

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1905

[No. 28—1905.] *Price, 15 cents.*

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey,
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 Royal North-west Mounted Police for the year 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

January 28, 1905.

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ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,

REGINA, January 3, 1905.

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, 1904, on the work performed by the force under my command in the North-west Territories, together with the reports of the following commanding officers, the principal medical officer and the veterinary surgeon:—

- Superintendent R. B. Deane, commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek 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.
- " J. O. Wilson, commanding Regina District.
- " J. V. Begin, commanding 'K' Division, Lethbridge District.
- " A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding Depot Division.
- Inspector D'A. E. Strickland, commanding 'G' Division, Edmonton District.
- Inspector T. McGinnis, commanding 'C' Division, Battleford District.
- Assistant Surgeon G. P. Bell.
- Inspector J. F. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon.

The development of the Territories has continued in the most satisfactory way. Immigration has been large, crops have been good, cattle have thrived, coal mining has largely increased and generally every industry has prospered.

As a result the work of the force has increased as compared with last year. The new towns and extending settlements have called for police protection. A number of new detachments have been established. I have not been able to meet all the requests made for detachments, but I have done so as far as the strength at my disposal allowed.

As I have pointed out in my previous reports, the rapid settlement of a new country brings a certain percentage of bad characters, and an examination of the criminal statistics of the year will show that there has been steady increase of crime for some years.

I am glad to say, however, that the condition of the country, from a police point of view, is satisfactory.

I venture again to call your attention to the valuable work of the force among the foreign immigrants. The influence is most salutary, and, in my opinion, is one of the strongest forces tending towards the assimilation of these people. Our constables are constantly called upon to advise and to settle disputes. The effect of a redcoat upon them is fully recognized by the officials of the Immigration Department and the public generally.

The assimilation of the large number of foreign immigrants is one of the problems of western Canada. All the forces of education, religion and of the laws, firmly and justly administered, will be required to solve the problem.

The Royal North-west Mounted Police has gained a reputation, both at home and abroad, as an effective organization, which has materially forwarded the progress of the Territories. It is to-day dealing with all classes of men—the lawless element on the border, the cowboys and Indians on the plains, the coal miners in the mountains, the gold miners in the Yukon, and the American whalers and the Esquimaux in Hudson Bay and the far distant Arctic Sea. It is an asset of Canada, and the time has not arrived in the development of the country when it can be written off.

No case of crime is too remote to be investigated. There have been many instances during the past year. The following are worthy of being brought to your notice.

Extract from Sergt. Field's report dated Fort Chipewyan, December 8, 1903 :

'A half-breed arrived here from Fond-du-Lac, on Lake Athabasca, and reported that an Indian, Paul Izo Azie, living at Black Lake, near Fond-du-Lac, had deserted his adopted children in the bush some time during last September.

The particulars of the case are: This Indian Paul Izo Azie, was camped on an island in Black Lake, where he intended fishing and hunting during the fall and winter. One day he sighted four or five canoes, with a number of men on board, coming towards his camp. He fired two shots in the air, as is customary amongst Indians as a sign of friendliness. They did not reply or take any notice of his shooting, but paddled off in another direction, and landed on the main shore of the lake. This man being very superstitious, as most Indians are, concluded that these were bad people and intended killing him and all his family. He got very frightened, so he got his wife, sister and the two little children and himself into his canoe and paddled ashore, leaving his camping outfit and all his belongings behind him. When he landed on shore he started off on foot for Fond-du-Lac, followed by his wife and sister, leaving these two little children behind without food or protection, one a little boy and the other a little girl, aged two and three years respectively. It being an eight days' trip, or about 130 or 140 miles from his camp to Fond-du-Lac, his sister, a young girl about fifteen years old, got fatigued after the first or second day's travel. He left her behind on the road also, without food or protection. This poor girl wandered about the woods for several days in a dreadful state of starvation until she was picked up by some Indians that were camped in that direction. She told them her story, how her brother had deserted these two little children on the lake shore. Some of these Indians started back to search for the children. When they got there they found the camp just as the Indian had left it, nothing taken or stolen. They tracked the little children along the shore and where they went up into the bush. They followed their tracks up into the woods and then fired two or three shots and then called out as loud as they could, but got no reply. Then they went on a little further, and there they found a little dress, all blood-stained and torn, and wolf tracks all around where the little girl had evidently been eaten by wolves. They could find no trace or sign of the other child anywhere. There is no doubt that the little boy has been devoured by wolves also.

'These Indians, who found the little dress, and also this man's sister, being the principal witnesses in the case, were not at Fond-du-Lac at the time Constable Pedley was out there, so he did not arrest this Paul Izo Azie, as he could not get the witnesses.

'They will all be at Fond-du-Lac next summer for treaty payments. I will then go myself and arrest this Indian and get the witnesses and all necessary evidence on the case and take them out for trial.'

Black Lake is about 250 miles east of Fort Chipewyan. The accused was arrested at Fond-du-Lac on June 28, and committed for trial at Edmonton by Inspector West. He was escorted there by Sergeant Field, accompanied by the witnesses. On July 25 he was tried at Edmonton by Mr. Justice Scott, convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

In carrying out this duty, Sergt. Field travelled with his prisoner, by boat 667 miles, by trail 90 miles and by train 1,031 miles, a total distance of 1,788 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A warrant of committal to Brandon Asylum of an Indian named Paul Jones, adjudged insane, living at Pelican Narrows, was placed in our hands. Inspector Heffernan was detailed to execute it. He left Prince Albert with Constable Dunning on March 1, and returned with the lunatic on March 25, having travelled in the execution of this duty, 829 miles, mostly by dog train.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s officer in charge of Deer Lake post reported on January 30, 1903, that one of the company's employees at Hatchet Lake had lost his life in the summer of 1902 and that foul play was suspected. The report was received by me on February 2, 1904, a year after it was written. Inspector Heffernan made inquiries at Pelican Narrows and recommended that a thorough investigation should be made.

Inspector Genereux was detailed for this duty. He left Prince Albert on August 26, accompanied by Dr. Bourgiault, one constable and the necessary guides and boatmen. He returned Jan. 9, 1905. Hatchet Lake by the canoe route, is upwards of 800 miles north of Prince Albert.

As illustrating the value of our detachments in the far north I refer to the case Rex vs. King, murder. The alleged crime took place near Lesser Slave Lake detachment, 300 miles north of Edmonton. The accused was arrested there and escorted to Fort Saskatchewan, where he is held awaiting trial. Staff-Sergeant Anderson is deserving of much credit for his energetic action in this case. I doubt if the crime would have been heard of had not the police been stationed there.

The days of hardship and danger are not past. From the boundary line to the Arctic Ocean and from the Hudson's Bay to Alaska, members of the force are constantly undergoing hardships and performing dangerous service unknown to the people of Canada, their only reward being the satisfaction of having done their duty. As I write, a patrol is about to leave Dawson for Herschel Island on the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 500 miles, in an Arctic climate and over a mountainous and unknown country.

Superintendent Moodie and 'M' Division are wintering at Cape Fullerton, Hudson's Bay, where a small post has been built.

I quote the following from a report of Sergeant Fitzgerald, dated Herschel Island, August 20, 1904, in which he gives an account of a patrol from Fort McPherson on the Peel river to Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean:—

'On the evening of July 29 I left Fort McPherson detachment with Constable Sutherland and Kenneth Stewart in the canoe, Stewart to act as guide and steersman. Mr. Firth sent a small canoe with two Indian boys the same date. We paddled to Nelson's fishery, 13 miles down the Peel river, and camped for the night.

'Leaving Nelson's fishery the following morning, we arrived at the mouth of Peel river at noon and camped for the night on the Mackenzie river, 15 miles below the Peel river.

'On July 31, having a good fair wind, we sailed nearly all day, travelling about 40 miles. Owing to the swell on the river the small canoe had to be cached and the two boys taken in our canoe.

'Owing to rain and head winds, I had to lay over the 1st and 2nd instant, and only made about 12 miles on the 3rd. On the 4th, 5th and 6th we paddled, making about 60 miles. On the 7th and 8th we had to lay over owing to heavy rains.

'On the morning of the 9th instant, having a good fair wind, we sailed all day, arriving at the mouth of the Mackenzie at 1.15 p.m. The wind having gone down a little, we left the mouth of the river at 2:30, thinking that we could sail close to the shore along the coast. After we got started I found that it was getting very shoal and found that I could not turn back nor make for the shore, and had to run the canoe out to sea for over three miles. We fought the wind and waves until 7 p.m. before we could make a landing, which we did at Big River sandspit, at that time about 20 miles from the river. It took one man bailing all the time and four of us with paddles and the aid

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of the sail to keep the canoe from swamping or going to pieces. If the canoe once struck she would go to pieces in a few moments. I would not have ventured it with the canoe if I had known that we had to go so far from shore.

At Big River sandspit there were about twenty-five Esquimaux camped. They had three whale boats with them. I hired one of these natives to take the party to Herschel island. I cached the canoe at this sandspit. Those natives are fishing there and are putting up fish for the winter.

'It stormed all day on the 10th instant and I had to lay over at the sandspit. On the morning of the 11th instant, having a good strong north wind, we left the sandspit at 8 o'clock and sailed seven miles west of Kay Point and had to camp at 4 p.m. owing to the heavy seas. We sailed through ice all day. The whole coast is covered with large ice fields. Left camp at 11 a.m. and sailed to the island, arriving there at 3 p.m.

'Nearly all the natives of the coast are camped at the island waiting for the ships to arrive from the west. There had been no ships arrived from westward when I came to the island. SS. *Narwhal* left winter quarters for the east on July 14, the *Bowhead* on the 15th and the schooner *Bonanza* on the 21st July.

'Mr. Whittaker reported that some of the ships traded a lot of whiskey with the natives on their way out last fall, also that Captain Mogg let them have a lot before leaving this spring. It is my intention to stay at Herschel island for the coming winter, keeping Constable Sutherland with me.

'I have rented a small hut and a storehouse from Mr. Whittaker for \$5 a month, and if possible I will get another hut to serve as a guard-room. I think that I will be able to get enough wood hauled before the winter sets in and may be able to get a little coal from some of the ships. Mr. Whittaker is going to Peel river this fall and I will be able to get some provisions down with him; I can buy the rest here.'

Sergeant Fitzgerald and the men under his command are doing excellent work under the most trying conditions.

I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice the heroic work of Corporal D. B. Smith, stationed at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg. A severe epidemic of diphtheria and scarlet fever occurred there in November last. Corporal Smith was untiring in his efforts to aid the unfortunate people. He supplied them with food, disinfected their houses, helped care for their sick and buried the dead. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant in recognition of his services.

I could quote more instances of duty well performed, but I think that the foregoing show that the strenuous days are not past and that the force is still ready and willing to perform its duty.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and the convictions made in the North-west Territories during the year ended November 30, 1904 :--

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	7	*2	4	1	*1 committed as insane. *1 convicted of manslaughter.
Manslaughter.....	8	1	4	3	
Attempt to murder.....	3		1	2	*Committed as insane.
Attempt to shoot.....	1				
Accessory after the fact of murder.....	1		1		
Threatening to shoot.....	3	2	1		
Shooting with intent.....	4	2	2		
Assault.....	442	337	102	3	
" aggravated.....	19	10	9		
" indecent.....	7	3	4		
Rape, and attempted rape.....	16	5	10	1	
Seduction.....	2	1	1		
Attempted suicide.....	5	3		2	
Refusing to support wife and family.....	1	1			
Bigamy.....	1			1	
Shooting and wounding.....	4	1	3		
Intimidation.....	11	8	3		
Pointing firearms.....	4	2	2		
Aiding and abetting to commit indictable offence.....	1		1		
Abduction.....	6	1	5		
Miscellaneous.....	9	7	2		
Offences against property—					
Stealing registered mail.....	1	1			
Theft.....	494	329	145	20	
Stealing mail bag.....	2	1	1		
Robbery with violence.....	2	2			
Robbery.....	1	1			
Horse stealing.....	70	25	36	9	
Attempted horse stealing.....	2			2	
Burglary.....	27	14	11	2	
Arson.....	9	3	2	4	
Killing or wounding cattle or horses.....	24	8	15	1	
Cattle stealing.....	41	19	16	6	
Cattle frauds.....	3		2	1	
Receiving stolen property.....	21	8	13		
House breaking.....	24	12	7	5	
False pretences.....	55	30	23	2	
Forgery.....	19	10	4	5	
Fraud.....	25	15	6	4	
Mischief.....	26	18	7	1	
Trespass.....	29	28	1		
Illegally cutting timber.....	3	3			
Damaging property.....	14	6	8		
Cruelty to animals.....	35	27	8		
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	2		2		
Killing dogs.....	2	2			
Attempting to poison cattle.....	1	1			
Misappropriating funds.....	1	1			
Illegal sale of horse.....	2		1	1	
Miscellaneous.....	72	41	31		
Offences against public order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	27	24	3		
Assisting member of R. N. W. M. P. to desert.....	1	1			
Discharging firearms.....	2	2			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.....	295	270	25		
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance.....	880	852	28		
Nuisance.....	3	2	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	56	56			
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	19	19			
Frequenter of house of ill-fame.....	43	42	1		
Insulting language.....	28	26	2		
Threatening language.....	13	12	1		
Defamatory libel.....	2	1	1		
Indecency.....	8	6	2		
Carried forward.....	2,939	2,304	559	76	

CRIME—Continued.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Brought forward	2,939	2,304	559	76	
Offences against religion and morals— <i>Concluded.</i>					
Incest	3	2	1		
Gambling	4		4		
Posting letter of immoral character	1			1	
Carnally knowing a girl under 14	2	1	1		
Buggery	1		1		
Unlawfully performing marriage service	1		1		
Miscellaneous.....	23	23			
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	12	3	8	1	
Contempt of court	2	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—					
Escaping from custody.....	3	1		*2	*1 as yet not recaptured.
Attempted escape from custody	1			1	
Obstructing peace officers	15	13	2		
Resisting arrest	2	2			
Escaping from prison	9	6	2	1	
Assisting prisoners to escape	4	3	1		
Assaulting police officer	1	1			
Violation Election Act.....	7	1		6	
Offences against Railway Act :—					
Drunk while in charge of locomotive	2	2			
Stealing rides.....	70	69	1		
Obstruction on railway	2	1	1		
Trespass	13	13			
Damaging property.....	1	1			
Offences against Customs Act	2		2		
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	74	61	13		
Indian drunks	103	84	19		
Prostitution	1	1			
Selling produce	1	1			
Purchasing produce	1	1			
Desertion from Indian school	6	6			
Drunk on reserve	57	49	8		
Holding dance.....	2	2			
Liquor in possession,	8	8			
Having liquor on reserve.....	1	1			
Trespassing on reserve	3	3			
Gambling on reserve	9	9			
Refusing to return to reserve	2	2			
Animals Contagious Disease Act	12	9	3		
Offences against Militia Act	4	4			
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants	239	175	63	1	
Quarantine	3	3			
Game ordinance	45	42	3		
Hide ordinance	4	2	2		
Sunday observance	17	15	2		
Prairie fires	89	79	10		
Liquor ordinance	144	126	18		
Insanity	124	112	12		
Horse breeders ordinance	1	1			
Village ordinance	6	6			
School ordinance	9	9			
Stock ordinance	8	8			
Dental ordinance	3	2	1		
Road ordinance	2	1	1		
Pound ordinance	18	15	3		
Health ordinance	2	2			
Livery stable ordinance	13	13			
Pollution of streams	6	4	2		
Engineers' ordinance	4	3	1		
Carried forward.....	4,141	3,306	746	89	

CRIME—Continued.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....	4,141	3,306	745	89	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—Concluded.					
Interdicted from use of liquor.....	24	21	3		
Supplying liquor to interdicted persons.....	24	20	4		
Fisheries.....	33	33			
Illegally practising medicine.....	4	4			
Hawkers and pedlars.....	6	6			
Gambling.....	5	5			
Stray animals.....	29	21	8		
Brand.....	7	1	*6		*Undiscovered.
Drunk while interdicted.....	39	34	5		
Obtaining liquor while interdicted....	5	5			
Breach of contract.....	1		1		
Fencing up roads.....	2	2			
Dominion Lands Act.....	2		2		
Noxious weed ordinance.....	1	1			
Miscellaneous.....	6	6			
Total.....	4,329	3,465	775	89	

COMPARATIVE Statement of Convictions between Years 1900 and 1904, under general Headings.

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Offences against the person.....	386	317	189	144	109
" property.....	605	367	248	132	96
" public order.....	27	32	31	11	9
" religion and morals.....	1,312	923	494	500	350
" misleading justice.....	4	7			3
Corruption and disobedience.....	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act.....	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.....				2	
Indian Act.....	228	296	238	180	143
Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	9				
Offences against Militia Act.....	4				
Offences against N. W. T. ordinances.....	777	606	298	219	165
Total.....	3,465	2,613	1,520	* 1,250	936

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police guard-rooms between December 1, 1903, and November 30, 1904.

	'Dp' Division, Regina.	Moosomin.	'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, 1903.....	23	2	7	4	20	20	*	11	5	92
Total number of prisoners received....	332	170	97	155	199	343	.....	98	111	1,505
Total number of prisoners discharged	339	161	86	157	209	333	.....	92	104	1,481
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1904.....	16	11	18	2	10	30	.....	17	12	116

* Prisoners go to Prince Albert jail.

The foregoing table includes all the indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial. It does not include the summary cases which have been dealt with by municipal police.

3,465 convictions were made in the 4,329 cases entered, an increase of 1,014 cases and 848 convictions over last year. 3,078 more cases were entered than in 1900.

Eighty per cent of the cases entered resulted in convictions. There is an increase in the number of convictions for serious crimes.

Sixty-four convicts were sent to Stony Mountain Penitentiary as compared with fifty-four in 1903.

There is an increase of 7 convictions for burglary, 6 for cattle stealing, 14 for false pretences, 9 for house breaking.

Seven cases of murder were entered. Of these one was convicted, but found insane. One was convicted of manslaughter and the remainder resulted in acquittal. In one case, *Rex vs. King*, the accused is awaiting trial.

There is only one case of murder, which occurred in 1903, where the accused has not been brought to trial. Detectives are still employed on the case and have recently made such discoveries as lead me to believe that the guilty person will be arrested and brought to trial.

I estimate the population of the Territories to be 400,000 people, largely of foreign birth. The number of serious offenses against the person is remarkably small.

Among the offences against property, cattle and horse stealing are the most serious. In the Macleod district a number of very important convictions was secured. Superintendent Primrose and 'D' Division have been remarkably successful in dealing with these crimes. I would especially bring to your notice the excellent work of Detective Sergeant Piper. There are many opportunities for dishonesty where horses and cattle graze on the open range, and, although conviction after conviction has been secured and the guilty persons sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, still the opportunities are so great that men will take the risk.

The large increase of convictions as compared with last year is accounted for by offences of a petty nature and offences under the North-west Ordinances which are not criminal. Charges of common assault have increased by 60; of theft, 141; of vagrancy, 108; of drunk and disorderly, 237; of stealing rides on railways, 37; and of offences created by ordinances, 170.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

One hundred and twelve persons were committed as insane, an increase of 23 over last year. There is a steady increase in the number of insane persons, due to the growth of the population.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were 79 convictions under the Prairie Fire Ordinance. Fires were not so destructive on the whole as last year. The Wood Mountain district suffered severely. The fire came in from Montana and swept over a wide extent of country. The ranchers had great difficulty in saving a sufficient area of pasture to winter their cattle. Several destructive fires were started by locomotives. The railway lines must be effectively fire guarded.

INDIANS.

There has been a decrease in the number of convictions under the Indian Act for drunkenness.

Generally their conduct has been excellent and few serious charges have been brought against them. I regret to say that a number of young Indians from the Blood Reserve are now awaiting trial on the charge of horse stealing.

The Indians are prosperous and contented. The fur catch in the Athabasca and Mackenzie districts was good and there was no destitution.

For some years past the constantly increasing consumption of extracts, essences and patent medicines in the unorganized territories showed that these liquors were not being used for legitimate purposes, but were being traded and sold to the Indians and half-breeds for use as intoxicants. As an instance of the extent to which the trade had reached, I may mention that a trader's stock was examined by the police at Lesser Slave Lake and they found 107 dozen 2 oz. bottles of ginger, peppermint, &c., equal to about 16 gallons. This trade was demoralizing the native population, and, on the facts being brought to your notice, you directed that the sections of the North-west Territories Act dealing with the use of intoxicants in those portions of the Territories where the liquor license ordinance was not in force, were to be rigidly enforced.

I issued orders in accordance with your instructions on February 22, 1904. I am glad to say that the traders have cheerfully complied. The reports from our detachments state that the prevention of the importation and sale of extracts and essences has been most beneficial, and that drunkenness among the Indians and half-breeds has greatly decreased.

The North-west Government also decided to issue no permits for the importation of intoxicating liquors except for sacramental purposes.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Agriculture.

The work for the veterinary branch of the department has been very heavy.

Seventeen qualified veterinary surgeons, members of the force, and one civilian veterinary surgeon have been constantly employed. In addition civilian veterinary surgeons have been employed from time to time to enable me to cope with the work.

Five veterinary surgeons (with an additional one at North Portal during the summer months) were stationed at the ports of entry. At these ports 623 mules, 15,468 sheep, 829 swine, 28,932 cattle and 15,417 horses were inspected for importation. Fees amounting to \$6,174.36 were collected and remitted to the Receiver General.

For export from the quarantined area upwards of 50,000 cattle and 4,000 horses were inspected.

The work of dealing with glanders was very heavy. The following gives the number examined and tested.

Tested and quarantined..	583
Tested and destroyed..	237
Destroyed without test..	168
Tested and no reaction..	727
Examined only..	798
Total..	2,513

Owing to the prevalence of mange among cattle in the south-western portion of the Territories, the Veterinary Director General decided to enforce a compulsory dipping order in the area affected during September and October. This area was divided up into thirteen districts and a veterinary inspector placed in charge of each. This order was enforced with much less friction than was anticipated, the cattle owners cheerfully complying with the order, except in certain districts in the vicinity of Calgary. 373,738 cattle were dipped once, 228,451 were dipped twice.

It is estimated that there were 583,976 cattle in the quarantined area and 64 per cent were satisfactorily treated.

In the Shepard district, near Calgary, where the cattle were not treated, mange is now prevalent and the cattle owners regret their inaction.

Substantial corrals and dipping vats were erected by us at Cardston, Coutts, Pendant d'Oreille and Wood Mountain.

The veterinary staff has been worked very hard and, I believe, has given satisfaction to the department.

My thanks are due to the Veterinary Director General for his recognition of the work performed by the officers commanding districts.

Indian Department.

Escorts for treaty money and attending treaty payments have been furnished as usual. In the Athabasca district, Inspector West, who is a qualified doctor and who acts as medical officer of the department in that district, attended all treaty payments.

Customs.

Wood Mountain and Pendant d'Oreille are customs outports and are in our charge.

The encroachment of American cattle has been a source of great annoyance. Owing to the high-handed action of an American 'round-up' party south of the Cypress Hills in forcibly removing their cattle contrary to the customs regulations and in opposition to the direct order of Staff Sergeant Allen, who was accompanying the 'round-up,' we rounded up and seized all the American cattle found on our side and held them for duty and expenses. The expenses were paid and the duty deposited by the owners and the cattle were released. We seized in all 1,741 head.

There is evidence to show that these cattle are 'encouraged' to drift into Canada to secure better pasturage. I am satisfied that the practice can only be effectively stopped by fencing the boundary. I have recently recommended that this be done. In addition to preventing this nuisance, a fence would also aid materially in stamping out disease on our ranges. As I have already mentioned in this report, determined efforts have been made to stamp out mange, and ranchers have spent a great deal of time and money to this end in compliance with the orders of the Department of Agriculture. Their efforts are nullified if cattle from Montana, where mange exists, are allowed to freely roam in our country.

A fence would assist in preventing smuggling and also aid the police in stopping the illicit traffic in stolen horses.

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Department of the Interior.

Last winter detachments were furnished for the protection of the timber reserves at Rosseau River, Riding Mountain and Turtle Mountain.

We took charge of and issued supplies to those colonists who had not established themselves, in the Battleford district, and we housed a number of families in our barracks who had no shelter.

The immigration officials have asked our assistance several times in controlling fanatics among the Doukhobors in the Prince Albert and Yorkton districts.

Department of Justice.

We received in our guard rooms during the year 1,505 prisoners, 466 more than last year. On November 30, 116 were in custody.

The guard-rooms at Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan, Maple Creek and Moosomin have been much overcrowded.

There has been no increase of jail accommodation except at Calgary, where the old hospital has been turned into a jail and accommodation made for six females, two lunatics and four sick prisoners. All female prisoners west of Swift Current are now sent to Calgary, and east of that point to Prince Albert.

The completion of the new jail at Edmonton will relieve the congestion at Fort Saskatchewan.

Proper jails are urgently required at Calgary, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Moosomin and Battleford. This is a matter of great importance and I respectfully ask that it be brought forcibly to the attention of the Minister of Justice.

We held 1,063 prisoners more than in 1900, although the accommodation practically remains the same.

One prisoner, Ernest Cashel, was executed during the year at Calgary. He escaped from custody on December 10, 1903, and was recaptured on January 25, 1904. His escape was planned by his brother, who, through the carelessness of the guards and their disobedience of orders, was enabled to convey to the condemned man two loaded revolvers with which he held the guard up.

Only one prisoner escaped and was not recaptured. This occurred from a railway train on the Soo line. The prisoner jumped from the train while it was running at a high rate of speed. The escort, Constable Logan, very pluckily jumped after him, but unfortunately he broke his leg and was unable to pursue.

Sixty-four convicts were escorted to the penitentiary and 112 insane persons to Brandon Asylum. This escort duty is very trying, as one and often two nights are spent on the train without sleep.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The strength in the Territories on November 30, was 39 officers, 475 non-commissioned officers and constables and 459 horses.

There are 9 divisions, each with a headquarters post, and 93 permanent outposts. There should be more outposts, but I am unable to establish them. An increase of the strength by 100 men was authorized on July 1, but I have not yet been able to recruit them. I do not anticipate being able to do so satisfactorily until a substantial increase is made in the pay. This was brought to your attention in my last annual report.

We require sober, intelligent, active young men of good character, and such men are in great demand in the country. To obtain them our rate of pay must be in reasonable proportion to what is paid in civil life. The work of the force depends upon the individual, and consequently we must have good men, and, above every thing, men of steady habits.

WASTAGE.

The following table gives the changes during the year:—

	N.W.T.	Y.T.
Engaged.	143	1
Re-engaged after leaving.	11	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	154	4
<i>Discharged—</i>		
Time expired.	22	15
Purchased.	14	9
Purchased under three months' service.	4	
Invalided.	8	5
Dismissed.	23	10
By authority from the department.	3	
Inefficient.	6	2
Deserted.	28	
Died.	2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total loss.	110	41
Transferred from North-west Territories to Yukon.	36	..
Transferred from Yukon to North-west Territories.		12
Specials engaged.	92	72
Specials discharged.	71	66

The majority of the dismissals were for drunkenness. A constable who is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor is useless.

The deserters were men of short service, who found the conditions not to their liking.

The terms of engagement of a large number of men will expire during the next four months. In order to replace them, and to bring the force to its full strength of 900, at least 200 recruits will be required.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits at the 'Depot' has been carried out as thoroughly as possible. I regret, however, that the urgent calls from the Yukon Territory and the outside divisions for recruits have compelled me to send men who had not completed their training and who had not been long enough at the 'Depot' for the officer commanding to ascertain their character and capabilities.

A class was established during the winter months for the training of non-commissioned officers with very satisfactory results.

ARMS.

The new Ross rifles have not yet been delivered by the manufacturers. As soon as received they will be issued.

New Colt revolvers have been received and will shortly be issued and the Enfield revolvers now in use will be taken into store.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual target practice, both with rifle and revolver, was completed by all divisions.

A rifle range with eight targets was built on our reserve at Medicine Hat. It is an excellent range.

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It is proposed that annual regimental matches be held there. These matches were to have taken place this year in September and all arrangements were made. Owing to unexpected demands made at that time the matches had to be postponed.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in good condition. Several sets of new harness were purchased during the year. The harness now in use is worn out and must be replaced.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good condition. A few buckboards and light sleighs only are required.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is of good quality. The new fur coats are excellent. They are light and warm and are much appreciated. The slickers and sou'westers issued this year have been a great boon to the men.

RATIONS.

The quality of the rations supplied has been excellent, except the jam which is adulterated and of poor quality.

HORSES.

One hundred and twenty-two horses were purchased during the year, 70 for the Territories and 52 for the Yukon Territory. Those purchased in the Territories cost on an average \$110.50 each. Good saddle horses seem to be getting scarcer each year and we have much difficulty in getting the stamp of animals required. To encourage breeders we have for some years given a prize of \$50 for the best horses for our purpose shown at Calgary, Macleod and Pincher Creek fairs. No prize has been awarded at Calgary for two years, as no horse was shown which was considered worthy of one. In addition to the prize we were prepared to purchase the prize animal at a price not exceeding \$175.

In my opinion, the best saddle horse for our use is from thoroughbred stock. A number of standard bred horses have been purchased by us but they have not proved satisfactory.

It is acknowledged by competent persons that there is no better horse breeding country than western Canada, especially the foot-hills of the Rockies.

As far as I know, there has not been a thoroughbred stallion of a suitable stamp placed on our western ranges for many years. I think the question of encouraging the improvement of horse breeding might be taken up with advantage by the government. Our experimental farms have been of immense advantage to the farmers. An experimental breeding station would be of like advantage to the horse raiser.

Thirty-two horses were cast and sold and an average price of \$48 per head was realized.

Twelve died during the year, three only from preventable causes. Eight were destroyed on account of injuries received by accident.

There was no disease in any of our stables.

There has been a marked improvement in the shoeing and consequently a decrease in lameness caused by bad shoeing. I have still to complain of the shoeing of detachment horses by local shoeing smiths.

The horses have stood their work well but they have been overworked. The patrol mileage has increased. The great increase of police work has thrown a great strain on

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them. Forty-two horses were on the escort with His Excellency the Governor General on his ride from Edmonton to Saskatoon, a distance of 377 miles, which was covered in 11½ days. Only one horse was off duty, due to an accidental wire cut.

To illustrate the work police horses are called upon to do, I may mention a ride made by Sergeant Biggs on horse Reg. No. 2,688 from Moose Jaw into Montana in pursuit of a horse thief. He was absent 135 days and covered 2,700 miles.

BARRACKS.

New quarters were built at Edmonton for the officer stationed there. A new blacksmith shop was built at Regina. Considerable repairs were made at all the posts. Our buildings are old and require a lot of work to keep them in repair.

I again respectfully call your attention to the condition of the officers' quarters at Regina, which are in bad condition and almost uninhabitable. If the occupation of this post is to be continued, new officers' quarters are necessary.

New buildings are required at Banff and a small post should be built at Gleichen. Conditions have changed along the boundary which make it advisable that a number of outposts should be removed to the line, especially if my recommendation that the boundary line be fenced is acted upon. The outposts to be removed would be Milk River Ridge, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and Ten Mile. New outposts will be required at Kennedy's Crossing, White Mud, and at points south of Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch.

The quartermaster store at Lethbridge barracks was destroyed by fire on July 11. The origin of the fire could not be discovered. There was only a small supply of stores on hand at the time. The building will not be replaced as there is ample room in the barracks without it.

HEALTH.

The acting senior surgeon reports that the general health of all ranks has been good and all our posts and outposts are reported in good sanitary condition.

I regret to record the death of Inspector H. S. Casey, at Butte, Montana, on March 26. He was on important duty in Montana and contracted a severe cold which, with complications, caused his death. He had served upwards of eighteen years and was an energetic and conscientious officer. Had he completed twenty years' service his widow would have benefited by the Pension Act. This appears a great hardship and I would recommend that the term of twenty years required by section 8 of the Mounted Police Officers' Pension Act of 1902 be reduced to fifteen years.

I also regret to record the death of Reg. No. 3673 Constable Beckwith, which occurred on August 20, the result of a gunshot wound accidentally self-inflicted.

GENERAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Minto paid a farewell visit to the Territories in September. Ceremonial escorts were furnished at Calgary and Regina and an escort of 1 officer, 25 non-commissioned officers and men and 42 horses accompanied His Excellency on his ride from Edmonton to Saskatoon. Saddle horses were supplied for His Excellency and camp, also camp equipment and transport. We also established a permanent camp for Her Excellency and party at Qu'Appelle Lakes and furnished saddle horses, carriages and heavy transport.

His Excellency was pleased to express his approval in the following letter to the Comptroller from the Military Secretary :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, October 1, 1904.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to express to you His Excellency's warm appreciation of the admirable arrangements made for him on the occasion of his

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recent ride from Edmonton to Saskatoon and also for Lady Minto in the camp lately occupied by Her Excellency at the Qu'Appelle Lakes.

In both cases everything that was possible was done to ensure the comfort of Their Excellencies and I am to ask that you will accept for yourself and kindly convey to the Commissioner and the officers, N. C. officers and men of the Royal North-west Mounted Police, the grateful thanks of Their Excellencies.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) F. S. MAUDE, Major.
Military Secretary.

The Comptroller
Royal North-west Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

The Coronation Honours, published on June 24, 1904, contained the following:—
‘His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the title of “Royal” upon the North-west Mounted Police.’

The force is deeply sensible of the high honour which has been conferred upon it, and I trust it will continue by loyalty, integrity and devotion to duty, to merit the great distinction which His Majesty has been so graciously pleased to bestow upon it.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

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

MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to render the report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1904.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Last winter was what may be called a hard winter, particularly during the month of February, when the weather was extremely cold and a great deal of snow fell. A severe wind storm during the middle of the month blew the roofs off two of our buildings and demolished five brick chimneys.

The cold weather was prolonged into March, and snow continued to fall, so that travelling was worse than it had been for years, and the poor range cattle suffered a good deal.

April, on the whole, was a mild month, despite a considerable snowfall on the 22nd thereof. We had our usual May snow storm, but it did not do much damage, and the weather thenceforward was favourable for stock of all kinds. The prairie grass cured well, but the price of hay advanced somewhat owing to the short growth.

CRIME.

In the matter of serious crimes during the past twelve months, the record compares rather favourably than otherwise with that for the corresponding term of 1903, but the convictions under the vagrancy clause of the Criminal Code are in number more than double those of the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that Medicine Hat and Swift Current, the two divisional railway points within the police district, have contributed their full quota of offenders against morality and public convenience.

The number of petty thefts is very slightly in advance of last year, while complaints of horse stealing number eight in both terms; complaints of cattle stealing are fewer by three than last year, and the reason for this is not far to seek. A prominent stock owner was convicted at the spring assizes and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on three separate charges of cattle stealing, and this has, I think, induced 'rustlers' on the prairie to pause and consider before taking chances which might prove to be adverse.

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

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Undiscovered.	Warrant not executed.
Offences against public order—							
Carrying pistol.....	1	1					
Offences against administration of justice—							
Perjury.....	1		1				
Disobeying summons.....	1		1				
Offences against morals, religion and public convenience—							
Indecent exposure.....	1	1					
Vagrancy.....	42	37	5				
Drunks and disorderly.....	105	105					
Keepers of houses of ill-fame.....	3	3					
Frequenters.....	20	19	1				
Inmates.....	12	12					
Offences against the person and reputation—							
Aggravated assault.....	1	1					
Common.....	24	22	2				
Attempted.....	1				1		
Offences against the property—							
Theft.....	24	8	4	1	3	6	2
Horse stealing.....	8	1	2	2		1	
" illegal branding.....	1					1	
Cattle stealing.....	4	3				1	
" illegal branding.....	6					6	
Fraud.....	2	1			1		
Mischief.....	3	2			1		
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2					
House-breaking and burglary.....	5		1		2	2	
Offences against the Indian Act—							
Indians drunk.....	3	2	1				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	1	1					
Offences against Railway Act—							
Trespass.....	13	13					
Stealing rides.....	23	23					
Damaging property.....	1		1				
Offences against Militia Act—							
Neglect to attend drill.....	4	4					
Offences against Customs Act.....	2				2		
Offences against animals Contagious Diseases Act: Neglecting to dip cattle.....	2	2					
Offences against North-west Ordinances—							
Liquor Act.....	8	7	1				
Interdiction.....	4	4					
Prairie fire Ordinance.....	5	4		1			
Master and servant.....	6	6					
Estray animals.....	5	2	2	1			
Game.....	1	1					
Lunatics.....	5	3	2				
Pollution of streams.....	1			1			
Sundry.....	2		2				

Theft.—The charge of theft shown as withdrawn was a charge that never should have been made. It was made at Medicine Hat in connection with a trade, wherein a horse and buggy were concerned, at Swift Current. I refused to set the criminal law in motion in such a case and the charge was withdrawn.

The record shows six undiscovered cases of theft, the details of which are as follows :

1. On January 3 complaint was made to the constable at Swift Current by a person who was staying in a hotel there that his pea-jacket had been taken from a peg on which it was hanging. Suspicion was directed at a man who had left Swift Current before the complaint was made, and we could not trace him.

2. The proprietor of the Cypress Hills saw-mill reported on July 17 that about 100 of his fence rails had been stolen from his logging camp in the bush about a mile dis-

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tant from his mill between July 7 and 12. These rails could not be identified and no action was taken.

3. On June 17 a sheep herder, distant some fifteen miles from Medicine Hat, reported there that on June 14 a ten dollar bill and some cartridges had been stolen from his tent on the prairie. He could not identify any of the property nor describe it, beyond saying that the bill was an issue of the Bank of Montreal. In the circumstances there was nothing to be done about this.

4. On August 27, report was made to the detachment at Medicine Hat that on the 23rd idem, fifteen boxes of cigars had been stolen from a hotel there. On inquiry it appeared that the cigars were missed on the 24th and that they were kept in a store room in the hotel basement, the door of which was not closed, much less locked. As there were all sorts of stores in the cellar, and the cigars were not very prominently placed, the irresistible inference was that the person who took them knew where to lay his hand upon them—but why three days were allowed to elapse before reporting the theft to the police, I am unable to explain.

5. The following case is more remarkable still. On August 12, a Lutheran clergyman at Josephburg, reported to the police detachment at Medicine Lodge that about four or five weeks previously he had visited his homestead and found a brand new plough stolen. The plough had been left inside his fence and near his shack. There were fresh wagon tracks close by, and he traced these until they led into the trail—from there he could not tell which way they headed. It did not occur to him to report his loss to the police until he was advised to do so some four or five weeks afterwards. It was then of course too late to do anything.

6. On September 11, the following were stolen from the pocket of a pair of trousers belonging to a section hand, which were in a boarding car at Swift Current:—two C. P. R. cheques for \$40.66 and \$20 respectively, and one ten dollar bill, denomination unknown.

A man who was suspected was traced and found at Leven. His person and property were searched but nothing came of it.

The foregoing table shows two warrants for theft to have been unexecuted.

It goes without saying that a brief record in a police report gives no indication whatever of the time spent, the miles travelled, and the number of men possibly employed in a case which at first sight seems hardly worth the time and trouble involved. I have in my mind the case of an immigrant from the old country who came here on April 19, and took a room at a hotel. He was going to work on a sheep ranch some 35 miles distant. On the night of his arrival he put his watch and chain and a \$10 Bank of Montreal bill in the pocket of his coat which he hung on a peg in his room. In the morning his watch and chain and money were gone. He came to me and I examined him within an inch of his life as to what he could tell. He went to bed sober and to sleep—he heard nothing all night—he told me everything except that his watch had a case with a silver-plated back and a celluloid face, and the whole case hinged on this. He went out to his sheep herding, and inquiries showed that on the night in question a man whom the N.C. officer on town duty suspected, went to a 'sporting house'—paid for his entertainment with a ten dollar bill and produced a silver watch with a celluloid case, which latter he gave to one of the women who asked for it. It then took two days to send a mounted man to ask the complainant if he owned the case in question. By the time he returned with the necessary information the suspect was on his way to Montana, and it cost two constables a night's ride of 55 miles to overtake him before he reached the line. They overtook a party with which he was travelling at about daybreak and brought him back. He had passed the watch to a fellow traveller—the ten dollar bill had been spent—and all the complainant recovered was his celluloid case, which cost the thief a year of liberty.

When one considers the system where under such time, trouble and money are negligible quantities, it seems pertinent in these days to ask 'can a better system be invented or desired?'

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HORSE-STEALING.

One of the cases of horse-stealing entered as 'dismissed' was a very interesting case and was thrown out in the magistrate's court for the reason that the horse, the subject matter of the inquiry, could not be produced in evidence. The animal after having been stolen (as alleged) was shipped to Qu'Appelle. There the original owner found it, claimed it, re-possessed it, and sold it on a 'slow' note for \$100—which was very foolish of him. The result was that the purchaser worked the horse to death, left it on the trail, and the carcass was so mangled and eaten by coyotes that there was not even sufficient hide to produce in court to permit the identity of the animal to be proved.

The second case entered as 'dismissed' was the result of the enlightened verdict of a Medicine Hat jury. A constable of the Mounted Police, being a prisoner at Medicine Hat for a breach of police discipline, was released from custody by a fellow constable and the two of them took from the detachment stable at Medicine Hat a team of horses, harness, buckboard, &c., and drove to Montana. They were followed and found. One of them was brought back to Canada by extradition proceedings—he pleaded not guilty at his trial and the evidence, which sufficed to convince a United States Extradition Commissioner, was insufficient to convince a Medicine Hat jury, who acquitted him. His companion, who waived extradition proceedings, returned to stand his trial and, being found guilty by the Chief Justice sitting without a jury, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. He was subsequently pardoned by the Governor General.

Two cases of horse-stealing are shown as 'withdrawn.' In one of these (the accomplice of the two constables above mentioned) a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Crown Prosecutor after the very broad hint afforded by the aforesaid acquittal by the jury at Medicine Hat, and in the other case the prosecution was withdrawn by the private prosecutors, livery stable keepers in Maple Creek, in consideration of the age and parentage of the youthful delinquents.

The case of horse-stealing shown as 'undiscovered' is the case of three horses lost by an Indian of Medicine Hat. After some little time he found two of them in the possession of a German settler who claimed to have bought them for \$20 from a half-breed who had a mole under one eye. There is only one half-breed that we can hear of who answers that description and he is in Montana, but he may return when this matter shall, as he thinks, have blown over. Meanwhile the Indian's horses are not worth the expense of a suit of replevin. He went to the German's place with a constable the other day to recover his property, but the German 'stood him off' with a shotgun (The accused has since been arrested at Saskatoon.)

Two warrants are shown as 'not executed.' In one of these the private prosecutor's house is divided against itself. The head of the house is opposed to criminal prosecution, whereas his 'better half' is as strongly bent on it. The accused meanwhile left incontinently for Montana and is not likely to return to Canada.

The illegal branding case shown as 'undiscovered' is an illustration of range ingenuity. A settler to the south of Maple Creek owns a chesnut horse which is quite gentle, and is known to be his property. The horse was unbranded, and he saw it on his range between 7 and 8 p.m. on June 26. He saw the animal at about 7 o'clock next morning and found that in the interim a brand had been put upon the near shoulder. It had not been done with a hot iron, but apparently with some acid which had taken off the hair but left the skin intact. This is called a hair brand. We do not need to look for the perpetrator, whose character and antecedents are well known, but he is welcome to take all the rope he wants—ropes, like lanes, come to an end at last.

The case of calf stealing alluded to above well exemplified the old adage 'when thieves fall out honest men come by their own.' Had they not 'fallen out' this matter would not have become known and they might have become well-to-do ranchers by

perseverance in their art. The minute details would not interest the general public but a rough outline of the plan designed by the thieves may repay perusal.

A certain cattle dealer in May, 1903, imported from Manitoba a number of calves which he proposed to sell to persons requiring 'stockers.' He had rather bad luck with this importation, for some got away from him before they were branded, and a much larger number got away from his herders in a bad storm. There were then upwards of 100 unbranded calves on the range, and the possibilities were too obvious to be neglected. A local stockman, owning two or three ranches with fenced pastures extending to whole sections of land, whom I will call A, conspired with two employees, whom I will call B and C, to acquire some of these motherless and masterless calves. The *modus operandi* was to brand a certain proportion of the calves with A's own recorded brand, and these would constitute his share, while the other proportion were to be branded 7 11 7 which would form the share of the other two conspirators. This 7 11 7 (seven-eleven-seven) brand was invented by C, and was not a recorded brand. He explained that he invented it because a lateral line would at any time connect the two perpendiculars of the figure 11 thus converting it into a letter U, and a slight extension of the top of the first figure 7 would convert it into a T—the converted brand would thus read T U 7; this was also unrecorded.

I was never able to satisfy myself as to the reason of these men breaking up their connection, but this is what happened. B and C had a scheme on foot to take up and brand certain calves on a particular Sunday, and A and B came together and gave information to me.

The result was that two constables watched the Sabbath morning operations and arrested C red-handed—he was handling the branding-irons and apparently directing the operations. He was subsequently convicted and sent to the penitentiary for three years upon very simple and indisputable evidence, but while he was awaiting trial in the guard-room here he gave away the story of the conspiracy between himself and A and B. B got wind of it and left the country, while A was tried and convicted here last March and dispatched to join his confrère at Stony Mountain.

Particulars which came to light in the course of the trial indicated that the 'rustling' of calves had not been confined to the principals in this performance, and a feeling of insecurity has since existed in more than one thitherto unsuspected quarter.

One case of cattle-stealing is shown as 'undiscovered.' On or about the night of September 5 some person shot and killed a calf on the open prairie near Saskatchewan Landing, some 30 miles distant from Swift Current. The carcass was skinned and the hind-quarters removed when first discovered, and the remainder was taken away later. There was no clue to the perpetrator.

ILLEGAL BRANDING.

There are six cases of illegal branding recorded in the schedule.

Five of these are concerned with a firm of wealthy Americans who have recently come to establish a ranche in Canada. The owners are for the most part non-residents themselves, but their idea, as they have told me, is to establish a good home in Canada so that they can come to it if and when they think proper. At any rate they are spending money in Canada with both hands, and it is inconceivable that they should have any part or lot in branding a stray calf here and there. I have exhaustively inquired into these cases—four of the complainants declined to identify themselves with criminal prosecution, and in the case of the fifth complainant, who had no such qualms, I informed him of the result of my investigations which, briefly, was that there was not a tittle of evidence to take into a criminal court.

The firm in question would be well advised, however, if they were to engage a competent cattle man to look after their stock operations and to see that the usual diligence is observed in branding, &c., to obviate mistakes.

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The sixth case was that of a two-year old steer, bearing its owner's brand, found, when gathered by a round-up near Seven Persons, to have been branded with the brand of a company having its headquarters in Winnipeg. The owner recovered his steer, but there is nothing to show how the second brand was placed on the animal.

The schedule shows two 'undiscovered' cases of house-breaking. One occurred at Medicine Hat, when a hotel was entered on the night of May 23, and 10 dollars in cash and some bottles of liquor stolen. This case was placed in the hands of the municipal police, and came to our knowledge incidentally. We did what we could to assist, and although we had a shrewd suspicion as to the identity of the three offenders, we could get no evidence to connect them with the crime.

The other case occurred at Irvine, where a lone office had been entered on the night of September 26, and \$7 in cash, which happened to be in a drawer, stolen. Some joker must have been abroad that night, for a little pig was found in the office in the morning.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been some very disastrous prairie fires during the past season, the responsibility for which, owing to the vast extent of unsettled country, we have in some instances been entirely unable to place.

On November 2, in Maple Creek, a fire was reported to have broken out in Rush Lake valley, about 30 miles north of here, on October 24, and to have burnt a strip of country 25 miles north and south and from 10 to 15 miles wide. It was conjectured that a man, whose name is unknown, and who was in process of settling in the valley, had started a fire-guard to protect his hay stacks, and that the fire had got away from him. Be that as it may, he disappeared immediately after the fire and has not been heard of since.

On the night of October 31 a fire broke out a little to the west of the railway siding at Stair, and was put out by railway men after about 300 acres had been burnt over. This was started by one of the railway gang having been careless with his matches, and, on conviction at Medicine Hat, he was fined \$25 and costs.

Similar carelessness in all probability originated a fire which started on October 26, on Skull Creek, and burnt over about a township. The fire was first noticed after a Jewish pedlar, much addicted to cigarettes, had driven along the trail. We traced him eventually into Maple Creek, but there was no evidence to take into court.

A few days prior to the last instance a fire was observed to be burning between Skull Creek and Bear Creek, about 25 miles from Maple Creek, and had been admittedly originated by a sheep herder who had dropped a lighted match. The accused was arrested in Maple Creek just prior to taking the evening train for Calgary, and, on his plea of guilty, was fined \$25 and costs. This fire burnt up the homestead and about 100 tons of hay, the property of a young settler on Mosquito Creek, who stated his intention of bringing an action for damages against the perpetrator.

On September 20, near Stair, while a strong east wind was blowing, no less than three prairie fires were started by the west-bound passenger train. One of these destroyed a stack containing about 50 loads of hay, but the others did not do much damage. It could have been shown in court that two of these fires were seen to have been started by the train, and it could also have been proved that the railway fire-guard had not been ploughed this year, and was overgrown with grass and weeds.

We had a similar case near Kincorth last year and the railway company was convicted under the Ordinance in a magistrate's court. An appeal was taken by the defendants to the court in Banc at Regina. Judgment was reserved and has not yet been given. Until the responsibility of a railway company has been thus established, there was nothing to be gained by instituting new prosecutions.

Carelessness in not properly extinguishing his camp fire near Irvine on July 23, brought about the conviction of a half-breed, who was fined \$10 and costs by a local magistrate.

The section foreman at Walsh station charged a traveller with starting a prairie fire near Walsh on July 25, but the evidence was insufficient to warrant the laying of a formal complaint. The accused attributed the fire to a passing freight train.

A fire occurred on October 1 near Egg Lake, ten miles west of Ten Mile detachment. An American roundup was working in the vicinity and the fire was put out after about three miles of prairie had been burnt over. The herders were the first persons to notice and report it and apparently there was no one else in that vicinity, but no sufficient evidence was obtainable.

In the case of a fire near Irvine on August 18, which was extinguished before any harm was done, and the origin of which was shrouded in mystery, a conviction was obtained before a local magistrate and a fine of \$3 and costs imposed upon a settler who neglected to turn out and help to suppress the fire when called upon by a police constable.

On Sunday, November 20, a fire swept over the range on the south side of the White Mud river from its source as far as the Stone Pile and destroyed several horses as well as haystacks. There was a very high wind at the time and the fire was uncontrollable. Some twelve discharged employees had left an East End ranch that morning for Montana, and, while no evidence was forthcoming to connect them with the outbreak, we were unable to hear of any other travellers along that road on the day in question.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The only common jail in this district is the guard-room here. It originally contained six cells and, as more cell accommodation was called for, two more were added in 1902. In 1903 the accommodation was found to be still insufficient and two more cells were added. The ten cells thus occupied more than their fair proportion of the available space, and now there is not room for a single stretcher for a man on guard. The space also available for mess tables, washstand, stove, &c., is very much less than it ought to be. The prisoners are overcrowded at their meals and the washing of their persons and their clothes is carried out under very protracted and inconvenient circumstances. In mild weather they can wash out of doors, but in the winter they cannot. All this, however, is comparatively trifling compared with the situation at night, when the atmosphere becomes absolutely foul, and is inimical to health, not only of the prisoners themselves, but of the unhappy guard who is condemned to breathe the polluted air for 12 hours at a stretch. During the month of October the daily average number of prisoners slightly exceeded fourteen, while in November the average mounted up to over seventeen. For days at a time in the latter month we had 19, 20 and 21 prisoners, while the total actually reached 22 on one occasion. Necessarily under such circumstances each cell must harbour two occupants, one of whom sleeps on the cot and the other on the floor. There are times, however, when a cell cannot be called upon to do double duty. It is not pleasant, for instance, for a white man to be doubled up with a negro—and recently we had two lunatics, one of whom had no control over his interior economy, and the condition of his cell each morning beggars description.

The building now in use as guard-room and prison was an old building brought here from Medicine Hat, and the wood is full of bugs. Prisoners are often kept awake all night owing to this pest; we have tried every known remedy, but without much improving the situation. The number of prisoners who have served and are now serving terms of imprisonment under sentence is 82, with an average of one month one day each, classified as in the following table. This gives an average of more than seven convicted prisoners per day throughout the year, but the general average, including all classes of prisoners, amounts to about nine per day.

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Crime.	Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Drunk and disorderly.....	30	1	
Drunk whilst interdicted.....	5	1	
Vagrancy.....	21	1	7
Theft.....	3	2	10
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1	
Stealing rides on C.P.R.....	17		17
Indecent exposure.....	1	1	
Assisting deserter.....	2	3	15
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	1	1	
False pretences.....	1	1	

The foregoing statement does not include prisoners who have been held awaiting trials, police prisoners, lunatics, or persons held temporarily pending payment of a fine.

SCHEDULE of civilian prisoners committed to and released from the guard-room at Maple Creek from December 1, 1903, to November 30, 1904.

Number of prisoners confined December 1, 1903.....	7
“ received during year.....	97
“ discharged during year.....	86
“ serving sentence, November 30, 1904.....	13
“ awaiting trial.....	5

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

We have rendered a general assistance to the veterinary inspectors and deputy inspectors of this department in carrying out the Minister's order for the compulsory treatment of mange. It is not necessary for me to supplement the veterinary inspector's report,* which will appear elsewhere, further than to say, that in two cases only did we find it necessary to have recourse to the courts in order to enforce compliance with the order.

In one of these cases a settler who had wilfully disregarded the regulations, to the prejudice of his neighbours, was fined \$25 by the magistrates at Medicine Hat. In the other case, where a settler near Maple Creek had allowed other considerations to override his obligations to the stockmen at large, being moved thereto by pressure of work in getting his homestead in condition to withstand the winter, the hearing was enlarged until December 17, in order to give him an opportunity of showing his bona fides in the interim.

In this connection, we had some trouble with trespassing American cattle at Battle Creek. During the month of September a roundup representing the North Side Association, with headquarters at Chinook in Montana, came into Canada to gather their cattle which had strayed across the International Boundary. I may here say that between that boundary and the line of the Great Northern Railway there is practically no feed for cattle. There are said to be some two hundred thousand sheep in that section, and the cattle in search of feed perforce drift into Canada. Most of these cattle are as badly infected with mange as ours are, and it is obvious that if Canadian stockmen are compelled to treat and cleanse their stock it is not fair to allow foreign cattle, which have not been subjected to like treatment, to re-infect the country.

For the Department of Agriculture the police had sufficient authority to act, but for the Department of Customs there is a special officer stationed at Lethbridge to whom incursions of American cattle are reported. In pursuance of a public notice

* Not printed.

issued by the Commissioner of Customs dated January 9, 1903, I instructed Staff-Sergeant Allen, in charge of Ten Mile detachment, that the number of American cattle gathered by the North Side roundup was to be reported to me for reference to the aforesaid customs officer before the cattle could be taken out of the country. This report was duly made, and on October 13 I wired Mr. Stunden that the roundup in question had gathered about one thousand head, and asked if he had any instructions as to their disposal. He replied by telegram next day: 'Please let Chonkin Pool roundup return their American drift cattle to Montana under police supervision.' This message was despatched immediately on its arrival by a mounted messenger to Ten Mile detachment, but before it had time to reach its destination the foreman of the roundup had taken the law into his own hands and driven his herd into Montana. He had arranged with Staff-Sergeant Allen that he would hold the herd on Willow Creek about three miles north of the boundary line in order that some 200 Canadian cattle might be cut out. Towards noon of the 14th, Staff-Sergeant Allen found that the roundup camp was pitched in Montana and became suspicious. Soon after he met the herd being driven southwards as fast as they could be induced to travel. He called upon the herders to stop, but they said they were acting under instructions from the foreman. He found the foreman and ordered him to have the herd stopped, but he paid no attention. He attempted to arrest the foreman, but the latter put spurs to his horse and reached the line first. Staff-Sergeant Allen then turned his attention to a herd of about 450 head, which was being driven south by Canadian herders. He called upon them to assist him in driving them back and they complied. They drove the herd 12 miles during the night. The mangle order provided that no cattle should leave a quarantined district without permission from a veterinary inspector, and Staff-Sergeant Coristine, V.S., had been sent south on purpose to inspect the American cattle. He found that the 450 head in question were infected with mangle and ordered them to be dipped—which was duly carried out at the expense of their owners. A few other Americans were picked up and added to this herd, bringing the total number up to 531 head. The expenses incurred in treating and holding these animals, including sundry out-of-pocket expenses, mounted up to the respectable total of \$1,268, of which due account has been given. Two gentlemen representing the owners came to Canada and made the necessary deposit for the release of the cattle. They entirely repudiated all responsibility for the act of their foreman, saying that any desire to clash with Canadian authority was far from their wishes and intentions. I readily accepted their disclaimer so far as they themselves are concerned, but there is some reason to believe that the foreman in his defiance of the constituted authority of Canada did not act wholly of his own motion. I have been credibly informed that he was afraid we should compel him to dip all his cattle. His fears were probably well-founded, for the Veterinary Inspector was sent to Ten-mile for the express purpose of inspecting them, and if he thought they needed treatment it is certain that he would have ordered them to be held for the purpose. The expense of dipping, holding for ten days and then dipping again would, in the case of about 1,800 cattle, which is Staff-Sergeant Allen's latest estimate, have amounted to a good round sum, and my information leads me to believe that if the foreman did not receive specific instructions to drive the cattle out of Canada, there was nevertheless a more or less well defined sense of expectation that he would in some way relieve the tension and save the expense to the owners.

I did not fail to impress upon the representative owners that the police had incurred a certain loss of prestige which we were not at all inclined to condone. I pointed out that our numbers are few and far between, and that it is prestige mainly which enables us to do the work we do—that one red-coat is in the habit of controlling a crowd, and of receiving respectful compliance with his behests—and we cannot consent to have our authority called in question with impunity.

The customs officer laid an embargo upon the cattle for breach of the customs regulations, and on being notified by him that his demands had been satisfied the cattle were handed to the persons sent to receive them.

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Some comment has been made on this side of the line upon the circumstance that the foreman has not been discharged from his office.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Towards the end of November, in conjunction with Mr. Stunden, special officer of customs, we superintended the seizing of some 768 head of trespassing American cattle, mostly steers, that were found in Canada. Seven hundred and twenty head of these belonged to one firm, who, as is openly stated by people who know, gathered their 'she-stock' and took them back to Montana, leaving the steers on this side of the line to winter.

It is notorious in Montana that they have been in the habit of doing this for the past three or four years.

This question was decently laid to rest and need not have been resurrected but for the action of the North Side Roundup Association—the result will be that large stock owners across the line, realizing that their stock cannot exist on air alone, will enter their animals at customs and bring them to Canadian pastures. In gathering and holding these cattle, expenses, amounting to \$1,060.20, were incurred and collected by Mr. Stunden from the owners interested, besides the penalty that he levied on behalf of his department. The owners in this case then considered that, as their steers had paid their footing in Canada, it would be advisable to ship them from Maple Creek to the Chicago market. They accordingly did so, but were met at the line with a demand for United States customs dues, which was entirely unexpected, but which had to be paid before the cattle could proceed.

Under instructions from the sub-collector of customs at Maple Creek on November 25, Staff-Sergt. Allen seized on Battle Creek, for evasion of customs, the stock of an immigrant who came from Montana in April last, and had not on the first mentioned date made his entry at Customs. His reputation in Montana has not been to his credit and we have been watching him for some time. He raised enough money in Montana to redeem his property from seizure, and now begins life anew with a clean slate.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

During February and March, with the concurrence of the Indian Department, we issued rations of beef, bacon, flour and tea to some Salteaux Indians who have never taken treaty and who mainly live on Maple Creek.

Deep snow had prevented them from following their usual calling, namely, that of hauling firewood into Maple Creek from the Cypress Hills, and they were contemplating the destruction of their log houses and selling the material for fuel, when their extremity came to my ears. They are inclined to be quite independent, and look askance at any assistance from the Indian Department for fear the acceptance thereof should be a stepping stone to the curtailment of their liberty. In conjunction with Interpreters Hourie and McKay, I had a long talk with them with the idea of inducing them to have their children taught something whereby they may be able to make a decent living later in life, but advice seems to go in one ear and out at the other.

The destitute half-breed widow of a Cree Indian came here in September and asked for assistance—she and her family had had nothing but gophers to live on for some time, and I gave her ten days' rations for herself and family to enable her to reach Battleford, where she could go on a reserve.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

At Swift Current, where hitherto there has been only one constable stationed, we have been able to obtain, at the moderate rental of \$15 per month, a satisfactory

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house capable of lodging five or six men and stable capable of holding six horses. This detachment is well horsed and equipped and is able to make a quick trip at short notice. So is that at Medicine Hat.

The actual strength of the division now is 39 of all ranks, three more than last year, and employment can very readily be found for more still.

The flying patrol which was instituted last year now constitutes the detachment at Swift Current; with an additional pair of horses, four more men and part of the equipment now lying idle at Swift Current, a flying patrol could be initiated which would work the northern part of the district along the Saskatchewan river.

The distribution of the division on November 30, 1904, was as shown in the following state:—

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	HORSES.		
									Saddle.	Team.	Total.
Maple Creek		1	3	1	1	11	3	20	9	11	20
Medicine Hat		1	..	1	..	2	..	4	2	2	4
Swift Current .....		..	..	..	1	3	..	4	4	2	6
Town Station .....		..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Medicine Lodge .....		..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4	2	6
Ten Mile .....		..	1	..	..	2	..	3	4	2	6
East End .....		..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	4
Special duty	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	2
	1	2	5	4	2	22	3	39	26	23	49

DRILL AND TRAINING—MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

We have been kept too busy to admit of much time being devoted to drill, but considerable attention has been paid to the training of the new horses which we have acquired this year.

The division has undergone target practice with fairly satisfactory results.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I prefer to say as little as may be upon the past year's record, which is not pleasant to look back upon. Some weeding out of indifferent characters had to be ruthlessly done, and I am very glad that the process is over.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good. The medical officer's attention has been required more to the inmates of the jail than to the personnel of the division.

HORSES.

We have purchased some very nice horses this year—five team horses and three saddle. Our total number now runs up to 49. Swift Current, Ten-mile and Medicine Lodge detachments have each a spare saddle horse and as soon as possible I will provide similarly for the other detachments.

We have cast and sold one team and two saddle horses during the year and lost one by death, so that the casualties have not been very great.

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TRANSPORT.

We are well supplied now with all descriptions of transport. Three old worn-out buckboards, which have been replaced, will be due for auction sale when the half yearly stocktaking board shall have pronounced upon them.

HARNESS.

We are still deficient in harness, and are using one single set which was condemned over two years ago as unsafe.

SADDLERY.

We have all the saddles that we require.

CANTEEN.

The Canteen prospers in a very small way and is a convenience to its few customers.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

These are situated in the Canteen building which has been repaired and improved considerably within the last two years, but neither of these rooms is sufficiently comfortable to attract men to use it to any extent.

GENERAL.

The Barrack buildings now, despite their thirty years of age, are in condition to withstand a ten years' siege, as during the past year we obtained four carpenters from Medicine Hat, and they satisfactorily completed the repairs which have been in hand for more than two years.

Rotten foundations have been replaced by new piles and new sills, roofs strengthened, new chimneys built, roofs painted by prison labour, &c., &c., and all that is required now is a coat of paint to put a new face on the old exteriors.

A transport shed would be of great service in protecting our unsheltered wagons, &c., from wind and weather.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

APPENDIX B.

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

CALGARY, December 1, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ended November 30, 1904 :

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district over which the division has police control can shortly be described as central Alberta (extending as far north as the town of Red Deer and south to Cayley. Calgary, the division headquarters, is going ahead with such rapid strides that it is difficult to estimate its population ; a census taken some twelve months ago showed it to be 8,000, at the present time it is at least 10,000. The unprecedented advancement of the whole country which I have noted in my reports for the two previous years has continued unabated, and to an even greater extent during the year just closed. Swarms of homeseekers have come and found what they sought. The majority came from the States and were in a good position, practically and financially, to cope with the difficulties a settler has in making a start in a new country. The progress of Calgary is indicative of that throughout the district ; all the smaller towns have grown proportionately and the outlying districts are filled with settlers. Calgary has become a centre for wholesale firms of all kinds, and many more are in the act of erecting warehouses or expect to do so shortly. The faith of these large business houses in the country's destiny could not be more strikingly evinced, and this faith is shared by the financial world as well, for there are no less than eight chartered banks in Calgary and small branches in nearly every town and village. The future of the country, and of Calgary as a great distributing point, seems assured.

In comparison with the last few years the past twelve months have been dry, but not sufficiently so to give cause for complaint, in fact from a farmer's point of view it was a more favourable season than the preceding one. Crops were good and were plentiful, and great success was had with fall wheat. Last winter in Alberta was mild even for this land where the chinook wind exercises its warming influence. Up to the end of January we had no cold weather to speak of, and March was the only really cold month, a marked contrast to the extremely severe winter experienced in the rest of Canada and the United States. Cattle, as a result, did remarkably well and this business is still, and will be for many years to come, the principal one in the country. Prices for cattle have been low and many small ranchers have not sold their beef cattle for two years in the hope that a higher figure would be offered. The high prices prevailing three years ago have, I consider, made them overvalue their stock. The consequence is that in the absence of any return from their stock-in-trade they are depending on the banks and stores to keep them going, and with no prospect of realizing higher prices next year.

It is generally admitted now that this country is subject to cycles of wet and dry years. During the wet years irrigation is not required in any portion of the country, but undoubtedly is when the dry seasons are on. So much impressed are the Canadian

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Pacific Railway with this condition of dry and wet periods, that they have commenced a large irrigation canal which promises to change the whole of the arid country between here and Medicine Hat and north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The canal takes its water out of the Bow river about two miles below Calgary. The enterprise is said to be the largest of the kind on this continent and will redeem millions of acres of land for agricultural purposes which hitherto have been thought unsuitable for cultivation during dry seasons. Some 800 men were employed on this work during the summer, and probably twice this number will be employed next year. To give an idea of the magnitude of the work there is one cut three miles from Calgary which it is estimated will take two years to finish. I understand a wealthy American company is already negotiating with a view to putting in an extensive sugar beet plant at a point on the canal. If this should be the case no doubt a large portion of the irrigated lands will be used for the production of these roots.

CRIME.

In my report for the year ended November 30, 1903, under this heading, I said that crime had increased in proportion to the population. The same remark applies this year. It is only natural to expect that a percentage of criminals should accompany a large migration into a new country. A malefactor who finds it necessary to lose his identity for a time cannot choose a more convenient location than a country which is rapidly filling with new settlers, and where one stranger more or less is not likely to be noticed. Judging from the number of circulars and descriptions received lately from the American authorities, seeking for criminals, they are evidently of the same opinion. We have ascertained that many of these criminals from the other side have only remained here a short time and then left for more congenial haunts; others we have under observation, and many are no doubt living here quietly and honestly, and in consequence have not come under our notice. Several of the crimes recorded here during the year are directly attributable to professional criminals who have accompanied the exodus from the United States. Many of the minor offences recorded are due to want of knowledge of our laws and are committed by people who have not been accustomed to have the law properly administered, and who have had on occasion to take it into their own hands. I regret exceedingly that it has been found impossible to increase my command during the past year. In my last report I wrote strongly for 'extended police vigilance and more men to cope with the demands.' My experience for the last twelve months has left me more firmly convinced that as a matter of policy and as a preventive of endless trouble in the future the number of men in this district should be largely augmented. Once get the new-comers within our gates imbued with the proper respect for British law and British justice, and prevent the criminal element getting a foothold, and a work will have been accomplished of inestimable value hereafter.

The following table comparing the crime records for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 will show the development which has taken place in this direction:—

	1902	1903	1904
Cases entered	328	479	638
Convictions	254	373	520
Dismissals or withdrawals	74	100	109
Waiting trial . . . . .	...	6	9

Owing to their importance or their relation to an especial class of crime, I shall narrate the particulars of a few of the cases which have come under our notice during the year:—

Ernest Cashel, murderer.—When I closed my report on November 30, 1903, I little thought that I should have anything further to report on this matter, except that the sentence of death had been carried out on December 15, 1903, in accordance with the

Chief Justice's sentence. Unfortunately, through a combination of circumstances, this man managed to effect his escape on December 10, five days before the date fixed for his execution, and was not recaptured until Sunday, January 24, 1904. The escape aroused the interest of the public throughout Canada, and I believe there have been few similar occurrences in the case of a condemned murderer. Our guard-rooms, as far as construction is concerned, cannot be called jails, and considering the large number of prisoners that pass through the one at Calgary, the overcrowding and the difficulty experienced in separating prisoners and keeping them from conspiring and working together to effect their escape, it is remarkable that more escapes have not taken place; as compared with properly constructed jails and penitentiaries with modern improvements and permanent staffs of highly paid officials who have no other care, our percentage of escapes is much lower. During the last five years 1,129 prisoners have been confined in the guard-room here and two escapes have occurred, viz.: a horse thief in October, 1902, and Cashel; both were recaptured. I will relate briefly the circumstances surrounding the escape and recapture of Ernest Cashel. As soon as the death sentence was pronounced wild rumours were circulated of confederates from Wyoming, and efforts being made to release him, &c., and I was kept continually on the *qui vive*, watching suspected persons, &c., but there was really nothing much in all this, as the only confederate he had was his brother, John Cashel, who arrived here from his home in Buffalo, Wyoming, about November 14, 1903, and who received permission to visit the prisoner from the Chief Justice, in accordance with section 938 of the Criminal Code. He tried to obtain a new trial, but was, I fancy, all along convinced that the chances were slim, and that other means would have to be adopted.

In order to comply as nearly as possible with the provisions of section 938 of the Criminal Code, a special cell was constructed for the condemned man to allow of his being kept apart to a certain extent from other prisoners. Specific orders were given the provost and extra precautions taken to ensure the safe custody of the prisoner; among other things an electric alarm was installed between the guard-room and the barracks, by means of which all the men could be turned out at once should the guard-room be attacked or anything unusual take place. John Cashel visited his brother in the daytime only and on my written order; the provost's and guard's orders were not to allow him within five feet of the condemned cell during these visits, and a constable was to sit between the two brothers to see that nothing was passed. It was the neglect of this particular order that made the escape possible. As the time drew near for the execution, I addressed all the men concerned with the guarding of the prisoner and warned them of the importance of strict vigilance, so that nothing could reach the prisoner by which he could do himself or anyone else harm. On the afternoon of the 10th December, John Cashel paid one of his usual visits, and at the same time the Rev. Mr. Kerby, the convict's spiritual adviser, was in the cell. From what has transpired since this is what occurred: At one end of the cell was Ernest Cashel, in the middle the clergyman, and at the end the constable who was the death watch; the provost and two constables were in the room facing the cell. John Cashel came in, and in direct violation of the orders governing his visits, walked to his brother's cell and stood talking to him with his hands on the bars. Whilst this conversation was going on the Rev. Mr. Kerby wished to leave and the provost decided to change the death watch; also one of the constables went to the front door to open it for Mr. Kerby. Whilst Mr. Kerby and the death watch were leaving the cell and had their backs turned on the two brothers, the provost and the relieving death watch were in the corridor on each side of the cell door to let them pass out, so that for a few seconds at least no one could see what was taking place, and it was at this critical moment John Cashel passed his brother two revolvers. Nothing further happened until between six and half-past six that evening, when the provost and the day guard commenced to make preparations for handing over to the night guard coming on duty at 6.30 p.m. Part of these preparations consisted in searching the prisoners and seeing that they were all safe in their cells for the night. At the time, the provost had one constable in the

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front part of the guard-room and the death watch in the cell, the latter of course being unarmed. The provost unloaded his revolver before entering Cashel's cell for fear it might be snatched from him whilst searching; thus one guard only was armed. Entering the cell, the provost directed the death watch to take the prisoner into the prison dining room; after searching the blankets and the cell, he then ordered Cashel back to be searched; the prisoner walked towards the door where the provost stood and suddenly drew two revolvers from his trousers' pockets; with these he at once covered the two unarmed constables. The armed constable hearing some noise foolishly walked up to the grating without drawing his revolver, and was confronted by the prisoner, who told him to put up his hands. Cashel was now in a position to cover the three of them at once. From the testimony of the other prisoners, who were eye-witnesses of the affair, the provost made several attempts to close with Cashel and also to delay him, but he was to a certain extent helpless. The armed constable could have saved the situation, but lacked presence of mind, and he and the provost were made to undo their belts and drop their arms on the floor. The three constables were then ordered into the cell and locked up, and the prisoner went to the provost's desk, got the keys, unlocked his shackles and walked out. The night guard coming on duty ten minutes afterwards found matters in this condition and immediately gave the alarm. The provost and two constables were later charged under the N.W.M.P. Act with allowing a prisoner to escape through negligence, and severely punished. The provost, who was a constable, had been in charge of the guard-room for two years; I had reported very favourably of him and had the utmost confidence in him. His neglect of orders in this case is inexplicable.

The pursuit was commenced at once, but we were handicapped by the weather, the night being particularly dark and snowing hard. Every available man was turned out, mounted patrols covered all the roads and a thorough search was made of the neighbourhood. Constable Goulter, one of the mounted patrols, shortly after the escape, arrested John Cashel on the street; he was evidently expecting to meet his brother and had a parcel of footwear, obviously for the fugitive's use, and a pocketful of revolver cartridges. I notified you by wire, also all police divisions and detachments south, east and west. Next day, not having picked up any trace, and being satisfied that the trains were being too carefully watched for him to have got away by that means, I decided there was nothing to be done but to send parties out and warn the whole country.

On December 12, you arrived from Regina, accompanied by Inspector Knight and assumed charge of the operations. Superintendents Primrose and Begin were ordered to place patrols to the south, extending from the mountains and along the Little Bow. Reinforcements were ordered from Regina to Macleod; ten N.C.O.'s and men from Regina, six from Maple Creek and one from Edmonton were ordered to Calgary. Civilian saddle horses were hired to supplement our own, and a reward of \$1,900 offered for the capture or information leading to the capture of the fugitive. On December 13, we had reports of a man answering the description of Cashel being seen at Cochrane, 20 miles west, and on the Elbow river south of there. Inspector Worsley and party left for the former, and Inspector Knight and party for the latter. Inspector Knight found that Constable Spurr with an Indian tracker, whom I started out on the 11th from Morley, had been on the tracks of a man in the snow, and had tracked him to a ranche, where the description given left not doubt it was Cashel. Spurr followed him up and found he was making for Calgary. He actually went to a house that Cashel was in, but the old woman and her son who lived there, denied the presence of any stranger. The son was afterwards sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assisting Cashel on this occasion. Inspector Knight searched all houses in that vicinity during the night, and found a pony had been stolen from one place. Next morning we found this pony near Calgary, and footmarks leading from the place where it was found into the town. Later we found that Cashel had stopped during the night at a rancher's named Rigby, six miles west

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of Calgary, Rigby and all his family being away. Whilst there he changed the clothes he had escaped in and selected a new outfit from Mr. Rigby's wardrobe. A note was left with the old clothes and easily recognized at Cashel's handwriting, which read, 'Ernest Cashel, \$1,000, return in six months.' We had in consequence to alter the description as to clothes. It now seemed likely that Cashel was in hiding in the town, and every available man was on duty during the night, and more men were put to work in plain clothes; several of them had no sleep for three nights. You decided that every tramp reported should be located and identified, and reports now began to pour in from every direction of persons seen who might be Cashel, and these from points fifty to sixty miles apart. On the 15th we heard of a man answering the description at Ponoka, a hundred miles north; on the Morley trail going to Cochrane; at Davisburg, and at a man called Thomas Armstrong's six miles east of Calgary; all were investigated and reported upon satisfactorily, except the man seen at Armstrong's; he had left there in the morning and walked along the track east, and the description tallied closely with that of Cashel. Inspector Knight and party scoured the whole district night and day, and police from Gleichen with Indian scouts worked west along the railway, but without success; we never located this man and subsequent events proved him to be Cashel, who must have got past the town after leaving his pony on the morning of the 14th and stayed at Armstrong's during that night, leaving early on the morning of December 15. During the 16th, 17th and 18th, the country north, south and east of Armstrong's was continually patrolled and we had apparently reliable information at the same time of the fugitive being at six other points. The Indians at Morley reported to Inspector Duffus that a man with two revolvers was seen in the foot-hills walking west. Parties were sent to Canmore and Morley by rail and worked east and west towards each other through the hills without success; further investigation showed that the Indians had received the information from a boy or squaw who had drawn on their imagination. At the same time railway men reported suspicious characters seen along the line, but they were ordinary tramps. On the evening of the 18th it would appear Cashel was in the outskirts of the town and was seen by a citizen who reported it too late to be of service. At 4 a.m. of December 18 I took a party and searched the half-breed camps and wooded coulees west of Calgary, after which we came to the conclusion he was in hiding in the city or at some point east of here, unless he had got away on a train, which seemed impossible. In Macleod and Lethbridge districts to the south much the same work had been going on and numerous alleged Cashels were being run down and found to be innocent parties. You left for Regina on the night of the 23rd. The usual crop of rumours kept coming in each day and the patrols through the outlying districts were kept up without intermission and without anything much transpiring, except that we were pretty certain from a citizen's report that Cashel had been again in the outskirts of the town on December 20. This condition of affairs continued to the end of December and we were still fairly convinced the man was in hiding and receiving assistance from sympathizers. It is extraordinary how many people of a certain class do sympathize with a man of this kind. As an instance of how the escape worked on the imagination of some people, I will quote a letter received by P. Burns & Co., the big cattle firm, which they handed to me on December 26 :

OKOTOKS, December 26, 1903.

DEAR FRIEND,—I arrived here all right yesterday with the cattle, but I found my old woman in a queer way when I got there. Cashel had been at our house on Tuesday morning before 6 o'clock and demanded a saddle horse of her with a revolver in his hand, but she told him she had no horse for him. Then he offered her \$300 for a horse, but she would not give him one. His horse was played out. He told her he was chased and he should make it. She asked him who chased him, but he told her it was none of her business. He searched the stable, then rode off, but whether he took a horse from me or not I don't know until I look them up, but it is awful to have a man of that charac-

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ter in the neighbourhood, for he is not far away and if the police come here I will show them the direction he took.

Your sincere friend,
G. W.———

The above would appear authentic news of Cashel, but it turned out there was nothing in it. When the police visited the place the old lady was not sure whether it was a vivid dream or not, but thought it was, because when her husband left home she was scared that Cashel would come and had been thinking about it all the time.

On December 30 you returned from Regina and ordered Superintendent Primrose and Superintendent Begin at Macleod and Lethbridge, whose patrols were working day and night, to withdraw all special detachments until something definite turned up. On December 31 an unusually large number of rumours came in, some bearing strong marks of probability; among other places the fugitive was reported at Great Falls, Montana, and south of the Cypress Hills near Maple Creek. On January 1 the whole town was in a high state of excitement over the report of a drunken half-breed, that some of his companions had Cashel tied up in their tent a mile or two west of Calgary. We arrested the half-breed for being drunk and causing a disturbance.

You returned to Regina on January 2. Owing to persistent reports from Montana of Cashel being seen there, Sergeant Hetherington was detailed to go to the States and work in conjunction with the American authorities, who were keenly on the alert. Indications were strong yet, however, that he was in the country to the east of Calgary, and although we had covered every point as far as the number of men and horses would permit, we watched the district around Langdon and Shepard closely. I also got the local papers not to mention the affair at all, for we knew from our former experience of this criminal, that he had a great love of notoriety and would risk anything to obtain it; we also surmised that whoever was helping him was also giving him the papers. On January 11, Mr. Crossar, a rancher, four miles east of Calgary, reported to me that at 10.30 p.m., of January 9, a man had come into his brother's house with a revolver in his hand and asked for a horse, he then said: 'I guess you know who I am. I am Cashel. I am not after a horse, but I am desperate and must have money. I have plenty of friends but still I want money.' Crossar gave him all he had, \$12, then Cashel asked for his bank book and asked for the newspapers; after reading these he wrote a letter and spoke of men whom he had heard had helped the police and said he would get even with them. He left the house at 12.30 and threatened Crossar with the vengeance of his mythical friends should he (Crossar) inform. The same night he must have visited Armstrong's house (the place he slept in on December 14), because next day Armstrong on his return home found the place had been ransacked. As a result of this information several men in plain clothes were placed in the capacity of hired men at different farms in the neighbourhood. That Cashel had some fixed point from which he made excursions at night appeared certain, and I suspect he visited many farms and extorted money without it being reported. As he was on foot it was not likely he walked more than ten miles away from his hiding place during the night, so that should we obtain one or two more points where he had visited it would be possible to define a certain area of country within which he could be found. Another point was supplied us on January 21, when Mr. S. Wigmore, who lives near Shepard, reported Cashel had been at his place on the night of the 19th and behaved in much the same way as he had at Crossar's. Not getting any more clues I marked off an area on the map, based on the visits Cashel had made in the Shepard district, and decided that if a thorough search were made of the country embraced therein in one day, we should undoubtedly meet with success. It required about forty mounted men to do this and I had not got them unless I drew in all my detachments and received men from other posts. This would take too long and was not safe.

I wired you on the 22nd January asking if you objected to my using volunteers; I did this on the strength of several offers from the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Mr.

Wooley-Dod, a rancher, and others to lend us a hand. On January 23 I received your reply authorizing me to do so, and telling me to swear them in as special constables; accordingly I arranged with Mr. Wooley-Dod, Mr. Heald and Major Barwis to get 20 volunteers together, and be at the barracks, mounted and ready to start, at 8 a.m. the following day, Sunday, January 24. Every one turned up on time, and with the police, numbered 40 all told; these I divided up into five parties under Major Barwis, Inspector Knight, Inspector Duffus, Sergeant-Major Belcher and myself; each party consisted of police and citizens equally divided. The leader of each detachment was given a certain district, comprising so many townships within which he was to search every building, cellar, root-house and haystack. I also ordered that should they discover the fugitive, and by burning the house or stack where he was found prevent loss of life, they were not to hesitate in doing so. At 11.30 a portion of Inspector Duffus' party consisting of Constables Rogers, Peters, Biggs, Stark and Mr. McConnell, while searching Mr. Pitman's ranch, at a point just on the edge of the district we were scouring six miles from Calgary, came across Cashel in the cellar. Constable Biggs found him, and was fired at by Cashel out of the darkness; Biggs returned the shot and ran up the steps, being fired at again. Constable Rogers, the senior constable, ordered the men to come out of the house and surround it; he then sent word to Inspector Duffus, who was searching another place nearby with the balance of the party. Inspector Duffus, after speaking to Cashel and advising him to surrender, without success, decided to set fire to the building, which was a mere shack; this was done. When the smoke began to enter the cellar Cashel agreed to come out, and was immediately arrested. Efforts were then made to put out the fire, but it had gained too much headway. Everything went to show that Cashel had been living in a haystack alongside of the house for some time; a cow robe and spring mattress were found in a large hole burrowed under the stack, together with several indications of its occupancy for a lengthy period. The two men living at the ranche were afterwards arrested, and one of them, Brown, received six months' imprisonment. The rest of the parties searching did not return until late in the afternoon, as it was some time before word could reach them of the capture, scattered as they were over a large stretch of country. The excitement in Calgary was intense, and, although it was Sunday, extras were got out by the local papers giving an account of the matter.

Inspector Duffus displayed good judgment in making the arrest, and Constable Biggs behaved pluckily.

Thus ended perhaps one of the most arduous pursuits after a criminal in the annals of the force; each man felt keenly the circumstances surrounding the escape, and no one spared himself in any way. I cannot speak too highly of the *esprit de corps* shown by the members of my division and those of other divisions sent here to assist; night and day, with very little rest, they stuck to their work without a murmur. I must also express my thanks to the citizens, ranchers and members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who assisted us on the day the capture was effected; their aid made it possible for me to cover, simultaneously, the whole area to be searched, and every party out that day equally contributed to the capture.

In concluding my remarks on this affair, I would like to say that both myself and my command felt acutely the unfortunate occurrence and the extra work thrown on the other divisions engaged in the pursuit.

During the pursuit the date of the execution was put off from time to time by the Chief Justice, and on the day after his capture the prisoner was brought before His Lordship and finally sentenced to be hanged on February 2. Ernest Cashel was hanged in the guard-room yard on that date, and confessed his guilt to the Rev. Mr. Kerby just previous to leaving his cell for the scaffold.

Murder of John Marret.—This murder took place near Canmore on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th May. It was committed by the brother of the deceased, Francois Marret. They were old country Frenchmen and lived on a small ranche about six miles from Canmore. The murderer during the night got up and with an axe

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smashed his brother's head in while he slept; he dragged the body to the river and put it in. After committing the crime he went into Canmore, and told what he had done. Some parties went out to investigate and found out his story was true. They wired Constable Blyth at Banff, who immediately went to Canmore and took the prisoner in charge. Inspector Worsley proceeded to Canmore with the coroner; the latter held an inquest and then Inspector Worsley held a preliminary examination and committed the murderer for trial. Francois Marret appeared to have no feeling in the matter; he said he was ordered to do the deed by some spirit; apart from this he seemed sane. On May 16 he was arraigned before the Chief Justice and pleaded 'not guilty'; he was remanded to the 18th in order that evidence, expert and otherwise, might be taken before the jury as to his sanity. The jury decided that he was sane enough at the present time. The trial was then proceeded with, and the verdict of the jury was 'not guilty on account of insanity.' He was committed to Regina jail to await the Lieutenant Governor's pleasure.

Suspected Murder at Cochrane.—A Galician working on the railway near Cochrane reported on October 8 that his partner, Billy Rasnuck had been missing since October 5, and that another Galician named Sadoroy had disappeared on the night of September 30. He suspected Rasnuck had murdered Sadoroy. Constable Hazell was detailed to take charge of the case and found that Sadoroy and Rasnuck had gone from the section house in Cochrane to the store to buy some meat about 6.30 p.m. of September 30. Sadoroy had no coat on and did not intend to remain long away. They were seen leaving the store, and that is the last heard of Sadoroy. Rasnuck returned to the section house at 10 o'clock the same night. Sadoroy must have had something like \$165 on his person. He is reported as being a steady sober man; he had a month's pay due and left everything behind except the clothes he wore. The other Galicians appear to have taken no notice of their companion's absence until October 5, when they accused Rasnuck with being connected with Sadoroy's absence, and as a consequence next morning they found Rasnuck had gone also. This fact did not stimulate their interest very much and we finally heard of the matter on the 8th, when one of their number passing through Calgary thought it worth while to come to the barracks and report. Constable Hazell on his arrival at Cochrane found Rasnuck had taken nothing with him; his papers included a title to land and other documents. His clothes, which he wore the night Sadoroy disappeared, the other Galicians had seen him wash, but there were stains on the overalls and underdrawers which looked suspicious; there was also a 38 calibre revolver, but no cartridges. Constable Hazell at once got a search party of Galicians and others together and I sent up two more men to assist, but after three days' thorough search along the river and in the surrounding country nothing was found. In the meantime efforts were made to locate Rasnuck; we followed up every Galician who had gone north and found out where Rasnuck's relatives resided. Train crews were warned and a description circulated, but without success. Constable Hazell got a Galician to travel with him and went along the railway into British Columbia, visiting all parties of Galicians, but Rasnuck, who is a well-known man amongst them, had not been seen. He may have gone to his home in Europe, but no reply has been received from shipping points to which descriptions were sent. I hope yet to get some trace of him through his relatives in the north. In the absence, however, of the body of the supposed murdered man, we cannot prosecute the charge.

A glance at the classified summary of cases, on another page, will show that there were 14 convictions for theft of cattle and horses and for cattle killing, an increase of eight over last year. There is also one case of cattle stealing awaiting trial in which the evidence is very strong. Twelve cases of this nature were brought to trial, without a conviction, in some instances on account of the unsatisfactory evidence of the owners, who contradicted the main points of their evidence in the preliminary examination and generally acted as if afraid to give their testimony; such occurrences are very disheartening to the police, for these cases as a rule entail a lot of hard work.

Charles McLaughlin, horse stealing.—This was the most important case of this class of crime; he had been suspected for a long time and had on several occasions cleverly managed to elude arrest; there had been one previous conviction against him of six months for stealing cattle.

In this instance he was first arrested for stealing a horse branded double row-leck, the property of Mr. Eckford, High River. He brought the horse in to sell at the fortnightly sales now held at the stockyards in Calgary. He had tampered with the brand and it was bleeding when in the sale yards. Mr. Jackson, the stock inspector, had been watching the horse for some time as he suspected someone was going to run it off. Sergeant Wilson ascertained McLaughlin was trying to sell it, and that he claimed to own it, so he laid information and arrested him. When the case came up for trial, Mr. Eckford's brand was quite plain and McLaughlin was sentenced to 7 years at Stony Mountain. We had another charge against him and two other men, for stealing two mares unbranded, owners unknown. In this case Constable Tucker, assisted by Stock Inspector Jackson, did a lot of hard work. The evidence was very strong against the three of them, but McLaughlin pleaded 'guilty' and exonerated the other two. He did so, I fancy, on the supposition that he would not receive any additional punishment to that already awarded him. He was right in this conjecture, for the Chief Justice sentenced him to another seven years to run concurrently with his previous sentence.

Charles Quinn, killing cattle.—This man killed a cow, the property of his brother, M. Quinn, living at Medicine River Settlement, near Red Deer. M. Quinn reported the loss of a cow to St.-Sergt. Evans at Red Deer on January 2. On the 3rd, St. Sergt. Evans visited Quinn's place and found part of an animal's stomach in the brush, and signs that an animal had been butchered; there was also a young calf frozen on a lump of ice, which showed the slaughtered animal was a cow; from this point he followed footmarks to the house of Charles Quinn, and there came across burnt bones in the yard. He also ascertained Charles Quinn had no cattle of his own, and that a week before a large quantity of beef had been seen at his house. M. Quinn, on these facts being brought to light, did not wish to prosecute his brother, but I instructed St.-Sergt. Evans the case would have to be proceeded with. Charles Quinn was committed for trial, and on January 27 was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Chief Justice. A light sentence was imposed, as a large family was dependent on the prisoner.

Ulyses Larkey, cattle killing.—A Mr. Davenport, living twenty miles east of Carstairs, reported on April 30, the loss of a calf. Constable Spurr left by train to attend to it. He found the calf had been shot, and traces of heavy nailed boots, similar to those worn by Larkey, who lived nearby; he got the boots and they corresponded with the footmarks. Buried near Larkey's cabin he found some veal, also calf bones. Larkey claimed he got the veal at a butcher's in Crossfield, which was proved false. Constable Spurr took the case before a local J. P. at Carstairs, who, for some unaccountable reason, discharged the prisoner. I immediately had fresh information laid and warrant issued, but Larkey had made himself scarce and was trying to get out of the country. Detective Sergeant Wilson and Constable Spurr, however, rearrested him on May 5; he was committed for trial by Inspector Worsley, J.P. Larkey pleaded 'guilty' when arraigned before the Chief Justice on May 10, and was sentenced to three years at Stony Mountain.

'Sun Calf,' Blackfoot Indian, horse-stealing.—On November 22, 1903, 'Sun Calf' was arrested at Macleod for theft of a vest and chain at Gleichen, and given imprisonment. Superintendent Primrose also sent the horse he had with him back by trail. On receiving the horse we at once saw it was not an Indian pony; it was very gentle and had apparently been well handled. In January Constable Hazell discovered 'Sun Calf' had picked it up near Okotoks, and on inquiry there Sergeant Thomas

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found the owner was a Mr. Macleod, who had missed the horse since early in November and valued it very highly. He came in and laid information. 'Sun Calf' was committed for trial on January 23; his trial took place on the 25th before the Chief Justice, and he received a sentence of three years in Stony Mountain. This was his second term in the penitentiary. On August 18, 'Sun Calf' escaped from the penitentiary; we have seen nothing of him in this district.

'Eagle Rib' and six other Blackfoot Indians, cattle stealing.—Staff-Sergeant Macleod reported from Gleichen that on May 8, C. B. Ewing, who with others was driving a bunch of cattle across the Blackfoot reserve, was met by these Indians and told he could not proceed any further on the reserve unless he gave them a cow. Ewing told them he did not own the cattle, and that he would pay them or see the agent, they replied by demanding the cow at once; fearing they would do him some harm he acceded to their request and they killed the animal on the spot and divided up the meat. Staff-Sergeant Macleod, on receiving this information, arrested the Indians and brought them before Mr. Beaupré, J.P. Mr. Johnston, the owner of the cattle, did not want to prosecute; he expected to live near the Indians and wanted to hire them for putting up hay, etc., so the magistrate made them pay for the cow and discharged them. Owing to the bad effect this way of disposing of the matter might have on the Indians, you instructed me to have them brought up again. They had their preliminary examination before Inspector Worsley, J.P., on June 26, and were committed for trial. Later on, as there was no sitting of the court until November, they were admitted to bail by order of the Chief Justice. The two head chiefs went security on the bonds. The trial took place on November 9 and 10, before Mr. Justice Scott; they were found guilty and released on suspended sentence for two years.

Robbery of Post Office Safe at Olds.—At 7 a.m. of July 16, I received a telegram from Constable Frazee, at Olds, that the post office safe at that place had been blown open during the night. The work was evidently that of an expert. Fifty-four dollars worth of 1-cent and 2-cent stamps, fifteen 25-cent bills (shin plasters), one jubilee sovereign, one ordinary sovereign, one five dollar gold piece and \$40 in currency were missing, also two registered letters. A large number of registered letters were not taken. I sent Constable McKenzie in plain clothes and Constable Rogers from Innisfail to Olds at once. No one very suspicious had been seen about the place, and although the building was a mere shell and people lived on each side of it no one heard any noise. Constable Frazee immediately had all train crews warned to be on the lookout and located all strangers who had been in town the night before. Later he got the description of a tough-looking character who had been seen near the Canadian Pacific Railway stock corrals the afternoon and night before the robbery; he had been noticed particularly on account of his appearance, and we got a good description which was well circulated and patrols sent to intercept him if possible. On July 18 we heard that on the previous day a man answering the description had broken into a house east of Didsbury, a young boy saw this man and was given a quarter note to say anything. Unfortunately we got word from a reliable source, which proved untrue, that the same man had been seen some miles west of Didsbury the following day and the patrols were thus put off. However, we picked up trace of him again at Langdon and Cheadle on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; he was evidently working east and travelling partly by jumping trains. Cheadle is 40 miles east of Calgary, and Constable Redington, who was following him, found that the suspect had probably joined a section gang which had been moved from there to Bowell, 134 miles further east, near Medicine Hat. I wired the police there to be on the lookout and Constable Redington proceeded to Bowell by train. On July 23 he reported a man answering the description had been there on the 21st; he had not come along the track, but from the north; after crossing the track he had gone south-west away from the railway. Constable Redington then made inquiries at ranchers in the neighbourhood and getting no trace proceeded to

Medicine Hat. Later we found this man had been loafing around the section house at Dunmore Junction on Sunday, July 24. After this we lost all trace of him until Staff-Sergeant Richards, stationed at North Portal, on August 9, heard of a man disposing of Canadian postage stamps. He had offered one man five dollars' worth of stamps for \$2.50, and another ten dollars' worth for \$5. He suspected him of being the Olds' safe robber and watched him, finally arresting him for being drunk in the Union Hotel. He violently resisted arrest and gave his name as James Petter. Next day he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Mounted Police guard-room at Regina. Superintendent Wilson, commanding the Regina district, had photos taken of Petter and forwarded to me and from these Petter was fully identified as the man who had been seen at the Canadian Pacific Railway corrals at Olds the night before the robbery, and also as the man who broke into the house near Didsbury. Outside of the stamps we were unable to find out where he had disposed of the other traceable articles stolen from the safe. Informations were laid against Petter on two charges, one for house-breaking near Didsbury and the other for robbing the post office safe at Olds. Warrants were issued and sent to Regina. On the expiration of his imprisonment, October 9, at Regina, Petter was brought to Calgary and his preliminary examination was commenced before Inspector Duffus, J.P., on the 17th and concluded on October 29. Witnesses had to be called from North Portal and Dakota. His trial took place before Mr. Justice Scott on November 11. On the charge of housebreaking he had a jury trial and they acquitted him. On the other charge he was tried by the judge alone, whose decision was that he was convinced of Petter's guilt, and he recognized the fact that it would be impossible to produce anything more than circumstantial evidence, but as he was not sure of its sufficiency, he remanded the prisoner to the next sittings of the Supreme Court *en banc* at Calgary in January next.

This is the first crime of its nature that has taken place in this district, though I believe safe-blowers have lately been operating extensively in Montana south of us. Petter is without doubt a professional crook and we expect to find that he is wanted for other crimes.

There is a noticeable increase of the number of vagrants and drunks this year, which is mainly due to the work in connection with the irrigation ditch and the opening up of the Canadian Pacific Railway coal mines at Banff. A lot of the hobo class have been going too and fro stealing rides on trains; these were arrested at different points along the railway. We undoubtedly picked up amongst them some of the most dangerous class of tramps, men who are a menace in a sparsely settled country where the men have to go long distances to their work and women and children are left alone in the houses for hours at a time.

Offences against the Indian Act.—I am pleased to report a decrease of cases of Indians being intoxicated or having liquor in their possession; 49 cases were entered under this heading in 1903 as against 29 this year. I have continued my policy of interdicting under the Liquor License Ordinance those half-breeds' who live in tents, hang around the towns and do no work. As a result they cannot purchase liquor themselves and are prevented from being the medium through which the Indian gets his. This is beneficial to both parties, more particularly the half-breeds. Some legislation should be adopted to lift the shiftless, drunken, uneducated class of half-breeds out of the slough of depravity in which they are wallowing. Few are legally married and if they are do not consider it binding, the consequence is you find women with large families, each child having a different father.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and convictions made in my district for the year 1904 :—

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Classification.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	1	1			Committed as a lunatic.
Homicide (accelerating death)	1		1		
Threatening to kill	1	1			
Assault	36	26	10		
" aggravated	5	1	4		
" indecent	1	1			
" causing actual bodily harm	2	1	1		
Rape	2	2			
Bigamy	1			1	Failed to appear at trial.
Abduction	5		5		
Offences against property—					
Theft	59	43	14	2	
Cattle stealing	8	7		1	
Cattle killing	5	2	3		
Horse stealing	14	5	9		
Attempting to poison cattle	1		1		
Aggravated robbery	2	2			
Damage to property	3	1	2		
Receiving stolen property	3		3		Dismissed here, as chr'g's had been already laid in Regina.
Forgery	3	2	1		
Fraud	14	7	5	2	
Burglary	1			1	Remanded to full court.
House-breaking	4	3	1		
Attempted house-breaking	1		1		
Cruelty to animals	5	5			
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1		1		
Offences against public order—					
Pointing firearms	2	1	1		
Assisting member of R. N. W. M. P. to desert	1	1			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	74	70	4		
Drunk	133	126	7		
Indecent exhibition	1		1		
Discharging firearms	2	2			
Insulting language	2	2			
Gambling	4		4		
Posting letter of immoral character	1			1	
Frequenter house of ill-fame	9	9			
Keeper	4	4			
Inmate	19	19			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Drunk on reserve	4	4			
Intoxicated	21	20	1		
Liquor to Indians	18	12	6		
Liquor in possession	4	4			
Gambling on reserve	9	9			
Desertions from Indian school	1	1			
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing ride on C. P. Ry	13	13			
Corruption and disobedience—					
Assisting prisoner to escape	4	3	1		
Breaking prison	2	2			Broke out of citylock-up.
Offences against fishery regulations—					
Fishing during close season	6	6			
Offences against N. W. Ordinances—					
Liquor ordinance (miscellaneous)	15	13	2		

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against N.-W. Ordinances— <i>Con.</i>					
Gambling in hotel	1	1			
Obtaining liquor when interdicted	4	4			
Supplying liquor to interdicted	6	3	3		
Drunk while interdicted	10	9	1		
Interdicted from use of liquor	4	4			
Master and servants ordinance	17	11	5	1	Sent up to higher court.
Prairie fire	12	8	4		
Engineers	3	3			
Pollution of streams	1	1			
Game	10	10			
Hide	3	1	2		
Stray animals	9	5	4		
Hawkers and peddlers	1	1			
Stock inspection	2	2			
Dental	3	2	1		
Miscellaneous	4	4			
Insanity	20	20			
Totals	638	520	109	9	

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to report that the destruction due to prairie fires, in spite of an unusually dry fall, has been less this year than previously. A few small fires occurred in the spring, but they were of little consequence and more beneficial than otherwise. October and November were our worst months, and some extensive fires took place near Morley and south of Gleichen, between the Bow and Little Bow. The loss of property, however, was slight and the area burnt over small comparatively. New settlers are a fruitful source of these fires; they have no idea of the disastrous results and kindle them often on a windy day to clear land, without taking any precautions.

As usual, the Canadian Pacific Railway have been the cause of several fires; two near Morley on November 3 and 6, burning up a lot of range country and destroying a few stacks. Constable Browning got evidence of their engines having started these fires, but it was decided to be of no use prosecuting until a decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court on some cases now pending as to the validity of the Prairie Fire Ordinance in respect to fires originating from railway engines.

Out of the twelve cases brought to trial under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, there were eight convictions. It is often very hard to prove these cases; as an instance of this I will give a case Constable Tucker had near High river. A prairie fire started west of there, and as a result of his inquiries he came to the conclusion that three young men, who had been seen travelling in the locality, were the guilty parties; he traced them about the country until finally they landed at High River; there he tried to get them in conversation, but they were evidently suspicious and had heard of his inquiries. Finally the constable secreted himself in the manger of the stable where they kept their horses, and when they came in they commenced to talk about the fire and their belief that they were suspected. After getting the information required he made his presence known. The culprit pleaded 'guilty' next morning.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Dominion Department of Agriculture.—The work performed for this department under my supervision has been very heavy during the past year, particularly the last

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three months owing to the departmental order for the compulsory dipping of all cattle in the district for mange.

Throughout the year three veterinary inspectors were kept constantly employed, and in order to handle the extra business in connection with the compulsory dipping, I have had Veterinary Staff-Sergeants Busselle and McVeigh and Vt. Surgeon Harrington, together with 29 deputy inspectors solely employed in this work, whilst Veterinary Surgeons Riddell and Hobbs (both practising in Calgary) have attended to the cattle shipments and other work.

The work for this department is rapidly increasing and takes up a large portion of my time, besides adding considerably to the labours of my already overburdened clerical staff. Since the enforcement of the dipping order my office has been a rendezvous for ranchers and farmers wanting particulars relative to the order, and as a rule trying to evade it. I have been obliged to spend hours each day in explanations and persuasions. The result, however, was fairly satisfactory when one takes into account the short time we had, and the fact that the cattlemen, although they knew in the spring the order was to be issued, made absolutely no preparations to carry it out until the end of September. I have already forwarded you the reports of the veterinary inspectors and my own on the results of the mange dipping order. The district contained about 193,600 head of cattle, out of which at least 100,000 head were dipped. Since October 31, when the order expired, dipping has continued and is still going on in some localities. At present I am hunting up all cases of mange throughout the country and having them quarantined as fast as possible, in order to protect the men who have treated their cattle. In locating mangy or suspicious animals I am receiving much assistance from those who carried out the order. Several ranchers who were opposed to dipping on account of the expense or danger to the cattle, &c., have since written me or seen me to express themselves as highly pleased with their experience. They said that even if their cattle had not the mange the dipping was beneficial, and the expense was nothing to speak of where several clubbed together and worked harmoniously. If we have not managed to treat every head of cattle in the district, we have at least got vats built in all directions, and the majority of ranchers and farmers to recognize the benefits, ease and cheapness of dipping cattle. As a result I do not think mange will ever be a serious menace to the cattle industry again.

Glanders is still prevalent and has cropped up in different localities the last year. At Red Deer in 1903 Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple spent a great deal of time stamping out the disease, and a large number of animals were destroyed; this year I am glad to say there were no cases in this district.

The following statement will show briefly the work done apart from that in connection with cattle mange :—

Horses destroyed for glanders.	42
Cattle inspected for export.	17,891
Horses inspected for export.	1,737

For 1903 the figures were :—

Horses destroyed for glanders.	42
Cattle inspected for export.	16,555
Horses inspected for export.	2,767

Small-pox, which is looked after by the Public Health Board of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, also took up some of our attention; we had people quarantined at different times at Banff, Okotoks, Cayley, Red Deer, Langdon and Markerville near Innisfail. The majority of these cases were directly traced to a family of immigrants who came to Cayley early in the spring and were discovered in a hotel with the disease. The city health authorities took charge of all the cases which arose in the city and built a pest house in which they treated at least 30 patients at different times. I placed a constable on duty there for a month to assist in keeping the

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quarantine and to quiet the fears of the residents of the village of Riverside. Under the direction of Dr. Patterson, of Winnipeg, Dominion Quarantine Officer, at the points mentioned outside the city, we arranged for medical inspection, quarantining, &c., and reported regularly to Dr. Patterson. Special patrols had to be kept up in order to see that the quarantine was properly observed. There have been no cases for the last two months.

Territorial Government.—I and my officers do nearly all the magisterial work in the district, as the majority of the justices of the peace appointed are averse to doing their duty.

The detachments at Red Deer and Gleichen are looking after the supplies for some destitute families in those districts for the government. Infectious and contagious diseases, apart from small-pox, are handled by the territorial government, and in connection with this we see that the quarantining and general regulations are carried out.

Department of Justice.—Our assistance to this department consists mainly in keeping the jails, and my remarks under the heading of guard room will give an idea of the work performed. The returns forwarded monthly for keep of prisoners and other details, are extremely heavy, and are quite enough to require a separate clerk.

Indian Department.—We have rendered the usual assistance to this department in keeping the Indians on their reserves, looking up deserters from the industrial schools, &c. The detachment at Gleichen have on their strength two Indians employed as special constables, who keep an eye on everything that takes place on the Blackfoot reserve and attend all issues of rations. At Calgary we have a Sarcee Indian as special constable, who lives on the reserve, and reports regularly at barracks. On the Stony reserve at Morley we have not yet an Indian employed, but I have your authority to engage one as soon as I can get the right man. An Indian will be of great assistance to the constable there, as this tribe are great hunters and continually off their reserve in the mountains. We have been trying for some years to prevent them slaughtering game out of season, but it is very hard to catch them; with the aid of one of their number as a special constable we should be in a position to check it to some extent. The Indian special constables are really of more assistance to the Indian agents than to us.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

Our guard-room has accommodation for 21 prisoners, the daily average confined during the year has been 24, and often for days at a time we have had between 35 and 40. This condition of affairs is most unsatisfactory, and under the heading of crime, I have drawn attention to the increased risk of prisoners escaping owing to this overcrowding. It has been somewhat relieved by turning the old hospital into a female prison with six cells, two cells for lunatics and a ward for sick prisoners. We opened this new guard room on October 10. It is looked after by a married constable and his wife, who acts as matron. Heretofore, we were obliged to send prisoners, who were ill enough, to the General Hospital and take chances of their escaping; the hospital ward obviates this and is a great convenience.

We have had the care of all prisoners, with sentences under a year, from the whole of my district, female prisoners from all over Alberta; also all lunatics are temporarily committed to our charge, some remaining for long periods under observation to determine whether their insanity is of a permanent nature or not.

Reg. No. 1402, Staff-Sergeant Evans, the provost, is a N.C.O. of long and tried experience in the force, and he has the charge of both establishments. His duties are extremely trying and he has performed them well.

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The number of prisoners confined during the year was 363, as compared with 290 in 1903, and there is a likelihood the increase will continue next year. Taking into account the large number of prisoners which my command have to attend to, apart from the ever increasing police duties, I consider more men should be stationed here. As it is now, every constable in the post is daily on prisoners' escort, and once or twice a week has in addition to go on night picquet from 6.30 p.m. to reveille the following day, 24 hours straight duty. The work is most trying and monotonous, and these long hours are not conducive to safety.

Number of prisoners in cells, December 1, 1903	20
Admitted during year ended November 30, 1904	343
Discharged during year ended November 30, 1904	333
	26
In guard-room serving sentence, November 30, 1904	26
In guard-room awaiting trial, November 30, 1904	4
	30

The following is the provost's report :—

CALGARY, N.W.T., November 30, 1904.

To the Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
'E' Division, Calgary, N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'E' Division guard room for the year ended November 30, 1904 :—

Twenty prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year and 343 were admitted, making a total of 363 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows :—

Males.	Females.
Whites 242	Whites 2
Halfbreeds 34	Halfbreeds 3
Indians 46	Indians 3
Negroes 1	Lunatics 5
Lunatics 27	
Total 350	Total 13

The daily average number of prisoners was 24. The average number of prisoners admitted per month was 28'75. The maximum during November, 47, and the minimum during February, 7.

Of the male prisoners 1, Ernest Cashel, a condemned murderer, made his escape from the guard-room on December 10, 1903, he was recaptured on January 24, 1904, and langed on February 2, 1904, at 8 a.m. Thirteen were transferred to the Manitoba Penitentiary (9 from this district with an average sentence of 3 years, 6 months, 20 days). Six were sent to the Regina jail (all from this district with an average sentence of 1 year, 2 months). Seventeen were wanted at other places in the Territories, &c. Four were Indian boys who had deserted from schools and were sent back. Twenty-seven were lunatics. One, François Marret, who was tried for murder but was adjudged to be insane, was sent to Regina. One was a man suffering from delirium tremens; he was confined for three days. One, George Sheldon, died on December 30, 1904. Fourteen were sent to Brandon asylum. Two were handed over to friends. Three are still confined here and five were discharged as cured. Peter Yensen, a prisoner sentenced to six months imprisonment became insane and was sent to Brandon asylum.

Of the female prisoners one was a girl convicted for theft and released on suspended sentence. One a Galician woman sentenced to one year for theft. Two were transferred to Prince Albert. Five were lunatics who were sent to Brandon asylum.

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Ten male prisoners were waiting trial for an average period of 55 days. Eleven male prisoners were released on bail.

The health of the prisoners has been good. One died from the effects of excessive alcoholism. Prisoner 'Pretty Young Man,' a Blackfoot Indian, sentenced to six months hard labour for having intoxicants in his possession, was released by order of the Governor General in Council after serving three months of his sentence, owing to his suffering from scrofulous abscess.

Very few punishments were inflicted for breaches of discipline.

The buildings are in good repair. Many necessary improvements have been made during the past year. A new cooking stove, with hot water barrel attached, has been fitted in the kitchen. The old store-room has been fitted up as a bath-room, one of the cells in the east corridor being fitted up as a store-room. The fence around the guard-room has been considerably strengthened by having another layer of boards placed on the outside of it. New floors have been placed in the office, mess-room and kitchen.

The old-hospital has been converted into a female, lunatic and hospital prison. This addition has proved to be of great benefit to the guard-room, but still at least twenty more cells are needed on account of the large number of prisoners we handle. We still have to double up many of the prisoners, which is not at all satisfactory.

I have received a fair amount of clothing for the prisoners during the past year, but am still badly in need of winter clothing. I beg to suggest that a prison uniform be supplied. Many prisoners are serving terms of six months and over and are wearing various kinds of clothing which is not in very good condition.

The attached table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year or who are at present serving sentence.

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

S. EVANS, S. Sergt.,
Provost.

The 20 prisoners confined at the beginning of the year consisted of 17 sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 2 awaiting trial and 1 awaiting sentence of death to be executed.

The number of prisoners who have served or who are serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 190, classified as follows :—

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Crime.	Sentences.	Average Terms.	
<i>Males—</i>			
Assisting prisoner to escape.....	2	4 months	15 days.
Assisting member of R. North-west Mounted Police to desert.....	1	6 "	"
Assault.....	6	3 "	10 "
Cattle stealing and killing..... (7 released on suspended sentence).	8	6 "	"
Drunk and disorderly.....	57		15.5 "
Drunk whilst interdicted.....	4		26.25 "
Embezzlement.....	1		10 "
Forgery..... (Released on suspended sentence).	1		"
Fraud..... (1 released on suspended sentence).	2	2 "	"
Horse-stealing.....	1	9 "	"
House breaking and theft.....	2	6 "	"
Murder.....	1		Hanged.
Obtaining money under false pretences..... (1 released on suspended sentence).	3	4 "	15 "
Stealing ride on C.P.R.....	12		24 "
Theft.....	25	1 "	13.5 "
Vagrancy ..	39		17 "
<i>Females—</i>			
Theft..... (1 released on suspended sentence).	2	6 "	"
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
<i>Males—</i>			
Drunk.....	7	"	17.5 "
Drunk on reserve.....	4	1 "	11.5 "
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	8	2 "	17.5 "
Liquor on reserve.....	2	2 "	"
<i>Females—</i>			
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	2	2 "	"

STATE OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians on the three reserves in my district is about 1,800. Their conduct has been good, and they appear to be improving in the way of work and providing for themselves. Very little trouble has been experienced in keeping them on their reserves, and they are very careful to carry out any instructions or orders we give them. There is no doubt they will do more for us than for any one else, because, like all natives, no argument appeals to them more than one backed up by force.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

My strength is practically the same as last year, but I have not so many men in barracks, where we are working with the lowest number possible. In order to get along at all, my officers and myself have had to do without servants, in fact a servant was no use because I was forced to put him on other duty. My strength includes one veterinary staff-sergeant working for the Department of Agriculture and a detective sergeant who has only been available for duty under my orders for six weeks in the last fifteen months. Several times during the year I have had to bring in my detachments in order to relieve the pressure in the post. Being centrally situated, we are called upon to perform more duties that do not properly belong to us than are other divisions, such as escorting lunatics and prisoners, &c. A new detachment was opened at Bankhead near Banff on account of the Canadian Pacific Railway coal mines there, and the detachments at Banff and Gleichen have been strengthened.

The following is the distribution state of 'E' Division:—

Station.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	4	1	2	17	6	32	26
Gleichen			1			2	2	5	4
Banff					1	1		2	3
Bankhead						1		1	1
Morley						1		1	1
Canmore						1		1	1
High River						1		1	1
Okotoks				1				1	1
Olds						1		1	1
Innisfail						1		1	1
Red Deer					1			1	1
On command				1				1	
Totals	1	1	5	3	4	26	8	48	41

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Although the difficulties were great, I managed to work in a fair amount of drill in the spring. A two weeks' course for detachment men and some of those in the post during March was very successful. Ten recruits were sent here from Regina during the Cashel affair before they had finished their course; these received drills and lectures throughout January.

During the summer and autumn drill has been out of the question; other work took up all the time and was more than we could contend with.

On June 28, we commenced the annual target practice and luckily it did not take so long as previously, as the men got through preliminary practice much quicker, and I was also, through the kindness of Mr. P. Burns, able to use a very convenient range in one of his pastures about a mile from the barracks. Inspector Duffus was in charge, and the shooting as a whole was most satisfactory, with the exception of the revolver practice. This was completely spoilt by the chambers clogging, in spite of every precaution, after one or two rounds in the continuous firing. Reg. No. 3632, Constable McKenzie, made the highest score with the carbine, viz.: 208, and Reg. No. 1985, Staff-Sergt. Macleod, with the revolver, 139. According to the statement published in General Orders, Constable McKenzie tied for the highest score in the force with the Winchester carbine, and was only four points behind the best score in 'D' Division, with the Lee-Metford. I consider that at least three per cent should be added to a score made by one of our old Winchesters to put it on an equal footing with one made by a Lee-Metford. On further reference to the statement in General Orders, I find the average of the first eight men in 'E' Division was five points higher than any other division in the force. The division produced this year a team that was able to hold its own with the best shots in the country. On October 23 they shot a match with the Elbow River Rifle Club, defeating them by 14 points. This team defeated all other teams at the Territorial Rifle Meeting. The Division would have given a good account of itself had the annual police rifle meeting taken place.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The number of breaches of discipline, as seen by the summary below, is greater than last year, but with the exception of three cases all were for minor offences. The increase is partly accounted for by the fact that I had a number of recruits during the

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year who, from thoughtlessness and inexperience more than anything else, had small sentences entered against them.

The conduct of the division as a whole is very good, and they well maintain their position with the outside public.

Imprisoned (3 dismissed).....	5
Fined.....	34
Reductions.....	1
Minor punishments.....	31
	—
Total.....	71

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, and although there was a great deal of infectious and contagious disease around Calgary, we escaped it, excepting one case of scarlet fever.

The sanitary arrangements about the barracks are good.

HORSES.

I have 41 horses on my strength, and they are a good serviceable lot, with the exception of two, which may have to be cast next year and replaced.

Two horses died during the year. Reg. No. 2797, on March 17, from heart failure, and Reg. No. 2635, on November 15, from inflammation of the intestines on the Black-foot trail en route to Gleichen. Two horses were transferred to 'A' division, and none were cast. We received nine remounts, and they have all turned out well.

I shall require two or three more saddle horses in the spring.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Two heavy wagons and one double buckboard were condemned during the year. We have received two heavy wagons, one single buckboard and one platform spring wagon. We require a good double buckboard to complete our equipment. The transport is all in good repair and well painted.

Saddlery is in good order and sufficient. A few Whitman bits and reins are needed. The harness has been overhauled, but with the exception of the new four-in-hand set of light harness, is all old, some sets being quite unsafe. A new set of harness is urgently required for Banff detachment.

CANTEEN.

The canteen, for a small division, has done remarkably well, and has accomplished a lot in the way of grants towards the mess, rifle shooting and recreation purposes; \$450 has been paid out in this way. In addition to the above, the canteen has advanced \$90 for recreation and other purposes.

The financial statement on November 30 shows the amount of assets over liabilities to be over \$900.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading room is as comfortable as that in the majority of clubs and the library is kept well supplied with all the newest books as they come out. All the principal newspapers, illustrated and otherwise, are kept on file, also a great number of magazines. The billiard room has been lately done over and the table is in first-class order.

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CLOTHING AND KIT.

We have had a fairly good supply of all necessary articles, but an immense amount of unnecessary work is entailed by the fact that we never at any time have a complete outfit of stores.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

New floors have been put in the division mess kitchen, guard-room and stable. The old hospital has been divided up into a female prison, lunatic ward and prison hospital, and the whole interior painted; all the above work was performed by the division carpenter.

A new Kelsey heater is being installed under the south end of the main barracks. This will make three of these furnaces that we now have in use.

The new quarters for the officer commanding have been building on paper for two years. I strongly recommended that they be constructed next year, as it is most unsatisfactory for the superintendent commanding a post to live out of barracks. The inspector's quarters, if new ones are not to be built, should be connected with the city sewerage system.

PHYSIQUE.

The men of the division are well set up and smart in appearance. The average chest measurement is 36½ inches and the height 5 feet 9 inches. In military mounted competitions at the Canadian Mounted Rifle's sports and at the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition they more than held their own and repeated their successes of last year.

RECRUITS.

Seventeen recruits were engaged here during the year; the majority of these were sent to Regina, a few who had had previous training being posted direct to this division.

GENERAL REMARKS.

For the greater part of the year I have only had one inspector. In a post where there are so many prisoners and the utmost vigilance is required, and where also there is so much magisterial work, I consider two inspectors few enough. The duties of orderly officer cannot be properly performed unless there is this number.

The division has done a lot of hard work during the past year, and the men in barracks particularly, for there is nothing more arduous than the continual guarding of prisoners day after day.

I have on different occasions had the pleasure of bringing to your notice good work done by members of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,
Supt., Commanding "E" Division, Calgary.

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APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACLEOD, December 11, 1904.The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'D' Division for the year ended November 30, 1904.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district, during the past year, has increased very much in population, owing to the steady influx of new settlers, who are principally from the western states, and seem to be a respectable class of people. The increase in settlement during the past year has been very large. There were 329 entries for homesteads made from January 1, 1904, to November 30, 1904, in the land office at Macleod. In the Pincher Creek district, within a radius of twenty miles from the town, there is no land available for homesteading, some 200 settlers having taken up land there during the year.

The crops have been fairly good, considering the very dry season experienced, oats being very light, and potatoes almost a failure. Wheat averaged 30 bushels to the acre in the Pincher Creek district, where fall seeding is gone into very extensively. Hay is fairly plentiful and commands a good price.

The horse breeding industry, which this country is admirably suited to, has not increased to any extent, breeders going in for the production of heavier draught horses and neglecting the production of the lighter stamp, such as drivers and saddle horses.

Owing to the very mild winter, cattle came through in excellent shape, and the losses were practically nil. Shipments of cattle for export have been large, but the prices low.

Macleod has not gone ahead very rapidly during the past year, the population being about the same. No building to any extent has been done. An extensive light plant is being installed, and the C.P.R. authorities are building a station nearer the town and moving the present station, round-houses, &c., to Lethbridge. This work will be commenced next May, and now that the railway question is settled it is proposed to erect an elevator for grain, and a flour mill.

Pincher Creek has gone ahead very rapidly during the past year, the main industries of the district being farming and ranching. Some very substantial buildings have been erected and an elevator for grain, with a capacity of 35 carloads.

Cowley, about 12 miles from Pincher Creek, is steadily progressing, and does a large amount of business with the surrounding farmers. Bellevue has grown considerably during the past year, and a large amount of development work has been done in the coal mining property of the West Canadian Colliery Co., yards excavated, side tracks built, and tipples erected.

Frank appears to have recovered from the effects of the rock slide in April, 1903, and many people who left at that time have now returned. Business is good, and work at the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Co.'s mine is being pushed ahead, about 650 tons of coal being shipped daily. A new power house has been built and

machinery installed. The company purpose building a zinc smelter next year; they employ about 160 men.

Lille has improved considerably during the year, the average output of coal daily being about 450 tons. The Coal Co. have built 50 coke ovens during the year, and are at present turning out 150 tons of coke daily. A railway owned and operated by the company connects the camp with Frank; they also have telephonic communication.

Blairmore has grown during the past year; although the coal mines are at present shut down, a large amount of business is done there, a large number of men being employed in the kilns in the vicinity, and in the lumber mill and camps of P. McLaren. A large brick yard was started during the year, between Frank and Blairmore, and about one and a quarter million bricks burnt.

Coleman is the youngest of the coal-mining towns on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The mines here are worked by the International Coal and Coke Company, the daily output being 400 tons. They have about 85 coke ovens in operation. The most of the coal from these mines is used by the Canadian Pacific Railway for steam purposes, and the coke by the British Columbia smelters. Cardston, the centre of the Mormon colony, is progressing very rapidly. It is now connected with Lethbridge by rail and it is proposed to continue the road to the Oil Springs to the south-west. The company developing the Oil Springs is meeting with great success, and is shipping in a large amount of machinery. They have one well in operation. They met with a serious loss during the summer, by having the most of their machinery burnt. Leavings, about 13 miles north of Macleod, has grown considerably during the year, and will be one of the best towns on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. Elevators, stores, and a large hotel have been built. It is the centre of a large and growing settlement, a large proportion of the Willow Creek trade being done there. A detachment should be placed there.

Claresholm and Nanton have grown considerably. A large amount of building has been done at both places.

Round Up, situated on Daly Creek, is the centre of a large and growing settlement. A post office has lately been established there.

CRIME.

General Conditions.

Last year I had to report the division handling one hundred more cases than in the previous year, and this year I have to report handling over a hundred more cases than last year, the number being over five hundred and twenty.

Being a ranching country, of course, the prevailing serious crimes are those of horse and cattle stealing or killing, and this year the cases of horse stealing have been somewhat reduced, while the largest number of those sent to the penitentiary are for cattle killing and stealing. The example of twenty prisoners being sent to the penitentiary and Regina jail last year, with sentences varying from one to ten years, surely ought to act as a deterrent to crime in this district. The crime of theft has practically retained the same percentage as last year, whilst that of obtaining money under false pretenses has been reduced 100 per cent. The common drunks are largely reduced in numbers, owing to the fact that the town of Macleod now has a town constable, and consequently those arrested there for that offence do not show in our returns. The percentage of convictions obtained was over 80.

The following are the most important cases dealt with:—

During the December, 1903, court, Joe Hill, a convict already undergoing a five years' sentence in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, was brought back and tried on a further charge of horse stealing. His being brought back, I think, was due to his brazen effrontery in denying having anything to do with the case, and allowing suspicion to point to some unoffending party.

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The next sittings of the Supreme Court were held on March 3, 1904, and the principal offenders dealt with were John Elgin and his wife, who were convicted of killing a Waldron ranch steer. John Elgin was a man of over fifty, who had only been in the country for a short time, having come in from the United States with his married son, and was locating in the Porcupine Hills, near to Madame Broulette, an elderly lady who has had several of her sons in the penitentiary, through, I am now of the opinion, throwing snow-balls made by the old lady. These two old people on short acquaintance got married, and, having little property of their own, proceeded to lay in a supply of beef which was not their own, for which they were each sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

'Slap Face,' a Blood Indian, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for horse stealing.

Supreme Court sat again on March 27, when Jesse Hinman, horse trainer, lately from the United States, was given five years for perjury. The perjury consisted in his falsely swearing at his own trial on March 3, 1904, for shooting with intent, that he had never hit 'Rattle Snake Pete' over the head with a gun, and it was abundantly proven that he had used the butt end of a revolver on 'Rattle Snake Pete's' head at Pincher Creek, during a quarrel over a game of cards, to some effect.

G. Sauvere and P. Laverne, two French Canadians (who had resided in the United States for a long time, and only been in the North-west for a short time) took up land in the neighbourhood of Stavely, and during the winter had noticed that a number of their neighbours' houses were vacant (the owners not having much to keep them at home, were working out), broke into a number of these houses and helped themselves to such things as they thought they wanted, and these articles were found upon the premises when the search warrant against them was executed. They were each given three years at Stony Mountain on several charges, the sentences being concurrent. At the same court, Gus. Stentino, from Pincher Creek was given five years for horse stealing, the stealing being one horse which he borrowed and then sold.

E. Rolph, a Mormon, from south of Cardston, was convicted on April 23, 1904, at Lethbridge, for arson, and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Having a fancied grievance against a neighbour, he very early in the morning ran over to the man's place and set fire to his piggery, which obtained such headway before it was noticed, that it was impossible to check the flames in any way, and over 200 logs were destroyed. He was convicted mainly through his own confession.

At the Assizes, which opened on July 4, 1904, the principal case was one of assault and robbery committed near Frank. A man named Cardinal, a cook at Frank, was proceeding via the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks after dark, to his home at Bellevue, when he was assaulted by being knocked down, partially choked, and robbed of his watch and money by one T. Jordan, who was a miner when he had work, but a bad lot who preferred to get money more quickly than by honest labour. He was sentenced to seven years at Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

A case which had taken me over a year to settle was that of Gus. Kweram, which was settled at this court by his being convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to one year in the Regina jail.

Over a year previous to this a number of railway labourers came over to the town of Macleod, and at the bar of the Macleod Hotel, which was crowded at the time, one of them asked the bartender if he could cash a cheque. The bartender looked at it, and seeing that it was a Canadian Pacific Railway official pay cheque, asked the man how much it was for, and was told forty-five, and gave him \$45, and upon later examination of the same found that it was only for 45 cents. A man named Porter was arrested and tried in the summer of 1903 for this offence, and it was only after considerable difficulty that the real culprit was brought to justice.

Another case which had been outstanding for a year and was settled at this court, was that of 'Big Joe,' a Stony Indian, who was hunting in the mountains with another Stony named 'Stony Joe.' These two had a row over a deer which they had shot,

which each claimed had been killed by himself. From words they came to blows, and 'Stony Joe' was badly hurt. He came into Pincher and laid a complaint against 'Big Joe,' who then effaced himself until this summer, when he was arrested at the Cowley races. The evidence being confined very much to their two selves, Big Joe was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

At the time of the arrest of 'Big Joe,' another Stony Indian named Dixon endeavoured to rescue the prisoner, and in the melee which ensued, tried to draw Constable Deykin's revolver. Dixon was overpowered with the assistance of some of the onlookers, and for his assault on the constable was sentenced to one year in the Calgary guard-room.

On April 1, a rancher named A. A. Barre, about 10 miles west of Claresholme reported his brother, A. E. Barre, for selling a 44 steer, the property of the Glengarry Rancho Company, and at the March assizes he was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Court opened at Cardston on July 25, 1904, and the only criminal case was that of Daniel S. Duncan, for stealing a cow, the property of Jas. T. Taylor. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. My suspicions were first aroused about this man through his loaning horses to one Bert Adgall, a Montana horse thief, whom we convicted last year, and it is such men as this, with places near the boundary line, who can cause us a lot of trouble by standing in with, and harbouring crooks from the other side of the line.

Court assembled at Macleod on July 29, 1904, to hear the case of John Bakos, a young Slav, for burglarizing the store of A. V. Lang, at Frank, and stealing therefrom some cases of fruit, jewellery and trinkets. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

The November assizes comprised principally horse and cattle-stealing cases. Richard N. Train, a butcher, was caught in the act of killing two YT steers, the property of Geo. Lane & Co., and set up for his defence that he had bought these steers from a farmer named A. F. Blunden, and in consequence was acquitted of the charge.

A. F. Blunden was then tried on this charge and convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. There are some other charges pending against Train, who is now out on bail.

John Knowles, a small rancher, on Willow Creek, west of Stavely, was charged on the information of his accomplice, Daniel Dixon, who had been his hired man, with stealing one calf, the property of W. R. Hull. This case developed the fact that this year Knowles' cows were most prolific, as 32 cows had 68 calves, but the great difficulty was to prove who owned the calves which had been stolen. Knowles was running a dairy farm near Greenwood, B.C., and moved to High River in the fall of 1901, and in the spring of 1902 removed to Willow Creek, not far from the headquarters of the Oxley ranch, and it does not speak well for the observing powers of the cow-men that they did not discover with what wonderful strides this man's bunch of cattle was increasing. Daniel Dixon pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years at Stony Mountain, and Knowles, upon conviction, was given ten years at the same place.

A Blood squaw, named 'Maggie Two Flags,' was convicted and given three years for perjury. The perjury was committed in swearing falsely in her own defence to a charge of having intoxicating liquor in her possession. This may seem severe, but when it is considered that the bulk of the summary cases in Macleod are in connection with supplying liquor to Indians, and then, when it is further considered that the first question asked these Indians by the magistrate after conviction for drunkenness, is from whom they procured the intoxicant, and then if they do not tell the truth, some innocent persons may be convicted, on their evidence, of supplying them with liquor, it is of the utmost importance that they should be punished if they fail to tell the truth.

The last case to mention was that of George McLean, a young mulatto boy of 16 years of age, who had been working for the late W. R. Stewart for a year and a half,

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who went to the ranche some time after being out of the employ, and stole a horse which he tried to sell at Leavings, but without success. This boy had been loafing, and assisting around Davis & McCaig's livery stable in Macleod, and was aware of Mr. Davis, the mail carrier's methods of getting the mail, and when Mr. Davis was going back to the mail car for another load to take to his wagon, McLean abstracted one of the bags and made off with it. Detective Sgt. Piper took the case in hand, with the result that everything was recovered and turned over to the postal authorities. McLean was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

I cannot close the subject of crime without bringing to your notice the good work done by Detective Sergt. Piper, who joined this division in April last and has been employed on nearly all of the important cases.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered in 'D' Division, during the year ended November 30, 1904.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault.....	32	21	11	2 cases withdrawn.
Assault. Wife.....	4	2	2	
Rape and attempted rape.....	2		2	1 committed suicide before trial whilst at large.
Intimidation.....	9	7	2	
Robbery.....	1	1		
Attempted murder.....	1		1	1 not yet tried.
Shooting with intent.....	2		2	
Defamatory libel.....	1	1		
Pointing firearms.....	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1		
Perjury.....	5	2	3	
Buggery.....	1		1	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	1		
Attempted escape from custody.....	1		1	Not yet tried.
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	25	14	11	2 withdrawn.
Horse stealing.....	14	4	10	1 not yet tried.
Cattle stealing.....	12	5	7	2 not yet tried.
Cattle killing.....	3	2	1	
False pretences.....	5	2	3	1 case extradited to United States. 1 charge withdrawn.
Forgery.....	1		1	
Fraud.....	1	1		
House breaking.....	5	3	2	
Malicious mischief.....	5	5		
Misappropriating funds.....	1	1		Fled to United States while out on bail.
Burglary.....	1	1		
Arson.....	4	1	3	3 awaiting trial.
Stealing mail bag.....	2	1	1	1 charge withdrawn.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3		
Unlawfully carrying weapons.....	3	3		
Neglect to report mange.....	3	1	2	1 case dismissed owing to death of defendant.
Illegal cutting of timber.....	3	3		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	53	48	5	
Drunk and disorderly.....	64	62	2	
Indecent acts.....	3	3		
Swearing.....	5	5		
Obscene language.....	2	2		
Illegal fishing.....	4	4		
Violation Election Act.....	7	1	6	Not yet tried.
Disorderly conduct.....	13	13		
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	25	20	5	
Drunk on reserve.....	49	41	8	
Intoxicants in possession.....	2	2		

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
Against Indian Act— <i>Con.</i>				
Found intoxicated.....	39	25	14	4 cases withdrawn.
Selling produce without permit.....	1	1		
Purchasing produce from Indians without permit.....	1	1		
Deserting from Indian school.....	3	3		All sent back to Industrial School.
North-west Ordinances—				1 settled out of court.
Master and Servants Act.....	32	31	1	
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	17	16	1	
Refusing to turn out to forest and prairie fires.....	5	4	1	
Liquor without license.....	7	6	1	
" during prohibited hours.....	14	7	7	
Retailing liquor under wholesale license.....	2	1	1	
Interdiction.....	4	4		
Drunk while interdicted.....	2	2		
Insanity.....	10	8	2	
Practising medicine without license.....	1	1		
Game ordinance.....	5	3	2	
Disobeying livery stable ordinance.....	1	1		
Total.....	524	401	123	

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I have to again regret the number of prairie fires which burned during the past year, but I have to record a large proportion of convictions for this offence, viz.: 16 convictions in 17 prosecutions entered. The amount of damage done to the country by these fires, especially in a ranching country like this, is enormous.

There were no prairie fires in this district until April 5, when one started on the ranch of Thos. Langham, near Nanton. Constable Hay turned out the citizens of Nanton and the near neighbourhood, and put out the fire. Langham was summoned and fined.

Gus. Schendel was also summoned for allowing a prairie fire to run about the same time and place, and was warned and fined.

On April 11, a prairie fire was started by And. Tinckett, a settler who lives three miles south-west of Stavely. This man appeared before Mr. Sharples, J.P., and was fined.

On April 16, Albine Swanson kindled a fire on his homestead for the purpose of clearing. He omitted to comply with section 4 of the Prairie Fire Ordinance, and his fire escaped. This fire covered an area of about two square miles, but no loss of stock or property occurred. Swanson was fined \$25.

On April 18, two farm hands in the employ of John Orton of Leavings, kindled a fire on their master's land for the purpose of clearing it, and failed to comply with the ordinance, and the fire got beyond their control. One by the name of Henry Thossell was found guilty and fined \$25.

Andrew Patterson of near Caldwell let a fire out on the 18th and was fined. No damage resulted from this fire.

On the same date a prairie fire broke out in the Crooked Creek District, 12 miles from Big Bend. About 8 tons of hay belonging to Mr. Caldwell were burned. As yet it has not been discovered who started it.

A man by the name of Thos. Flack was summoned for refusing to fight a prairie fire at Stavely, and was fined.

Action was taken against G. H. Walker, of Beaver Creek, for starting a prairie fire but as he showed that he used every precaution, but owing to the very high wind the fire got away from him, but no damage was done, he was dealt with lightly.

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There were only two prairie fires in May, one at Leavings, set out by C. W. Thompson, for which he was fined \$25, and the other by A. Traub at Claresholm, who was also fined.

In July a forest fire was started in the Porcupine Hills, but the detachment stationed there was soon on the spot, and got the fire under control before any damage was done. Three Belgians were arrested in this connection, and, pleading guilty to accidentally setting out this fire, they were warned and let go.

On August 18 the lumber at McGuire's saw mill on Gold Creek, Crows Nest Pass, was destroyed by fire.

In September four convictions for allowing a forest fire to run at large in the Kootenai Pass, were obtained by the Big Bend Detachment. The damage done was not great.

Heavy fires were raging to the west of Frank and Blairmore, during the months of July and August, inflicting heavy loss. Great damage was caused to McLaren's timber limit, and the Royal North-west Mounted Police unoccupied buildings at Crow's Nest Lake were destroyed early in August. Inspector Davidson, reports that, as far as can be judged, the Canadian Pacific Railway engines were mainly responsible for these fires.

In November a prairie fire happened in the Kootenai Pass, west of Big Bend, Detachment, but no convictions could be procured in this case as it was impossible to find out who started it, being well into the mountains. The towns of Coleman, Blairmore, Lille and Bellevue were for a time in considerable danger of being destroyed, but the settlers turned out, and these places were, after hard work, saved from being destroyed.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As in the past, we have endeavoured always to render such assistance to the other departments of the Government, as we could.

JUSTICE.

In this respect, we have escorted all prisoners to and from the courts, escorted them to the penitentiary, furnished guards and orderlies at all sittings of the Supreme Court, taken charge of all prisoners sentenced to the Macleod guard-room, made up their accounts, cared for them in our police hospital when seriously sick or injured. We have also taken charge of the troublesome exhibits, such as stolen horses or cattle, just charging up to the Justice Department the actual cost of the forage supplied to them. The police interpreters do the court interpreting without any remuneration. As in previous years, we also supply Indian witnesses with rations whilst attending at court. We also receive the reports of ticket-of-leave prisoners, and report same to the Dominion Police, and render such reports to the Department of Justice as are called for with reference to prisoners inquired about.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

A complete report of the weather conditions in this district is forwarded to the above department every week.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

On November 15 an escort under an officer was furnished to carry the treaty money to the Blood Reserve, and it was also their duty to keep order during the payment. The paying occupied two days, and the Indians were well behaved indeed. The Peigan Agent took his treaty money from the post office to the reserve without escort from the police.

CUSTOMS.

The detachment at Cardston is constantly rendering assistance to the Customs Department in many small ways. The non-commissioned officer stationed at Frank looks after the Crow's Nest Pass and reports to the Customs Officer at Macleod.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

We have made it a practice to report anything our patrols may find wrong with the roads or bridges in this district to the Governmental Department at Regina concerned. Prairie and forest fires occurring in this district are reported, and the area and section given.

Returns of all moneys for infractions of the North-west ordinances detected, and fines collected, are sent in with a description of the cases.

The force reports any case of destitution which may come under the notice of any patrol or detachment, and with the sanction of the North-west Government the needy ones are relieved.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Our veterinary staff at Cardston have inspected the following stock, which was imported into the country, viz.: 2,278 cattle, 2,111 horses, and 5 mules. The following list of stock was inspected for the Department of Agriculture, for shipment at the various shipping points on the railway, viz.: 13,321 cattle, and 1,317 horses. The work on behalf of this department by our veterinaries principally, and the rest of the command, has been quite extensive, as the Department of Agriculture had decided that it was necessary that all the cattle in the country should be dipped in order to eradicate the disease of mange. The country was by yourself and the Veterinary Director General divided into districts, with a veterinary surgeon in charge of each district, who secured the services of deputies to assist for the months of September and October. This determined effort on the part of Dr. Rutherford to stamp out the disease is much to be commended, and very many who were opposed to this dipping are quite converted, and speak in the highest terms of its benefits, even for cattle that are not affected with the mange, for the good it does in killing the vermin on the cattle, thus rendering them more contented, so that they do not wander about so much, but contentedly chew their cuds, and put on more flesh. Our detachments notified all the settlers that the dipping was to take place, but the time was short and as a consequence, many whose intentions were good did not manage to complete the work by October 31, so they have been working since that date, and they have been favoured with most beautiful weather for such work.

In the Macleod district, 160,928 cattle so far have been dipped, and there are quite a number more to go through the process. Such firm believers are they in this dipping, in the Cardston district, that they put through (though not obliged to) 2,338 head or horses. In order to dip all these animals, it was necessary to construct 51 dipping stations, which cost the ranchers some considerable outlay, but this surely will be more than repaid to them in the increased weight of the stock to be shipped, and in the numbers saved from death during the winter through this disease. I am inclined to think that the large ranchers did not in the past notice the numbers of cattle which they were losing each winter through this scourge. The cattle in the country having been once cleaned, the completion of the Agricultural Department vat at our detachment at Twin Lakes to thoroughly cleanse in future all cattle coming into the country, will thus safeguard our herds from future contamination.

The only danger remaining to be feared is from American diseased cattle drifting across the boundary line during storms, and in this way reinfesting our own cattle, and I am very pleased to say that by the action of the United States Indian Department, in constructing a fence along the boundary line from about ranges 18 to 30

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west of the fourth meridian, which is the northern limit of the Blackfoot reserve in Montana, the Macleod district is thus protected from this remaining danger, which I have mentioned.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAILS.

During the past year it was found necessary to add to security, and for the better supervision of the prisoners, to make certain alterations in the guard-room at this post, which alterations, &c., are set out in the following report of the Provost, but our accommodation remains just the same, and is, I think, quite adequate for all immediate needs, viz.: 24 cells. In order to save trouble in the proving of exhibits in the Supreme Court, I have set aside one cell, which is known as the Exhibit Cell, in which all exhibits in cases about to be heard are stored, and the key kept by the Provost only.

On Saturday, January 24, 1904, Peigan Indian prisoner 'Chickey' was found to be suffering from small-pox, which put us to an amount of trouble and bother I would not care to have again put upon us. This prisoner, with another prisoner to nurse him, was, as soon as the building could be made ready to receive him, removed to the town pest house, and the balance of the prisoners were removed to one of the officers' quarters, which was vacant. They were disinfected, vaccinated, and kept there until the guard-room was most thoroughly disinfected, when they were brought back again, which was quite a relief to everybody, and I am glad to say that no further cases made their appearance. This outbreak came rather hard on the command, having in our reduced strength to keep on an additional guard at the pest-house.

I have been very well satisfied by the discipline maintained by the Provost, Regt. No. 3267, Sergt. J. Risk, whose report containing the details regarding the prisoners handled, I give in full.

R.N.W.M. POLICE, 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD, December 1, 1904.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Macleod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1904.

Twenty prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 199 were admitted, making a total of 219 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Whites	150
Indians	46
Negroes	4
Half-breeds	7
Chinamen	4
Total	211

<i>Females.</i>	
Whites	1
Indians	3
Half-breeds	4
Total	8

Daily average number of prisoners, 16.

The maximum number of prisoners was admitted during May (24) and the minimum during December (7).

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Of the male prisoners, 15 were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary, with an average sentence of five years, two to Regina jail, with an average sentence of nine months and one to Calgary guard-room, with a sentence of one year. Four were lunatics. These were sent to Manitoba asylum.

Of the females, two were transferred to Manitoba penitentiary, with an average sentence of four years.

Thirty-one male prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for an average period of 28 days.

Two female prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of 9 days.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Only a few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The buildings are in good repair. The interior has been greatly improved by the addition of a large day room, separated from the guard-room by a substantial steel grating. This proves a great convenience. Prisoners who are awaiting trial, when confined within are directly under the eye of the guards. One side of the cells adjoining the front part of the guard-room has been removed, and substantial wooden bars substituted. It is very useful for lunatics, or prisoners who require very careful watching. The entire walls (outer walls) of interior have been relined with wood, which adds greatly to the appearance and comfort. A new yard has been built adjoining the east side of the guard-room, extending round to back entrance. This is a decided convenience for prisoners awaiting trial, and most certainly a barrier against attempts to escape. A new brick chimney has been built in the corridor, to replace the tin chimney formerly used. This affords much better fire protection, and is a great improvement.

The following table gives details of the prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment, and sentenced this year, was 61, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentences.	Average Terms.
<i>Males</i> —Drunk and disorderly.....	8	1 month.
Vagrancy.....	30	1 " 7 days.
Thefts.....	4	2 " 7 "
Drunk while interdicted.....	1	1 " "
Assaults.....	2	2 " "
Housebreaking and theft.....	1	6 " "
Intimidation.....	1	6 " 21 "
Selling Government property.....	1	6 " "
Malicious destruction of property.....	1	1 " "
<i>Indian Act.</i>		
<i>Males</i> —Drunk.....	5	2 " "
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	5	4 " 2 "
Taking liquor on to reserve.....	2	1 " 15 "

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. RISK, *Sergt. and Provost.*

INDIANS.

The following classification of the offences with relation to intoxicants amongst them, is very much the same as in 1903, with the exception that there is quite an increase in the number of drunks on the reserve. I do not believe, however, that there have been any more, but, through the efforts of an additional scout at Stand Off, more have been brought to justice. This year we have been handicapped in watching this liquor traffic as we have no constable on duty in the town of Macleod, they having

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their own town constable, who is mainly engaged in attending to breaches of the town by-laws. The progress of the Indians of the two reserves is steady, and they have been in receipt of considerable sums of money through their annuity, rent paid for the stock pastured on reserve, sales of hay, &c., amounts realized from the freighting of coal, &c. No sun or other dances with objectionable features have been held during the year. Due to the gradual decrease in numbers of the older Indians, and the instruction given at the schools, their knowledge of the English language is steadily increasing. I think the time is near at hand when the subject of seeing that they discard the Indian form of marriage, and adopt the Christian form, should be looked to, as with property increasing, many complications over the children may arise where they may have happened to dispose of the first wife and take to themselves another. Deserters from the schools have not caused us much bother, as we have only been called upon to handle about half a dozen during the whole year.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

(1.) In possession:—	
Cases	2
Convictions	2
(2.) Supplying to Indians:—	
Cases	25
Convictions	20
Dismissals	5
(3.) Drunk on reserve:—	
Cases	49
Convictions	41
Dismissals	8
(4.) Intoxicated:—	
Cases	39
Convictions	25
Dismissals	14
(5.) In possession on reserve:—	
Cases	2
Convictions	2

DISTRIBUTION.

In regard to the distribution I desire to point out the fact that there are less men now at Macleod than ever before, on account of all the detachments being kept up to full strength and the new detachment of Coleman being established.

The district has been given the very best protection we could afford, keeping the detachments up to strength at the expense of division headquarters, with the inevitable result that the duties of the post bear heavily upon the few men left.

As you know, the strength of the division is greatly below what the importance of this district demands, and the proximity of two large Indian reserves require constant police vigilance, and we should always be in the position at division headquarters, of being able to turn out a troop of 20 men at a moments notice in case of emergency, and this, at the present time, we could not do.

Cardston sub-district is in charge of Inspector Irwin. Cardston, Boundary Creek, and Twin Lakes are attached to this sub-district, and a supervision of the south side of the Blood Reserve.

Owing to the construction of the bridge over the St. Mary's River at Kimball the whole of the travel into the country was deflected from the St. Mary's detachment, and in consequence, and to secure a better supervision of the work, it was decided to move the St. Mary's detachment, and place it on the south west quarter of section 12, township 1, range 25, west of the 4th meridian, called Twin Lakes, within one mile

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of the boundary line, and on the main trail from the south. The old St. Mary's buildings were offered for sale by tender, but as only a ridiculous figure was offered for them, it was decided to hire carpenters and take these buildings to pieces, and re-erect them at Twin Lakes. This has been done, and the work should now be approaching completion.

Inspector Davidson is in charge of Pincher Creek sub-district, which embraces the mountain detachments. Kootenai detachment on the Kootenai River, is also in this sub-district.

Since the early spring Inspector Walke has been in charge of the Porcupines sub-district, as well as Stand-Off sub-district. The Stand-Off sub-district is composed of Stand-off, Kipp and Big Bend detachments, stretched along the Belly River, the north boundary of the Blood Reserve. The Porcupines sub-district comprises the Porcupine and Peigan detachments, which look after the Porcupine Hills and the Peigan Reserve.

The Claresholm and Nanton detachments take care of the country to the north of us on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. The officers in charge of the sub-districts as a rule inspect each detachment once a month and sometimes oftener.

Distribution State of 'D' Division, November 30, 1904, is as follows:—

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
Macleod.....	1	1	1	3	4	1	22	9	42	26	1	27
Pincher Creek.....		1			1		2	1	5	6	1	7
Kootenai.....							2		2	3		3
Peigan.....							1	1	2	1		3
Nanton.....							1		1	1		1
Claresholm.....					1		1		2	2		2
Kipp.....							1	1	2			2
Big Bend.....							1	1	1	3		3
Stand Off.....						1	2	3	6	5	2	7
Twin Lakes.....						1	1		2	3		3
Cardston.....		1		1			1	1	4	5		5
Frank.....						1	1		2	1		1
Coleman.....							2		2	2		2
Porcupines.....							2		2	2	1	3
Boundary Creek.....							1		1	1		1
Attached.....		1					1		2			
On Command.....							1		1	12		12
Totals.....	1	4	1	4	6	4	43	16	79	75	5	80

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

Difficulty is encountered in properly carrying out our mounted and dismounted drills, on account of paucity of men.

Lectures and drills began January 12 this year, and were continued until stopped by the second chase after escaped prisoner Cashel, and small-pox quarantine January 24.

The annual drill began April 18. All non-commissioned officers and constables were put through mounted and dismounted drills, with the exception of veterinary staff-sergeant Oliver and constable Story.

The annual target practice is another duty that suffers from the fact that the bulk of the division is on detachment duty, difficulty being experienced in changing and replacing the men, in order to come in and perform their target practice, and still carry on the work outside with proper efficiency.

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Inspector Walke again acted as musketry instructor and range officer for the division. A great improvement was shown by some of the men in their shooting, and the division as a whole has greatly improved, as a perusal of the annual returns will show, notwithstanding the trouble we have going to and from the rifle range, to say nothing of the time lost, which I am glad to say will be obviated in the future, and I hope much to our advantage, when we begin on the new range on the island in the river, opposite the barracks.

Regimental number 4072, veterinary staff-sergeant White, made the highest score in the division with the revolver, scoring 146.

I made the highest score with the carbine, totaling 212 points.

HEALTH.

The health of the division for the past year has been bad. Unfortunately, we had a run of very bad cases, which, combined with being shut up in quarantine for small-pox, made us feel that we were unlucky, but happily we had no deaths.

An Indian prisoner developed small-pox on January 17, in the guard-room. The barracks were at once quarantined and disinfected, under the direction of the acting assistant surgeon, and the Indian removed to the pest-house in the town. The members of the force were also vaccinated. This, luckily, was the only case, and he made a good recovery. There was a mild outbreak of mumps amongst the prisoners in February, but it soon passed away.

HORSES.

Sixty-three remounts were purchased in Macleod during the summer, and of these 38 were sent to the Yukon on May 29, two to 'K' division, Lethbridge; 16 to Depot division, Regina. Nine chestnut-coloured horses of 'D' division were transferred to the Depot division, Regina.

Of the seven remounts remaining in this division, 6 are under the saddle, and one in a team, and they are all doing well except Regt. No. 2950, which has been going lame. Owing to the large increase in work, the mileage done by the horses has increased nearly 50,000 miles over last year, the amount being 203,548 miles, an average of about 2,500 miles for each horse, and I would here remark that I should have 12 new horses in order to rest up those which have been doing over 3,000 miles, unless there is going to be a considerable number of break-downs, as you cannot keep up this strain without something giving way.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our transport is now all in good shape, though some is old. One light spring wagon and two heavy wagons were received during the year.

The whole of the transport was thoroughly repaired and painted this year, and all the light transport had the backs of the seats upholstered. Two old heavy wagons were condemned and sold.

Two new four-in-hand sets of heavy harness have been received lately to replace those condemned and sold.

I shall require one set of medium-heavy wheel harness for the Pincher Creek detachment, and one good light four-in-hand set for special purposes. We have no light set in the division.

Our head collars are not in very good condition, and we shall require thirty-six new ones, and the same number of reins, but with these exceptions our saddlery is all in good condition, and we have all we require.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition, although the profits are not as large as last year, owing to the paucity of sales, and the small number of men. Grants from the funds to the division have been made during the year, amounting to \$204.38.

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READING ROOM AND RECREATION ROOM.

The library, which is kept up by a monthly subscription from the members of the Division who wish it, has a large and well selected lot of books, and there is about \$60 on hand with which the committee are going to buy more books.

The recreation room receives a very liberal supply of daily and weekly papers supplied from Ottawa, but is in need of some 'cricket' &c., materials. Owing to our short-handedness and the amount of work to be done, no games of any kind were indulged in, which, as I pointed out last year, is very bad, as a certain amount of recreation, is, in my opinion, a necessary element to good work.

STORES.

Our stores are in good condition, and sufficient for our requirements, with the exception of fur coats and horse-blankets which are much needed, but I understand that these are now on the way here.

The clothing and kit which we have received during the year has been of good quality.

The provisions are of good quality and up to the contract, with the exception of the flour, and I would recommend that the flour made by patent process be supplied next year, as there is only a few cents difference in the price.

We received four boxes of Lee-Enfield ammunition from Regina during the year, which helped us out at the annual target practice, it being very much better than what we have on hand, which needs recapping.

GENERAL.

The old bath and washroom has been thoroughly renovated, and two new baths, and six new wash basins, and a hot and cold water system put in, which is very much appreciated by the men.

The whole of the buildings in barracks require painting on the outside. The paint put on three years ago must have been of very poor quality. There are no two buildings the same shade.

Repairs to guard-room. (See provost's report).

The following buildings will require shingling next year :—tinsmith's shop, wagon shed, division store and sergeant major's office, Q.M. store, No. 2 building, district office, sergt.-major's quarters, officers' mess, sergeants' quarters, sergeants' mess, No. 3 and 4 barrack rooms and recreation room. The hospital requires to be completed.

In the spring I had trenches dug around the west-half of the square, for the purpose of planting trees. These trenches were filled with earth, and a large number of young poplar and maple trees set out, which have done remarkably well, considering the lateness of the season and the high winds prevailing at the time they were planted. Some two dozen large native poplar trees were planted in the lee of the buildings, and are doing well. I also set out a few evergreens, but they have not done so well. Next spring I propose to set out about 300 more young maples and poplars. I have had a trench dug around the east-half of the square, during the summer, and hope to have it ready for planting by the spring. This has entailed a large amount of labour, which was done by the prisoners.

Judging from the results, I think the command deserving of praise, as each and all of them according to their ability and experience, have contributed towards the good results, in the prevention of crime and the punishment of criminals.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE,
Supt., Commanding 'D' Division.

APPENDIX D.

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

PRINCE ALBERT, December 1, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'F' division for the year ended November 30, 1904.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The Prince Albert district has shared in a very large measure the general prosperity of the country during the past year. The settlers coming into the district are of a very good class, and although the number is large, they are but the advance guard of the millions yet to follow. I have no doubt the full tide of immigration has been steadily westward until it has flooded all the available lands of our neighbours to the south, and is now reaching out into these vast and fertile territories of ours with an ever-increasing stream that will never cease until they become what nature intended them to be, the granary of the world. The number of homestead entries granted at the Prince Albert office during the twelve months ended October 31, was 1,720, equaling 275,200 acres, and the following is approximately the number and nationalities of these immigrants, viz. :—

Hungarians	86
Germans from Russia	104
Germans from U.S.A.	1,000
Scandinavians from U.S.A.	700
Americans and returned Canadians	1,200
British	200
Canadians	500
Menonites	300
Total	4,090

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway has been extended as far west as the crossing of the North Saskatchewan, and will probably get to Battleford by the new year. The Erwood branch of the system has been graded to within eighteen miles of Prince Albert, and the steel will be laid before the season closes. The advent of these lines will aid very materially in the future development of the fertile Saskatchewan valley. Two very good steamboats were built at Prince Albert this year to ply between Grand Rapids and Edmonton, a distance of about one thousand miles, and will aid in giving the settlers contiguous to the river an alternative and compet

ing route. The town of Prince Albert has increased its population by over one thousand and has now passed to the status of a city.

CRIME.

The record of crime for the last year is not very great, but the proportion of serious cases is great, there being four charges of murder and two of rape.

Of the four murder charges, three were dismissed. The first was that of King vs. Vanalstine. The accused, a timekeeper engaged on the C.N.Ry. construction, was charged with shooting a Galician labourer named Dmytro Deschazy near Erwood about July 31, 1903. The trial began March 26, 1904. The jury found that the shooting was done in self-defence, and the accused was acquitted. In the second case, John Schuster, jr., aged 12 years, was charged with the murder of his sister, Victoria, aged 5 years. The family, German-American immigrants, lived near Dead Moose lake. They were very poor. The mother was dead, and the father, who freighted between Rosthern and Dead Moose lake, left the accused, the eldest of the children, in charge of the others. There were six in all. During the absence of the father on March 12, the accused beat his little sister with a poker until she died. He was found 'guilty' of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The next was that of King vs. John M. Newfield. Newfield is a farmer living near Rosthern. On June 1 last he was driving home from town, when in passing some ox teams, the wheel of his buggy struck one of the drivers, who was walking near his oxen. The man was thrown beneath the wheels of his own wagon, which passed over him, causing his death. It was thought that Newfield was to blame for the accident. A complaint was laid against him and he was committed for trial on the charge of murder. The trial took place on October 31 and Newfield was acquitted.

The last murder case was that of King vs. Harold James Stewart. The accused, a boy aged 11 years, was charged with the murder of his father, Fred. T. Stewart. The facts adduced at the trial showed that the boy interfered to save his sister, whom his father was about to strike with an axe. He pointed the gun at his father, intending to shoot him in the legs. The mother struck the gun to avert the firing, when it went off, the shot striking the father in the neck and killing him. The accused was acquitted.

One of the charges of rape was dismissed; in the other the accused was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

The following is a summary of all the cases tried on indictment during the year:—

Murder	4
Attempted murder	1
Rape	2
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years	1
Carrying firearms	1
Escape from custody	4
Selling lottery tickets	1
Theft	14
Cattle stealing	1
Attempted suicide	1
Assault	2

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

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Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissd, Withdrawn or not Tried.
Offences against the person—			
Murder.....	4	1	3
Threatening to shoot.....	1	1	
Shooting with intent.....	1	1	
Attempting to shoot.....	1		1
Assault.....	60	40	20
" aggravated.....	1	1	
Rape and attempted rape.....	2	1	1
Attempted suicide.....	1	1	
Miscellaneous.....	4	4	
Intimidation.....	2	1	1
Aiding and abetting to commit indictable offence.....	1		1
Offences against property—			
Theft.....	57	36	21
Burglary.....	2	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	62	31	31
Killing or wounding cattle or horses.....	4	3	1
Receiving stolen property.....	3	1	2
House breaking.....	1	1	
False pretences.....	9	2	7
Mischief.....	6	6	
Cruelty to animals.....	5	4	1
Killing dogs.....	1	1	
Offences against public order—			
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	3	2	1
Offences against religion and morals—			
Vagrancy.....	8	8	
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance.....	38	34	4
Nuisance.....	1	1	
Frequenter of house of ill-fame.....	1	1	
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	4	4	
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	1	1	
Insulting language.....	3	3	
Threatening language.....	1	1	
Miscellaneous.....	10	10	
Defamatory libel.....	1		1
Indecency.....	2	2	
Offences against the Indian Act—			
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3	1	2
Drunk on reserve.....	2	2	
Offences against the Railway Act—			
Stealing rides.....	2	1	1
Diving on railway track.....	2	1	1
Misleading justice—			
Perjury.....	1		1
Corruption and disobedience—			
Escaping from jail.....	3	3	
Resisting arrest.....	1	1	
Offences against the N. W. T. Ordinances—			
Master and servants.....	28	15	13
Game.....	6	6	
Sunday observance.....	2	2	
Prairie fires.....	1		1
Liquor ordinance.....	3	2	1
Insanity.....	19	15	4
Road ordinance.....	2	1	1
Pound ordinance.....	2	2	
Health ordinance.....	1	1	
Interdicted from liquor.....	3	3	
Supplying liquor to interdicted person.....	2	1	1
Gambling.....	4	4	
Drunk while interdicted.....	2	2	
Obtaining liquor while interdicted.....	1	1	

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am happy to state that with one exception we have been entirely free from prairie fires in this district. The fire I refer to occurred in the vicinity of Melfort. There was little or no damage done. The cause was inquired into but nothing could be found out as to how it first started. The supposition is that it was started by a spark from an engine on the Canadian Northern Railway.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The usual assistance was rendered to the Indian and Agriculture Departments. A patrol accompanied the treaty payment. Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Mountford devoted quite two-thirds of his time to the horses and cattle of this district, indeed, in addition to his work here it was necessary for him to make three or four trips to the Battleford district in connection with agricultural matters. This non-commissioned officer is very hard worked and he does not spare himself in the least.

GUARD-ROOM.

The common jail here receives all prisoners, consequently we have no prisoners to handle.

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculturist has had another prosperous year. The yield of all kinds of grain was a fair average, and although in some localities the wheat has been more or less damaged by frost (owing largely to the prevailing practice of spring ploughing, instead of having the wheat land prepared in the fall ready for the drill as soon as the frost is out, thus effecting a saving of from ten days to three weeks), the high prices ruling more than make up for the loss. The more progressive farmers are now adopting more modern methods of farming, and frosted wheat is a thing of the past.

The oat crop was an average one and prices are good; roots and vegetables never fail if given ordinary care; the hay crop was above the average, and, as the season has been an exceptionally fine one for stock, the farmer's lot has been rosy indeed. The improvement in live stock, farm buildings and cultivation throughout this whole district has been very marked during the past year, and speaks volumes for the future.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber industry is one of the main factors in the building up of the city of Prince Albert. Ten years ago there was only one mill in operation in the whole district and the total cut was less than half a million feet; now there are four large mills operating at Prince Albert, with an output this year of 14,113,469 feet B.M., and six other mills scattered over the district with a cut of 5,253,038 feet, making a grand total of 19,366,507 feet. The number of men and teams now employed in this business is large and the home consumption of farm produce as a result is very considerable. The expansion in this business alone shows the marvellous development made by this country during the past ten years, and when we take into consideration the fact that there are no less than 1,235 square miles of timber lands contiguous to Prince Albert now under license, it will be easily seen that the business has almost unlimited possibilities ahead. The whole Prince Albert district is generously supplied with timber for fuel and building purposes.

NEW DETACHMENTS.

Because of an application received from Rev. Father Pacquet and the officials of the Indian Department of the Muskeg Lake district, a detachment has been sanctioned and established at Snake Plains. I may add that I have received several

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applications during the past year asking that a detachment be stationed in the applicants' respective settlements. Were you, sir, to comply with all these requisitions the force would have to be augmented to a very considerable extent.

THE PROGRESS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

The progress of Prince Albert, now promoted to the rank of a city, has been marked during the past year.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT.

It is not my intention or purpose to criticise the territorial government, but I would respectfully suggest that more attention be paid to the bridges and roads of this district in the future than in the past. The old trails are fast being fenced in, and because of this the settlers are forced to make a detour of many miles in many sections in travelling to and from the city, because of there being no proper graded roads. Now that the Canadian Northern Railway is grading between the rivers and a good prospect of many settlers coming in next spring, I feel it is incumbent upon the territorial government to have the roads between rivers graded at the earliest possible date, or else settlement may be retarded very much.

GLANDERS QND MANGE.

Glanders is very prevalent in this district, as will be seen by the following figures. All that is possible is being done in locating these cases and dealing with them, but the disease seems to be on the increase. Mange, too, has occupied a good deal of the veterinary sergeant's time.

Number of horses destroyed for glanders.	94
Number of horses tested with mallein.	84
Number of horses reacted to the test.	27
Number of horses reacted to the test and since destroyed.	5
Number of horses stood the second mallein test.	5
Horses reacted to the mallein test and still in quarantine.	17

MILEAGE.

The mileage of the horses on patrol for the year was 69,093 miles.

INDIANS.

Very great improvements are observed in many of the Indians' houses; it is not an uncommon thing to see bedsteads, tables, chairs and washstands among their household effects. A few Indians have been arrested for being drunk and punished, but I find it very difficult to find out from whom the liquor was obtained.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

	Officers.	N.C.O.'s.	Consts.	Horses.
Post.	2	4	5	14
Duck Lake.	1	1	1	4
Rosthern.	1	1
Batoche.	1	1
Saskatoon.	1	2	4
Melfort.	1	1	2
Kinistino.	1	1
Snake Plains.	1	1

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I feel it is superfluous to say that each man is trying to do three men's work. The strength should be three times what it is.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

Drill.—By taking every opportunity, even a few odd days for drill was out of the question, owing to the paucity of men.

Musketry.—Every man in the division went through his annual shooting, and the percentage is very satisfactory.

Arms.—That we are to have new arms by next year is very gratifying; those in use now should have been condemned years ago; a veritable gas-pipe is our present arm, the Winchester.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline is of the best; there is no drunkenness.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good. It is my painful duty to record the death of Reg. No. 3673 Const. Beckwith, C.W., who accidentally shot himself when on patrol some 27 miles north of Fort Carlton in August last. This constable was most reliable in every respect, and therefore well deserves an official acknowledgment.

HORSES.

The muster roll shows twenty-eight horses. About three or four will require to be cast, they being not fit, for different reasons, for police work.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Transport.—The transport is in good order, with no exceptions. I have a very hardy man in Spl. Const. Cook, and he devotes most of his time to the transport, and repair of barracks. This special constable does nearly all our blacksmithing, carpentering and painting. He is invaluable.

Saddlery and Harness.—Are in good condition, although some of each are rather old, still, we have sufficient for use. The saddles while in good repair are very much spread, and consequently in some instances give the horse a sore back. If possible, I should like to have a consignment of new saddles.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is an unqualified success. We have money enough in the bank to pay off our debts; consequently we are the proud possessors of our stock with no legal lien against it.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The recreation room is large and well adapted for the purpose. It is supplied with a good piano, billiard table, and games of different kinds. The reading room is well supplied with papers and periodicals from Ottawa.

STORES.

The stores contain very few articles of any kind, nor is it necessary, as we buy from the town people as required. The provisions required on this year's contract are

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supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and no complaints have been made as to quality.

BARRACKS.

Beyond being painted, nothing more than the ordinary repairs are necessary to the barracks. No. 1 stable needs new flooring. The stable at Saskatoon is in a dilapidated condition, and will only last this winter. A new one will have to be built in the spring.

GAME.

Prairie chicken are not very numerous this year, but the rabbits are greatly on the increase.

PATROLS.

The most important trips during the year were the following:—Insp. Heffernan and party to Pelican Narrows, distant from four to five hundred miles.

Insp. Genereux and party to Reindeer Lake, in accordance with instructions received from you, for the purpose of bringing one Adam Ballendine to trial for breaking into and stealing goods from the Hudson's Bay Company store at Reindeer Lake, also, to inquire into the death of one Roderick Thomas, alleged to have met his death at the hands of some Indians. The point to which Insp. Genereux has gone is in the neighbourhood of one thousand miles from here. I expected this officer back before the close of navigation, but, now that the lakes are frozen over, he will have to return by dog train, consequently he may not report before another six weeks. He has been gone since August 20, last.

GENERAL.

The outlook for this district is altogether good and, wherever energy and enterprise are being shown, there are signs of a resulting progress and prosperity. The town of Prince Albert is demonstrating that it is one of the solid cities of the Territories. Business is reported to be excellent. I have been informed this season's business is a record one. The crops in the outlying district are excellent and fully equal to the output of last year, and with the ruling high price of wheat and oats the farmers should be, if they are not, satisfied with their lot this year. While there has been some frost, there has been no rust in this district. The business outlook for next year is decidedly rosy.

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

W. S. MORRIS,
Supt. Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX E.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.**

DISTRICT OFFICE, REGINA, December 12, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report, for the year ended November 30, 1904.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district has enjoyed another year of prosperity, with a steady rise in the value of farm lands; it is being rapidly settled, and new towns are springing up in all directions.

The Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has opened up a very fine piece of country, and the steel has been laid to Jumping Deer creek. There are several thriving villages on this line.

The Canadian Northern have now the steel laid through this district. About 1,200 men have been employed on this line. Kamsack is the terminal point.

Sheho is still the terminus of the old Manitoba and North-western, and is a busy little place. This part of the country has settled very rapidly.

The Arcola branch has been completed. Trains are now running over this line to Regina.

Taking the district as a whole, the crops have been good, although in some parts early frosts did considerable damage. The rust reported in Southern Manitoba did little damage in East Assiniboia. The high price of grain of all kinds will more than compensate the farmers for the little damage done by the frost.

Regina, the capital of the Territories, has made phenomenal progress. A water system has been installed, the water being brought from Boggy creek, about ten miles distant.

The winter of 1903-04 was one of the coldest and most stormy experienced since 1893. In the Wood Mountain district, owing to cold weather and shortage of feed, there was a very large loss of stock, the half-breeds at Willow Bunch losing almost all their cattle.

Portions of the district during the months of April and May were visited by very serious floods, doing serious damage to bridges and also to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The town of Lumsden was under water for days, and the Prince Albert branch flooded for miles, necessitating the transfer of passengers by boat.

A government telegraph line has been constructed between Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch; this will be a great convenience to us, and facilitate the work.

CRIME.

There has been an increase over last year, notably in offences against property, although assault, vagrancy and drunkenness have also increased. Under the North-west Ordinances will be found an increase in nearly all, with the exception of the prairie fire ordinance, of which I have made special mention.

Theft, I regret to say, is greatly on the increase, the convictions this year being one hundred per cent over last year. The increase is commensurate with the increase

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in population. The following summary of cases tried, does not, of course, include cases of crime that have been committed, necessitating a large amount of work, and which have not been brought to a successful issue.

The total number of cases entered is 1,591, with 1,344 convictions, a percentage of 84.5.

Twenty-two prisoners were sentenced to Stony Mountain penitentiary.

The following is a summary of some of the more important crimes :—

On or about November 20, 1903, a package containing \$10,000, addressed to the Bank of Hamilton, Vancouver, was stolen while en route from Winnipeg. This case was handled by Inspector Chamberlain, of the Dominion Police, and Mr. Callaghan, of the Pinkerton agency. After due investigation a mail clerk named Harvey Wilcox was arrested as the thief, and John A. Bangs, a lawyer, of Calgary, B. F. Boyce and T. Behan, of Gleichen, as accessories. All were committed for trial, and on June 19, 1904, Wilcox was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in Manitoba penitentiary. Bangs pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months in Regina jail. The other defendants were released on suspended sentence.

On March 31, Constable Foxwell, stationed at Grenfell, received a complaint that wheat and oat stealing in large quantities was going on, and that granaries were being broken open in the district. After careful investigation this constable arrested F. and H. Ritcher and C. Schultz. They were committed for trial, and on May 29, before Judge Wetmore, were found guilty, and sentenced to two years in Manitoba penitentiary for each offence. These convictions will no doubt have a beneficial effect throughout the district. They were well worked by Constable Foxwell.

On or about April 22, a complaint was made that a man had committed incest with his daughter, aged 12. This man was committed for trial and on June 1 was tried before Judge Newlands and jury, found guilty, and sentenced to five years in Manitoba penitentiary.

On or about July 21, Constable Lea, stationed at Carlyle, unearthed a horse-stealing plot in which three men named Hudson, Liddell and Cooper were the prime movers. This constable traced the horses south across the line to Mohall, N.D. He proceeded there, saw the horses and the men, and after a little persuasion they agreed to go to Carlyle with him, together with the horses. When safely across the line he arrested the lot. They were all committed for trial, and when tried by Judge Wetmore, Hudson was found guilty and sentenced to two years in Manitoba penitentiary, and Liddell was sent to Moosomin jail for six months. Cooper was discharged. This case reflects the greatest credit on Constable Lea.

On or about July 21, another man was arrested at Moosejaw on the charge of committing incest with his daughter, aged 13 years and 3 months. He was committed for trial and tried on July 29 by Judge Newlands and jury, found guilty and sentenced to five years in Manitoba penitentiary.

On August 17, word was received from a farmer named Taillifer, of Cotham, that three of his horses had been stolen, and he suspected a half-breed named Louis Sangret who had been seen around the district previous to the disappearance of the horses.

I detailed Corporal Fyffe to proceed at once and investigate. The non-commissioned officer soon picked up Sangret's trail. Hearing he had horses answering the description of the stolen ones in his possession, all detachments were notified to be on the alert for this man.

At Esterhazy Corporal Fyffe found Sangret had sold one mare and one colt, and was seen heading north with the other two. At Minnedosa Corporal Fyffe found the other two, they having been sold by Sangret. His trail was then picked up from there, and with great skill Corporal Fyffe followed from various settlements until finally, at a half-breed settlement outside Winnipeg, he located and arrested his man. Sangret was brought back to the Territories, committed for trial, tried

before Judge Wetmore, pleaded guilty and sentenced, to seven years in Manitoba penitentiary. Sansgret had only recently been released from the penitentiary, he having undergone a sentence for a similar offence. Corporal Fyffe, in capturing this man, travelled over 400 miles, and throughout the long stern chase used the very best of judgment. You have promoted this corporal to the rank of sergeant for the very good work done on this case.

An Indian, Casimir Toto, for whom a warrant was issued last year on a charge of wounding with intent, the details of which were fully given in my last report, was, on August 22, arrested by Constable Davidson at Swift Current, and taken to Chaplin, near where the offence had been committed, was committed for trial, and, on September 19, was found guilty by Judge Harvey and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. This was a bad case, and I am pleased to be able to report that the offender was brought to justice. Most of the time since the committal of the offence he has been in the United States, and we have spent considerable time and money endeavouring to locate him. Constable Davidson proved himself to be very alert in his duty, as the man had only just arrived from the States when he was noticed and arrested.

On August 26, a Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive engineer, was arrested on the charge of being intoxicated while in charge of a locomotive. This man was in charge of a freight train at Qu'Appelle, and the conductor of the train found him in such a condition that he refused to proceed, and had the train backed onto a side track. The accused was committed for trial and, on September 20th, before Judge Harvey and jury, he was found guilty and sentenced to two years in Manitoba penitentiary. This is the second case this year of an engineer on the Canadian Pacific Railway being convicted for intoxication while on duty.

On September 1, the most serious railway accident that has ever happened on the prairie section of the Canadian Pacific Railway occurred at Sintaluta, caused by an open switch, the passenger train from the east dashing into same and striking a freight on the siding. Five persons were killed and several injured. The engineer, Thomas Johnstone, and the conductor, John Alexander Erwin, of the freight train, were both arrested after the coroner's inquest, on the charge of manslaughter. A lengthy preliminary trial was held by Inspector Heffernan, J.P., and both of the accused were committed. They were subsequently released on bail, and at the time of writing this report their trial had not taken place. On the wrecked train were His Excellency the Governor General, Countess of Minto and daughters, also suite, on their farewell visit to the west. Providentially, all escaped without injury.

On the 5th of November the store of Johnstone & Parsons, of Broadview, was burglarized, and property to the value of \$160 stolen. On the 7th Constable Perrault, who was sent to investigate this case, arrested a man named Charles Bodilly for the offence. He was committed for trial, and in the meantime all the stolen property was found by Perrault secreted in a sand pile. The accused was brought before Judge Wetmore, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Constable Perrault showed good judgment in successfully handling this case.

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SCHEDULE OF CASES.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Con-victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	1		1		
Manslaughter	4		1	3	
Assault	151	116	35		
" aggravated	5	3	2		
" indecent	5	2	3		
Rape and attempted rape	4	1	2	1	
Attempted suicide	2	1		1	
Miscellaneous	5	3	2	1	
Seduction	2	1	1		
Shooting with intent	1	1			
Wounding	2	1	1		
Offences against property—					
Stealing registered mail	1	1			
Theft	244	178	61	5	
Mischief	11	4	7		
Horse stealing	16	9	7		
Burglary	13	9	4		
Miscellaneous	10	10			
Killing and wounding cattle or horses	4	1	2	1	
Cattle stealing	9	3	5	1	
Receiving stolen property	13	5	8		
House-breaking	8	5	2	1	
False pretences	17	14	2	1	
Forgery	9	6	2	1	
Arson	2	1		1	
Fraud	4	3	1		
Trespass	28	28			
Cruelty to animals	15	9	6		
Carrying concealed weapons	7	7			
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	4	4			
Carrying loaded firearms	5	3	2		
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	94	88	6		
Drunk and disorderly	362	356	6		
Creating disturbance	28	21	7		
Nuisance	1		1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	7	7			
Keeper	5	5			
Frequenter	10	10			
Insulting language	16	14	2		
Using threatening language	12	11	1		
Carnally knowing and attempting to know girl under 14	2	1	1		
Incest	3	2	1		
Unlawfully performing marriage ceremony	1		1		
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	9			
Indians drunk	6	6			
Desertion from Indian school	2	2			
Drunk on reserve	2	2			
Holding dance	2	2			
Liquor in possession	1	1			
Having liquor on reserve	1	1			
Trespassing on reserve	3	3			
Prostitution	1	1			
Refusing to return to reserve	2	2			
Offences against Railway Act—					
Drunk while in charge of locomotive	2	2			
Stealing rides	30	30			

SCHEDULE OF CASES—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	4	1	3		
Corruption and disobedience—					
Escaping from custody.....	3	1	2		
Obstructing Police officer.....	11	10	1		
Assaulting	1	1			
Offences against N. W. Ordin- ances—					
Masters and servants.....	117	89	28		
Game ordinance.....	14	13	1		
School	9	9			
Sunday observance ordinance..	11	11			
Prairie fire ordinance.....	19	18	1		
Insane ordinance.....	52	*51	1	*	Sent to asylum.
Liquor license ordinance.....	47	43	4		
Hawkers and pedlars ordinance.	5	5			
Stray animal ordinance.....	6	6			
Village ordinance	1	1			
Pound	13	11	2		
Noxious weed ordinance.....	1	1			
Pollution of streams ordinance.	1	1			
Stallion ordinance.....	2	2			
Illegally practising medicine...	3	3			
Miscellaneous.....	2	2			
Fisheries.....	19	19			
Drunk while interdicted.....	25	21	4		
Livery stable ordinance.....	12	12			
Animal Contagious Diseases Act	9	8	1		
Total	1,591	1,344	231	16	

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The returns for the year show a marked decrease in the number of fires. This is attributed to the very backward spring, the opening up of roads, and the increased acreage under cultivation. The total number of fires at which the police have assisted is 50, and out of this number all but 12 occurred during the months of October and November. Nineteen cases were entered and 18 convictions obtained under this ordinance.

I cannot but think that the large number of prosecutions entered and convictions procured during the season of 1903 has had its effect in making settlers more careful.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Agriculture.

The work for this department has greatly increased. Six veterinary staff sergeants have been employed in the district during the past year, and we have in addition being obliged to employ civilian veterinary surgeons, but notwithstanding this we have been unable to keep pace with the work. Many complaints have been received from settlers as to the length of time their animals have been kept in quarantine. The Order in Council dated September 19, 1904, which provides for the slaughter of animals reacting to the mallein test, will greatly assist the work.

Glanders show an increase of 100 per cent over last year. This is attributed to the poor and unventilated stables used by the new settlers, and the want of forethought

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in not calling in veterinary surgeons when the horses show signs of the disease. It is generally thought nothing more than a cold till the owner finds all his horses affected. Considerable of the disease can be traced to horses the owners of which indiscriminately cross and recross the line into Dakota, where, I am informed, the disease exists to no small extent. The strict enforcement of the Customs and Quarantine Acts along the boundary would, in my opinion, do a great deal towards eradicating the disease. The number of stock entered this year is much below that of last year. The requirements that unbroken horses should be accompanied by a health certificate that no disease existed for six months in the district whence they were brought, has had a good effect, and a large number of useless horses have been kept out of the country.

A dipping vat for mange was put up at Wood Mountain, and the cattle in that district dipped. Everything worked very satisfactorily.

The following is a summary of the work performed:—

Horses. Glanders:—

Tested and quarantined.	412
Tested and destroyed.	173
Destroyed without testing.	44
Tested and no reaction.	626
Examined only and not tested.	476

Tested more than once and ceased to react : second test, 50; third test, 6; fourth test, 24; fifth test, 6.

Mange:—

Horses quarantined.	158
Cattle quarantined.	82

Fifteen estrays have been sold under section 9 of the order *re* mange.

Tuberculosis:—

Nineteen cattle tested and five destroyed.

At North Portal 8,178 horses, 17,954 cattle, 580 mules, 99 sheep and 794 hogs have been examined for entry into Canada; twelve horses were rejected for mange, 1 cow for actinomycosis, and 67 cattle for mange.

At Wood Mountain 907 horses and 9 cattle have been examined and entered.

Customs.

The officer commanding Wood Mountain acts as sub-collector of customs under the Port of Lethbridge.

Six seizures of stock have been made during the year, 2 at Fort Qu'Appelle, 2 in the Estevan subdistrict, and 2 by Inspector Jarvis. Three of these seizures were from Indians.

A large number of settlers have been met by our patrols and taken to the customs offices. The issuing of receipts by customs officers to persons passing stock has been of immense value to our patrols.

A bunch of 177 cattle were seized in October at Wood Mountain by Inspector Jarvis under customs circular dated at Ottawa June 9, 1903, *re* foreign stock pastured in Canada without customs entry. These were released on November 23 by order of the Customs Department, the owners of the stock making a deposit of \$1,050 pending the decision of the Minister of Customs. Expenses of dipping these cattle, amounting to eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$88.50), were collected.

The increased number of men employed along the boundary during the past season has had good results. The order issued *re* unbroken horses and allowing stock to be entered at only two places in the district, North Portal and Wood Mountain, will

necessitate in future a strong boundary patrol. I am informed that a large number of horses are taken from Montana through North Dakota and then into Manitoba, thus evading both customs and quarantine regulations.

Department of Interior.

Escorts have been supplied to Indian agents at all treaty payments throughout the district.

Two men were stationed at Rousseau River, one at Turtle Mountain and one at Riding Mountain with horses, for the enforcement of the Crown timber regulations. The detachments at Qu'Appelle, Yorkton, Whitewood, Carlyle and Arcola have also assisted in this work.

GUARD ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

There are three in this district, not including Regina; Moosomin, Wolseley and Yorkton. I beg to attach report of Inspector McGibbon, who is in command of Moosomin sub-district. 172 prisoners have been confined in the Moosomin guard-room. This shows a large amount of work, when it is taken into consideration that the detachment, in addition to looking after the prisoners, patrols the country.

At Yorkton, prisoners are only held during the sitting of court and while awaiting transportation to other jails.

At Wolseley, the jail is in charge of a caretaker. One or two prisoners have been confined there for short periods.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT, December 4, 1904.

To the Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Moosomin Sub-District guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1904.

Two prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 170 were admitted, making a total of 172 confined during the year, classified as follows :—

	Males.		Females.
Whites..	161	Whites..	2
Indians..	4		—
Half Breeds..	5	Total..	2
Total..	170		

Daily average number of prisoners, '47 (average imprisonment each 2'12).

The maximum number of prisoners was admitted during August (24), and the minimum during January (6).

The average admitted per month was 14'33.

Of the male prisoners, one, Conrad Weiss, died in the Moosomin General Hospital on August 19 from the effect of a gunshot wound and amputation following. The wound was the result of a fracas in which he was engaged shortly before his arrest.

Of the male prisoners, 13 were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary, one of whom was eventually discharged, the court en banc at Regina quashing the conviction. Five were sent from here to Regina to await trial, and were brought back to Whitewood and Wolseley, where they were sentenced and taken direct from there to Manitoba. The average sentence was 2 years 11 months and 2'3 days. Sentences running concurrently not taken in the average.

Twelve were sent to Regina jail to await trial. Four to Regina jail to serve sentence; average sentence four months.

Five lunatics, (males) were sent to Brandon asylum.

One prisoner who was committed for trial was sent to Brandon, being insane.

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Of the female lunatics, one was sent to Brandon and one handed over to her friends as sane.

One hundred and forty-two male prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for an average period of six days.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

Only a few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

Several much needed improvements with regard to the safe-keeping of prisoners have been made during the year.

The following table gives the details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

Two prisoners confined at the beginning of the year completed their term of three months hard labour for cattle stealing.

The number of prisoners who have served or who are now serving terms of imprisonment for the year is 172, classified as follows:—

R.N.W.M.P.—MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT, MOOSOMIN.

STATISTICAL return of Moosomin Jail for Year ended November 30, 1904.

Crime.	Sentenced or awaiting Trial.		Average Term.	
	No.	Mos.	Days.	
<i>Males—</i>				
Assault, aggravated	1		13	
" common	4		17	
" indecent	1		1	
Attempt to commit suicide	1		25	
Burglary	11		20 18	
Cattle stealing	4	1	26	
Concealed weapon in possession	1		20	
Desertion of employment	5		9	
Disorderly conduct	2		1	
Drunk and disorderly	52		3 7	
" whilst interdicted	2		2 5	
Forgery	3		19 66	
Horse stealing	7	1	14 28	
Insane	5		4 4	
Inmate of disorderly house	4		1	
Mischief on railway	4		4	
Obtaining board and liquor by false pretences	1	2	5	
" money by false pretences	1		29	
Perjury	1		11	
Pointing a firearm	1		6	
Seduction	1		11	
Shooting with intent	1	1	5	
Stealing ride on train	6		22	
Stolen property in possession	1		7	
Theft	31	1	5 42	
Vagrancy	14		24 14	
<i>Females—</i>				
Insane	2		1 5	
<i>Indian Act.</i>				
<i>Males—</i>				
Drunk	2	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians	2	1	16 5	
Willfully setting fire to dwelling house	1		30	
	172			

J. A. McGIBBON, Inspector,
Commanding Moosomin Sub-District.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district have given little trouble, and are generally a most law-abiding people. There is a notable decrease in crime, and offences under the Indian Act have also decreased. There were nine convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, six cases of drunk, two drunk off reserve, one liquor on reserve, three trespassing on reserve, and two holding heathen dances.

Considerable excitement was caused during the summer by an Indian prophesying that all Indians found in houses on a certain date would be destroyed with all the white population, and only those found in their tents would be spared, when the prairie would again be covered with buffalo. A goodly number of Indians vacated their houses and took to their tents. The prophet being a little out in his reckoning, they returned to their homes.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The district is divided as last year, with the following in charge of sub-districts : Insp. McGibbon, Moosomin ; Insp. Jarvis, Wood Mountain ; Sergt. Junget, Yorkton ; Corpl. Lett, Estevan ; Corpl. Dubuque, Ft. Qu'Appelle.

New detachments have been established at Lumsden, Esterhazy, Milestone and Norway House. The detachment at Erwood has been transferred to 'F' Division, and that at Fort Pelly removed to Kamsack, a divisional point on the Canadian Northern Railway, and on the border of Coté Indian reserve.

The strength of the Wood Mountain sub-district has been increased with very satisfactory results. We have now rented a house and stable at Big Muddy, and the detachment has been increased to five constables and one corporal. This is a very important point, being on the border of Valley County, Mont., one of the most lawless counties of that state. The existence of an organized band of horse thieves whose depredations to the south of us have made them the terror of the community, makes this detachment a necessity for the security of stock on this side of the line. The original party is now pretty well broken up. Jones, the leader, was shot by an American sheriff; Nelson gave himself up, was tried and is now ranching on the Canadian side of the line; Reid was arrested by Corpl. Bird, handed over to the American authorities and acquitted. Four should now comprise the outfit.

I am pleased to report the complete absence of theft of stock to the south, and this I attribute to the increase of our strength in the Wood Mountain sub-district, together with the extra vigilance exercised by all ranks. I have been informed by reliable men who have lived in that district for years that they never saw the police more active. Pack horses have been used on patrols, and next season I would recommend that each detachment be supplied with a pack outfit.

The following is the distribution state:—

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Detachments.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Horses.	Remarks.
District Office, Regina.....	2			1	1		2	
Estevan.....				1	1		1	
North Portal.....		1					1	
Oxbow.....					1		1	
Weyburn.....					1		1	
Gainsboro'.....				1		1		
Milestone.....					1		1	
Moosejaw.....				1	1		1	
Regina. (City Station).....			1		1		1	
South Qu'Appelle.....					1		1	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....				1	1		3	
Kutawa.....					1		2	
Yorkton.....			1		2		4	
Shebo.....				1			1	
Kamsack.....					1		1	
Moosomin.....	1	1			3	1	5	
Whitewood.....			1				1	
Wolseley.....					1		1	
Grenfell.....					1		1	
Carlyle.....					1		1	
Arcola.....					1		1	
Estevan.....					1		1	
Lumsden.....					1		1	
Wood Mountain.....	1	1		1	3	3	10	
Willow Bunch.....		1			2		4	
Big Muddy.....				1	4		7	
Pinto Horse.....				1	2	1	4	Summer detachment.
Livingstone.....					2		2	
Norway House.....				1		1		" "
Crown timber duty, winter mos.—								
Rosseau River.....				1	1		2	
Turtle Mountain.....					1		1	
Riding Mountain.....					1		1	

DRILL, TRAINING, MUSKETRY, &C.

Owing to pressure of work, no drill has been attempted. Inspecting officers have put the men through the manual and firing exercises, and mounting and dismounting with arms, monthly. The annual course of target practice was held at Wood Mountain, Big Muddy, Moosomin and Estevan, the men from Qu'Appelle and Moosejaw coming into Regina. The shooting was poor, and I think the condition of the arms can be blamed for this.

There is no time to drill men when once sent on detachment duty; they should be thoroughly drilled before leaving headquarters. As to police duties, two months on a detachment under an efficient N.C.O., is, in my opinion, better than six months' training in barracks, as they get the practical work and experience, which makes efficient policemen if anything will. I find that some men will never learn; their tastes lean more to soldiering, and unless a man has a taste for the work, he will never be of much service to our force, where the want of efficient policemen is now felt.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

On the whole this has been good, when it is taken into consideration the temptation which young men with but a few months' experience are subjected to.

HEALTH.

The health of all ranks has been excellent. There have been no deaths.

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HORSES.

The horses have stood the work, which has necessarily been hard, fairly well.

One was accidentally killed, and four cast and sold. Two of these were purchased for Crown timber duty at Rosseau river last winter, and sold on completion of duty.

The mileage has been included with that of Depot Division.

TRANSPORT.

Very little transport is used in the district. One heavy wagon and one double buckboard in the Wood Mountain sub-district will have to be condemned and replaced next season. Two jumpers are now required, one for Kutawa, and the other for Fort Qu'Appelle.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our harness is all very old, and the leather so much perished that repairs, are almost useless. Two sets of heavy wheel and one set of light are required for Wood Mountain sub-district, and one set of light wheel and one set of heavy for Moosomin and one set of light for Yorkton.

Saddlery is in good condition.

GENERAL.

There has been a general increase in the cost of billeting, and travelling expenses have necessarily increased.

Inspector Strickland was transferred from Wood Mountain to Edmonton, and replaced by Inspector Jarvis, C.M.G.

Sergeant Smith, who was in charge of the Estevan sub-district, took his discharge, and was replaced by Corporal Lett. I was very sorry to lose this N.C.O., as he was a most capable man.

The demand for police is increasing. It would take a very large force to meet the wishes of the people.

Settlement was retarded this season owing to washouts on the Soo line, south of Portal. Many settlers whose intention it was to settle in Canada, were induced to locate in Dakota.

The necessity for well trained men is more felt than ever, as we are now confronted by the professional crook.

I trust the government will increase the pay, so that men better suited for the work will be induced to join. Salaries and wages have been increased throughout the Territories with the exception of our force. The purchasing power of our pay I estimate to be twenty-five per cent less than it was ten years ago, owing to the increase in the cost of living.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the various duties, and would especially mention Sergt. Junget and Corporals Lett and Dubuque, who have been in charge of sub-districts.

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

JAS. O. WILSON,
Supt. Commanding Regina District.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to render you herewith the annual report of 'K' Division and district under my command for the year ended this date :—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The state of the district has been very prosperous to the labouring class, but the farmers and stockmen suffered more or less, the former from want of rain and the latter from the fall in price of beef. Most of the farming done in the district is on irrigated lands and although the water was available for all who wished to use it very few took advantage of it, and consequently their crops, in most instances, were a failure. They depended too much on the rain for moisture and had not their ditches made when the dry season came and therefore could not give their land the moisture it required. The land that was properly irrigated gave good results. It will take many years for some to understand irrigation of land to advantage. The beet crop in the Mormon settlements gave better results in many cases than were obtained last year. Where irrigation was used the crop proved most satisfactory, but there were many who were not in a position, when the dry season came, to use irrigation and these of course suffered. Better results are expected next year for two reasons: first, the land having been worked for two years will be in better shape for this class of root crop; second, preparations are being made to irrigate, should it be required.

The stock in the district wintered fairly well, but mange was found in cattle and horses, it being very prevalent in cattle. The district was practically quarantined. Cattle and horses could be shipped only after a thorough inspection. This disease became so general that the Veterinary Director General, Dr. Rutherford, called a meeting of the principal stockmen of this and other districts throughout Alberta and told them that all cattle would have to be dipped and also horses when found affected with mange. He impressed upon the stockmen the advantage they would gain by building dipping plants and dipping their stock. Subsequently the government issued the Compulsory Dipping Order whereby all cattle were to be gathered and dipped. This order came into force on September 1 and expired on October 31. Most of the cattle in the district have been dipped, but owing to the delay in getting started to erect dipping plants the dipping was not all completed by the specified time, viz., October 31, but the weather being fine it afforded the stockmen an opportunity to continue dipping until late in November, which, I am pleased to say, most of them took advantage of. The stockmen found that dipping was a complete cure not only for mange but lice, worms and other skin diseases, and many are now speaking of dip-

ping their stock every spring. Small stock owners propose to erect small dipping plants of their own.

An extraordinary disease, the first of its kind found in Canada, was detected in the spring among horses belonging to Mr. W. T. McCaugherty. This disease was finally pronounced to be *Maladie du Coit*. It was reported to the Department of Agriculture by Inspector Burnett, V.S., and the Veterinary Director General, Dr. Rutherford, came here and examined about 40 mares that were affected. The Veterinary Director General examined the mares again in May in company with United States Veterinary Surgeon Dr. Knowles, who was called upon to give his opinion on the disease, he having had some experience with the same or a similar disease in the United States. After a very careful and thorough examination of each case Dr. Knowles concurred with Dr. Rutherford that the disease was *Maladie du Coit*.

One stallion, which died during the summer, and some of the mares, were badly affected with the disease. Over 100 mares were found more or less affected and placed under stringent quarantine. The Veterinary Director General with nearly all the veterinary surgeons in the western part of the Territories, and also veterinarians from the United States, met at the quarantine field on August 31, for the purpose of examining mares and destroying those found incurable. After a thorough examination of each case it appeared that some of the mares were in a better condition than when first examined in the spring, and the Veterinary Director General decided to hold them in the quarantine pasture for the winter at government expense. Since that time many more have been gathered on the range, and placed in quarantine field, increasing the number to 280.

Since October 1 last the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, the Canadian North-west Irrigation Company and the St. Mary's River Railway Company have been amalgamated into one company under the name of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, of which Mr. E. T. Galt is president. The object of amalgamating these companies is for convenience in operation. The railway department of the company completed last spring the extension of its line from Spring Coulee to Cardston, a distance of 16 miles, and regular trains have been running since that time. Cardston is now in direct communication by rail with Lethbridge, which is a source of great convenience to both places, especially to Cardston. The road from Raymond to Cardston is narrow gauge, but as soon as the necessity arrives it will be widened, and with this end in view the road-bed and bridges have been built to carry standard gauge trains.

The company has also extended its long-distance telephone line to the head gates of its irrigation canal on the Milk river, and also to Coutts. All the railway stations between Lethbridge and Coutts are now connected by telephone with Lethbridge.

The irrigation department of the company has constructed during the year 14 miles of canals at a cost of \$160,000. This canal takes its water from the Milk river at a point 3 miles west of the police detachment at Milk River ridge, being 10 miles west of the company's railway. The canal follows the river for about 6 miles, passing within 50 yards of the police detachment at Milk River Ridge, and then continuing north along the railway. It will be continued to Raymond next spring.

The company also spent the sum of \$145,000 for widening and extending the main canal, which takes its water from St. Mary's river. This includes the cost of surveys through the grazing country east of the railway. There are now 175 teams of horses employed in widening the canal between Lethbridge and Raymond, besides 40 teams are employed in grading, enlarging and extending the main canal east of Lethbridge. The company has now 120 miles of canals and ditches completed for irrigation purposes. The money for irrigation work has been pretty well distributed among the settlers, contracts being given to local men and settlers throughout the district. Settlement has been going along gradually, and present prospects indicate that the irrigated land

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will be much sought after in the near future. A good deal of land was sold this summer in the vicinity of Lethbridge; much more has been looked over by intending settlers, with a view to purchase. The price for irrigated land ranges from \$10 to \$17 per acre. Some land, owing to the quality of the soil and special facilities for irrigating has been sold for \$25 per acre.

The coal-mining department of the company has mined and sold during the last twelve months upwards of 230,000 tons of coal. The coal mines and the railway departments employ 500 men, and the wages for the last twelve months for these 500 men amounted to \$380,000.

Lethbridge.—The town of Lethbridge increased in population and wealth. The erection of new buildings, of which dwelling houses form the great majority, stores, banking house, elevator, &c., amounting to \$270,000, and the installing of an up-to-date system of waterworks and sewerage at a cost of \$135,000 shows the prosperity of the town. The business men have fared well; this is due to the great sum of money paid in wages by the coal mine, railway and irrigation departments of the A.R.A.I. Co., and by the contractors of the waterworks. The town has commenced laying cement sidewalks, of the best quality, on the main streets.

Raymond.—The population of Raymond is principally Mormon. It shows every sign of prosperity despite the bad season. A large number of good residences have been erected during the year. This place has an advantage over other Mormon settlements in having the sound financial backing of the Knight Company. Besides a large number of business houses it has a sugar factory, mill and elevator which are local enterprises. The mill and elevator run all the year round. The elevator is now full, containing 40,000 bushels of wheat. The sugar factory reports are very gratifying; 12,053 tons of beets were received at the factory, 9,755 tons which were of local product, and the balance received by rail from Magrath, Spring Coulee, Sterling and Cardston. The crop marketed at \$5 per ton amounted to \$60,000. The factory ran 50 days this year as against 14 days last year. The wages average per month eight to ten thousand dollars. The result of the run was 3,000,000 pounds of sugar against 850,000 last year.

The estimated average acreage of beets under crop this year was 3,000. This is to be increased to 4,000 acres next year. The factory is owned by the Knight Sugar Company, Limited. During the year the —K2 Ranch Company, The Knight Ranching Company and the Knight Sugar Company were amalgamated into the Knight Sugar Company, Limited.

Magrath.—This is also a Mormon settlement with a population of about 950. During the past year a good many families have moved to Taber and have been replaced by new settlers, leaving the population about the same as last year. The grain crop has been poor owing to drought and very few farmers being prepared to irrigate. The beet crop was, happily, a success here. About \$8,000 was received in cash for beets grown in this settlement.

Spring Coulee.—This is a small Mormon settlement of about 100 people on the A. R. & I. Company's railway. There has been no increase of population during the past year. Crops were poor owing to drought. The settlers here engage in mixed farming and in consequence had not to depend wholly on the crops for the result of their season's work.

Grassy Lake.—Grassy Lake is situated on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., 53 miles east of Lethbridge. There are few settlers here. Only three new settlers arrived in this district during the past year. There are 35 homestead entries which will be settled on in the spring. They are nearly all Mormons from Utah, U.S. There are only a few small ranchers here whose stock number from 30 to 550 head each. It is a

big sheep district and the sheep owners did well during the past year. Good water can be found at a depth of from 8 to 40 feet. Only one settler put in a crop last year, and he reports that he never saw better in Manitoba. At this point there is a railway station, store, boarding house and police detachment.

Taber.—Taber is situated on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., about 32 miles east of Lethbridge. From a population of 30 families last year it has increased to 300 souls. A company is now opening up a coal mine and working day and night shifts. Crops were all off first breaking and owing to that, and lack of rain, they were not heavy but of good quality. Garden stuff was extra good. They have put in a lot of fall wheat, some having as much as 200 acres in crop. No one here has any great number of stock as they are nearly all new arrivals within the year.

CRIME.

The crime recorded in my district during the past year is over 60 per cent in excess of the previous year, owing to increase of population which brings in its train more or less of an undesirable class. The classified list of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 220, convictions 166, dismissals 42, with 12 cases awaiting trial at the next session. The corresponding figures for 1903 were, cases entered 138, convictions 117, dismissals 20, and awaiting trial 1.

A great many disturbances and assaults took place at Stafford village, which lies a short distance north of the town of Lethbridge at No. 3 shaft coal mine. The population is mostly composed of miners of different nationalities, most of them Austrians. This class of people are very fond of beer, and usually on pay days they indulge a little too freely. They become intoxicated, which leads to fights and brawls.

It is to be regretted that for a small place like Magrath a great many petty offences, committed by the young men of that place, had to be brought before the police justice of the peace. These cases were dealt with leniently on the first charge, but on a second or more charges being preferred they were dealt with severely. I believe it has had a good effect. These young men compose a hoodlum element and cannot enjoy themselves without creating disturbances and damaging property. These disturbances invariably happen at night and in most cases during, or after, meetings. The authorities of the Mormon Church usually deal with their young men at their meetings but their fatherly advice does not have as much effect as it used to have. They had to complain to the police and request that they should take the matter in hand and deal with them according to the law of the country, as they had got beyond their control. They were taken in hand by the police with good results.

Lethbridge with its railway accommodation south to the United States offers great advantages to criminals to escape from justice, being sure, if they can reach Lethbridge, they will find their way into Montana.

Owing to the large amount of work done at Lethbridge this summer and its inducement to the labouring class, a great number of would-be mechanics came to the town to look for work; some with a few dollars in their pocket and others with no money. Not always finding work as expected, and pressed for their board, they could not stay any longer. In many cases they committed theft by stealing small sums of money or clothes from other boarders or from dwelling houses and leaving the country, usually for the States, with an unpaid board bill behind them.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, convictions made and dismissals, in the Lethbridge district during the year ended November 30, 1904:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Assault	39	31	8		
Offences against property—					
Theft	8	7	1		
Horse stealing ..	6	1	2	3	1 let out on bail and failed to appear.
Burglary, house breaking.	6		5	1	
Forgery	4	2	2	2	
False pretences ..	6	2	3	1	1 remanded to High River
Damage to property	6	3	3		
Cruelty to animals ..	1	1			
Illegal sale of horse ..	1		1		
Bringing stolen property into Canada ..	1		1		
Mischief	1	1			
Arson	1	1			
Selling horse found astray ..	1			1	Case sent to Cardston or trial.
Having horse in possession without consent of owner ..	2		2		
Having sheep in possession without consent of owner ..	1			1	
Attempted theft of horse and buggy ..	2			2	
Offences against public order—					
Carrying concealed weapon ..	2	2			
Pointing firearm	1	1			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	8	6	2		
Drunk and disorderly, &c.	64	63	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame ..	4	4			
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Indians intoxicated	5	4	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians ..	2	2			
Offences against the Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	2	2			
Offences against the administration of justice—					
Escaping from lawful custody ..	1			1	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—					
Masters and servants	16	8	8		
Insanity	2	2			
Prairie fires	2	2			
Liquor ordinance	8	8			
Estray animals	1	1			
Town by-law	11	7	4		
Village ordinance	5	5			
Totals	220	166	42	12	

The following is the Provost's report :—

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE, December 1, 1904.

The Officer Commanding,

R.N.W.M. Police,

'K' Division, Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'K' Division guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1904.

Five prisoners were confined in guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 111 were admitted, making a total of 116 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows :—

	Males.		Females.
Whites.....	101	Whites.....	4
Indians.....	9	Indians.....	1
Half-breeds.....	1		
	—	Total.....	5
Total.....	111		

Daily average of prisoners, 7.

The maximum number of prisoners was admitted during June (15), and minimum during July (5). The average admitted per month was 9'8.

Of the male prisoners, six were transferred to Stony Mountain penitentiary, with an average sentence of three years and eight months. One was sent to Regina jail for one year.

One lunatic (male) and one lunatic (female) were sent to Brandon asylum. (The female lunatic was not confined in guard-room.)

Of the females, the four whites paid their fines and were released.

Fifteen male prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for an average period of 69 days.

The health of the prisoners has been good. One was sent to hospital from April 18 to May 9, owing to having been kicked by a horse in our stable.

A few punishments were inflicted during the year for breaches of prison discipline.

The buildings are in good repair and have been repainted during the year. The guard-room has been inspected by yourself or an inspector, with the blacksmith and carpenter, once every week.

Owing to the guard-room not being large enough, a few of the prisoners, who have had short terms, have been kept in the old hospital in a room fitted up for prisoners.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year or who are at present serving sentence.

The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment, was 40, classified as follows :—

Crime.	Sentences.	Average Term.
<i>Males—</i>		
Drunk and disorderly.....	17	1 month, 19 days.
Vagrancy.....	3	1 " "
Theft.....	4	2 " 16 "
Assault.....	4	1 " 10 "
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1 " "
Malicious destruction to property.....	1	" 14 "
Stealing rides on C. P. R.....	2	" 10 "
Selling liquor without license.....	1	1 " "
<i>Indian Act.</i>		
<i>Males—</i>		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	2	2 " "
Drunks.....	4	1 " 7½ "
<i>Females—</i>		
Drunk.....	1	1 " "

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

R. LEACH, Constable,
Acting Provost.

DETAIL OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

A few of the most important cases are Scott, Gustin and Pyle, for horse-stealing. These three men were members of a gang of horse thieves, having their headquarters

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at Cardston. Scott was apparently the leader. Gustin volunteered to give evidence which secured the conviction of Scott, who was sentenced to four years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. Pyle was discharged and Gustin released on his own recognizance to appear at the next sitting of the Supreme Court in July last. He, however, did not appear and has left the country. Gustin also gave information implicating a man named Miller and others. Miller was arrested and is now awaiting trial. The gang has broken up since these arrests.

'Dog Child,' a Blood Indian, charged with horse-stealing. In January, 1903, Julius Fornfiest and other settlers living on Milk River, near Writing-on-Stone, had a number of horses stolen during the night, supposed to be by Indians or half-breeds, as footprints on snow and camp-fire traces showed to the constables who followed their tracks for over twenty-four miles west, that they were either Indians or half-breeds. At a distance of twenty-four miles the tracks disappeared, on account of the snow melting away by the sun and wind. Early in September, 1904, it was discovered that 'Dog Child' had sold one of the horses to Mr. Weatherby, of Medicine Hat. He was arrested and committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, which will be held in December next.

John Winmill was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wilcox, of Shelby, Montana, in August last, on information received from Mr. B. S. Young, of Raymond. The deputy sheriff wired me of the arrest. I proceeded at once to Shelby. The prisoner acknowledged his crime and waived extradition. I brought him to Lethbridge, committed him for trial on three charges of horse-stealing, and he is now awaiting trial, and will be tried in December next.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On the 28th of April a prairie fire started seven or eight miles east of this post. It was extinguished by police and settlers. Two men were fined, one for starting the fire and one for refusing to help to extinguish it. No damage was done.

During May a small prairie fire was started by parties unknown about fifteen miles south-east of Lethbridge, and was put out by settlers. No damage was done.

In June a small fire occurred in the vicinity of Coutts. It was supposed to have been started by lightning. It was put out by police and settlers. No damage was done.

In July a small fire occurred near Kennedy's Crossing, and was put out by police and settlers. It was supposed to have been started by lightning. No damage was done to property except burning grass.

On the 6th of August a fire started west of the railway track a few miles north of Coutts. It is supposed to have been started by the train. The police turned out all settlers and the gang working on the canal and fought the fire until 6 a.m. of the 7th, when it started to rain and the fire was extinguished. No damage was done except the burning of the grass on the McCarthy range.

On the 28th of September a fire started and burned from Taber to Burdett, a distance of thirty miles. Metcalf, a farmer of Wetmore, lost all his grain and hay, also a wagon. The settlers worked well and required no turning out. Quite a number of them had their hair, whiskers and faces scorched. The fire burned so fast that a man could not keep up with it, as the wind was blowing a regular gale from the west, but at about 2 a.m. of the 29th it changed due east, and it was owing to this that we got the fire checked at Grassy Lake. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. The colony around Taber subscribed \$65 towards Metcalf's relief.

On the 3rd of November, at Coutts, a fire started about thirteen miles north of the detachment and burned a large tract of country from six miles north of Milk river to Kipp's Coulee, a distance of fifteen miles. Two constables were despatched from Coutts to turn out settlers. The fire was got under control and finally extinguished at Kipp's Coulee. No damage was done to individual property, but the feed on a good winter's range was burnt.

At Kennedy's Crossing, on the 5th of November, at about 1 a.m., Constable Fitzgerald, having occasion to rise at that hour, saw the reflection of a fire. He immediately mounted his horse, and upon riding up on the bench saw a large fire burning. He warned the settlers in the vicinity, who promptly turned out, and they soon had the fire under control, and finally extinguished at about 7.30 a.m. The area burnt was about twenty-five miles square. No damage was done to fences or other property, the burning of a part of the winter range being the only loss. The detachment at Kennedy's Crossing could find no trace of the origin of the fire.

On the 15th of November, at Taber, a small fire was started and burnt a narrow strip for about two and a-half miles long. This fire was put out by the settlers. It was evidently started by some rider, as it was not near any house or trail. The detachment at Grassy Lake could find no trace as to who started it.

On the 17th of November, at Lethbridge, a fire started at the head of a coulée near Stafford village. It burnt a hay stack and the corrals of T. Leadbeater, living in the North Ward, and continued in an easterly direction, burning a hay stack and the outbuildings at Ashcroft's ranch, and finally burning itself out in a big coulée at the Belly river, some forty miles from here. On the first evidence of the fire I turned out all the available men in the post, and they, in turn, turned out the settlers in the vicinity of Stafford village and the North Ward. Owing to the very high wind, amounting to almost a hurricane, nothing could be done to effectively stop the progress of the fire. This fire is supposed to have been started by some children who were catching gophers at or near where the fire was first noticed, but none could be brought to justice after days of investigation.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—There were two sessions of the Supreme Court in this district, held at Lethbridge in April and July. A member of the division was detailed as court orderly. Every assistance was afforded to the judge and court officials. There were six convicts escorted to Stony Mountain penitentiary and one, of one year's sentence, escorted to Regina jail, from this post.

Both officers of the division are justices of the peace. With very few exceptions, all criminal cases in the district are tried by police justices of the peace.

Guard-room and Common Jails.—Our guard-room is used as a common jail for all prisoners confined, throughout this district, to under one year's sentence, and also for all prisoners waiting trial. The guard-room is very small, and has only six cells. The corridors are very narrow; no accommodation whatever. A plan and estimate of cost for an addition, to contain eight more cells, with a large space for prisoners to take their meals, and also a bed-room for the provost, &c., was forwarded to you, but so far nothing has been done. I had to fix up a room in the old hospital and keep there prisoners undergoing short terms; this required double night guards, and owing to the reduced strength of the division, it is a strain on the men, leaving practically no men for duty the following morning.

The town of Lethbridge and the district is increasing rapidly in population, and the criminals are also increasing in number; therefore, better jail accommodation should be provided. I would urge again that an addition be built to our guard-room so as to give better accommodation and afford better facilities for the safe-keeping of prisoners.

Number in cells on December 1, 1903.....	5
Number admitted during the year ended November 30, 1904..	111
Number discharged " " " " ..	104
Number remaining in guard-room December 1, 1904...	6
Number awaiting trial.....	6

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Agriculture.—I have now three qualified veterinary staff-sergeants in the division; two are stationed on the boundary, one at Coutts, one at Pendant d'Oreille and one at headquarters of the division, Lethbridge. Most of the work of these veterinarians is for this department. They have been constantly employed, especially during the summer. On the boundary their duty is to carefully inspect all stock imported and exported, taking charge of quarantine, and to examine all cases of disease reported in their district. Coutts and Pendant d'Oreille are the quarantine stations in my district. The veterinary staff-sergeant at Lethbridge inspects all stock at Lethbridge for shipment from this point, besides attending to all cases of disease reported in his district. They were all very busily engaged this fall during the period of compulsory dipping of cattle.

My district was divided into two mange districts under Staff-Sergeants Gray and Gallivan who appointed deputy inspectors to assist them in their work. The duty of these inspectors was to see that the provisions of the compulsory dipping order was carried out. With the help of their deputies they rode over their districts warning stock owners with regard to the order, taking number of stock owned by each rancher, and being present when stock was dipped to see that the proper mixture of dip was used and that it was of the required temperature when cattle were being dipped.

Besides the dipping plants erected by the stock owners in the district, others, together with corrals and squeezers were erected by the Department of Agriculture at Coutts and Pendant O'Reille for treating stock imported from the United States. These were built by day labour under our supervision and entailed a great deal of extra work.

A quarantine pasture for mares affected with *maladie de coit*, enclosing three sections of land, together with corral and squeezer, was also erected in the same way. This work was carried out in accordance with plans and specifications forwarded by you, the whole being built strong and substantial.

I am still holding, by order of the Veterinary Director General, in the quarantine pasture, 280 mares affected with *maladie du coit* and have made arrangements for wintering them by herding them in the open during the day and feeding them hay in stormy weather.

All work for the Department of Agriculture in my district was attended to by the police.

Customs.—There are three customs outposts on the boundary; one each at Coutts, Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse. Coutts is an old outpost with a department official as sub-collector. Pendant d'Oreille is an outpost with the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment as sub-collector. Wild Horse is on the boundary, 50 miles east of Pendant d'Oreille detachment, about 100 miles south of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat, and about 40 miles north of Havre, a town in Montana. There is a good trail from Havre to Medicine Hat and Maple Creek which passes through Wild Horse and where American settlers could enter Canada and settle south of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat without passing through customs ports. At Wild Horse there are a few settlers; the nearest point for them to get supplies is Havre, consequently, there being no police or customs officers at that point, considerable smuggling was being done. It was deemed advisable to establish a police detachment at this point, the constable in charge being appointed sub-collector.

Every assistance has been given to the Customs Department. Constables accompanied the American roundups during the summer and saw that only American cattle were taken back into Montana. Very few American cattle were found grazing on this side as compared with past years. Their number decreases every year. Some of the large stock owners of Montana are selling out or removing their cattle from their old range close to the boundary.

Mr. Stunden, special inspector of customs, has been kept informed of the presence of American cattle in Canada and other infringements of customs law.

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Indian Department.—As there are no reserves in this district very little assistance is rendered this department except looking after the Indians who come to the towns, and punishing those committing any breaches of the Indian Act.

North-west Government.—No assistance was rendered to the N.W.T. Government except to enforce the provisions of the different ordinances.

State of Indians.—There are no Indians in this district, except a few who come to the town to make purchases and to sell curios.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Distribution of 'K' Division on November 30, 1904 :—

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge.....	1	1	2	1	1	10	4	20	23
Coutts.....			1	1		2	1	5	10
Writing-on-Stone.....					1	1	1	3	4
Pendant d'Oreille.....			1		1	3		5	8
Wild Horse.....						1		1	1
Kennedy's Crossing (withdrawn for winter).....									
Milk River Ridge.....						2		2	4
Magrath.....				1				1	1
Grassy Lake.....						1		1	1
Stafford Village.....				1				1	1
Herd.....									2
Total.....	1	1	4	4	3	20	6	39	55

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Although the division was very short of men, the men in the post were drilled as often as circumstances would permit. A course of lectures was given by an officer during the winter months. Those on detachments were brought into Writing-on-Stone and put through a course of drills and lectures by Inspector Genereux in the spring, as well as being drilled and examined in their knowledge of police duties, about once a month by the inspecting officer.

Musketry.—Mr. Stafford allowed me to use the range on his property for the annual musketry practice this year for the men stationed in the post. Those on the southern detachments had their practice at Writing-on-Stone. The men qualified much sooner in the preliminary course of the annual musketry practice and made good scores in the final.

Arms.—This division is still armed with the Lee-Metford carbine; it is a good weapon. The ammunition is good, with very few exceptions. The Enfield revolver which is still in use is old and pretty well worn out.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

I regret very much to have to record the death of Inspector H. S. Casey, who died from pneumonia in Butte City, while on special duty in Montana. This officer had

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about 18 years' service. He was conscientious in the performance of his duty, and I was sorry to lose him. His death was much regretted by the division. He was buried with Police honours here. The body was subsequently taken east to his former home in Ontario.

With this exception the health of the division has been very good.

HORSES.

The total number of horses in the division is 50 horses and 5 pack ponies. Of this number 2 horses, Reg. No. 1941 and 2208 and 1 pack pony No. 208, were cast and sold, but have not been struck off by General Order. Two horses died during the year, viz.: Reg. No. 1756, suffering from the bite of a rattlesnake and ordered to be destroyed, and Reg. No. 1613 died of old age accelerated by the heat. Eleven horses were transferred to this division, 4 team and 7 saddle; 3 of these saddle horses received from Calgary were very thin and are not doing well, although well looked after. The veterinary staff-sergeant does all in his power to improve their condition. One of them suffers from frequent attacks of indigestion. Two horses needing rest are on herd. The rest of the horses are in good serviceable condition.

Owing to the necessity of having to put young constables on detachment duty, some of the horses on the southern detachments suffered through these men's lack of experience on the prairie during the early part of the summer, but by frequent instructions and the knowledge gained by experience these horses are now in good working condition. I have had great difficulty in keeping the horses on detachment properly shod as the division has been without a blacksmith since last June. Having horses shod by the most convenient blacksmith to the detachment is often attended with very unsatisfactory results.

TRANSPORT.

The transfer has been kept in good repair, although the heavy transport is old and requires repairing constantly.

One heavy wagon for hauling supplies from Coutts to detachments on the boundary is badly required. The present one requires constant repairs.

One buckboard at Pendant d'Oreille would be of much use.

HARNESS.

All the harness in the division is getting old, but has been kept in repair.

Since the fire there is only one heavy four-in-hand set of harness in the post. The other set was burnt.

One four-in-hand set of heavy harness and one light set are required.

SADDLERY.

Saddles are good. We will require six to replace those condemned and sold this fall.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good financial standing and very comfortable. The men appreciate this very much, as they are able to spend their evenings very pleasantly in barracks, without going to town to seek amusement.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading and recreation room is very comfortable, and is supplied with all the leading magazines and newspapers. There is a piano and billiard table in connection, the billiard table having been re-covered recently. There is also a very good library,

and this adds greatly to the comfort of the men and enables them to pass their spare time pleasantly.

Smoking concerts are held occasionally.

STORES.

Clothing and kit.—The clothing supplied during last year has been of good quality. The fire on July 11 destroyed all in store. Since the fire new supplies of most articles have been received from Regina, the greater part of which have been issued.

There is now a special constable employed as a tailor, and uniforms are being fitted and altered.

General stores.—Stock on hand is very small. Most of the stores have been locally bought as required and at reasonable prices. A good deal of iron and horse-shoes which went through the fire can be made use of.

GENERAL.

Reg. No. 1821 Sergt.-Major Genereux was promoted to inspector from April 1, 1904, and was transferred in June to 'F' Division.

Inspector Belcher was transferred to this division from 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan, in June last.

There has been no officer in charge of the Milk River sub-district during the past summer, which is to be regretted, as an officer is very much required in this sub-district. All detachments of the sub-district are on the boundary and some of them far apart. More efficient work would be done if an officer were stationed on the boundary convenient to the different detachments, where he could take action at once regarding discipline and police work in general.

On the morning of July 11 last a fire broke out in the quartermaster's store, destroying the building. All records, with very few exceptions, were burnt. New office supplies had to be obtained and new ledgers started. This caused a great deal of clerical work and worry.

The origin of the fire was a mystery and we could find no trace as to how it started. The fire appliances of the division consist of 600 feet of hose and Babcock extinguishers.

The fire brigade with their engine arrived on the scene of the fire, but the building being old and dry it burned rapidly and was almost a total wreck before they got water to play on it. They, however, managed to save the block adjoining.

The post and detachments were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner during the month of August.

The post was visited frequently by yourself during the year.

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

J. V. BEGIN,
Supt., Commanding 'K' Division.

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APPENDIX G.

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

REGINA, December 14, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of Depot Division for the year ended November 30, 1904 :—

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The training during the past year was on a decidedly more satisfactory basis than the previous year. Men who passed out of the first squad up to the end of June received a pretty thorough training and every effort was made to make it thoroughly practical.

In addition to training the recruits and usual division drill, staff rides and musketry, the experiment was tried last winter of bringing in two acting N.C. officers from each division to undergo a course of instruction. The course consisted of the following subjects: Summary of Constables' Duties; Detachment Duty; Discipline; Duties in Barracks; Interior Economy; Reports, Vouchers, Correspondence, &c.; Equitation; Driving; Gymnastics; *Veterinary Course*, Care and Management of Horses in Barracks, Camp and Line of March, Parts of a Horse, Treatment of simple ailments; Fitting of Saddlery and Blanket Folding; Fitting of Harness, Single, Double and Four-in-hand; Guards, Pickets, and Royal Escorts; Map Reading, Sketching, Rough Plans; Travelling by Compass, Watch and Stars; Drill, Mounted and Dismounted; Marches, A.G., R.G. and F.G., Musketry and First Aid. This class began on February 15 and finished on April 26, 1904, when the examinations were held, the Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent Wilson being the examining officers. On April 30 the Assistant Commissioner inspected the Acting Corporals and the men for transfer at mounted squadron drill. A squadron of two troops was formed, the Acting Corporals taking post as troop leaders and serrefiles. Inspector Church acted as squadron commander. The band attended and played excellently under Sergeant Walker, the bandmaster. The squadron marched past at the walk, trot and gallop; ranked past by sections and, as for dismounted duty, the horses were then led past by sections at a walk and trot, after which the squadron advanced in review order. By the Assistant Commissioner's order I then put the squadron through a number of field movements, working them at a trot and at a gallop. Before dismissing us, the Assistant Commissioner was kind enough to express his approval not only of the parade but of the examinations, which he characterized as very satisfactory; and after some timely advice to the Acting Corporals, he was good enough to congratulate the instructors and myself upon the satisfactory results. The Commissioner, who unfortunately was forced to be absent at the time of the examinations, took the keenest interest in the classes and expressed his approval in the following memo:—“May 23, 1904. Sir, I have read the Assistant Commissioner's report of the drill and result of examination of the members of the Corporals' Instructional Class. I wish to say that I am very well satisfied with the results of the examinations and that I recognize how carefully the work of instruction has been carried on by yourself and the instructional staff. The experiment has

been so successful that I have decided that in future no constable shall be promoted to the rank of corporal until he has undergone a course of instruction. Sgd. A. Bowen Perry, Commissioner.'

On June 14, another experiment was tried. The Officer Commanding the District was anxious to have a certain stretch of country thoroughly patrolled with a view of ascertaining if any of the 'Dutch Henry Gang' were located there. The Commissioner decided to send the first class of recruits, who had just passed, under Inspector Church with Sergeant G. Adams as the N.C. officer. Inspector Church reported that they were practically instructed in pitching and striking camp, care of horses in camp and on patrol, cooking, patrol duty generally, advance, rear and flank guards. This party on return to barracks was inspected by Superintendent Wilson and myself and we were impressed with their smartness and the workmanlike manner in which they pitched and struck camp. They went out recruits and came back prairie men. Inspector Church further states in his report: 'I was particularly impressed during the trip with how little any of the men knew about cooking; although we had a good supply of rations, the cooking for the first few days was very poor, but afterwards when taught by Sergeant Adams and myself great improvement was shown.' This extract while quoted here also bears out my remarks later *re* desirability of teaching men cooking. There is no doubt in my mind that whenever practicable every first-class should put in at least ten days on the prairie under a good officer and N.C. officer.

One of the things well and thoroughly taught at Depot, when the men are kept here long enough, is equitation under Inspector Church, the riding master, assisted by Rough Rider Steele. His promotion has only stimulated this officer to greater efforts to excel in his chosen department. If anything he is more practical and individual in his instruction than heretofore.

The foot drill and gymnastics were taught for some time by Sergeant Instructor Ford, assisted by Corporal Grimsdall. Since Sergeant Ford's hasty departure, Corporal Grimsdall has been appointed instructor and is evincing great interest in his work. An understudy, a necessary adjunct, will shortly be selected.

MUSKETRY.

The musketry is now on a sound basis. This is in a great measure due to the untiring efforts of Inspector Knight, who, painstaking and thorough, has made a hobby of the subject, and in addition possesses that most valuable gift for an instructor, viz., the faculty of imparting knowledge. Classes in the shooting gallery started early in February, 115 N.C. officers and men being put through. The Lee-Enfield rifle, with Gaudet ammunition and targets, was used. An excellent pamphlet compiled by Inspector Knight, the instructor, was given each member of a class, and they were examined on this in addition to passing in actual shooting, parts of a rifle, &c. As the Lee-Enfield rifle is very similar to the Ross rifle, this instruction will not be lost. A great many matches were fired during the winter months, and a keen interest was taken in shooting.

The following improvements were made in the rifle range: New butts, revolving targets with semaphores to signal the different hits or misses. These improvements enabled the shots to be signalled in a most satisfactory manner.

ANNUAL TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual practice with the Winchester carbine and the Enfield revolver was fired during August. The shooting on the whole was good, a large number scoring over 75 per cent of the possible total points. The following were the first eight in Depot. With carbine: Staff-Sergt. L. Hooper, Sergt. M. B. Wilkinson, Staff-Sergt. H. T. Ayre, Inspector F. Church, Corporal G. Vickery, Constable W. A. Cuning,

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Sergt.-Major C. C. Raven and Supt. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O. With the revolver: Constable J. Taylor, Constable A. Darby, Staff-Sergt. H. T. Ayre, Constable W. A. Cunningham, Sergt.-Major C. C. Raven, Constable T. C. Goldsmith, Supt. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., and Staff-Sergt. F. Perry.

RIFLE CLUB.

A rifle club was formed during the spring and meetings took place nearly every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon during the summer. Prizes were given at nearly every meeting. The Lee-Enfield rifle was used on all occasions. The annual meeting of the Rifle Club took place on September 26, 27, 28 and 29. The weather was good and the meeting passed off successfully. Eight matches were contested at ranges from 200 to 800 yards, including the Canteen match and the Ladies match. The following were the best scores in the grand aggregate: Constable D. Wilson, 2nd Corpl. A. B. Baker, 3rd Corpl. H. Banham. Cash and goods to the value of about \$350 were given away as prizes for this meeting. The presentation of prizes took place in the division mess room, Mrs. Perry kindly presenting the prizes. After the presentation the room was cleared and a very enjoyable dance was kept up until midnight. The secretary and the committee of the rifle club worked hard during the season and brought it to a successful end, as above, on the evening of October 6. Great interest was displayed by members of the division in rifle shooting throughout the year, and the club meetings were always well attended, and it was a great disappointment to the men that we were unable to compete against the other divisions and bring the challenge cup to Depot.

ARMS.

The division is armed with the Winchester carbine and the Enfield revolver.

Inspection of arms is held on Monday of each week. The armourer has kept those actually in use in good repair.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were 17 desertions. Under the circumstances one cannot say much about conduct, albeit I can assert that discipline was rigidly enforced and there were fewer entries for intoxication than last year. As a matter of fact nearly every breach of discipline in a corps like ours is directly or indirectly traceable to drink.

The depot is the place where the recruit receives his first impressions, and they are often lasting. It is detrimental to the best interest of the force to have any non-commissioned officer serving at Depot who cannot be looked up to and copied by recruits as a model.

High wages outside and poor pay inside the force, coupled with monetary troubles at the time, probably accounts for a great many of the desertions. I also regret very much to report that this year a number of ex-Imperial soldiers have turned out failures.

A great deal of self-reliance, self-restraint, individuality and readiness to act on his own initiative and responsibility is required of a man to be a success in the Mounted Police and these are the very qualities a private soldier has little chance of developing. Once removed from daily supervision by non-commissioned officers they go to pieces.

HEALTH.

The general health of the men during the year has been good.

An outbreak of scarlet fever of a mild type took place in the spring but, owing to Assistant Surgeon Bell's prompt preventive measures, was speedily stamped out.

The division owes Asst. Surgeon Bell a debt of gratitude for his care and attention when any member is ill, and for his constant and careful supervision of all sanitary

arrangements in barracks. Indeed it is simply owing to his watchfulness and care that there is not more sickness and disease amongst the officers at any rate, as the huts grow worse instead of better as time goes on.

HORSES.

The health of the horses has been very good. I regret to report the following two deaths from accidental drowning, Reg. Nos. 2001 and 2822, and that Reg. No. 2577 on account of a broken leg, and Reg. No. 1991, on account of a broken knee had to be shot. Reg. No. 2620 died of pneumonia contracted in train en route to Edmonton to be ridden by His Excellency the Governor General, and Reg. No. 1694 died of enteritis at Big Muddy detachment.

During the year, 17 horses, 2 ponies and 1 colt were cast and sold, realizing a total of \$1,078 ; \$1,010 being received for the 17 horses, or an average of \$59.41 per horse.

DISTRIBUTION OF HORSES, DEPOT DIVISION, YEAR ENDED 30-11-04.

Wastage.

Transferred from 'D' to Depot.	18
Purchased and posted to depot.	12
	<hr/>
Total	30
Cast and sold.	20
Died	4
Destroyed	2
	<hr/>
Total.	26
	<hr/>
Net gain.	4

HARNES AND SADDLERY.

Two sets of heavy wheel, six sets of light wheel and three sets of single harness are old, worn out, and should be replaced.

The balance of the harness is in good condition and well looked after.

The saddles are in first-class condition. Four old double cincha and four old single cincha saddles, having become unfit for further use, were condemned during the year and struck off.

TRANSPORT.

We have received during the year five heavy wagons, two triple spring three seated wagons and one single buckboard, all first-class.

CANTEEN.

The canteen during the past year has been run satisfactorily, the credit for which is due to Inspector J. H. Heffernan, the president, for his careful supervision. A measure of praise is also due to Reg. No. 3818, Constable J. F. Buckley, who has carried out the duties of canteen manager most satisfactorily. Grants are only given on the Commissioner's authority. Grants for the past year to cricket, foot-ball and rifle clubs and the division mess amounted to \$840.57.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

In addition to the usual daily and illustrated papers and periodicals, the canteen has supplied games of cribbage, drafts and chess.

A library, a much-needed adjunct, has been asked for.

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PROVISIONS.

The Hudson's Bay Company supplied provisions received during the year, all of which were strictly in accordance with the terms of the contract both as to quality and to condition of delivery. This company is most willing to adjust any complaint and is prompt in delivery.

FORAGE.

The quality of hay received during the fall of 1903 was not as good as in former years. This was owing to the great quantity of rain which fell during the summer and fall of that year rendering the saving of the hay crop in good condition almost impossible.

The oats received have been of good quality.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing received was of good quality.

I would respectfully draw your attention to the fact that it is not, at all times, possible to obtain from the supply store complete kits. If clothing and kit were at all times available it would simplify the work of kit issue and minimize the possibility of errors in the clothing ledger. More often than not many articles cannot be supplied and must be drawn later and sent by express or mail, &c., all increasing the chances of errors.

GUARD-ROOM.

I beg leave to call attention to my remarks in the first paragraph of last year's report under this heading. Time has merely emphasized them. The guard-room will shortly be refloored, an absolute necessity. The following is the Acting Provost's report: Sir,—At midnight of November 30, 1903, there were confined in the guard-room 22 prisoners, and in hospital 1 prisoner, a total of 23. During the year 332 prisoners were admitted, making a grand total of 355 prisoners during the year. These specified were as follows :—

Males.		Females.	
Whites..	320	Whites..	10
Indians..	13	Indians..	3
Half-breeds..	7	Half-breeds..	1
Negroes..	1		
Total..	341	Total..	14
			341
		Grand total..	355

The daily average of prisoners was 19'05. The maximum number of prisoners was admitted during the months of June and August (40 each month), and the minimum during April (19).

The average admitted per month was 27'7. These prisoners were disposed of as follows :—

Males—

Time expired..	114
Sent to Regina jail..	90
Fined..	29
Sent to Brandon asylum..	24
Sent to Stony Mountain..	11
Sent away for trial..	20
Released previous to trial..	11
Released by order of Governor General..	1
Released by order of Minister of Justice..	1
Cases dismissed..	4

Males—Concluded.

Out on bail.	5
Released as sane.	2
Bound over to keeo the peace.	1
Sent back to Industrial School.	2
Sent to Home for Incurables.	1
In hospital (1) and guard-room at midnight of November 30, 1904.	16

Total males. 332

Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail.	6
Time expired.	1
Out on bail.	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.	6

Total females. 14

The health of the prisoners has been good with one exception, that of prisoner H. Porteous, who was admitted to hospital on September 26, 1904, and has remained in there since. He was in a weak state of health when brought to the guard-room.

Accommodation for female prisoners (and matrons accompanying them) and lunatics is very badly needed, as are also one or two receiving cells for prisoners arriving, where they could be lodged before being bathed, changed into prison clothing and passed into the guard-room proper. This would obviate the undoing of levers in the front guard-room whenever a prisoner is received after guard mounting. The prison yard is also very small and if enlarged could be used for prisoners awaiting trial to be exercised in.

The number of prisoners who have served, or who are now serving, terms of imprisonment was 94, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentences.	Average.
<i>Males</i> —		
Vagrancy	25	1 month, 15 days.
Drunk and disorderly	18	1 " 15 "
Theft	16	2 " "
Trespassing on C. P. R.	6	2 " 15 "
Stealing a ride on C. P. R.	6	1 " 24 "
False pretences	4	" 75 "
Procuring liquor when interdicted	3	1 " "
Assault	2	1 " 15 "
Shop-breaking	2	1 " 7 "
Cruelty to animals	1	2 " "
Using insulting and filthy language	1	6 " "
Assault on police	1	12 " "
Attempting to steal a ride on C. P. R.	1	1 " "
Supplying liquor to interdicted persons	1	1 " 7 "
Threatening to murder	1	4 " "
<i>Females</i> —		
Prostitution	1	1 " "
<i>Indian Act.</i>		
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	1 " "
Trespassing on Indian reserve	1	1 " "
Having liquor in possession	1	1 " "
Taking part in a 'Give-away' dance	2	2 " "
Total	94	

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Chief Ta-pa-sas-ing, of the Fishing Lake Indians, was released. He was a very old man, over 90 years of age, very feeble and quite unable to work. He was released on February 27, 1904.

FINAL SUMMARY.

Prisoners in cells and hospital at midnight of November 30, 1903	23
Received during year ended November 30, 1904	332
	<hr/>
Total	355
	<hr/>
Discharged during the year	339
In cells and hospital at midnight November 30, 1904	16

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

J. DENNIS DEANE,
Constable, Acting Provost.

JOINED AND GONE.

<i>Joined—</i>	
Appointed, officers	3
Engaged	150
Re-engaged after leaving	3
Transferred from the Yukon	9
Transferred from other divisions	31
Total	196
<i>Gone—</i>	
Resigned, officers	2
Dismissed, officers	1
Discharged, by purchase	5
“ “ (under 3 mos.)	4
Invalided	6
Inefficient	4
Dismissed	15
Deserted	17
Transferred to the Yukon	30
“ other divisions	89
“ Hudson’s Bay (‘M’ Division)	17
Time expired	21
	<hr/>
Total	211
	<hr/>
Loss for the year	15

PROMOTIONS.

The following is an extract from Depot Division report for the month of April, 1904: ‘While the promotion of Regimental Sergt.-Major Church deprives me of an energetic warrant officer, I consider he has well earned his step, and I have no hesitation in placing on record my opinion that he is the best and most painstaking riding instructor I have ever seen in the force, to say nothing of his being himself a finished horseman, who does yeoman service in personally riding and breaking the young horses. ‘Staff-Sergt. Ritchie’s promotion deprives the commissioner of his head clerk, and his industry, accuracy and never-failing courtesy will make it hard to replace him. He will, I feel sure, make an efficient officer.’

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At this date it only remains for me to express my gratification in being able to state that both these officers have more than fulfilled my expectations.

GENERAL.

The conferring of the prefix 'Royal' on the force, by His Gracious Majesty the King, was the cause of great satisfaction and gratification throughout the depot, and I take this opportunity of placing on record our gratitude that the services rendered to Canada and the Empire by the North-west Mounted Police have been so suitably recognized.

DISTRICT WORK.

During the year Depot division has furnished men and horses for district and quarantine work when ordered, generally a daily occurrence; also royal escorts for His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories on state occasions.

For His Excellency the Governor General's ride from Edmonton to Saskatoon in September, Depot division furnished the escort. Inspector Gilpin-Brown, 14 N.C. officers and men and 17 horses and the wagons (outside divisions horsing them). The distance was about 400 miles, done in 11 days, at the rate of 35 miles per diem. The horses stood the trip wonderfully well, not a single sore back or shoulder being visible amongst the lot, a fact creditable alike to Inspector Gilpin-Brown, Sergt. Adams and the men concerned. His Excellency was most complimentary in his remarks concerning the trip, as also was Her Excellency the Countess of Minto over the camp prepared for her at Qu'Appelle lakes (by Inspector Church, Staff-Sergt. Wolters being the N. C. officer) and the horses and orderlies furnished. Their Excellencies were furnished with an escort during their stay in Regina on September 22, and in spite of the many demands on their time did us the honour of visiting the barracks.

As a mark of Their Excellencies' appreciation of the men's services, the non-commissioned officers in charge of the escort and camp were presented with handsome gold pins and the men each with a splendid knife engraved with their own initials. All ranks were genuinely sorry to say good-bye to Their Excellencies and their charming family. We had had the honour in Depot of furnishing escorts and standing camps on more than one occasion for them, and apart from the inherent respect and loyalty which every mounted policeman bears towards the King's representative, all had a real admiration and affection for them.

BAND.

During the winter months a voluntary band was formed, with Sergt. Walker as bandmaster. From May on they were allowed extra pay from the fine fund until, owing to shortage of men, the band was discontinued in August. It is not too much to say that a band is a necessity at headquarters, adding as it does 50 per cent to the enjoyment and contentment of all ranks and occupying, so to speak, the centre around which all ceremonial parades and social events revolve. I know there are those who cavil at a band in a service corps, but when it is borne in mind that our small, but excellent, band of 12 pieces performed all their usual work as well as practising and playing as a band, it will be seen there is no ground for complaint. I should like these people to read Adjutant General Corbin's (of the U.S.A.) report upon the necessity of music in all posts.

Surely it is not too much to ask authority to have a small band placed upon a recognized basis as to pay (25c. to bandmaster and 15c. to bandmen) instead of trusting to fine fund grants. While on the subject of the band, I beg leave to strongly recommend having at Depot a number of trumpeters (boys) always under training, so that demands from the outside can be met on the instant.

It is pleasant to record that even the piping times of peace offer occasional opportunities for gallant actions to determined men who have the pluck to seize the chance

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that offers, as the following report of the drowning of horses Reg. No. 2001 and 2822 proves. On April 20, owing to the Wascana having risen and flooded the flat north of the barracks, it became imperative for all the families living there to leave their houses. Constable Taylor's family, living in the most northerly house, remained until the water rose to about 3½ feet deep in the shallowest part around the house, and as it was too late for them to wade out the sergeant-major sent two teams to bring them and necessary household stuff away. The first team, driven by Sergt. Adams, brought Mrs. Taylor and the children to high ground in safety, but the second team, driven by Constable Edwards was forced by the current off the trail and got into deep water. The near horse, 2822, the instant he found himself out of his depth, lost heart and lay on his side, and the wagon and its occupants were speedily carried into still deeper water. Fortunately Constable P. Glacken, a stout-hearted Canadian Highlander from old Glengarry, was one of the party. After doing all he could to release the horses by cutting the harness, without avail, when the wagon turned over Constable Glacken struck for the shore, but after swimming some distance noticed that Constable Edwards seemed unable to follow. He swam back to him and succeeded in bringing him safely to shore. Special Constable Charlton, the other occupant of the wagon, succeeded in getting into shallow water by his own exertions, but was then so exhausted that Constable Glacken had to go to his assistance also. But for Constable Glacken's assistance, Constable Edwards would have undoubtedly drowned. When it is remembered that the stream was booming with spring floods and the water ice cold, the wonder is that Constable Glacken succeeded in even saving himself, not to speak of the others. For his gallantry on this occasion, on the Commissioner's recommendation, Constable Glacken was deservedly awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society, which was presented to him on a full dress parade by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on July 22.

MUSICAL RIDE.

With very short notice, indeed, Riding Master Church drilled and trained a musical ride that exhibited at Winnipeg, Brandon, Qu'Appelle and Regina fairs. The actual dates at each place being ; entrained for Winnipeg, July 23, entrained for Brandon, August 6, entrained for Qu'Appelle, August 13, and for Regina, August 17. Musical Ride at Regina fair August 18 and 19.

The whole party consisted of Inspector Church, Sergt. Adams, 1 bugler and 18 rank and file, with 22 horses, including a four-horse team. From first to last the musical ride was a complete success and creditable to the force. Riding Master Church is deserving of all the praise that can be given him for his masterly work in training men and horses alike in the short time allotted.

By permission of the Commissioner I insert here a copy of a letter sent by the General Manager of the Winnipeg Exhibition on behalf of the Board of Directors, a perusal of which shows that in addition to giving a finished exhibition of horsemanship, Inspector Church and his men were a real help to the fair authorities in other ways:

'DEAR SIR,—Owing to the pressure of work since the close of the exhibition, I have been prevented writing and explaining to you on behalf of the board our appreciation of the extremely satisfactory services rendered by Captain Church and the squad of Royal North-west Mounted Police which you were kind enough to allow to come to Winnipeg. It is very difficult for me to express in words the obligation we are under to Captain Church and his men, as I can say in all seriousness that had it not been for the prompt manner in which he aided us on several occasions, we would have been very seriously embarrassed in the handling of the immense crowds that attended the fair on several of the days when the congestion was very great, and also in assisting in keeping order, and protecting our officials when people were going home at night. Not only was this service rendered most efficiently but it was a positive pleasure to ask

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anything of Captain Church or his men, as these favours were granted in such a cheerful and extremely prompt manner. As regards the musical ride and military sports in which your men took part, I beg to offer my congratulations, and again thanking you for the trouble you have taken in the matter, both on behalf of the President and Directors as well as myself,

'I beg to remain, yours sincerely,

'(Sgd.) F. W. HEUBACH,
'General Manager.'

The effect of these exhibitions is excellent. A certain number of men and horses receive additional training which in itself is a benefit. It helps recruiting, keeps the force before the public in a most favourable light, and when carried through and made an unqualified success as this one was, raises our prestige with the general public and makes all hands prouder than ever of the old force.

PROPOSALS FOR COMING YEAR.

A library is urgently required. On this subject I have already forwarded and recommended strongly to the Commissioner a report outlining the scheme drawn up by Inspector Church.

A bathing house at the creek would be a great boon in summer and, properly laid out, could be used as a hockey rink in winter.

Field Marshal Lord Robert's excellent suggestion to have a cubicle in all barrack rooms, for each man, could be carried out in our barrack rooms. This allows for partitions 6 feet high by 8 feet long (600 feet of lumber being required).

I beg leave to strongly recommend that authority be granted to convert one barrack room into a cubicle room and then if it proves a success, particularly as regards to warmth, the rest can be converted afterwards.

Before closing I should like to add that I have received the cheerful support of all ranks.

In addition to the officers already mentioned, I beg leave to bring Inspector A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., and Inspector G. S. Worsley to the Commissioner's favourable notice for work well done.

Amongst the non-commissioned officers who have served throughout the year, I beg leave to mention Reg. No. 858, Veterinary Staff-Sergeant H. T. Ayre, who in addition to his duties acted as instructor in veterinary work to recruits; Reg. No. 906, Farrier Staff-Sergt. A. Robinson, who instructed the corporals in shoeing, and Reg. No. 1943, Staff-Sergeant G.W. Currier, one of the hardest-working quartermaster sergeants I have ever known.

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

A. C. MACDONELL,
Supt., Commanding Depot Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

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APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D'A. E. STRICKLAND, COMMANDING
'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 1, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1904.

According to instructions, I took over the command of the Edmonton sub-district from Inspector Belcher, C.M.G., in June last, and at once went to work to make myself acquainted with the matters in my district. Superintendent Constantine being ordered to Headquarters at Regina in October, 1904, I took over the command of the division. I have been kept continually on the move from one point to another, over a very large extent of country, on various police and magisterial duties ever since.

The strength of the division is 61 officers, N.C.O.'s and constables, but as the detachments are so numerous (a table of which is attached) extending to the south as far as Lacombe, and to the east half way to Battleford, and to the north to the Arctic (these detachments mostly getting their supplies from here and being under my control), you will readily understand that we have but few duty men at any one time, either here or at Edmonton, and if we can muster at any time 15 men for duty at Divisional Headquarters, we consider ourselves fortunate.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration into this district during the past year has been large, but as settlers coming in from the south spread over such a very large extent of country, it is almost an impossibility to exactly tell the number; but from information furnished me from the Land Office at Edmonton and also Fort Saskatchewan (a list of nationalities is appended)* I should consider that the total cannot have been less than 12,000 for the whole year.

As you will notice, a large number of these new settlers are Galicians, Russians, &c., nearly all of whom have some means, although small; they take up homesteads and set to work immediately, and become in an incredibly short space of time quite prosperous. I find them, as a whole, law-abiding, but as few of them speak English, it is sometimes hard for our men to make them understand the laws of the country. They are utterly unable to understand that all have equal rights, and they, therefore, on some occasions are too free in their interpretation and take the law into their own hands, and, as a natural consequence, trouble arises therefrom. A considerable immigration has also come in from the United States. These people are excellent settlers, as a rule; they have means and effects and make good citizens from the very commencement; with but few exceptions, I find that they make the very best of settlers. They are principally experienced farmers and ranchers and become amenable to the laws very quickly. There are, of course, many hard cases among them, but these must not be taken as in any way representing the majority of settlers from the United States.

* Not printed.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of this district is excellent; the crops have been good, but until a railroad is built the real prosperity of the district cannot be gauged, as there is only a local market for the most of the farm produce. This seems a pity, as I doubt if any section of Western Canada can raise better crops of grain or vegetables than the Edmonton district. Nearly all the farmers who have located in these districts have cattle (more or less) and hogs are reared in large numbers, there being a good market for them in Edmonton. There are no very large herds of cattle, and I don't think there ever will be, as hay has to be put up for winter feed, and the cattle in this section cannot winter out. Numbers of men have found employment during the past season rafting lumber down the Saskatchewan to Lloydminster, Battleford and other points for the use of the C. N. railway principally; they earn good wages. The timber to a large extent is brought by rail to Edmonton from British Columbia and rafted from that point down the river. Coal is also mined at many points on the Saskatchewan, and good prices are obtained. This whole section abounds in coal, which will in time be a source of incalculable wealth to the district. Taking Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan as centres, settlements are springing up. With all these settlements springing up in every direction, I find it extremely difficult, with the few men at my command, to keep a continual supervision and have the districts patrolled. It would be of immense value if I could see my way to station more constables permanently among these people. We have endeavoured to do our best in patrolling, and, I think, with a considerable amount of benefit to the community. I would mention that I have always received the help and assistance of the town police, in Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan and the towns situated on the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made, in 'G' Division for the year ended November 30, 1904:—

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1		1	1 waiting.
Attempted murder	2		2	1 thrown out of court.
Aiding and abetting to commit murder	1		1	
Manslaughter	3	1	2	
Attempted suicide	1	1		Insane.
Assault, aggravated	5	3	2	
" common	84	71	13	
" indecent	1		1	
Rape or attempted rape	5		5	
Abduction	1	1		
Deserting wife and family	1	1		
Shooting and wounding	2		2	
Threatening to shoot	1		1	1 waiting.
Offences against property—				
Theft	57	31	26	
Horse stealing	8	2	6	1 escaped, 1 waiting.
Burglary and housebreaking	4	3	1	
Killing or wounding stock	6		6	
Cattle stealing	7	1	6	1 waiting.
Trespass	1		1	
Wilful damage to property	5	2	3	
Cruelty to animals	3	2	1	
Receiving stolen goods	2	2		
Forgery	1		1	1 waiting.
Arson	2		2	
Breach of contract	1		1	
Obtaining money by false pretences	17	10	7	2 absconded.

CRIME—Concluded.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed Withdrawn, or not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	14	11	3	1 absconded.
Drunk and disorderly and creating dis- turbance	38	38		
Keeper of house of ill fame	3	3		
Inmate	7	7		
Frequenter	3	3		
Offences under the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	10	10		
Indian drunks	17	17		
Liquor in possession on Indian reserve	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping lawful custody	1	1		1 insane.
Obstructing a peace officer	1	1		
Contempt of court	1	1		
Perjury	1		1	1 waiting.
Offences against N.W. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	16	10	6	
Game ordinances	7	7		
Prairie fires	25	24	1	
Liquor ordinances	22	21	1	
Insanity	16	13	3	
Fisheries	4	4		
Estray	3	2	1	
Fence ordinances	2	2		
Quarantine stock	1	1		
Protection of stock	1	1		
Dominion Lands	2		2	
Pollution of streams	3	2	1	
Boiler ordinances	1		1	
Inspection of stock	3	3		
Horse breeders	1	1		
Totals.....	426	315	111	

PRINCIPAL CASES OF CRIME.

By far the most important case of crime during the year is that of *Rex v. Chas. King*, who stands charged with the murder of one Edward Hayward at Lesser Slave Lake on September 17, 1904. The circumstances of this case are roughly as follows:— King and Hayward, as partners, started from Edmonton in August last with an outfit of pack-horses, traps, &c., for a season's hunting and trapping, going over the Swan Hills trail to Lesser Slave lake, where they were seen to arrive by a large number of Indians, whites and breeds. They encamped on the reserve at Sucker creek, and were visited by the Indians and others. On the second day after they arrived Hayward was missing. King, with all the outfit, struck camp and moved away, saying his partner had gone to Sturgeon lake. This aroused the suspicions of the Chief, Moostoos, as a shot had been heard, and the action of King in building a huge fire on the spot, and his story about Hayward (as he had not been seen) being most improbable, he (Moos-toos) informed the R.N.W.M.P., with the result that portions of the supposed murdered man were found in the camp fire, and articles belonging to him in a slough nearby. King was immediately arrested and brought to Fort Saskatchewan, where he now awaits his trial, which may take place about February. The identity of the missing man and the great distance the witnesses have to come are the chief reasons for the delay.

The next case of importance is the shooting case at Leduc on October 31, 1904, when three Poles, named Marionowski, Spanel and Klumbeis, shot and killed one Alex.

Reid with a shotgun. This case is as follows:—It appears that on All Hallow Eve there had been considerable larking among the young men of the town, and the prisoners evidently expected some prank to be played on them, and they threatend to shoot any one who came near their workshop(they are blacksmiths). At about 11.30 p.m. several young men passed the shop, with the result that Reid was fatally shot with gun-shot at close quarters through the shop window. The three men were arrested and are now on their trial for murder.

Another case of importance is that of Mat. Lemm and Theo. Jacobs, who both received three years for horse-stealing in the Vermillion district last February. These men were found guilty of having stolen several horses, some being found in their possession.

John Barton was sentenced to two years for a series of thefts in Strathcona and Edmonton. This man was a notorious character.

A Galician named Wostoviez was sentenced to two years for obtaining money on his brother's farm from a firm of lawyers in Edmonton, the fraud being almost immediately discovered.

John Frizzel was sentenced to one year for cattle-stealing at Lacombe. He ran off his neighbour's cattle, shut them up in his own corral and endeavoured to sell them, but was caught in the attempt.

R. Hensell was convicted of stabbing a man named Campbell in Edmonton, and his counsel pleaded 'insanity,' which was allowed. He is now in Regina jail, awaiting the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor.

D. R. Kerr was convicted of fraud and received sentences amounting to three years. This case was one of passing cheques for different amounts and obtaining money and goods for them, the prisoner not having an account with the different banks.

Thos. Pearson was tried for a similar offence, and received a sentence of three years.

Henry Berault received a sentence of one year for housebreaking and theft at Fort Saskatchewan.

There has been an unusually large number of cases of shooting and pointing fire-arms, &c., also house-breaking, attempting rape and indecent assaults; in fact, the serious crimes all through this district have been much on the increase. Prairie fires are much on the increase. This is owing to the dry season. There have been 24 convictions. Offences against the liquor ordinances are also on the increase; also those under the heading of 'obtaining money by false pretenses.' There has been a larger number of Indian drunks than usual, and the supplying of intoxicants has also increased.

Prisoner Izo Azie, an Indian brought from Fort Chipewyan, received a sentence of two years' penitentiary for deserting his wife and two little children, last winter. The woman, with an infant, arrived in a state of starvation after a long walk through the deep snow, and on a search being made for her other child, whom she had to leave behind, portions of the child's clothing only were found. It is believed the child was eaten by wolves.

As the crime schedule plainly shows, crime of all kinds in this district is much on the increase; this is in some measure accounted for by the influx of new settlers, and as I have before pointed out, a much larger force is required in this district, for, as settlement increases, the police are called upon on every hand, and disputes and grievances, however small, are brought to us to settle.

Some of the cases of crime are of a most grave nature; we have now no less than four men in our guard-room accused of murder (three have since been tried, two acquitted and one convicted of manslaughter). The guard-room, which is the only public jail for the district, is small and utterly inadequate for the number of prisoners we have to handle. A new court-house and jail are in course of erection in Edmonton, which will greatly relieve us and take a great responsibility off our shoulders.

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FIRES.

During the spring and fall bush and prairie fires have been numerous in this district, and especially so in the districts east from Fort Saskatchewan; you will notice that there have been 24 convictions. I find that, as a rule, these fires result from carelessness on the part of incoming settlers and campers, who for the most part seem utterly ignorant of the result of leaving a camp fire burning. However, many convictions have been had which may have the effect of making new arrivals in the country more careful.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have during the past year provided escorts to the Indian Department for their annual payments.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Staff-Sergt. Sweetapple has had his hands full, and has done an immense amount of travelling, his work being spread over such a large extent of country. Considerable 'glanders' has been dealt with; a goodly number of these cases have come into the country from the south. The work of Veterinary Staff-Sergt. Sweetapple has been well and thoroughly done, and he deserves credit for the manner in which it has been performed.

JUSTICE.

The work to be done by a police officer as a justice of the peace in this district is continual, as I have found since taking over the command. It seems that all the work of this kind is supposed to be taken by an officer of the police. Although many local justices are appointed, both in the Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan districts, only a few of them seem disposed to take cases; those who do so have given us much valuable assistance. The following is the report of the Acting Provost:—

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1904.

To the Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'G' Division guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1904.

Eleven prisoners were confined in the guard-room at this post at the beginning of the year, and 98 were admitted, making a total of 109 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	85
Indians	13
Half-breeds	10
Chinamen	1
Total	109

Females—

Whites	1
Half-breeds	1
Total	2

The daily average number of prisoners for the year is 14. The maximum number of prisoners was admitted during November, 1904, and the minimum during

December, 1903, viz., 8. Of the male prisoners, five were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary, with an average sentence of 2 years and 8 months; three were sent to the Manitoba asylum as lunatics. Of the females one was discharged, and the other, a lunatic sent to the Manitoba asylum. Twenty-five male prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for an average period of 68 days. The health of the prisoners has been good. Only a few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline. One attempted escape was made during the year by a lunatic who was speedily recaptured.

The guard room being a new building is in good repair; 4 cells have been lined with sheet steel, and levers fixed connecting all cell doors.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence. The eleven prisoners confined at the beginning of the year were all sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The number of prisoners who have served, or are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 58, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentence.		Average Term.	
	No.	Mos.	Dys.	
<i>Males—</i>				
Theft	18	2	9	
Having stolen property and selling	1		42	
Passing confederate money	1	6		
Indecent conduct	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	1	2		
Drunk and disorderly	4		5	
Vagrancy	1	2		
Drunk while interdicted	2	1		
Assault	7	2	4	
House breaking and theft	1	3		
Obtaining money by false pretenses	5	6	9	
<i>Indian Act.</i>				
Drunk	5	1	7	
Drunk on reserve	6	1	5	
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	1	22	

Four prisoners are awaiting trial on charge of murder; one prisoner was remanded on charge of murder.

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

J. E. ROCKWELL, Corpl.,
Acting Provost.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are a most peaceable and law-abiding lot, we have but little trouble with them; the Indian agents are able to cope with all the cases, and it has been very seldom that outside justice has been requisitioned. During the year there was a serious outbreak of small-pox at Saddle Lake agency; this was quickly stamped out. A constable has been stationed there ever since the outbreak. There have been quite a number of liquor cases as the crime schedule shows, and I think the employment of scouts on the detachments in close proximity to the reserves would be a great help in keeping a check on this abuse. I mention more particularly the detachments at Wetaskiwin and Ponoka. No serious cases of crime have occurred among the Indians.

CUSTOMS.

We are hardly affected by any work of this department. Occasionally a case of evasion of customs comes under our notice, and is attended to promptly.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT.

The North-west government has during the past year built and re-built many bridges in this district, which are a great boon to the travelling public; all the structures I have seen are solid and well built and should last for years. The season has been a dry one fortunately, otherwise great inconvenience would have been occasioned in many districts.

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

Stations.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	HORSES.			Total.	Remarks.	
								Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.			
Fort Saskatchewan		2	2	1	2	12	4	23	8	14	1	23	
Edmonton					1	4	2	7	3	3		6	
St. Albert						1		1	1			1	
Leduc						1		1	1			1	
Wetaskiwin				1		1		2	1		1	2	
Ponoka						1		1	1			1	
Lacombe						1		1	2			2	1 sick.
Duhamel						1		1	1			1	
Whitford					1			1	1			1	
Vegreville						1		1	1			1	
Athabasca Landing					1			1			3	3	1 dead.
Saddle Lake						1		1			1	1	
Lesser Slave Lake				1		1	2	4			5	5	
Peace River Landing				1		1	2	2	1		3	4	
Fort Chipewyan				1		1	1	3					
Fort McPherson					1	3	1	5					
Herschel Island				1		1	2	2					
On Command	1		1			1		3					
On leave		1						1					
Total	1	3	3	6	6	31	11	61	21	17	14	52	

HORSES

We lost three horses during the past year viz., Reg. Nos. 2519, 2706, 2870; and pony 202 died at Peace River landing and pony 199 at Athabasca landing. Horses Reg. Nos. 1855 and 2052 were cast and sold and horse Reg. No. 2983 was purchased at Lesser Slave lake. There has been but little real sickness among the horses and considering the amount of travelling done, they have stood the strain well; the distance travelled by the horses of the division was 146,000 miles. This does not include the mileage of the horses and ponies in the Lesser Slave Lake sub-district for the past three months. These returns are not yet to hand.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of men in the force has been good, although there have been several serious breaches of discipline. Two men deserted from the post, one of

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these twice; on each occasion we succeeded in retaking them and they were sent to Regina. Two constables were dismissed by order of the Commissioner, and one N.C.O. was punished for carelessness in allowing a prisoner to escape. I have much pleasure in saying that the work of the division, as a whole, has been well and cheerfully done, often under very trying circumstances.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The saddlery of the division is in good shape, but our harness, particularly the heavy team sets, is in very poor condition; we need in this division at least six sets of heavy harness and two sets of light harness.

HEALTH.

Little or no sickness of a serious nature has taken place among the members of the division. I would recommend that the hospital at Fort Saskatchewan be put into some order; as it stands at present, it is in no shape to receive patients.

CANTEEN AND READING ROOM.

There has been no canteen in this division for some years, and I would like to recommend that one be established. The post has a good reading and recreation room, well supplied with books, papers, &c. There is a small library supported by the monthly contributions of the members of the division (this is quite optional). A canteen would be desirable (owing to the close proximity of the town to the barracks), where a man would be able to make small purchases, such as tobacco and tinned goods, as well as being able to obtain a glass of good beer at reasonable prices. As things are at present the men are obliged to go over to town for everything, where I am sure they often are obliged to mix with undesirable people. A canteen would be a means of keeping the men in barracks in the evenings.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

We are badly in need of kit frequently, and the men's issues consequently are not served out to them as punctually as they might be. The quality of the kit is very good, and we have welcomed the arrival of slickers and sou'westers; these articles are thoroughly appreciated by the detachments and men on duty on patrol.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in fair order; there is a preponderance of heavy transport; lighter wagons are far more suitable for our work, especially so in a wet season.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

The usual spring drill was gone through this year, and whenever it has been possible to get men together in sufficient numbers; but all along we have been so short handed and have had so many prisoners to look after that it has been next to an impossibility to have drill at all. I have, however, tried my utmost in this direction and daily mounted parades have been the rule. The old Winchester rifle is still with us, and we got through the annual target practice in good time in July; the practice was quite up to the usual average, in fact was better than last year, in spite of the fact that a number of our old shots have been transferred and have left the division. Constable Lattimore has again proved himself to be one of the best shots of the force, and I feel sorry that the annual meeting of the force was unavoidably cancelled. I think we could have made an excellent showing.

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FIRE AND WATER.

The barracks at Fort Saskatchewan are supplied with water for ordinary purposes brought up in carts and barrels from the Saskatchewan river; the water used for drinking is procured from a private well in the town; the water from the well in barracks has never been used for drinking, it not being very good. I would strongly recommend that a new well be sunk to a depth of about 50 feet, which would guarantee the barracks a continual supply of excellent water for all time.

There is a small hand pump fire engine with reel of hose in the fire-house; this engine is sufficient for all purposes in barracks, but as we are called upon every now and then whenever a fire occurs in town, it is little wonder that we say it is inadequate, there being many large buildings in town. Our men on two occasions rendered splendid service to the town authorities during the year, when with our united efforts we extinguished the fire at Wilkins & Co.'s store and later on a good sized stable in close proximity to valuable property. We received the thanks of the corporation for our efforts. The fire hose badly needs renewing; certain lengths leak badly.

STORES.

The quality of the stores supplied under contract to the division has been excellent, and there have been no complaints. The northern detachments are supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and we never have any complaints.

GENERAL.

In forwarding this report I wish to call your attention to the work done by the N.C.O.'s and men of this division under frequently most trying and adverse circumstances.

I would specially bring to your notice the good work done by Sergeant-Major Emery, W. He has been but a short time here, but during that time he has proved himself to be thoroughly trustworthy, and is most painstaking, and I feel fortunate in having so good a man here to leave in charge, as I have had so often to leave the post on other duties. I would also like to call your attention to the good work which has been done by Sergeant Fitzgerald, F. J., and his detachment at McPherson and Herschell Island. I think this N.C.O. worthy of all praise.

I have received every assistance from my Q.-M. Sergt., Sergt. E. Reichert, and from my orderly room clerk, Corpl. F. J. Holt. The clerical work is increasing by leaps and bounds, as the district develops, and Corpl. Holt has done all the work here single handed. It reflects great credit on him.

During November Inspector Worsley was transferred to this division and has already taken a great deal of work off my hands, particularly that of justice of the peace, for which his past experience makes him specially qualified.

I have the honour to inclose the report of Staff-Sergt. Anderson, K.F., of the Lesser Slave Lake sub-district.

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

D'A. E. STRICKLAND,
Inspector Commanding 'G' Division.

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'G' DIVISION, R. N. W. M. P.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1904.

To the Officer Commanding
'G' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—In the absence of Inspector C. H. West, on furlough, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Peace River sub-district for the year ended November 30, 1904.

The fur trade has been exceptionally good and the prices were high during the early portion of the fur season but dropped considerably later on; no new traders have come in this year. Cornwall and Woods have completed a stern wheel steamer which they propose running from Athabasca Landing to Lesser Slave lake to carry freight and passengers, but owing to low water during the past summer they were unable to navigate the Lesser Slave Lake river and had to unload at the mouth of it, only reaching that place with a half load. They expect next summer to be able to run all the way to the lake. The Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer, building at Vermillion, is waiting for the machinery, but there is no doubt it will run this coming summer. It is about 120 feet long and is a stern wheeler, and will ply between St. John and the Chutes at Vermillion. The Roman Catholic Mission steamer was running all the summer carrying freight and passengers. The new settlers, principally Norwegians and Swedes, have done well; they are a good class of people. The crops this year have not been as good as usual owing to want of rain, very little having fallen during May and June; for the same reason gardening has been a failure this year. The settlement at Lesser Slave lake has much improved, the houses having board roofs when formerly they had mud ones. There was a great deal of snow last winter and consequently freighting was difficult. The crops at Vermillion have been good this year. The spring set in early and the snow disappeared very rapidly, so that some of the freighters had great difficulty in getting through with their loads.

A number of government surveyors went through to the Spirit river and Grand Prairie country cutting lines. Several parties passed this district surveying for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; also a party under Mr. Belleau to survey a portion of land handed free to the Dominion government by the British Columbia government. There has been a great deal of trouble in regard to hay lands, and I consider it would save much controversy if these hay lands were surveyed; I had frequently last summer to be out settling disputes in connection with this matter. This would be obviated if permits were issued. Very few settlers have come in this year, but as soon as more facilities for transportation are offered I am sure there will be a large influx of settlers, as the country is good and probably equal to the Edmonton district as a mixed farming country; all that is wanted is a railway and a market.

Inspector West attended treaty payments at Wabiscaw, Lesser Slave lake, White Fish lake and other points on the Peace river, Great Slave lake and the Athabasca river; he rendered medical aid in each place where required. The Indians in this district are prosperous, having had a good fur season; rabbits being exceedingly numerous they have had no difficulty in making a livelihood. There has been no serious sickness among them.

LIQUOR.

This traffic has been entirely stamped out; total prohibition, as the law now stands is the very best for the country.

PATROLS

Have been made through the district from time to time, the longest being to Sturgeon lake, the lower ends of Lesser Slave lake, Peace river and Whitefish lake.

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TRAILS.

The trails were very bad this spring, but on account of the past dry season became good towards the middle of the summer, and in August and September better than they have been for five years. A bridge was built by the North-west government over the Heart river, which I hear is a very good one; this river had previously often to be rafted, which caused great delay and labour for those engaged in freighting.

BUILDINGS.

A new summer kitchen has been added to the officer's quarters, which improves it considerably, also a ventilator on the new stable, as well as clapboarding the end of it.

HARNESS.

No new harness has been received. One set is in good order, the other is no good and should be replaced.

HORSES AND DOGS.

The ponies are in good condition; the only horse we have, 2983, was purchased this year locally and is in good order. What we require more than anything else is a good heavy team, as well as a couple more saddle horses, as the ponies are too light to carry a man long distances.

The dogs have been in the care of Bredin & Cornwall for the summer. I do not consider dogs to be of any use now at Lesser Slave lake as there are trails everywhere.

FISH.

A charter has been granted to a company formed in Eastern Canada to fish in Lesser Slave lake, and as I left for Edmonton a party in the interests of the company were on their way in to commence operations. This is alarming some of the Indians in the district as they fear the extermination of the fish. I have explained to them that this will not interfere with their rights and that the government would not permit the extermination of the fish, especially where so many depend on it for a living.

GAME.

Moose, bear and all other game has been very plentiful.

HEALTH.

This has been excellent.

CRIME.

Two convictions for violation of the liquor law have been obtained and numerous trivial cases have taken place, but none of a serious nature, except the case of Rex vs. Charles King, who stands charged with the murder of Edward Hayward, near Lesser Slave lake on or about September 17, 1904. I have been engaged on this case since October 7 in procuring witnesses, gathering exhibits and following the trail of the two men from Edmonton over the Swan Hill trail.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the men of this detachment has been good, and they have done their work willingly, but I may say that it is impossible to perform the work satisfactorily as we now stand. The distances are very great, and more men are urgently required, especially as the population is on the increase.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

K. F. ANDERSON, *Staff-Sergt.*

In charge of Detachment and Sub-district, for Inspr. C. H. West, absent on leave.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR T. MCGINNIS, COMMANDING 'C'
DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, November 30, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' Division for the year ended November 30, 1904.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district has changed very much during the past year. It is settling up rapidly in all directions, and the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway, now graded through the district, will change it still more. This part of the country seems to be the choice of mixed farmers, although in some parts, notably Jackfish lake and English river there are many ranches. Around Jackfish alone there must be nearly 12,000 head of cattle. The losses have been practically nil. The crops have been excellent and suffered little from frost. The railway construction and building consequent upon settlement have given plenty of work, and wages for a skilled carpenter have been paid up to \$4 per diem.

The only part of the district where there is not now considerable settlement is in the neighbourhood of Onion Lake, where the land is brushy and broken. The English settlement, known as the Barr colony, is now settled down to face the difficulties inseparable from new settlement. They have not made the progress that might reasonably have been expected from the time they have been upon the land. This is, no doubt, owing to there having been few farmers amongst them. This awkwardness is passing away and their future is sure and safe, as they have in most cases good land. There has been some loss of life among them, owing to conditions they did not understand.

A considerable number of new settlers are Canadians by birth or parentage who have returned from the United States. White Mud, south of Jackfish, is largely settled by French Canadians from the United States.

Another large settlement will be in the neighbourhood of Cut Knife creek, and farther south of that point. The settlers at these places are Canadians or Americans, and are all good, well-equipped farmers.

North of the Saskatchewan the settlers are mixed, English predominating. The railway passing along this side has made this part particularly desirable. A small colony of Persians is situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan. They seem to like squabbling and litigation, and there being no independent interpreter makes it difficult to understand what they want, or to explain anything to them.

A considerable centre of settlement is at Lloydminster in the English colony, and another will be at Vermillion river, about 40 miles west from that point. This last is splendid land, well watered and with considerable timber. Practically all the free land within reasonable distance of the railway will be taken up by the end of another year. Here at Battleford, the headquarters of the district, a considerable amount of building has been done, in spite of the fact that the main line of the railway does not touch this

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point. A traffic bridge is to be built across the Saskatchewan here, and a spur line from the railway crossing. These advantages, taken with the fact that there is a steel bridge across the Battle river, will make this the most suitable police centre until other bridges are built. The traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan will greatly facilitate traffic and assist settlement. Delay and expense were incurred by using the ferry, however well worked. For considerable periods in the fall and spring we have neither ice nor open water. So great has been the progress in settlement that it is difficult to realize it without having seen the changes during the past year.

One result of the large influx of people was to raise the price of supplies, and to produce scarcity of provisions. A recurrence of this will not be possible when the railway is working, which it must be in the near future.

The exceptionally good weather during this month has been very advantageous to settlers coming in late. The first time snow enough fell to cover the ground was the 23rd instant. The next spring promises to make a still greater showing in settlement. as a great many entered for land to return next spring in time to sow a crop.

The homestead entries for the past year were 2,228.

CRIME.

There has been a very decided increase of crime in the district. We have had 104 more cases than last year. They range pretty well through the code and ordinances. The construction of the railway is responsible for a considerable increase of cases arising from drunkenness. A very considerable source of crime and vice is the shiftless half-breed. I have to strongly endorse what Supt. Sanders says in his last year's report. I have taken his plan of interdicting them by taking action under section 120 of the Liquor License Ordinance, and find that without curing the mischief it largely curtails it. It makes others afraid to give them liquor on account of the severe penalty. As to their means of living, I think it must be admitted that a great source of their income is from prostitution. We have at this moment most of the worst characters in jail or interdicted.

I think with Supt. Sanders that the time is coming when these people will have to be specially legislated for. That they can do as well as others is proved by the fact that many of the best farmers, ranchers and freighters, clerks, &c., in this district are half-breeds. One form of crime is largely owing to strangers coming in being under the impression that stray animals might be picked up by any person. We have made this point pretty clear, but it cost several persons considerable sums to learn the workings of the stray animals ordinance. Crime among the Indians, considering the large number in the district, is rare. It has always been the result of half-breeds or of white men giving them liquor. If these people could be kept from among the Indians there would not, I believe, be much trouble with them. On discussing the general conditions of crime it ought to be remembered that opportunity often suggests the crime, and where horses, cattle and other property are left wandering about, or unprotected, that there must be some among so many strangers who will yield to the desire for a good horse or cow. Also that there are a considerable number of non-treaty Indians about whom the department knows very little, and for whom the officials at the agencies cannot reasonably be expected to assume responsibility, who have at times valuable furs to dispose of, and with whom whisky is all powerful. It would be strange if advantage were not taken of these conditions by some of the numerous strangers now coming in, and of whose antecedents we know nothing.

The district being so large, and there being so many strangers in it, it is impossible to know of every case, as in some the owner of the property himself does not know whether it has been lost, stolen or illegally dealt with under the Estray Animals Ordinance. Our work to be complete must cover the ground; an absolute impossibility with our present strength.

Summary of Crime.	Cases.	Con- victions.	Dismissed	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault.	11	7	1	3 awaiting trial.
" on peace officer.	1	1		
Rape.	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Falsifying accounts to defraud employer.	1			1 committed for trial.
Theft.	20	12	6	2 " "
Horse stealing.	4	3	1	
Killing or wounding cattle or horses.	2		2	
Cattle stealing.	1		1	
False pretenses.	1		1	
Forgery.	1			1 committed for trial.
Fraud.	3	3		
Cruelty to animals.	1	1		
Killing dogs.	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.	2	2		
Offences against religion and public morals—				
Vagrancy.	2	2		
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance.	48	47	1	
Keeper of a house of ill-fame.	2	2		
Inmate of a house of ill-fame.	3	3		
Acts of gross indecency.	1		1	
Against Lord's Day Act.	2	2		
Nuisances—				
Publishing and selling raffle tickets.	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.	6	6		
Indians drunk.	12	10	2	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.	2			2 recaptured.
Obstructing peace officer.	2	1	1	
Resisting arrest.	1	1		
Offences against North-west Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.	7	5		2 settled out of court.
Public health.	1	1		
Game ordinance.	2	2		
Hide.	1	1		
Prairie fire.	3	3		
Pound.	3	2	1	
Estray animals.	5	5		
Liquor Ordinance—				
Selling during prohibited hours.	1	1		
In bar.	3	3		
Selling without license.	1	1		
Interdiction.	9	6	3	
Supplying to interdicted person.	3	3		
Permitting delivery while interdicted.	10	10		
Refusing to leave licensed premises.	3	3		
Totals.	184	152	11	

There are several cases which might be cited as important, horse stealing, attempted rape, &c. We had four cases of horse stealing, three convictions and one dismissal. One of these was a departure from the usual course. A man named Thomas Kennedy was charged by a half-breed freighter with having picked up a horse which the latter had left on the road. Acting under the advice of a lawyer, he laid information under the Estray Animals Ordinance. Kennedy was convicted before a local justice of the peace and fined.

We got the story which Kennedy told on oath before the justice of the peace in his defence and investigated the matter. We decided that theft was the word to use

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for what Kennedy had done. He was arrested and convicted before the judge at the spring sitting. Incidentally he was forced to admit that the evidence he gave before the justice of the peace was false. A man named George Hunt, who accompanied Kennedy at the time, was also tried, but acquitted, as the judge would not believe Kennedy.

The case of attempted rape: We charged the prisoner with rape; the jury found him guilty of attempt.

I regard these two convictions as important, as the offenders were white men, and the effect their escape would probably have had on the large native element would have been undesirable. Nearly all the rest of the cases follow the beaten paths of prosecutions generally.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were several rather bad fires through the district, but fortunately no great damage was done, owing to fire-guards and vigorous fighting. This district is one in which the most disastrous fires might occur, owing to the luxuriant growth leaving so much dry grass after the frost comes. Fortunately we have the two rivers, and the trails are now becoming well worn, both of which are the best kind of fire-guards.

In three convictions made the highest fine was five dollars. Not a strong deterrent in my opinion. We lose no opportunity of posting new settlers on the dangers of prairie fire, and the penalties attached for carelessness. This has, I believe, prevented many more fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

Our assistance to this department consists principally in taking charge of sentenced prisoners, conveying them to jail at Prince Albert, furnishing a court-room in barracks for the Supreme Court, and escorts, orderlies and interpreters during the sittings.

Guard-room and Common Jail.

The large increase in the number of prisoners has entailed a great deal of work upon the division. We keep sentenced prisoners here, males up to three months, and females up to one month. All sentences over these go to Prince Albert. This entailed a great deal of work during the year in sending away prisoners, to say nothing of the extra danger incurred in taking them 90 miles across the prairie. We have only room in the guard-room for six prisoners. Sometimes there are several over this number sleeping in the same room with the guard. This is taking chances, but there is no other method available. The female prisoners are quartered at a distance. At best our guard-room is only a frame building, and the overcrowding makes the danger from fire or attempts to escape great.

All this taken with the extra expense incurred by taking prisoners to Prince Albert, and the difficulty of taking prisoners with irons during the winter on the trip, surely points out the necessity for a common jail being built as soon as possible somewhere in the district. For instance, if a prisoner is sentenced to four months' imprisonment at Lloydminster he would have to go 190 miles by trail and several hours by train before reaching his destination.

To this must be added the difficulty of obtaining a suitable matron here when we have female prisoners. I was obliged to pay two dollars a day for this service. Further, prisoners are often sick from ordinary diseases or the result of debauchery, and they

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cannot be properly treated under these circumstances. I sincerely hope this matter will be considered with a view to a remedy without delay. It cannot reasonably be expected that these conditions will be better next year; as the population increases they will become worse. Guard-room statistics are attached.

Agriculture.

Considerable assistance was rendered this department. It consisted principally in furnishing the Vety. Surgeon, Staff-Sergeant Mountford, and transport to take him where he was required to inspect, test, quarantine or kill horses in cases of reported glanders.

In all 25 horses were killed, 37 tested and 10 are still in quarantine.

Customs.

There was only one case affecting this department. A saddle found in possession of a prisoner who was subsequently convicted for horse stealing, was seized, as it was seen to be of American manufacture. The story told by the prisoner was that he had bought it from an Indian. The Indian could not be found, if he existed, and the usual report was made to the department.

The saddle was at the request of the sub-collector sent to him; I have not yet heard of its being disposed of.

Interior (Immigration.)

A considerable amount of work during the past winter consisted of housing, feeding and even nursing sick immigrants. We had several families in barracks to whom wood even had to be furnished. There was always something to do for them.

It is a relief to find that there is a regular immigration agent being stationed here, as we have plenty to do without this. A regular official obviates the necessity of my saying anything as to the requirements in this respect, but there is no doubt of this place being a centre of distribution for a large number of new settlers next year.

Indian Department.

A considerable number of cases affecting the department were reported by the officials and in all we acted upon the information.

We did not accompany treaty payments. In most cases the Indians came to town to spend the money. A close supervision prevented any whisky trading such as seems formerly to have prevailed. We took measures for knowing what went on in this respect, and the results were satisfactory. We furnished men to keep the quarantine on the reserves during the epidemic of small-pox, a rather trying duty on account of the strong desire of these people for wandering about.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The condition of the Indians is, I believe, considered satisfactory by the officials of the department.

Small-pox has not been heard of for some time. We had it here on the Indian reserves during the early part of the year. It was almost exclusively confined to the Indians and half-breeds, and their constant mixing up made it difficult to do anything with it.

Four deaths occurred among the Indians. We also had to issue rations for several indigents who were quarantined with the disease. Delay in payment of accounts incurred for this service rendered me the subject of frequent duns.

DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Totals.	Horses.
Battleford	2	2	1	2	8	3	18	19
Lloydminster				1	2		3	4
Onion Lake		1					1	2
Jackfish					1		1	1
Totals	2	3	1	3	11	3	23	26

BUILDINGS.

The much needed repairs on the post have been done by getting men when we could. It was hard work, as wages were high and not much allowed for them. We have, however, very much improved the post in appearance and added to the comfort of man and horse. The best buildings are the old ones, but they require a lot of work. I supervised the work myself and got good value for any money spent.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT.

Our duties regarding the North-west government are of necessity many. Carrying out the various ordinances entails considerable work. The most important of these are probably the stray animals ordinance, the liquor license ordinance, the ordinances respecting brands, protection of game, prairie fire ordinance, &c.

In this division an officer is employed about half his time in sitting as a justice of the peace; many of the long-winded cases are under the ordinances. It is impossible to get a justice of the peace whose time is worth anything to sit listening to many of these cases unless he is obliged to.

A police magistrate should be appointed for such a point as Battleford and all the time of police officers given to the preparation of cases and prosecutions and instructing the men employed on them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the winter lectures were given, on police subjects. A course of drill, mounted and dismounted, was given in the spring. The scarcity of men prevented any prolonged course. This is a weak point with this division, but the constant calls on our few men render it impossible to do better. At the inspection this year we were at our worst owing to the men being so scattered, and to sickness among the horses.

On this important subject much could be said, but it is impossible to lecture or drill men who are otherwise employed on work which is our *raison d'être* and cannot be neglected.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

Every member of the division was put through the annual course, except one who would have had to come 130 miles to attend. The weather was very unfavourable owing to the wind. The shooting, considering the arms we have, was fair. Inspector Parker headed the list with both carbine and revolver.

The arms being out of date make the scores much lower than they would have been with the improved weapons. We look forward to some good shooting when the rearmament takes place, as we have several good shots.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division was on the whole excellent. Two serious breaches of discipline occurred; in both cases the offenders were imprisoned and dismissed. Some slight cases occurred also. The uniformly good conduct has greatly facilitated the duties.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division has been good. We had scarlet fever in barracks last spring and one death of a child of eight years.

Lately it appeared again and Corporal Harper was confined to hospital for some time. At present we have Constable Draycott down with pneumonia. He seems improving but is still seriously ill.

HORSES.

Our strength is at present 26; two died during the year, one from chronic indigestion, and one from button farcy; two have been cast and sold, and one transferred to 'F' Division. None were received.

During the past few months we have had swamp fever in the stable, but so far have lost none. This disease leaves a horse very weak. This district is hard on horses owing to the long distances to be travelled.

The total mileage for the year was 50,770 miles.

TRANSPORT.

Transport is in fair condition and sufficient for our present requirements.

HARNESS.

Nearly all our harness is worn out; it is all old and constantly breaking. I hope a new supply may be furnished and that in use, except two sets, disposed of.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery is in good repair.

CANTEEN.

We have no canteen. Some of the funds from the old canteen are still on hand, from which grants for recreation purposes are occasionally made. A dry canteen would be a considerable boon to the post.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a good library, but many of the best books went astray. Several magazines and the leading illustrated papers are also sent here. The recreation room is provided with a good English billiard table. Officers suffer in this respect, as all these things are provided for the men.

STORES.

The stores furnished on contract are generally of good quality.

The prices of supplies of all sorts have risen and will probably be still higher. Where formerly there was considerable competition for our contracts, there was this year no tender for wood, oats or potatoes. This year all such supplies sold readily for cash at high prices.

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We have sufficient clothing for issues. We have a large quantity of militia stores here; they mostly consist of out-of-date arms, ammunition and equipment of small value.

No large quantities of stores are kept on hand, except hay and wood, as we purchase locally what we require. A quantity of stores belonging to the Immigration department are also stored here.

GAME.

Ducks are plentiful. Chicken and geese are very scarce. Rabbits have not been so numerous for years. Large game, such as deer and bears are scarce.

The chief fishing ground in this district is Jackfish lake, from which a great many pike and whitefish are taken every year during the season.

INSPECTIONS.

The division and district were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner during the months of October and November. The detachments are inspected when it is possible.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

His Excellency the Governor General passed through this district during September.

PAY.

On this subject I take the liberty of quoting from your report of last year.

Page II. : 'To properly perform the duties demanded of the force its members must be physically capable of undergoing hardships, intelligent, of strong character and good conduct.'

We will be unable to keep such men as are here described in the district for the pay allowed. It is out of proportion to the pay obtainable outside. The men who are staying in are those who have sufficient service to make it worth while to try and remain long enough for a pension. The work they do is equal in importance to any other skilled work and reasonable remuneration is fairly earned. In addition to the good wages paid here prices are high, which makes it harder to get along.

My thanks are due for any success I may have made during the past year to those who have been stationed with me and who have ungrudgingly given of their best to the service. The work of the district has more than doubled, while there has been no increase in the strength. This made the work heavy on the duty N.C. officers. You were pleased to say twice during the year that we had done well. Any failures are my own.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. MCGINNIS, Inspt.,
Commanding 'C' Division.

GUARD ROOM STATEMENT OF PRISONERS DURING YEAR.

Crime.	Sentences.		Average Term.	
	No.	Mos.	Days.	
<i>Male—</i>				
Drunk and disorderly.....	48			2·8
Theft.....	15			20·8
Vagrancy.....	2			15·5
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1			7
Rape.....	1			29
Resisting arrest.....	2	1		15·5
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	1			13
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	2			1
Selling raffle tickets.....	1			1
Escaping from lawful custody.....	2			10·5
Gross indecency.....	1			7
Drunk while interdicted.....	3			24·3
Horse stealing.....	4	2		6·8
Forgery.....	1			13
Supplying liquor to interdicted person.....	2			45
Obstructing police officer.....	3			3
Cattle stealing.....	1			1
<i>Female—</i>				
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	1		
Supplying liquor to interdicted person.....	1	1		
<i>Indian Act.</i>				
<i>Male—</i>				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	2			1·5
Drunk.....	6			19
" on reserve.....	2			15
<i>Female—</i>				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	1	1		

NATIONALITIES.

	Number.
<i>Male—</i>	
Whites.....	50
Indians.....	8
Half-breeds.....	42
<i>Female—</i>	
Half-breeds.....	3
Total.....	103

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APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL.

REGINA, December 30, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the health and sanitary condition of the force for the year 1904.

The number of cases treated was 1,147, as follows: Depot Division 521, 'A' Division 58, 'C' Division 152, 'D' Division 113, 'E' Division 83, 'F' Division 34, 'G' Division 132, 'K' Division 54.

The average number on daily sick report was 18'68.

There were two deaths during the year, one from pneumonia and one from gunshot wound, accidental.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Under the heading eruptive fevers, there were 11 cases of scarlet fever and 1 of varicella. Influenza caused 31 admissions. Of enteric fever there was 1 case. There were 12 cases of simple continued fever and 3 of dysentery. Malarial fever gave 2 cases and tubercular disease 1 of tubercle of lung. Syphilis accounted for 1 case, and gonorrhoea for 19 cases. Parasitic diseases furnished 3 cases, and alcoholism 3. Of rheumatism there were 54 cases, including 1 of gout; these were chiefly subacute. For debility there were 10 admissions. Other general diseases furnished 3 cases, namely, mumps 2, and cyst 1.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Under diseases of the nervous system, there were 47 cases, namely, headache 14, neuralgia 26, epilepsy 1, chorea 1, vertigo 4, and nervousness 1. Diseases of the eye and eyelids accounted for 15 cases, chiefly conjunctivitis. Diseases of other organs of special sense; there were 13 cases, namely, rhinitis 4, earache 6, deafness 1, and impacted cerumen 2. Diseases of the circulatory system gave 8 cases, disordered action of the heart 1, varicose veins 2, syncope 5. Diseases of the respiratory system: Under this heading there were 277 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds. There were 45 cases of bronchitis, 3 of pleurisy, 2 of pneumonia, 1 of laryngitis and 1 of hay fever. Diseases of the digestive system: There were 290 cases, the principal of which were 125 of mouth and throat affections, 86 of indigestion, 15 of hæmorrhoids, 55 of diarrhœa, 5 of hernia and 1 of jaundice. Diseases of the lymphatic system caused 4 admissions, including 2 of adenitis and 1 of suppuration of glands. Of diseases of the urinary system, there were 2 cases, irritability of bladder 1, and urethritis 1. Diseases of the generative system furnished 11 cases, the principal being varicocele 1, balanitis 1, soft chancre 1, orchitis 5, stricture of urethra 1. Diseases of organs of locomotion: There were 15 cases, the chief of which were, synovitis 8, arthritis 1, myalgia 2. Diseases of the connective tissue gave 33 cases, the principal were abscess 16, cellulitis 12, ingrowing toe-nail 3. Diseases of the skin:

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There were 41 cases, including boils, 18, eczema 9, ulcer 3, urticaria 1, pruritis 1, corns and warts 3.

INJURIES.

Under general injuries there were 3 cases, namely, shock from immersion 2, and heatstroke 1.

Local injuries were 233 in number, the principal being wounds 69, contusions 69, sprains, 51, fractures 8, dislocations 2, abrasions 13, frost bite 7, blister of feet 6, and burns and scalds 1.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Two operations for radical cure of hernia, and 1 for appendicitis are reported from 'K' Division. There were no other major operations.

INVALIDING.

The number invalided during the year was 7, the causes being, hernia 2 cases, chorea 1, ankylosis of knee 1, gonorrhœa 1, varicocele 1, and secondary syphilis 1.

VACCINATION.

Report from 'D' Division states that all members of the division and their families were re-vaccinated. There were 6 vaccinated in 'G' Division, and 3 in Depot Division.

RECRUITING.

The number of recruits examined during the year was 139.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The sanitary condition of the various posts is reported to be satisfactory.

A case of small-pox is reported in an Indian prisoner confined in the guard-room at Macleod. The man was promptly removed and no other case occurred. There were also three cases of mumps amongst prisoners.

The accommodation in the guard-room at Maple Creek is reported to be inadequate for the large increase in the number of prisoners.

One case of scarlet fever is reported from Calgary, and two cases from Battleford.

At Regina, in addition to a mild outbreak of scarlet fever, numbering 8 cases, there was 1 case of enteric fever, and in the families of officers there were 3 cases each of diphtheria and measles. Extensive alterations have been made to the hospital, including a stone foundation. The number of rooms has been increased by extra partition walls, a bath-room, &c., supplied with hot and cold water, has been added, new furnaces have been erected, and the whole building put into good repair.

The general health of the force has been on the whole satisfactory but the number of cases treated considerably exceeded that of several previous years, the increase being largely due to affections of the respiratory and digestive systems, although the majority were of no great severity, and to local injuries.

A table is attached showing the sickness arranged according to the various sections of disease.

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

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

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Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of days under Treatment.	Invalided.	Deaths.
<i>General Diseases.</i>				
Eruptive fevers.....	12	365		
Influenza.....	31	126		
Enteric fever.....	1	100		
Other continued fevers.....	12	120		
Dysentery.....	3	9		
Malarial fevers.....	2	10		
Tubercular diseases.....	1	36		
Syphilis.....	1	26	1	
Gonorrhoea.....	19	269	1	
Parasitic diseases.....	3	16		
Alcoholism.....	3	28		
Rheumatism.....	54	232		
Debility.....	10	61		
Other, general diseases.....	3	33		
<i>Local Diseases</i>				
Diseases of the nervous system.....	47	138	1	
" eye and eyelids.....	15	68		
" other organs of special sense.....	13	26		
" circulatory system.....	8	315		
" respiratory system.....	277	778		1
" digestive system.....	290	976	2	
" lymphatic system.....	4	32		
" urinary system.....	2	13		
" generative system.....	11	143	1	
" organs of locomotion.....	15	376	1	
" connective tissue.....	33	383		
" skin.....	41	363		
<i>Injuries.</i>				
General.....	3	8		
Local.....	233	1,789		1
	1,147	6,839	7	2

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON, J. F. BURNETT.

REGINA, January 20, 1905.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1904.

Reports received from the different veterinary staff-sergeants are satisfactory, and notwithstanding the increased amount of work necessitated by the rapidly growing population of the country, the horses as a whole have been maintained in good health.

A greater number of accidents than usual happened during the year, it being necessary to destroy no less than six horses as the result of such accidents. Two horses were drowned in Wascana creek, they being driven into the water in an attempt to rescue a family whose house had been suddenly surrounded.

It was necessary to destroy a horse belonging to 'K' Division which was bitten or struck by a rattle snake. This happened on May 27, and the animal lingered on until June 26, when his condition became such that it was deemed advisable to destroy him. This I believe to be the first police horse lost from a snake bite, and I have heard of only one other case in the Territories, a horse owned near Medicine Hat having been struck on the shoulder while lying down, and dying within half an hour.

Of the twelve deaths reported from natural causes none merit special mention.

During the year 122 horses were purchased, 52 of which were sent to the Yukon. While these were all good serviceable horses, those intended for saddle horses were not all, strictly speaking, of that type, it being necessary, to get the number required, to take horses that would be more suitable for carriage or drawing purposes, and it is becoming more apparent every year that the supply of saddle horses is not keeping up with the demand. A number of men who formerly raised nothing but saddle horses have gone out of horse-raising altogether, or are growing a different horse. The great demand for heavy draught and agricultural horses, and the many failures following the use of weedy thoroughbreds has caused a great many to enter the ranks of heavy draught breeders. The decline of the breeding of light horses is very much to be regretted, as the demand for such animals is increasing every year and the inquiry for well broken saddle horses and good drivers is of almost daily occurrence. As the Experimental Farms of Manitoba and Assiniboia are of immense value to the grain-growers, a horse-breeding station would be a boon to the horse-breeders and general farmers. The American Department of Agriculture have determined to promote such a scheme for the purpose of establishing a strain of American carriage horses, drawing upon the standard breeds for foundation stock. Will the venture succeed? Departments of Agriculture do not often fail, and in a few years the fashionable world will want to ride behind American-bred carriage horses. Cavalry and artillery horses are the class that our breeders should be encouraged to raise, and an object lesson from the government is what they require.

Great improvement might be made upon the Indian pony or cayuse. Some good-sized pony mates are to be found on the reserves, which if crossed with good stallions,

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a strain would soon be got which would produce good saddle horses. For this purpose, I would recommend a small percheron horse, which would increase the size and yet not be too severe a cross. A couple of crosses of this kind, followed by a stout thoroughbred, would enhance the value of the Indian stock. Some of the horses in our stable are not many removes from the Indian pony, and tough, useful horses they are.

The hay and oats supplied the force has been of uniformly good quality.

The shoeing has been done satisfactorily. The new blacksmith's shop erected here will be very much appreciated, it being well lighted, convenient in every respect and comfortable to work in.

The drugs supplied the veterinary department have been of good quality.

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

JNO. F. BURNETT,
Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon.

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Summary of cases treated between December 1, 1903, and November 30, 1904:

Disease.	No. of Cases treated.	Remarks.
Abdominal vertigo	1	Recovered.
Abscess	3	"
Anæmia	6	"
Azoturia	2	1 " 1 sold.
Boils	3	"
Bruised feet	3	"
Colic	6	"
Corns	10	"
Curb	4	"
Cough and cold	4	"
Enlarged fetlock	1	"
Eczema	1	"
Enteritis	2	Dead.
Farcy, button	1	Destroyed.
Facial paralysis	1	Recovered.
Fever, swamp	9	"
" lung	1	"
Fractures	1	Destroyed.
Injury to eye	2	Recovered.
" foot	1	"
" leg	2	"
" knee	2	"
Influenza	5	"
Indigestion	4	1 died, 3 recovered.
Kicked	2	Recovered.
Laminitis	18	"
Laryngitis	1	"
Lymphangitis	1	"
Low condition	6	"
Lousy	1	"
Navicular Arthritis	1	"
Nephritis	3	"
Open joint	1	Destroyed.
Paralysis	1	Recovered.
Pneumonia	1	Died.
Quarter crack	7	Recovered.
Rheumatic Arthritis	1	"
Rope burns	3	"
Ringbone	1	"
Scratches	4	"
Snake bite	1	Destroyed.
Side bones	4	Recovered.
Sore mouth	1	"
Spavin	2	"
Sprains	32	"
Splints	14	"
Strangles	1	"
Worms	1	"
Wound, contused	39	Recovered. These include collar and saddle bruises.
" incised	8	Recovered.
" Lacerated	15	"
" Punctured	8	"

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

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SCHEDULE A

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1904.

Divisions.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
Depot.	Regina	1	1	2	9	1		6	6	9	66	17	118	75		
	Arcola										1		1	1		
	Big Muddy									1	5		6	6		
	Carlyle										1		1	1		
	Estevan									1			2	2		
	Esterhazy											1		1	1	
	Fort Qu'Appelle								1			1		2	3	
	Gainsboro										1			1	1	
	Grenfell											1		1	1	
	Kamsack											1		1	1	
	Kutawa											1		1	2	
	Lumsden											1		1	1	
	Milestone											1		1	1	
	Moosejaw										1			2	1	
	Moosomin					1			1			4	1	7	6	
	North Portal								1			1		2	1	
	Norway House									1			1	2		
	Ottawa					1			2		1			4		
	Oxbow											1		1	1	
	Qu'Appelle											1		1	1	
	Sheho											1		1	1	
	Town Station									1		1		2	1	
	Weyburn											1		1	1	
	Whitewood									1				1	1	
	Willow Bunch								1			2		3	3	
	Wood Mountain					1			1		1	5	2	10	12	
	Wolsley											1		1	1	
	Yorkton									1		2		3	4	
	On Command								3	1		2		6		
	Absent without leave											3		3		
	Total, Depot Division		1	1	2	12	1		15	13	14	107	21	187	129	
	A	Maple Creek			1	1			4	1	1	12	3	23	22	
East End											2		2	4		
Medicine Hat					1				1		2		4	4		
Medicine Lodge									1		1		2	6		
Swift Current										1	3		4	6		
Ten Mile								1			2		3	6		
Town Station									1				1	1		
Total, 'A' Division				1	2			5	4	2	22	3	39	49		
C	Battleford				2			2	1	2	7	3	17	20		
	Jackfish										1		1	1		
	Lloydminster									1	2		3	4		
	Onion Lake							1					1	2		
	Town Station										1		1			
Total, 'C' Division				2			3	1	3	11	3	23	27			

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—Continued.

Divisions.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
D	Macleod			1	2			3	4	1	20	8	39	26	...	
	Big Bend										1		1	3	...	
	Boundary Creek										1		1	1	...	
	Cardston							1			1	1	3	5	...	
	Claresholm								1		1		2	2	...	
	Coleman											2	2	2	...	
	Frank									1		1		1	...	
	Kipp											1		1	...	
	Kootenai											2		2	...	
	Nanton											1		1	...	
	Peigan											1	1	2	...	
	Pincher Creek					1				1		2	1	5	5	...
	Porcupines											2		2	...	
	Stand Off										1	2	3	6	7	...
	Twin Lakes													1	3	...
	On Command														12	...
Absent without leave											1		1		...	
Total, 'D' Division				1	3			4	6	4	39	14	71	78	...	
E	Calgary			1	1			4	1	2	16	6	31	26	...	
	Banff									1	1		2	3	...	
	Bankhead										1		1	1	...	
	Canmore										1		1	1	...	
	Gleichen							1			2	2	5	4	...	
	High River										1		1	1	...	
	Innisfail										1		1	1	...	
	Morley										1		1	1	...	
	Okotoks								1					1	1	...
	Olds											1		1	1	...
	Red Deer									1				1	1	...
	Sarcee Reserve											1		1	1	...
	On Command									1				1	...	
	Total, 'E' Division				1	1			5	3	4	25	9	48	41	...
	F	Prince Albert			1				2	1	1	7	3	15	15	...
Batoche											1		1	1	...	
Duck Lake									1		1	1	3	4	...	
Hatchet Lake					1						1		2	...		
Kinistino											1		1	1	...	
Melfort									1				1	1	...	
Mistawasis										1	1		1	1	...	
Rosthern										1			1	1	...	
Saskatoon											1	2	3	4	...	
Total, 'F' Division				1	1			2	2	4	14	4	28	25	...	

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SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—Continued.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
G.	Fort Saskatchewan				2			2	1	2	11	4	22	22		
	Athabasca Landing									1			1	2		
	Duhamel										1		1	1		
	Edmonton									1	5	2	8	7		
	Fort Chipewyan								1		1	1	3			
	Fort McPherson									1	3		4			
	Herschel Island										1	1	3			
	Lacombe										1		1	2		
	Leduc										1		1	1		
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1	1			2	6	6	
	Peace River Landing									1			1	2	4	
	Ponoka											1		1	1	
	Saddle Lake											1		1	1	
	St. Albert											1		1	1	
	Vegreville											1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin									1		1		2	2	
	Whitford										1			1	1	
On Command				1				1			1		3			
Total, 'G' Division				1	3			4	6	6	31	11	62	52		
K.	Lethbridge			1	1			2	2	2	9	4	21	23		
	Coutts							1				1	4	10		
	Grassy Lake										1		1	1		
	Magrath								1				1	1		
	Milk River Ridge										2		2	4		
	Pendant d'Oreille										3		3	8		
	Stafford Village								1				1	1		
	Wild Horse										1		1	1		
	Writing-on-Stone									1	1	1	3	4		
	On Leave							1			1		2			
Total, 'K' Division				1	1			4	4	3	20	6	39	53		
M.	Hudson's Bay			1	1			2		2	8		14			
	On Leave										3		3			
Total, 'M' Division				1	1			2		2	11		17			
B.	Dawson		1	1	5	1		5	2	7	54	13	89	28		
	Fortymile								1		5	1	7		7	
	Indian River										2		2		5	
	Ogilvie										2		2		5	
	Stewart River										3		3		10	
	Stewart Crossing										2		2	1		
	Halfway										3		3		10	
	Selwyn								1		2		3		6	
	Selkirk					1		1			3	1	6	5	1	
	Minto									1	1	1	3			
	Grand Forks				1				1		5	1	8	2		
	Dominion										4		4	2		
	Hunker								1		3		4	2		
	Sulphur								1		3		3	1		
	Gold Run										2		2			
	Grand Valley										3		3	1		
	McQuesten										2		2			
Mayo								1	1		1	4		7		
Town Station								1		1	10	1	13	1	7	
Miller Creek								1		1		2	1			
Steamer Vidette									1			1				
Total, 'B' Division			1	1	6	2		7	8	11	112	19	167	44	58	

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—Continued.

Division.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
H	White Horse.....			1	3	1		3	4	4	33	18	67	32	2	
	Dalton Trail.....				1	1			1		5	4	12	8		
	White Pass.....										1		1			
	Carcross.....									1	2		3			
	Tagish.....										1		1			
	Tahkini.....									1	3		4	2		
	Braeburn.....										3		3	4		
	Hootalinqua.....							1			1		2			
	Livingstone Creek.....									1	2		3	2		
	Tantalus.....								1		2		3			
	Yukon Crossing.....										2		2			
	Champagne Landing.....										1		2	2		
	Big Salmon.....										1		2			
	Lower Labarge.....										1		2	3		
	Pine Creek.....											2		2	2	
	Kloo Lake.....									1		2		3	2	
	Bullion Creek.....									1		1		2		
	Town Station.....										1	3		4		
	On Command.....											4		4	11	36
	Total, 'H' Division.....				1	4	2		4	8	11	72	22	124	65	38
Regina District.....		1	1	2	12	1		15	13	14	107	21	187	129		
Maple Creek District.....				1	2			5	4	2	22	3	39	49		
Battleford.....				2	3			3	1	3	11	3	23	27		
Macleod.....				1	3			4	6	4	39	14	71	78		
Calgary.....				1	1			5	3	4	25	9	48	41		
Prince Albert.....				1	1			2	2	4	14	4	28	28		
Ft. Saskatchewan District.....				1	3			4	6	6	31	11	62	52		
Lethbridge.....				1	1			4	4	3	20	6	39	53		
Hudson's Bay.....				1	1			2		2	11		17			
Total in N. W. Territories.....		1	1	9	26	1		44	39	42	280	71	514	457		
" Yukon.....			1	2	10	4		11	16	22	184	41	291	109	96	
Grand total.....		1	2	11	36	5		55	55	64	464	112	805	566	96	

SCHEDULE B

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE, BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot.	Regina		1	2	7	1		6	6	9	70	17	119	72	
	Moosomin				1			1			3	1	6	6	
	Qu' Appelle										1		1	1	
	Wolseley										1		1	1	
	Moosejaw										1		2	1	
	Whitewood								1				1	1	
	Grenfell											1		1	
	Norway House										1		1		
	Yorkton									1	1	3		5	6
	Esterhazy											1		1	1
	Kutawa											1		1	2
	Ft. Qu'Appelle										1			2	3
	Estevan										1			1	2
	Oxbow											1		1	1
	North Portal								1					2	1
	Wood Mountain					1			2		2	12	2	19	21
	Lumsden													1	1
	Town Station									1		1		2	1
	Ottawa					1			2		1			4	
	Carlyle											1		1	1
	Weyburn											1		1	1
	Gainsboro										1			1	1
	Arcola											1		1	1
	Milestone													1	1
	On Command		1			2			3	1		2		9	
	Total, Depot Division		1	1	2	12	1		15	10	18	105	21	186	127
A	Maple Creek				1			3	1	1	11	3	20	20	
	East End										2		2	4	
	Ten Mile							1			2		3	6	
	Medicine Lodge								1		1		2	6	
	Medicine Hat				1				1		2		4	4	
	Swift Current									1	3		4	6	
	Town Station								1				1	1	
	On Command			1				1			1		3	2	
	On Herd														
	Total, 'A' Division				1	2			5	4	2	22	3	39	49
C	Battleford				2			2	1	2	8	3	18	20	
	Onion Lake							1					1	2	
F	Jackfish										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster									1	2		3	4	
	Prince Albert			1				2	1	1	6	3	14	15	
	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	4	
	Batoche										1		1	1	
	Rosthern									1			1	1	
	Kinistino										1		1	1	
	Mistawasis										1		1	1	
	Saskatoon									1	2		3	4	
Melfort									1			1	1		
Hatchet Lake				1						1		2			
Total, 'C' and 'F' Diva.				1	3			5	3	7	24	7	50	55	

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force, by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
D.....	Macleod.....			1	2			3	4	1	22	9	42	27		
	Pincher Creek.....				1				1		2	1	5	7		
	Big Bend.....										1		1	3		
	Kootenai.....										2		2	3		
	Stand Off.....									1	2	3	6	7		
	Twin Lakes.....									1	1		2	3		
	Cardston.....				1			1			1	1	4	5		
	Boundary Creek.....										1	1	1	1		
	Kipp.....										1	1	1	2		
	Coleman.....										2	2	2	2		
	Frank.....										1	1	1	1		
	Clareholm.....									1		1	2	2		
	Porcupines.....										2	2	2	3		
	Peigan.....										1	1	2	1		
	Nanton.....										1	1	1	1		
	On Herd.....													12		
	On Command.....											1	1			
	Lethbridge.....				1	1			2	1	1	9	3	18	23	
	Milk River Ridge.....											2		2	4	
	Coutts.....								1			2	1	4	10	
	Writing-on-Stone.....										1	1	1	3	4	
	Pendant d'Oreille.....											3		3	8	
	Grassy Lake.....										1	1		1	1	
	On Herd.....														2	
	On Command.....								1	2	1			4	1	
	Wild Horse.....											1		1	1	
	Magrath.....									1				1	1	
		Total, 'D' and 'K' Divs.			2	5			8	10	7	61	20	113	135	
	E.....	Calgary.....			1	1			4	1	2	17	6	32	26	
		Banff.....									1	1		2	3	
Red Deer.....										1			1	1		
Canmore.....											1		1	1		
Morley.....											1		1	1		
Gleichen.....								1			2	2	5	4		
High River.....											1		1	1		
Bankhead.....											1		1	1		
Okotoks.....									1				1	1		
Innisfail.....											1		1	1		
Olds.....											1		1	1		
On Command.....									1				1			
		Total, 'E' Division.....			1	1			5	3	4	26	8	48	41	

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SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force, by Divisions—Continued.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G	Fort Saskatchewan				2			2	1	2	12	4	23	24	
	Edmonton									1	4	2	7	7	
	Leduc										1		1	1	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin								1		1		2	2	
	Ponoka										1		1	1	
	Lacombe										1		1	2	
	Duhamel										1		1	1	
	Whitford									1			1	1	
	Athabasca Landing									1			1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake								1		1	2	4	4	
	Peace River Landing								1			1	2	4	
	Saddle Lake											1	1	1	
	Vegreville											1	1	1	
	Fort Chipewyan								1			1	3	3	
	Fort Macpherson									1	3	1	5	2	
	Herschel Island								1		1		2	2	
	On Leave				1								1	1	
	On Command				1				1			1	3	3	
		Total, 'G' Division			1	3			3	6	6	31	11	61	52
M	Fullerton, Hudson's Bay			1	1			2		2	11		17		
B	Dawson	1	1	4	1			4	4	6	46	16	83	22	
	Town Station							1		2	9	1	13		
	Fortymile								1		3	1	5		6
	Indian River										3		3		11
	Ogilvie										3		3		11
	Stewart River										3		3		8
	Halfway										2		2		8
	Selwyn										3		3		5
	Selkirk					1		1			3	1	6	2	
	Minto									1	2	1	4	3	
	Grand Valley									1	3	1	5	3	
	Stewart Crossing										3	1	4	2	
	Wounded Moose								1		3	1	5	3	
	Grand Forks				1						5	1	8	4	
	Hunker								1		3		4	2	
	Sulphur									1	2		3	1	
	Gold Run									1	2		3	1	
	Dominion									1	3	1	5	3	
	McQueen								1		2	1	4		8
	Mayo								1		2		3		3
	Total, 'B' Division	1	1	5	2			7	9	13	105	26	169	46	60

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force, by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
H.	White Horse.....			1	4	2		4	3	3	39	10	66	26	1
	Tantalus.....								1		3		4	2	
	Town Station.....									1	3		4		
	Tahkini.....									1	3		4	3	
	Kynocks.....										3		4	3	
	Braeburn.....										4		4	3	
	Montague.....									1	3		4		4
	Yukon Crossing.....										3		3	2	
	Hootalinqua.....									1	2		3		4
	Livingstone Creek.....									1	2		3	2	4
	Carcross.....										2		2		4
	White Pass.....										1		1		
	Champagne Landing.....								1		2		3	11	
	Kluhane.....								1		3		4		5
	Dalton Trail.....								1		2	1	4		16
	On Command.....									1	10		11	10	
	On Leave.....									1			1		
	Discharged—Not struck off.....										1		1		
	Deserted.....										1		1		
	Total, 'H' Division.....			1	4	2		4	7	11	87	11	127	62	38

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District.....	1	1	2	12	1			15	10	18	105	21	186	127	
Maple Creek District.....			1	2				5	4	2	22	3	39	49	
Battleford and Prince Albert District.....			1	3				5	3	7	24	7	50	55	
Macleod-Lethbridge District.....			2	5				8	10	7	61	20	113	135	
Calgary District.....			1	1				5	3	4	26	8	48	41	
Fort Saskatchewan District.....			1	3				3	6	6	31	11	61	52	
Hudson Bay District.....			1	1				2		2	11		17		
Total in N.-W. Territories.....	1	1	9	27	1			43	36	46	280	70	514	459	
" Yukon Territory.....		1	2	9	4			11	16	24	192	37	296	108	98
Grand total.....	1	2	11	36	5			54	52	70	472	107	810	567	98

PART III.
YUKON TERRITORY.

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DAWSON, Y.T., December 1, 1904.

To the Right Honourable,
SIR WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., &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, 1904, on the work performed by the force under my command in the Yukon Territory, together with the reports of the following officers :—

Superintendent A. E. Snyder, Commanding 'H' Division.

Appendices to his report :—

Inspector A. E. C. McDonell, Commanding on Dalton Trail.

Surgeon L. A. Paré, White Horse.

Asst.-Surgeon S. M. Fraser, Dalton Trail.

Staff-Sergeant R. C. M. Nyblett, Veterinary Surgeon.

Superintendent A. Ross Cuthbert, Commanding 'B' Division.

Appendices to his report :—

Asst.-Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.

Asst.-Surgeon G. Madore, Selkirk.

Staff-Sergeant G. H. Acres, Veterinary Surgeon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

Asst. Commissioner,

Comdg. R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Terr.

On December 1, 1903, the undermentioned officers were serving in the Yukon Territory :—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood.

'H' Division—

Superintendent A. E. Snyder, Commanding Division.

Inspector F. P. Horrigan.

" A. E. C. McDonell.

" E. A. Pelletier.

" J. C. Richards.

Asst.-Surgeon L. A. Paré.

" S. M. Fraser.

'B' Division—

Superintendent A. R. Cuthbert, Commanding Division.

Inspector W. H. Routledge.

" D. M. Howard.

" T. A. Wroughton.

" J. Taylor.

" R. Y. Douglas.

Asst.-Surgeon W. E. Thompson.

" G. Madore.

The following changes were made during the year :—

Transferred from N.W.T.—

Inspector F. J. A. Demers.

Transferred to N.W.T.—

Inspector E. A. Pelletier.

“ D. M. Howard.

“ J. C. Richards.

Promoted from Sergeant Major to Inspector—

Reg. No. 959, Sergt. Major R. E. Tucker.

“ 1148 “ P. W. Pennefather.

The undermentioned officers are now serving in the Yukon Territory :—

‘H’ Division—

Superintendent A. E. Snyder, Commanding Division.

Inspector F. J. A. Demers.

“ F. P. Horrigan.

“ A. E. C. McDonell.

“ P. W. Pennefather.

Surgeon L. A. Paré.

Asst.-Surgeon S. M. Fraser.

‘B’ Division—

Superintendent A. R. Cuthbert, Commanding Division.

Inspector W. H. Routledge.

“ T. A. Wroughton.

“ J. Taylor.

“ R. Y. Douglas.

“ R. E. Tucker.

Asst.-Surgeon W. E. Thompson.

“ G. Madore.

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

The general state of affairs in the Yukon Territory is to-day in a most satisfactory and, on the whole, prosperous condition, and from a police point of view leaves but little to be desired.

Like all mining camps, the Yukon has attracted to its environments a large number of the criminal class, but, notwithstanding their presence here, crime, as will be noted from my report on this subject and the reports of the officers commanding divisions, has been confined to the smaller and more trivial offences.

As a matter of fact, the criminal element, the individuals of which are nearly all known to us, were subjected to so close a surveillance that few opportunities were allowed them to stray from the paths of virtue and rectitude and they were perforce obliged to confine themselves to avocations strictly honest or seek pastures new. The great majority of them have found their enforced probity too irksome and have left the territory for its and their own good.

During the year we have lost a large proportion of our population, which was attracted by the very glowing reports received from the Tanana country in Alaska. Far off fields are always green, and while there is no doubt that the Tanana and neighbouring gold fields are productive, I have no hesitation in stating that we possess vast areas of mining districts, developed and undeveloped, which are equally as rich if not more so. With a greatly reduced population, the output of gold was almost as great as that of last year, and I am confident would have exceeded the latter had Gold Run and some of the other inlying creeks been worked.

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While the population is decreasing, it, unfortunately, does not follow that our strength should consequently be reduced. The decrease in population is noticeable over the whole territory and while each particular locality added its quota to those departing, the actual number of inhabitants at any point is not materially decreased, and therefore demands the same police protection.

Far from any curtailment of our force being at present desirable or judicious, the advancement of prospectors into the wilderness has resulted in the discovery of new gold fields and a consequent necessity has arisen for new detachments.

I have endeavoured as far as possible to accede to every reasonable demand for such, as I have felt it was expedient and wise that representatives of the government should closely follow on the heels of advancing settlement, so that law and order might be as well preserved in the farther outlying districts as in Dawson, White Horse and adjacent creeks.

This year has witnessed the beginning of what is hoped will be a vast system of water ditches, which are to convey and distribute the water from the higher reaches of our rivers and creeks to the gold-bearing hillsides and benches adjoining the same. These hillsides and benches have heretofore been worked in a more or less desultory manner every spring only, when the creeks and rivers are in flood, and have been found very rich in gold; it is difficult to estimate to what an extent the output of the country will be increased when they are capable of being worked throughout the whole summer.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The demands for assistance made by other departments during the past have been much curtailed and the police have only been called upon to render aid when the interests of the government were best served by their employment.

The officers commanding divisions have entered fully into the details of the extraneous work performed by the force, and I need therefore only refer to one or two instances which seem to deserve special attention.

Department of Justice.

The police still have charge of Penitentiaries at Dawson and White Horse, and during the past year 10 convicts and 91 common jail prisoners have been sentenced to terms in the institutions at these places. Of these 9 convicts and 70 common jail prisoners were incarcerated in the former and 1 convict and 21 common jail prisoners in the latter; in all 124 prisoners at White Horse and 292 at Dawson, or a total of 416 passed through our hands.

As all convicts who have over two years to serve are sent, shortly after sentence, to the British Columbia penitentiary at New Westminster, we are relieved of the responsibility inseparable from the safe-keeping of long term men. With our present guard-rooms even the detention of prisoners with two years or under is always a cause of anxiety.

As already reported, the buildings, more especially the one at Dawson, where the greater number of prisoners are confined, is not secure enough for use as a penitentiary, but as the matter has been alluded to in former reports, and brought directly to the notice of the Department of Justice in my report as Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Yukon Territory, I need not enlarge upon it.

I referred last year to the necessity of having a regularly detailed penitentiary staff, as under present conditions every constable takes his turn as penitentiary guard. Many of them, especially those who have lately joined the force, have had absolutely no training for this duty, and some of them appear to have no sense of the responsibility devolving upon them. Owing to this fact, when possible, only experienced men are put at such work, but often our duties are so numerous that it becomes necessary to detail men who arrive from the outside for prisoners' escort before they are properly trained.

In two instances during the past twelve months recruits have been found passing communications from the outside to prisoners within the penitentiary. These two men had but lately joined, and when charged with the offence did not seem to think that they had done anything unusual or wrong.

I would strongly recommend that I be authorized to select certain non-commissioned officers and constables to act as penitentiary staffs, and that they be granted such extra pay as would induce them to take an interest in their work and exercise a strict supervision over those committed to their charge.

No prisoner has escaped during the past year, and only one attempt to escape was made.

Our guard-rooms at Dawson and White Horse are also debtors' prisons, being used as places of detention for persons arrested under *capias* warrants.

Some of these *capias* prisoners are kept in confinement for months, and one has been over a year in the White Horse guard-room.

Of course, persons so held are not subject to prison discipline, as are other prisoners, and the greater latitude they are allowed results in the infringement of the rules and regulations laid down for the observance of prisoners in common jails.

Our guard-rooms have not accommodation for more than two classes of prisoners, namely, long and short term, so naturally those detained under *capias* warrants are brought into contact with convicts and common jail prisoners. On two occasions have the debtors been found to have been the means of communication between convicts and their friends on the outside.

Reg. No. 2438 Staff-Sergeant Marshall, S., and Reg. No. 2018 Sergeant McClelland, W., who are in charge of the two prisons, deserve great credit for the safe-keeping of their charges, when all circumstances are considered.

The police court at Dawson has consumed the greater portion of an officer's time and attention during the year, the present police magistrate being also a judge of the territorial court, which of course has the first claim upon his services. His office in the police court has, however, been very ably filled by Inspector Wroughton, who has performed the work appertaining to this, in Dawson, most difficult position, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Judge Macaulay, who acts as police magistrate when here, is now on four months' leave.

On all the creeks in the Dawson district police court is regularly held by Inspector Routledge, who has dealt with a large number of cases, and who is deserving of special mention for the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has adjudicated upon the offences brought before him.

At White Horse, during the police magistrate's absence on leave, his court was presided over by an officer of the force, one of whom also heard such cases as occurred at the outlying points in that district.

Department of Indian Affairs.

A great deal of clerical work is entailed in the issue of rations, drugs, &c., to sick and destitute Indians.

At some of the detachments clothing and blankets, supplied by the Indian Department, were issued to those in need of such articles.

The surgeon and assistant-surgeons of the force look after the medical necessities of the natives and prescribe for their ailments. For this service each receives \$50 per month.

Department of Militia.

The large quantity of militia stores left on our hands by the Yukon Garrison and Field Force, when they were withdrawn from the Yukon in June, 1900, is gradually being disposed of.

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Some 80 bales of clothing and uniform, which were of no value to us and which could not be made use of in this country, were shipped by the police steamer *Vidette* from Dawson as far as White Horse, this fall, addressed to the Ordnance Officer at Victoria, B.C. From White Horse they were forwarded to the latter place by rail and ocean steamer.

There still remain a few articles on hand which we are anxious to get rid of, but which no one will buy and which are not worth the freight to Victoria. A board of officers has been held on these stores and I am of opinion that the only thing to be done is to condemn and destroy them.

In addition to my other duties I have been acting as Inspecting Officer of the Dawson Rifle Company, the only Militia Corps in the Yukon, and have represented the Officer Commanding Military District No. 11 in matters appertaining to that body and to the Dawson unit of the Dominion Rifle Association.

Department of the Interior.

A great deal of our time is devoted to the work of this department, more particularly in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the export tax on gold dust.

To effectively perform this work we detail constables, and employ women at White Horse and Dawson to personally search every passenger who is leaving the territory either by way of White Horse or Lower Yukon river. To this end each passenger arriving at White Horse from Dawson and down river points is searched on board the train leaving White Horse; the male passengers being searched by a member of the force and the female by the woman engaged for that purpose. At Dawson those boarding the lower river steamers for passage to points in Alaska, &c., are similarly searched on the boat here before leaving. As, however, a very large number leave Dawson by small boats, rafts and scows for United States territory, we again established a camp a few miles below Forty-mile, where those who might possibly succeed in evading the police at the latter place, were certain to be intercepted.

As absolute and irredeemable confiscation followed the finding of any gold dust or nuggets on the person of anyone who could not produce the necessary certificate from the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory that the tax had been paid; but few seizures were made, people preferring to pay the 2½ per cent demanded by the government rather than run the risk of losing all, as was the case with so many last year.

The total weight of dust and nuggets seized and confiscated during the past season was 83 oz. 4 dwt., 17 grs.

Post Office Department.

Selkirk, Forty-mile and Stewart River remain the only regularly established post offices in the Yukon Territory for which members of the force are appointed post-masters and paid as such, though at many other points such work is performed by the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge of the detachment.

Under special arrangement with the Post Office Department the police patrols carry mail between White Horse and Bullion and Ruby creeks, in the Alsec district, and between Dawson, Duncan, McQuesten, Clear creek and Mayo in the Stewart river country, \$25 per round trip being paid in each instance.

I have recommended that the same arrangement be made for the White Horse-Livingstone creek patrol, the Dawson-Stewart river patrol, the Forty-mile-Miller creek patrol, the Grand Forks-Eureka patrol and the Gold Bottom-All Gold patrol, as each of these police patrols have to carry mail.

A daily service is carried on between Selkirk and Pelly Crossing on the government trail, for which \$1 per trip has been granted.

Department of Agriculture.

This branch of the government service has been placed wholly under my supervision since the beginning of the year, and the work in connection with contagious diseases

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among animals is performed by the Veterinary Staff-Sergeants at White Horse and Dawson, who see to the enforcement of the provisions of the Animals Contagious Diseases Act and Orders in Council governing same.

Glanders, which first made its appearance in Dawson in December, 1902, at one time caused anxiety, but I am glad to be able to report that the stringent measures taken to cope with the outbreak were instrumental in keeping it under control and effectually prevented its spread throughout the Territory.

While the disease is not entirely eradicated, nor do I think ever will be, the present strict supervision of the stock in the country will effectually prevent it ever assuming the character of a serious epidemic.

The allowance granted to our veterinary staff is a generous one; it is a wise policy to remunerate such service commensurately with the work performed, as it is an incentive to the efficient and conscientious carrying out of the duties.

We still furnish a guard at night at the Bank of Commerce, although the necessity of such has long since passed, if it ever existed.

The officials of the Bank of British North America saw that their premises were as safe here as in Toronto or Montreal, and asked leave to have their guard withdrawn some time ago.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

Up to date no change has been made in the arms of the force, and we still carry the old Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver. So much has been said in disparagement of these in former years that I do not think it necessary to add further remarks as to their uselessness.

The Lee-Metford carbines and Lee-Enfield rifles are in good condition and serviceable, but we have not sufficient of either to arm our available strength.

The Maxim and Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns are also in a serviceable condition.

With regard to guns of heavier calibre, we possess one 7-pdr. brass muzzle-loading gun at Dawson.

The firing of the gun at noon is an important matter, as in all mining disputes, such as the staking of claims, &c., and in fact in all legal matters in which official time is required, the courts in Dawson have held that the standard time in the Territory, and more particularly that portion embracing Dawson, and the creeks in the vicinity of and contiguous thereto, is the time of and at the 135th meridian of longitude, as announced by the noon-day gun. Should this old 7-pdr. burst, as the other did some three years ago, we would be left without any means of regulating Dawson time-pieces.

For this and other reasons I would recommend that we be supplied with two of the latest pattern 12-pdrs. They are also required for saluting purposes and to enable the men to obtain some knowledge of gun-drill.

BUILDINGS.

Practically little building has been undertaken during the past year and, with the exception of the erection of an officers' quarters in Dawson, and needed repairs and alteration to some of the buildings both here and at White Horse, very little money has been expended.

Some of the detachments in both divisions have been added to and repaired.

At Wounded Moose I was fortunate in being able to purchase some buildings which had been built and used as a roadhouse. The price paid for the ground, house and stable was less than the estimated cost of a new building alone.

Only temporary buildings of a portable nature were erected in the Alsec district, as it is impossible at the present time to forecast with any certainty the locations of permanent centres of population.

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Some of the buildings at Dawson are really past repair and, while they must be kept habitable and as far as possible weather-proof, it does seem a sad waste of money to expend any sum in patching them up.

In regard to new buildings, I would recommend the following for Dawson :—

A married officer's quarters, as we are now renting a house for Inspector Douglas.

A building for canteen and billiard room purposes, with a hall above to be used for concerts and entertainments, and also for drill purposes in inclement weather.

A sergeants' mess, to be erected on the site of the present building. The latter, as I have stated in previous reports, is absolutely beyond repair, and even with additional expense cannot much longer remain habitable.

As before stated, a new guard-room is very necessary, one which can be used as a penitentiary, common jail and insane asylum.

At White Horse, the new buildings required and which I recommend to be erected during the coming year are : A 'T' addition in rear of the barrack building. This to contain a kitchen, mess room and wash room and bath rooms. The present kitchen is under the sleeping quarters and the arrangement is very unsanitary.

As reported last year, the guard-room is entirely too small and is much overcrowded at times. Plans and specifications for its enlargement have been forwarded to you.

A new officer's quarters is required, as we are renting a house for Inspector Pennefather in town, an arrangement both inconvenient and objectionable in many ways.

The present stable should also be lengthened as there are now more horses than there is stable accommodation for.

I have given instructions to move the sergeants at White Horse out of the building at present used by them as a sergeants' mess, as the latter is not a desirable location, being situated between the officer commanding's and surgeon's quarters. The sergeants will take the premises formerly occupied by Inspector Pennefather when sergeant-major, and latterly by Inspector Demers, who will move into what is now the sergeants' mess. Inspector Pennefather and his family now live in a rented house in town.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The articles of clothing and kit received are of good quality, and the quantity is sufficient for our requirements.

The new issue of fur coats was most welcome, and they appear to be very serviceable. They give the men a smart appearance and somewhat resemble the old issue of buffalo coat.

The long coonskin coats are still worn by teamsters, prisoners' escorts and the town patrol, and it will be necessary in this country to always have a certain number of these for this purpose.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables under my command has been generally satisfactory.

CANTEENS.

The canteens in both divisions continue to be a source of benefit to all ranks and are in a most satisfactory condition.

At Dawson, from the accumulated profits on hand, an up-to-date laundry has been built, equipped with all the latest machinery. Four good baths, with hot and cold water, have been installed in the building.

The wages of the special constable and his wife, who attend the laundry, are paid by the government. All ranks, including specials, have their washing done free of charge, or at the nominal rate of a day's pay per month.

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The division messes of both divisions and those of the sergeants have received substantial monthly grants from the profits, as have also the post libraries. Cricket, tennis and hockey material, footballs, curling stones, &c., have also been provided.

CRIME.

During the past year few offences of a serious nature were committed in the territory, and this notwithstanding the large number of the criminal class who have passed through the Yukon or are still with us.

The following is a summary of all cases entered and convictions made in the Yukon Territory during the past year :—

LIST of Cases entered before and disposed of by Police Magistrate and Justices of the Peace in the Yukon Territory during year ended November 30, 1904.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against public order—							
Po nting loaded firearm	1		1				
Carrying pistol without justification	2		2				
Intimidation	2		2				
Having weapon with intent to injure	1			1			
Polluting streams	2		2				
Carrying concealed weapons	5		5				
Against law and justice—							
Obstructing peace officer	3		1		1	1	
Perjury	6		2	1		3	
Against religion and morals—							
Loitering and obstructing the sidewalk	1		1				
Vagrancy	11		10	1			
Keeping common gaming house	13		12	1			
Playing or looking on in a common gaming house	43		42	1			
Indecent exposure	2		2				
Swearing in public street	3		2	1			
Drunk and disorderly	130		116	13	1		
Riotous and disorderly	12		8	2	2		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	1		1				
Inmates of house of ill-fame	8		8				
Committing a nuisance	1		1				
Against the person—							
Assault with intent to commit indictable offence	2			2			
Wounding with intent	8		2	1	1	4	
Attempt to commit suicide	2			2			
Attempt to commit sodomy	1					1	
Criminal libel	1					1	
Assault	68		38	22	5	1	3
Assault doing bodily harm	1		1				
Threatening to shoot	1		1				
Manslaughter	1					1	
Carnal knowledge of a child under age 14	3					3	
Blackmail	1			1			
Against property—							
Uttering forged documents	1					1	
Theft from person	2			1		1	
Theft from dwelling house	10		3	5		2	
Theft by conversion	8			3		5	
Theft	80	7	37	28	7	9	6
Forcible entry	2			2			
Mischief	8		7	1			
Horse stealing	2					2	
Obtaining money under false pretences	2		1			1	
Carried forward	451	7	308	89	17	35	9

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LIST of Cases entered before and disposed of by Police Magistrate, &c.—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Brought forward..	451	7	308	89	17	35	9
Against property— <i>Continued.</i>							
Bringing stolen property into country	*1						
Passing counterfeit money	2			2			
Cruelty to animals	7		4	2	1		
Arson	1			1			
Poisoning a dog		1	1				
Offences under the Ordinances—							
Violation of livery stable ordinance.	1		1				
Starting forest fire	11		6	5			
Violation of livery keeper's ordinance	3		3				
License ordinance.	29		25	3	1		
Interdicted	22		20	1	1		
Drunk while interdicted	8		8				
Health ordinance.	1		1				
Failing to register paper	1			1			
Failing to register as a druggist	2		2				
Selling poison without registering	1		1				
Insanity	17		7	8	2		
Furious driving.	1		1				
Allowing female in bar-room.	1		1				
Wages	42	3	22	6	12		5
Allowing drunkenness	1		1				
Selling game out of season	1		1				
Peddling without a license..	1		1				
Dominion Statutes—							
Animals Contagious Diseases Act	2		2				
Customs Act	1		1				
Against Extradition Act—							
Fugitive from justice	1			†1			
Against City By-laws—							
Drunk and disorderly	80		79	1			
Obstruction	3		3				
Disorderly conduct	1		1				
Violation of health by-law	3		3				
Using obscene language	4		3	1			
Running truck on sidewalk.	1		1				
Keeping bootblack stand, no license	1			1			
Selling tobacco, no license	1		1				
Neglecting to clean snow off sidewalk	11		11				
Allowing horse to run at large in city limits	1		1				
Keeping feed stable without a license	1		1				
Keeping pawnshop, no license	1		1				
Peddling, no license	1		1				
Against Indian Act—							
Intoxication	10		10				
Giving intoxicants to another Indian	1		1				
Selling intoxicants to Indians	16		15	1			
Having intoxicants in possession.	2		2				
Against Police Act—							
Having in possession property used for police purposes.	1		1				
Total	748	11	552	123	34	35	14

* Handed over to United States authorities after waiving extradition.

† Waived extradition.

LIST of cases disposed of in the Territorial Court during 1903-04.

Classification.	Commitments.		Appeals.		Cases not disposed of.
	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	
Against the administration of law and justice—					
Resisting a peace officer.....	1				
Perjury.....		3			
Against the person—					
Attempt to commit sodomy.....		1			
Assault.....	2	1		1	
Manslaughter.....		1			
Having carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age.....		3			
Criminal libel.....					1
Against property—					
Uttering forged document.....		1			
Theft from person.....		1			
Theft from dwelling.....	2				
Theft.....	6	3			
Theft by conversion.....	2	3			
Horse stealing.....	2				
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....		1			
	15	18		1	1
Capias.....	14				

In the early days we had authority to turn back people entering the Yukon who were not sufficiently provided with food, or the cash wherewith to procure it.

It would be a good thing for the country if now-adays we were empowered to refuse admittance to the territory of well-known notorious characters.

The closing of gambling in Seattle and other coast towns had the effect of turning many of the worst class northwards. These people walk over the Pass from Skagway and then drift down the Yukon in small boats, rafts and scows, or come as steamer passengers if able to pay the fare. As a rule, they moved on to the Lower river when told to do so, but much expense and worry would have been saved had our men at the boundary been authorized to turn them back at that point. However, by keeping a strict supervision over this class while in the territory, any attempts on their part to ply their nefarious occupations were frustrated and, as I have stated, the greater number, if not nearly all, continued their journey on down the river to Alaskan points.

The most serious offences we have had to deal with in the Dawson district were:—

The proceedings against three men accused of carnally knowing a girl under fourteen years of age. After several futile attempts to get a jury to either convict or acquit, the Crown finally discontinued the charges against the men concerned.

Two sluice box robberies were reported. We succeeded in arresting and convicting the thief in one case and he was sentenced to two years' penal servitude.

There were several cases of theft, but, as reported by Supt. Cuthbert, in nearly every instance in which restitution was made, even after proceedings had been taken, the guilty parties were acquitted by a jury.

There were two cases of horse stealing, in both of which the men concerned were arrested and convicted. One, however, a foreigner with but a slight knowledge of our ways and language, seemed quite innocent of intentional wrong-doing, although he

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admitted taking the horse in lieu of wages due him, and on the matter being brought to the notice of the Minister of Justice, the unfortunate was granted a remission of his sentence.

The case referred to by Supt. Cuthbert, in which a charge of forging her husband's name was preferred against one Grace Bell or Grace Taylor, deserves special mention.

At the request of a bank in Dawson, which had accepted the forged cheque, Taylor, the prosecutor, laid an information, and after considerable expense the woman was brought back to Dawson from White Horse.

At the trial of the woman, however, the bank took sides with the defence, and through a trick of one of its clerks secured an acquittal of the defendant.

The clerk in question signed Taylor's name (to a cheque) which the witnesses for the Crown identified as the latter's signature. When it was shown that the cheque sworn to as genuine by the Crown witnesses had been forged for the occasion, the jury, after but a few moments' deliberation, brought in, as I have said, a verdict of 'not guilty.'

In connection with this case, which was the subject of much comment, I quote the following from one of the Dawson papers :—

'The bank that was responsible for the starting of this expensive case furnished the man and the testimony, and the work that defeated the Crown prosecutor and the police. Certain persons have made a hero of the bank clerk for compounding what even the manager considered to be an attempt to get some easy money from the bank. The public can rest assured that in future all cases of a similar nature will have a different ending; the Crown prosecutor and the police, if ever again confronted by the lawyer and the bank clerk, will be prepared for the latter, who by means of a clerical trick defeated the cause of the police and of justice invoked by his bank or through its action.'

In connection with this matter I might state that on the next visit of the inspector of the bank concerned I intend to lay the matter before him.

In November, 1903, Jack Burpee, deputy postmaster at Grand Forks, was arrested on a charge of robbing the mails of a number of letters. He was, however, adjudged insane by a judge and jury and handed over to the care and custody of his brother to be taken outside.

In February, 1904 the brother, Isaac Burpee, was charged on information with misappropriating some \$12,000 belonging to his partner, Elgin Schoff, and also with the theft of \$600, the property of one Oscar Letourneau. On information from here he was located by the Dominion police at St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., and Detective Welsh was sent to identify and assist in extraditing him. Detective Welsh succeeded in having him extradited on the charge of theft and returned with him to Dawson in August.

In the meantime, however, Burpee had made restitution of the \$600 and, at his trial here before judge and jury, was acquitted.

The charge of misappropriation of partnership funds could not be dealt with, as it was not a crime in the State of Missouri where he was arrested; we were, therefore, obliged to confine the prosecution to the theft charge only.

In White Horse the only really serious cases entered were :—

Two cases of perjury in regard to staking of claims in the Alsec district. In both instances the accused were found guilty, and one was sentenced to two years' penal servitude and the other to five months' imprisonment with hard labour.

There was a very large number of cases under the Indian Act, namely, that of supplying liquor to Indians, and charges of intoxication against the natives. Out of a total number of 21 cases entered, 20 convictions were obtained.

Of late years the work of the R.N.W.M. Police force has proceeded along somewhat different lines than in the past. Owing to the great increase of population in western Canada, the criminal class has become more numerous, and our work in connection with their supervision has become more complex and varied.

It is a well known axiom that prevention is better than cure, and any innovation in our system tending to the prevention of crime in Canada, and more particularly in the North-west and Yukon Territories is to be welcomed.

It would be, I feel assured, a step in the right direction were a Criminal Identification Bureau established in Canada, with headquarters at Ottawa, on somewhat similar lines to that now in operation in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Branches of this bureau should be formed in all the penitentiaries and common jails in the principal cities of Canada, and at the headquarters of each division of the R. N. W. M. Police force.

At each of these branches it would be the duty of the warden, jailer, chief of police, officer commanding, or other official in charge to have a full and complete description, with photo, if possible, taken of every person arrested and held by them; duplicate copies of the descriptions to be forwarded to the head office at Ottawa.

This description should consist of the measurements under the Bertillon system, at such places as were in possession of the necessary instruments, and at those which were without the proper appliances, measurements should be taken with as great a degree of accuracy as possible.

In addition to the Bertillon, all branches should make use of the finger print system, which is, I am assured, the most infallible of all means of identification.

It is simple and free from intricacies, and anyone with ordinary intelligence can with but little practice become expert in taking and classifying the prints.

As the possibility of any two impressions of different people being alike is so remote as to be practically impossible, it is readily understood how accurate, distinct and complete a record is procured of any particular individual.

This system has been in vogue in Korea for the past 1,200 years as a means of identification of slaves, and in 1897 was adopted by the government in India as a means of preventing impersonation among the natives.

The Scotland Yard authorities accepted the system in 1898, and have now some 100,000 finger prints on file, no two of which are alike.

As an illustration of the great advantages and assistance to be derived from the practical use of this system in identifying criminals, the following, an incident which occurred lately in London, England, deserves mention.

A man was arrested on a charge of breaking into and stealing some property from a house in that city. Amongst other evidence presented by the police was a piece of glass which had been broken from the window through which the thief had evidently effected an entrance into the house. On this piece of glass were discernible some finger prints which, on being compared with impressions taken from the fingers of the accused, were found to be identically the same. On this evidence alone the magistrate committed the man for trial.

It is provided in the Judicature Ordinance of the Yukon Territory that the sheriff or other duly authorized officer shall arrest any one (indebted in the sum of \$100 or over to any person or persons) who is about to leave the country with the intention of defrauding his creditor or creditors, and empowers him to hold the said debtor in custody until the latter has given security for, or made deposit of, the amount of his indebtedness.

Under ordinary circumstances the effects of this ordinance are productive of good, and prove an effectual means of compelling an absconding debtor to satisfy his just liabilities, as in nearly every instance the person so arrested has at once either given security for the amount owed by him or made full payment in cash. From this it is quite apparent that should the defaulter leaving the Territory be in actual possession of the means wherewith to pay his bills, and is endeavouring to evade doing so, the provisions of the ordinance referred to are wise and beneficial. On the other hand, should he not have the means, the creditors have it in their power to hold him for an indefinite period or until he, the debtor, makes application to the judge and produces evidence to prove that he has not the means to liquidate the claims against him.

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We now have in custody at White Horse, one George L. Taylor, arrested on a *capias* warrant over a year ago, and his particular case has caused much comment and newspaper controversy.

The facts are as follows :—This man Taylor early in 1903 became the reputed owner of a claim on Bonanza creek, and, while in possession of and working his property, contracted debts for wages, supplies, &c., in carrying on his mining operations.

During the season of 1903 he was supposed to have cleaned up some nine or ten thousand dollars, though there is no absolute proof that he did so. In September of the same year he left Dawson surreptitiously for White Horse, en route to the outside, but his creditors becoming cognizant of the fact, obtained *capias* warrants and had him arrested on arrival of the boat at White Horse on the 8th of that month.

He, however, refused to make settlement of the claims against him and was held in custody in the guard-room at that point. During the year his solicitors applied to the judge for his release, but this the latter refused to grant at that time.

On the expiration of twelve months detention his legal advisers claimed he should be released from custody and threatened to claim compensation for damages should he be longer held, while, on the other hand, the solicitors for the creditors threatened action for damages should he be released without an order from the court. As no application for release has been made to the latter, since the expiration of the twelve months, such order has not been issued and we are still holding him and will apparently have to do so until—in the event of his accounts remaining unsettled—the court orders his release. As his creditors have been, and are, paying at the rate of \$2 per diem for his keep they have already added quite a large amount to their original accounts.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the legality of continuing to hold Taylor, and at one time it was endeavoured to throw the responsibility of doing so on the police. Advice was asked and I have been directed to keep him in custody until such time as the court orders his release.

DETACHMENTS.

But few changes have been made in detachments during the year.

On the Dawson-White Horse trail only one new outpost has been established, namely, at Wounded Moose.

A detachment should have been established at this point on the opening up of the trail, as the distance between points on either side was too great for a through patrol during the winter. However, we had our hands full in establishing those absolutely indispensable before winter set in, and during former seasons our patrols broke journey at one of the roadhouses. This, while answering our purpose, was too expensive, and was also a very undesirable arrangement.

The distance now between detachments is 22 miles from Sulphur to Wounded Moose, and 23 miles from the latter place to Stewart Crossing.

During the summer a non-commissioned officer and constable were stationed in the Miller and Glacier district, as a large number of miners were working in that vicinity; this detachment was withdrawn at freeze up, when work to a great extent ceased.

A canvas detachment was, as in former years, placed on the Yukon river below Forty-mile at Coal Creek, for the purpose of intercepting small boats, scows and rafts whose occupants might be endeavouring to evade the export tax on gold dust.

In the White Horse district the detachment buildings at Little Salmon were not occupied, and unless some contingency should arise, might be considered abandoned. The detachment which has been stationed at Upper LaBarge has also been withdrawn for the present.

The detachments at Montague and Kynocks were, as usual, withdrawn on the abandonment of the winter trail in the spring, and moved to Big Salmon and Lower

LaBarge respectively; on the cessation of river traffic, they again occupied the first-mentioned buildings.

The detachment stationed at Caribou Crossing, now known as 'Carcross,' has been moved to the north side of the Crossing, adjacent to the railway station and settlement.

In the Alsec district, we established temporary detachments at Champagne Landing, Pine Creek, Kloo Lake, Bullion Creek, Ruby Creek and Silver Creek. These were established and withdrawn as the movements of population flowed or receded to and from the different points, and at the time of writing those remaining in existence are Champagne Landing, Pine Creek and the one on Silver Creek, known as Kluahne. The detachment stationed at Ruby Creek has been only temporarily abandoned and will be again occupied as soon as the miners in the vicinity commence freighting in supplies for summer work, which will be about the middle of February next.

The buildings at all the above places are simply frame structures with canvas roofs, and are therefore easily transported from one place to another, so that while nothing has been neglected which was necessary to provide for the comfort of our men, expenses in connection with such changes are kept down to a minimum.

A preliminary survey held by Capt. Richardson, of the United States army, to determine the location of Pleasant Camp, one of our detachments on the Dalton trail, found in February last that this post was in Canadian territory. This has since been confirmed by the international surveyors.

Owing to the settlement of the boundary question and the departure of the three or four prospectors who were left on the Dalton trail in the vicinity of Pleasant Camp, the strength of this detachment has been reduced from eleven of all ranks to a sergeant and two men. The horses have been withdrawn to White Horse and the rations, supplies, &c., over and above those required for use during the winter by the present detail, removed to Dalton House.

This latter place was closed on October 6 last for the winter, and the men transferred to the headquarters of their division at White Horse.

The town detachments at Dawson and White Horse have been kept very busy during the year. In addition to policing the respective municipalities they have acted as agents for the chief preventive officer in searching baggage, freight, &c., for contraband liquor, and have also kept a strict supervision over outgoing passengers and their baggage, in connection with the enforcement of the gold export tax. At both places they were assisted in the latter duty by women engaged for the purpose of searching female passengers.

The strength of the town station at White Horse consists of one corporal and three constables; at Dawson, of one staff-sergeant, two corporals and nine constables, with a special constable as cook.

Since the plebiscite on September 13 last, when the Dawson City charter was abandoned and control of the town handed over to the Territorial authorities, the extra pay received from the city has ceased. This means quite a loss to the non-commissioned officers and constables who were detailed for this particular work, but I am glad to say it has made no difference in the efficient performance of their duties.

I desire especially to bring to your notice Reg. No. 3154, Staff-Sergt. Smith, F., and the members of his force, to whom credit is due for maintaining such law and order in Dawson that it is the subject of comment on the part of all visitors to the town. The United States senatorial party, and General Funston, were particularly loud in their praises of the fine appearance, good judgment and impartiality of the town detail.

I am also particularly pleased with the work of Reg. No. 3459, Corporal Boyd, P. G., Reg. No. 3309, Corporal Egan, P., and the constables with them, who formed the White Horse town detachment. They have kept just as good order in their more limited sphere of action as has Staff-Sergt. Smith at Dawson.

Detective Welsh has proved himself a clever man in his particular line and has done some very good work. His experience as a detective in various coast cities is of great assistance to us here, as most of our criminals come from these places.

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DOGS.

We are now fairly well supplied with dogs of a size and strength suitable to our needs; nearly all have been bred at the various detachments, and I hope in future to have a sufficient number raised to replace those destroyed on account of old age, &c., and to meet any special demands that may be made for extra patrols.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Drill was carried on regularly in both divisions as soon as the weather permitted in the spring, and continued throughout the summer when practicable.

This year the annual target practice at both Dawson and White Horse was conducted with the Lee-Enfield rifle, and some excellent scores were made.

The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory presented a medal for competition among the members of the force, and an exciting contest resulted which was continued through four successive Saturdays, each division firing on its own range.

Those making the lowest scores were gradually eliminated until the best shot in each division remained, viz., Reg. No. 3439, Corporal Robertson, A. M., of 'B' Division, and Reg. No. 4003, Constable Andreason, A. E., of 'H.' The latter won the medal in the final contest, which was held on the range at Selkirk, over which neither had previously fired.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The danger from fire being so much greater in this country than elsewhere, more especially during the short days and long nights of winter, when stoves have to be kept going continually, we live in a state of apprehension during eight months of the year.

With the appliances formerly on hand, consisting of fire extinguishers, buckets, water barrels, &c., all of which are liable to freeze, it has been self-evident, more particularly at White Horse, where the town fire engine is not sufficiently powerful to supply water to the barracks, that should a fire get a start it would be difficult, if not impossible, to bring it under control.

Authority having, however, been granted last year, a boiler and engine were purchased and installed in the barracks at that place. This, with sufficient hose to reach every portion of the square, and with a plentiful supply of water from a well under the engine house, affords a substantial protection and insurance against any serious loss.

At Dawson, we fortunately have the protection of the city fire department, but during the late disastrous fire in the city, practically a whole block was utterly destroyed owing to some difficulty in promptly obtaining a sufficient supply of water; what was but a trifling blaze in its incipiency, got beyond control, and it was only with the greatest difficulty, and not until, as I have stated, almost the entire block of buildings had been burnt to the ground, that the firemen succeeded in checking and finally quenching it.

As it is possible for such an unfortunate contingency to arise again at any time, the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory joined me in an endeavour to provide additional protection for the barracks and all the government buildings in our vicinity.

He furnished a forty-gallon chemical engine and hose reel, with some 500 feet of hose, and on our part we have had a hydrant installed by the Dawson City Water and Power Company in a suitable building large enough to contain engine and reel. As the pressure at the hydrant is about 150 pounds to the square inch and is maintained night and day, our means of grappling with a conflagration, should one occur, are now quite up-to-date. I have asked for 300 additional feet of hose to be sent in by express this winter, which, with the 500 feet provided by the Commissioner, will be ample for all our requirements.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce mess-house, as before reported, is adjacent to and within three feet of our guard-room and is a standing menace in case of fire, not

only to the latter, but also to the barrack building. Should the mess-house catch fire there would be serious danger of loss of life in the jail, as owing to the interior arrangements, due to want of space, it would be difficult to get some of the prisoners out in safety.

FORAGE.

Forage was supplied both at White Horse and Dawson by local contractors, and is of good quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Firewood of excellent quality is supplied at Dawson for \$8.75 a cord, and at White-Horse for \$7.

Electric light is used at the headquarters and town detachments of each division, and at the 'B' Division detachment at Grand Forks, while coal oil affords light at all other outposts.

HEALTH.

The health of the force has been remarkably good; but little sickness has occurred, and, I am glad to be able to report, no deaths.

Seven men were invalided as being either mentally or physically unfit for further service.

The health of the territory has also been wonderfully good, and, with the exception of deaths by accidents and among the Indians, but few occurred. Out of a total of 97 deaths, 22 were the result of either drowning or mining accidents, 3 of suicide and 7 among the white population resulted from pulmonary diseases. The Indians, however, have largely swelled the total, 33 deaths having occurred among them during the year, of which no less than 23 are attributable to consumption and kindred complaints.

The birth-rate has again exceeded the death-rate during the past year, as will be seen from the following list of births, marriages and deaths :—

Births	134
Marriages	81
Deaths	97

This is a decrease of 48 deaths, 26 marriages and 31 births, as compared with last year.

HORSES.

In the fall of 1903 sixteen horses were purchased in the Yukon.

During the year our strength in horses was increased by 36, and 8 pack ponies were also added. Six horses were purchased locally and 30 were purchased by the Commissioner in the North-west Territories and shipped in.

The latter were a desirable class of animals, and quite up to our requirements, though a few were a little light for heavy team work.

Of these horses, 28 head were posted to 'H' and 8 to 'B' Division. The former troop required the greater number on account of the additional patrols demanded by the opening up of the new Alsec district.

We have lost since December 1 last, 10 head in all. Two of these in "B" and 8 in 'H' Division. One was accidentally killed, 1 broke its leg and was shot, 2 died and 6 were cast and sold, bringing an average price of \$68 per head.

At present we have a total strength of 46 attached to 'B,' and 62 (including 8 pack ponies and 1 mule) to 'H' Division.

At White Horse, while having no more than a sufficient number for summer work, 4 team horses and 8 ponies have been sent on herd to the Hootchi lakes for the winter.

INDIANS.

The conditions of the Indians of the Territory is neither better nor worse than in preceding years.

There is little actual poverty among them, and absolute want is unknown. When necessary, rations are issued to the old and indigent, and their medical wants are attended to by the surgeon and assistant-surgeons of the force. We also issued blankets, nets, underclothes and ammunition to those in need of such articles.

Intoxication among them has been on the increase at White Horse. However, such cases as have been brought to our notice are severely dealt with, not only as regards the unfortunate natives, but also in respect to the miscreants guilty of supplying them with liquor, and this may have a salutary effect.

In the Dawson district the Indians appear to be more under the control of the missionaries and cases of intoxication among them are rare.

Last winter I had a census taken by the various detachments of the Indians in their vicinity; the result of this enumeration was as follows :—

Dawson District.

Moosehide	89
Forty-mile	29
Twelve-mile	25
McQuesten	53
Selkirk	75
Lower Pelly	11
Upper Pelly	115
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Total	397

White Horse District.

Caribou Crossing (Carcross)	50
Ten-mile Point (Lake LaBarge)	4
White Horse	32
McClintock	3
Dalton House	69
Little Salmon	100
Hootalinqua	26
Yukon Crossing	9
Livingstone Creek	15
Upper LaBarge	85
	<hr/>
Total	393
Total number under immediate supervision of R.N.W.M. Police	790

This includes men, women and children.

A very large percentage of deaths among the Indians is due to consumption and kindred pulmonary diseases. Out of a total number of 33 deaths that have occurred during the past year, no less than 23 are attributable to these causes alone.

The Territorial Medical Health Officer has taken the matter up and has asked for the co-operation of the missionaries and police in any action that would result in the amelioration of present conditions among the different bands.

It might perhaps be possible for something to be done to inculcate habits of cleanliness and precautions for the preservation of health, but I cannot say I am very sanguine as to good results. The great difficulty appears to be that it is practically impossible to exert any efficient control over them; for instance, when any are under the

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care of the medical staff of the force, the latter have not been able to induce them to take even the simplest precautions to prevent the spread of disease, nor is it possible to compel them to take the medicine prescribed, if it is not to their liking; when an attempt is made to enforce orders regarding treatment or cleanliness which are objectionable to the patient or his friends, the latter simply remove the sick person to some other locality out of reach of the doctor.

INSPECTIONS.

The headquarters of 'H' Division at White Horse was inspected by me on three occasions during the year, and the Pleasant Camp detachment on the Dalton trail, and the Livingstone Creek detachment in March last. During the same month I also made a tour of inspection over the Alsec district, visiting the detachments stationed in that vicinity.

I inspected the post at Dawson several times during the year. On each and every occasion I found everything most satisfactory.

MINING.

The output of gold has been very satisfactory during the past year, and, notwithstanding the large decrease in population, the value of the dust upon which export tax was paid between January 1 and October 31, 1904, amounted, at \$16 per ounce, to \$9,932,476.48, a sum not much below that of last year. Of this amount some \$20,000 was contributed by the Kluahne and Alsec districts, and some \$60,000 from Livingstone Creek and vicinity.

It is the general consensus of opinion that the first-mentioned district will eventually become of great importance and develop in the near future into a prosperous mining camp. Up to the present, however, little more has been done than to ascertain the presence of gold in many of the creeks in more or less paying quantities; with the completion of the White Horse-Kluahne road and consequent cheapening of transportation, mining operations will be in full swing.

A report has been received of a reputed strike of high grade ore in the Hootchi valley. This consists of an amalgam of copper, silver, tin and gold, some samples of which showed an assay value of \$20.45 to the ton. It will, however, be some time before such a discovery could be properly developed, owing to the great difficulty and enormous cost of transportation.

The copper mines at White Horse have been more or less worked during the year, but, as heretofore, the great drawback to operations on a large scale has been the cost of freighting the ore to the smelter.

In the Dawson district nearly all of the old creeks have been profitably worked this season and a few new discoveries have been recorded farther afield.

MAILS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Mails were despatched and received throughout the year with clockwork regularity. During the season of navigation Dawson had practically a daily mail to the outside, immediately before and after freeze up a weekly mail stage and, during the winter months, a tri-weekly service.

The outlying districts near Dawson, with the exception of Bonanza, Hunker and Dominion, to which mails are carried by contract with a stage company, rely on the police for their mail. As stated before, arrangements have been made for the carrying of the mail between Dawson and White Horse and the outlying points in each district.

During the past year four new post offices have been established in the Yukon; namely, at 33 below Lower Discovery on Dominion creek, known as 'Lower Dominion,' at 7 below Lower Discovery on the same creek, known as 'Paris'; at Bullion creek and at Ruby creek, the last two mentioned being tributary to White Horse and in the Alsec district.

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Three new money order offices have also been opened up, one at Sulphur, one at Granville and the third at Gold Run. These have supplied a long felt want, as in previous years the miners and others living in the vicinity of the places mentioned were compelled to either risk sending money by ordinary mail or to make a special trip into Dawson.

A money order office is wanted by the miners on Livingstone creek and vicinity.

A marked increase is noted in the amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank at Dawson. Last year, the first of its establishment, \$40,544 was deposited, while during the past twelve months the total sum placed to the credit of the various depositors amounted to \$118,882.

During the past year, or from December 1, 1903, to December 1, 1904, \$596,386.28 was sent out of the country in money orders; 1,755 mail bags were despatched to the outside via White Horse and 5,666 were received by the same route. The number of bags received in Dawson via the Lower river was 333 and the number despatched, 1,573.

PATROLS.

Preparations are being made for a patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson at the mouth of the Peel river. The party will consist of three members of the force and two or three Indians and will leave Dawson about December 15.

Each member of the patrol will have a team of six dogs and a toboggan and will carry sufficient flour and other provisions, excepting meat, to last the journey. It is expected that sufficient game will be found en route to keep them abundantly supplied with fresh meats. The round trip will take, according to the Indian idea of travel, about four months.

Staff-Sergeant Stillman, of the Selkirk detachment, went up the Pelly river by steamer during the summer and returned by canoe, visiting the prospectors and trappers en route. No complaints were made and the setting out of poison by trappers has been stopped.

A regards other patrols in the Territory the officers commanding the different districts give full particulars.

PAY.

It is a matter of great disappointment to all ranks that the pay of the force has not yet been increased. This has been rendered the more acute by the announcement in the press that an increase of pay has been granted the Militia and came into effect on November 1 last.

Throughout the whole of Canada the ordinary necessities of life have materially advanced in price of late years, and wages of artisans, labourers, &c., have correspondingly increased. The pay of the R.N.W.M. Police, however, has remained practically the same since the organization of the force some 34 years ago.

A constable's life is not altogether an enviable one; he is liable to be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather during all seasons of the year and is at times called upon to risk his life in the performance of his duty. He is also under much closer and severer restraint than the private individual.

It is of importance that a member of the force should be made to feel that his position is an honourable one, and that he is entitled, by virtue of his office or calling, to the respect of the community at large. This state of affairs could be arrived at if he felt that his position was equal to those in other walks of life and that his services were rated equally as high. But the mere fact of his receiving from 50c. to 75c. a day with his food and clothes, while carpenters, blacksmiths and even common labourers on the outside receive four or five times as much, and in the Yukon ten times as much, is enough to instil a feeling of inferiority as far as his calling is concerned.

With such a low rate of pay it is becoming more difficult to obtain good recruits and to retain competent men. The latter, knowing that the remuneration offered in civ-

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ilian life is so much greater, endeavour to obtain their discharges by purchase; it often happens that it is inconvenient and undesirable in the interest of the public service to grant these, and dissatisfaction results.

POLICE RESERVES.

Owing to the growing importance of White Horse and the surrounding district, and consequent increase in the strength of men and horses, more barrack and stable accommodation is needed.

All the available space on the reserve is, however, now fully occupied and, in order to provide room for additions or new buildings, it is necessary that the boundaries of the Police grounds be extended.

This can be done by the purchase of adjoining lots, which have been offered to us at a very reasonable figure, and I would strongly recommend that steps be taken to have the title of the ground required transferred to us.

PROMOTIONS.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to record the promotion of Assistant Surgeon L. A. Paré to the rank of surgeon. He was given his step on January 1, last, and was well deserving of recognition by the government.

I am also pleased to record the promotion to commissioned rank of Reg. No. 959 Sergt.-Major R. E. Tucker, of 'B' Division, and Reg. No. 1148 Sergt.-Major P. W. Pennefather, of 'H'. Both these non-commissioned officers have given long and faithful service, and are deserving of their advancement.

Reg. No. 2357 Staff-Sergt. Bowdridge, W. J., of 'B' Division, was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Inspector Tucker, and Reg. No. 1103 Sergt. Brooke, A. R., of 'H' Division, took the place of Inspector Pennefather as sergeant-major in that division.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

All provisions for the force in the Yukon, with the exception of butter and flour, are supplied by local contractors at White Horse and Dawson. The quality has been invariably good and the prices fair.

Butter and flour are supplied from the outside, the former from the government creamery at Calgary and the latter from the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Both have been of excellent quality.

The supplies sent in from the outside this year were of good quality and arrived in good time.

STEAMER AND LAUNCHES.

The steamer *Vidette* was launched from the ways at White Horse on June 8, and after a most successful season was laid up again for the winter on October 3.

She was given a general overhauling after the close of navigation last year; alterations were made in her hull and superstructure, and in addition a new boiler was installed; when placed in commission in the spring, there was no better boat of her size on the river.

Throughout the season she was under steam almost continually, engaged in the transportation of supplies, men, &c., to and from the many detachments.

Trips were made up the Stewart, Takhini and Hootalinqua rivers with freight for the detachments on, and in the vicinity of, these streams.

The total amount of freight carried by her in the Dawson district was 320,771 pounds, and in the White Horse district 460,221 pounds, or a total of 780,992 pounds.

Her total earning, computed at the ordinary rates charged by the transportation companies, totalled \$9,535.07, while she was debited with the sum of \$14,225.80 for running expenses.

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These figures may appear out of proportion but, taking into consideration the many trips she has made from one point to another on the river, acting as a despatch boat, she has more than repaid us for any outlay over and above the sum she earned.

One trip alone up the Stewart river with supplies for our detachments at Mayo, McQuesten and Stewart Crossing, more than counterbalanced the difference between the sum earned and the expenses.

Owing to the extremely low water on the Stewart river this season, no boat was able to ascend after the spring flood, but as we fortunately had stocked our detachments by the *Vidette* during high water, we were not affected. Later on several attempts were made by other boats to reach the upper waters of the river with supplies for the miners in the districts named, but they were unfortunately unable to succeed, and the police are practically the only people who have their winter stock on hand. Had we not had our steamer we would have been compelled to either withdraw our detachments or endeavour to get in their rations, &c., by dogs at an enormous expense.

GENERAL.

Attention has been called several times during the past year to the great expense involved in keeping a force of 300 men in the Yukon, and a claim has been made that one third of that number would be sufficient to police the Territory.

I quite agree with this provided we could confine ourselves to the preservation of law and order as we are primarily intended to do.

The fact of the matter is, however, that we are acting more or less for every department of the government and performing work, such as mail carriers, &c., which is quite foreign to a police force proper; in fact although we are, as I have stated, getting rid of some of our extraneous work we are still called upon to perform some duties which other officials and civilians refuse to undertake because they are not remunerative enough; for instance, acting as postmasters. Appointments as such were offered to officials and civilians throughout the Territory, who, however, invariably refused because of the fact of there being either no emolument in connection with the work or if there were, on account of its smallness. Many of the offices are still filled by members of the force.

The title 'Royal' was conferred on the police in June last by His Majesty the King, an honour which is greatly appreciated by all ranks, and the event was celebrated throughout the Territory in various ways.

During the municipal elections in January last one of the questions before the public was whether they should not have their own city police instead of availing themselves of the services of our force. A staff-sergeant and 11 men were on the town detachment and received the aggregate sum of \$350 per month, the main expenses of their maintenance falling on the Federal government. It was held by some of the applicants for office that one or two men would be sufficient to police the city, but it was found that the public generally were in favour of the retention of the R.N.W.M. Police for, as in previous years, the candidates for mayor and council who advocated keeping our force in charge of the city easily defeated those who were opposed to them.

The population of the Yukon has become much smaller during the past year and I think a fair estimate of the present number of inhabitants, excluding the Indians, would be in the neighbourhood of 10,000, including perhaps 2,500 or a little more in Dawson:

The trade of the Yukon is now largely in Canadian hands and during the season of navigation some 21,675 tons of goods were shipped from the port of Vancouver to Dawson. During the same period 2,669 head of cattle, 3,591 sheep, 245 hogs, 42 calves and 20 horses were landed at Dawson, and 340 head of cattle, 150 sheep and 10 horses were shipped to Alaskan points. All of the cattle, sheep, hogs and calves, with the exception of those exported to Lower river points, were killed for food shortly after arrival.

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On September 24, practically an entire block in the centre of the business portion of the city of Dawson was destroyed by fire. The burnt area, however, has been rebuilt and is occupied by stores, &c.

Brigadier General Funston, of the United States army, who is in command of the Department of Columbia, passed through the Yukon Territory in August en route to Alaska on a tour of inspection of the army posts between the boundary line below Forty-mile and St. Michaels, which are all under his command. In passing he honoured both the White Horse and Dawson posts with a visit, and was pleased to speak in very complimentary terms of our system and the smart appearance of our men.

A plebiscite was held in the city of Dawson, on September 13, to determine whether the charter of the city should be revoked and the affairs of the city placed under the control of the territorial government. The revocation of the charter was asked for by a large majority of the citizens, the vote cast being 289 for and 92 against, and the local administration assumed charge of the city shortly after.

Commissioner Fred. T. Congdon resigned his office on October 29, for the purpose of presenting himself as the Liberal candidate for election to the Dominion House of Commons. The election takes place on December 16 next.

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., November 30, 1904.

The Assistant Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for 'H' Division, Royal North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended November 30, 1904.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district, as well as the mining interests, which are fully gone into under mining, is steadily improving from a business point of view. Prior to the last year, with the exception of the copper mines in the vicinity and the mining done in the Big Salmon district, this part of the territory was dependent on the transportation companies. but with the later discoveries of gold in the Klukhne and Alsec districts, an impetus has been given to the mining interests, and a large number of the people who are employed here during the season of navigation, and who heretofore spent their winters south, are retained in the district during the winter, finding plenty of opportunities of putting in the time profitably, being more or less interested in claims on the different creeks.

The value of the provisions, supplies, machinery, &c., imported locally has doubled during the past year, and the merchants generally express satisfaction with the business done and the outlook for the future.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

The district has been comparatively free, compared with other years, from serious accidents resulting in death. I regret to report the following accidents which deprived two white men and one Indian of life:—

On June 9, 1904, a man named W. S. Lanktree, the telegraph operator at Yukon Crossing, while accompanying Timber Agent Crichton from Tantalus to Yukon Crossing, was drowned in the Rink Rapids near the latter place. While proceeding in a canoe through the Rink Rapids they were overtaken by a squall of wind accompanied by rain, the wind caught the bow of the canoe and flung it across into the trough of the waves, the canoe lurched to one side and before the occupants could right themselves, she heeled over, throwing both of them into the river. In the water they managed to catch hold of the canoe, but the waves beating against Lanktree caused him to let go his hold and he immediately sank; Crichton managed to cling to the canoe and eventually reached shore. Lanktree's body was recovered a few days after the accident.

On August 14, 1904, an Indian named Atlin Sam, while taking fish out of a net at Ten Mile Point, upset his canoe and was thrown into the water. He immediately sank and never came to the surface again. His body was found the following morning entangled in the net. Although a man and two women were looking on, they were unable to render any assistance owing to the fact of his non-appearance after falling into the water.

On the morning of October 10, a man named Thomas Wilson, night watchman in the employ of the White Pass and Yukon route, was killed in the power house of the electric light plant of that company. One of his duties was to attend to the engine

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of the power house during the night. When found he was lying on his left side underneath the engine; he was wearing a loose 'jumper' at the time. There appears to be no doubt but that his jumper had caught in the revolving axle of the wheel and dragged him underneath.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

A constable stationed at White Pass Summit does the work of a Customs officer at that point.

Till the date of withdrawal of Inspector McDonell from Pleasant Camp, he performed the duties of a Customs officer at that point, since which date Sergeant Todd performs those duties.

A member of the force stationed at Tantalus acts as telegraph operator there. Assistance has been given the Government telegraph service on numerous occasions, assisting the linemen to repair the line when down.

Assistance was given by the detachments to the Crown Timber agent when necessary.

Two members of the force search the persons and baggage of travellers leaving the country for smuggled gold dust. A woman searcher is also detailed, under my directions, to search female passengers, and is paid from the local revenue fund of the Territory.

The Dalton trail detachments assisted, when required, the Canadian surveyors employed on the International Boundary near Pleasant Camp.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

We are still armed with the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver; as I understand that we are to be armed with new carbines in the near future, I need not say anything about the present ones other than that they, having seen a great deal of service and become to a certain extent obsolete, with a few exceptions are only fit for parade purposes.

The Enfield revolvers were good weapons, but having become, in the majority of cases, honeycombed and loose at the breech, very accurate shooting cannot be done with many of them.

We have in the post here a Maxim and a Maxim-Nordenfeldt machine gun, with carriage equipment complete, which is frequently overhauled. Although we have not at present a good instructor for this arm, a number of the men understand the mechanism and handling of it.

We have a number of small Smith & Wesson revolvers on charge, which are all in excellent condition, and prove very convenient in many instances.

In our target practice this year, we used the Lee-Enfield rifle, of which we have a number on charge belonging to the Militia stores. These rifles are in excellent condition.

The accoutrements are all in good condition, with the exception of the cartridge belts, a number of which have been resewn so often that they have become unfit for use.

BUILDINGS.

No new buildings were erected during the past year, but a certain amount of repairs and improvements was made on the buildings.

The majority of the brick chimneys had become so honeycombed, owing to the action of the creosote, that they had to be torn down and rebuilt. The old log latrines were replaced by frame buildings, the old ones having become very foul and offensive owing to their poor construction.

A porch and verandah were built on the quarters occupied by Inspector Demers.

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The accommodation of the Takhini detachment having become inadequate, the mud roof was taken off, the building raised a half story, and a shingled roof put on. An additional stable, to hold eight horses, was also built there.

I would draw your attention to my report of last year, as to the necessity of building a kitchen and mess room at this post, also a new guard-room, which is most urgently required.

For the winter, at Champagne's Landing, and at Kluahne, which is at the point at the mouth of Silver Creek where the trail reaches Kluahne Lake, I have under construction at each place, a log building which will be used as a dwelling for the winter, and, if it is found necessary, they can be used as store-houses, upon the erection of barrack buildings.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has been a source of great comfort to all ranks, enabling them to supply themselves with small luxuries at a reasonable cost. The health, good conduct, and efficiency of the division have been improved through this channel, members of the force having less inclination to frequent saloons or loiter about the town.

The library is well stocked with up-to-date books, and the men are well supplied with newspapers, magazines, &c.

The canteen provided the funds for a canvas covering for a curling rink, which has been a source of great pleasure to all ranks for the past two winters, when it was an exposed rink. The improvement of a covering will add much to the pleasure and comfort.

CLOTHING.

The clothing supplied during the year has been of good quality. The serges are, however, too short in the body; a serge marked 5 feet 11 inches, 42 inches around the chest, is not long enough for a 5-foot 9-inch man, and chest and waist are out of proportion; this means a large amount of alteration.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division during the year has been fairly good. I found it necessary to recommend the dismissal of four constables, which you were pleased to approve of, in all four cases they having been convicted of offences which rendered their speedy dismissal from the force necessary.

CRIME.

Crime, in this district, has not been on the increase to any appreciable extent, the most serious during the year being two cases of perjury in the staking of mineral claims; sufficient evidence having been procured to convict, one was sentenced to two years and the other to five months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the guard-room here. Sufficient evidence was obtained to convict two others, but they made their escape out of the country before they could be arrested, and made their way to some remote parts of Alaska, from where they could only be taken by incurring considerable expense. However, the two convictions were sufficient to prevent false staking of claims, and had a deterrent effect on others who were that way inclined.

During the progress of the different stampedes to the new gold fields, frequent complaints were made regarding the robbing of caches. These complaints were thoroughly investigated under the supervision of Inspector Richards, but owing to the length of time that elapsed from the time the caches were made until complaints were made to our men, the nature of the articles stolen, which in all cases were provisions, the careless manner in which the majority of the caches were made, the great number of people who passed those places, it was found impossible to bring the robberies home

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to anybody or determine in many cases whether they were robbed by men or wild animals. With the exception of the cases of false staking and the somewhat doubtful cache robberies, crime was noticeable by its absence in these mining districts.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions obtained, during the year ended November 30, 1904:—

Crime.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, Not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, doing bodily harm.....	1	1		
Threatening to shoot.....	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	13	9	4	Handed over to U.S. authorities for forgery, after waiving extradition.
Bringing stolen property into the country..	2			
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	1	1		
Passing counterfeit money.....	2		2	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	5		
Gambling.....	2	2		
Keeper of gambling house.....	1		1	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	1	1		
Inmates of ".....	8	8		
Committing a nuisance.....	1	1		
Vagrancy.....	9	9		
Drunk and disorderly.....	39	38	1	
Offences under the Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians.....	15	14	1	
Indians drunk.....	6	6		
Offences under the Ordinances—				
Health ordinance.....	1	1		
License.....	13	13		
Setting out fires.....	6	3	3	
Non payment wages.....	10	7	3	
Peddling without a license.....	1	1		
Insanity.....	1	1		Awaiting pleasure of Commissioner.
Offences against the Customs Act—				
Smuggling.....	1	1		
Total.....	142	125	15	
Arrested under <i>capias</i>	6			

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments, with the exception of those in the Alsec and Kluahne districts, are now in good shape.

The detachments which have been maintained during the summer at Ruby Creek and Pine Creek, have been withdrawn for the winter, and the Bullion Creek detachment established at the mouth of Silver Creek, where the new government trail reaches Kluahne Lake. The mining recorder's office is established at this point, and it will be for some time the centre. This portion of the country, I think, will be amply policed by this detachment at Silver Creek, which is known locally as Kluahne, and

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by the detachment established in the early part of the year at Champagne's Landing.

The Upper LaBarge detachment was withdrawn in the early part of the year.

The strength of the detachment at Pleasant Camp on the Dalton trail has been reduced to a sergeant, two constables, and a special constable, Inspector McDonell, Assistant-Surgeon Fraser and three constables having been taken to headquarters in September.

DISTRIBUTION.

The total strength of the division is 127, including 12 specials.

The following table shows the losses and gains during the year:—

	Officers.	N.C. Officers.	Con- stables.	Specials	Total.
Gains—					
Transferred to 'H'.....	1	1	33	.....	35
Engaged.....	.....	.....	1	39	40
Total.....	1	1	34	39	75
Losses—					
Transferred from 'H'.....	2	3	23	.....	28
Dismissed.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Discharged.....	.....	1	11	35	47
Invalided.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	2	4	42	38	86

The great number of special constables engaged and discharged is accounted for by the crew of the steamer *Vidette* being carried on the returns of this division.

DESERTIONS.

But one desertion occurred during the year, that of Reg. No. 4221 Constable Schnable, P., while en route from the North-west Territories to the Yukon, on transfer.

NOTE.—Not struck off until after the close of the year, and not included in schedule of changes in strength.

DOGS.

We are well supplied with dogs, having raised a number of pups and killed off some old dogs, having also quite a number of young pups, which will be fit for service by next season. The majority of the older dogs will have to be disposed of by spring, they having become too old for work.

DRILLS AND LECTURES.

At headquarters all the available men were formed into squads and drilled daily during the winter and spring months. On detachments the men are exercised in arms and setting up drill at inspection parades.

The division was put through the annual target practice during the summer. In the competition for the medal presented by the Hon. the Commissioner of Yukon Territory to the best shot in the Royal North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Territory, between 'B' and 'H' Divisions, the medal, a very handsome one, representing the police crest, was won by Reg. No. 4003 Constable Andreason, A. E., of 'H' Division, with a score of 90 points.

Lectures on police duty were delivered by Inspectors Horrigan and Richards.

FERRY.

The ferry established at the Takhini river was leased to Messrs. Barton & Puckett, roadhouse keepers at that place, and was very successfully run during the summer.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are well protected from fire by a steam pump, but we should have an additional supply, at least 500 feet, of hose, as in cold weather should the hose be used, it freezes solid, and it takes a number of days to thaw it out, during which time we would be without protection. The additional 500 feet is required as a reserve for such contingencies. The 500 feet we now have is just sufficient to reach from the pump to the furthestmost building.

FISH, FISHERIES AND GAME.

The fish in the surrounding lakes are reported on the decrease.

Large game of all kinds has been plentiful, particularly sheep, in the neighbourhood of Kluahne Lake, a very large number having been killed by the miners and prospectors to supply themselves with fresh meat during the summer.

Grouse have been very scarce owing to the cold, wet spring. Duck have been plentiful.

The catch of fur of the varieties produced by the country has been considerable.

I would strongly recommend the imposition of a heavy tax on sportsmen from other countries, coming into the Yukon and hunting moose, sheep and like game, there having been an enormous slaughter of both moose and sheep in the Upper Yukon this past year, and I feel sure that both moose and sheep will become extinct unless the Game Ordinance is framed so as to more closely protect them.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied is the best quality procurable. The oats supplied are also first quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The fuel in use is wood, but the supply is rapidly becoming scarce, and now has to be hauled five or six miles. There is a large deposit of coal adjacent to the town of White Horse and it is only a matter of a short time, when coal will be the fuel in use.

Electric light is used in the barracks, the light being supplied by the Yukon Electrical Company.

GARDEN.

The garden gave poor results this season, owing to the cold summer, there being practically no warm weather.

GUARD-ROOM AND PENITENTIARY.

Our guard-room is the penitentiary for the district, and with the increase of population consequent on the number of people attracted to the district by the 'new strikes', the accommodation is not adequate to meet the requirements. Four cells were added this year, but even with that addition, we are at times overcrowded and, should the crime in the district double, it would be necessary to build a new guard-room, as the plan on which the present one is built will not admit of it being added to or enlarged to any extent.

We have one convict serving out his sentence.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

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I embody herewith a report from the Provost—Sergeant McClelland—for the year, and am pleased to record here my appreciation of the good discipline he has maintained :—

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, White Horse.

I have the honour to submit the following report on this guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1904 :—

Five prisoners were confined in the guard-room on December 1, 1903; 119 were received during the year, making a total of 124; ninety-six of the foregoing were held for periods ranging from overnight to four days, they being discharged on payment of fines or the cases being dismissed.

Daily average of prisoners, 8.

Two convicts and two insane prisoners, en route to the penitentiary and asylum at New Westminster, were received in the guard-room here while waiting to connect with boats sailing from Skagway.

Three female prisoners, each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, served their sentences in the guard-room.

A number of punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The accommodation is very inadequate, there being only 11 cells, four of which have been added this summer. With this small accommodation, it is necessary, sometimes, to have prisoners sleeping in the corridor. I would draw your attention to the lack of prison inclosure, which the guard-room is greatly in need of.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served or are now serving sentence :—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Drunk and disorderly.....	6	1	.....
Theft.....	4	3	.....
Perjury.....	2	14	15
Liquor to Indians.....	6	3	20
Indians drunk.....	2	.....	30
Threatening to shoot.....	1	.....	30
Vagrancy.....	1	1	.....
Insanity.....	*1	.....	.....
Held under <i>capias</i>	1	12	.....

* Committed ; awaiting pleasure of the Hon. Commissioner, Y.T.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. McCLELLAND, Sergeant,
Provost.

HORSES.

We are well supplied with horses, but I would recommend that in future horses sent in from the Territories be of a heavier class, as in the winter season when we most require them, it is for harness purposes, when they have to do considerable heavy freighting, and the trails are as a rule heavy.

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The following casualties occurred during the year : Mare Reg. No. 2863 died at White Horse in March from, in the absence of a veterinary surgeon, what was thought to be inflammation or internal injuries.

Horse Reg. No. 6, died at White Horse in May from lung trouble.

Horse Reg. No. 2861 was killed near Dalton House in July, having accidentally fallen down a canyon.

Horse Reg. No. 2866, while snaking timber in the bush, accidentally broke his leg in November and had to be destroyed.

Four horses, which had become unfit for police service, were cast and sold during the year, and realized good prices.

Thirty remounts were received from the North-west Territories during the year, and six were purchased locally for use of this division.

INDIANS.

The Indians inhabiting this part of the Yukon are in good condition. A number find employment at the mines, some are engaged in freighting, and, the rabbits being plentiful, there are less about the town begging. We supplied a few with relief, but not as many as in other years. They are frequently supplied with simple remedies by the detachments, and at headquarters, where they come when very ill, are treated by the surgeon.

Every case where they obtained liquor, which came to our notice, was investigated and the offenders prosecuted, fourteen convictions being obtained out of a total of fifteen cases prosecuted. This is an evil which is most difficult to stamp out, as there are a number of unprincipled men who will take chances, owing to the big price an Indian will pay for a bottle of liquor.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was visited three times during the year by yourself.

The buildings in the post were inspected weekly by myself, or in my absence, by the officer commanding.

The detachments were inspected frequently by officers, who checked the stores, kits and books, and put the members through drill.

LAUNCHES AND STEAMERS.

We have three launches on charge. One is in use at Carcross, the other two at White Horse.

The launch at Carcross will require a thorough overhauling before another season's work.

The steamer *Vidette*, which was put on the ways here for the winter, received a thorough overhauling, having had a new boiler put in and a deckhouse built; being put in first-class shape, she should not require any further work and repairs for some time to come other than caulking. This steamer proved of very great service during the season just closed.

MAILS AND POST OFFICES.

There were but two regular post offices in this district during the year, those of White Horse and Carcross (formerly known as Caribou Crossing, name recently changed for postal convenience). At the beginning of this month a post office was established at Kluahne to meet the wants of the Kluahne and Alesc districts, and a fortnightly mail service has been established between White Horse and that point, arrangements having been made to carry the mails by police patrol.

The absence of a post office with power to issue money orders and register letters is badly felt by the people living in the Big Salmon mining district, as during the

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summer months, when there is a considerable number of miners and prospectors in that section, they are unable to remit money with any degree of safety. The mail for people in this section is carried both during winter and summer by the Hootalingua and Livingstone Creek patrols. In the winter time, when the travelling is heavy, it is confined to a letter mail.

All wood choppers, &c., on the river receive their mail through the police detachments, who act as postmasters by courtesy.

The mail service in winter and summer between White Horse and Dawson, both by steamboat and stage, is an excellent one, mails being received and despatched with great regularity, with the exception of the intervals in the spring and fall between river and trail travel when we were reduced to a weekly mail for a few weeks.

MINING.

Heretofore mining in this part of the Yukon Territory took a very secondary place, and up to a little over a year ago, very little prospecting was done, although it was the undoubted opinion of every one that the vast country to the west and north-west of the river was rich in minerals. This lack of exploration is accounted for by the inaccessibility and nature of the country to be explored; although traversed by numerous rivers, lakes and streams, their positions and the directions in which they run, did not render them an easy means of transportation. However, the finding of gold on Ruby and Bullion creeks last fall was the cause of attracting a number of miners and prospectors to the Kluahne Lake and Alsec districts, who, after those creeks were all staked, turned their attention to all the other creeks which flow into Kluahne Lake, on every one of which gold was found in quantities, more or less. The presence of gold in all the creeks is the cause of so little development work having been done this season on the creeks on which discoveries were made last year, as, what with the continual stampedes made from creek to creek during the summer, the miners who took in provisions intending to develop their claims, were not long enough on any one creek to prove its value as a gold producer. Still from the prospects and the amount of gold produced this season one cannot doubt but this part of the country will become ultimately one large mining camp, and that, like the northern end of the Territory, mining will become the chief industry.

As far as can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, in the neighbourhood of \$20,000 worth of gold dust was taken from the Kluahne and Alsec districts this year, nearly all of which was taken from three creeks, namely, Ruby, Bullion and Burwash; amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500 worth being taken from such creeks as Arch, Gladstone, Sheep, Kimberley, 4th July, &c.

Of all those creeks, Burwash is the only one that is considered a winter diggings; a number of miners are going to work it this winter with steam points. Up to date this creek has produced more gold for the amount of work done than any creek in the district, it being, this season, the only creek where those that worked it paid expenses.

On Bullion creek all the claims from Discovery to 84 below have been pooled, an arrangement having been entered into with a Mr. W. L. Breeze whereby he takes them on a 75 per cent lay. It is the intention of Mr. Breeze to install a hydraulic plant and wash the side hills as well as the creek. Machinery for a saw-mill, electric plant, &c., is being purchased and will be freighted to the creek this winter. This company which Mr. Breeze is organizing will, they estimate, employ in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million of capital.

From seventy-five to ninety persons were employed mining in the Livingstone Creek district this past summer. Owing to the shortness of the season the yield was not as large as that of last year, the creek being so glaciated that it was well on in the month of May before work could be commenced, while they had to close down in the middle of September, a severe frost having set in at that time. The output is estimated at \$60,000, most of which was produced from the claims worked by the

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Livingstone Syndicate Company. Although a number of claims were worked on this creek and other creeks in this neighbourhood, still what is called 'pay' was not found on more than two other claims besides the one worked by the Livingstone Syndicate Company.

Shipments of copper ore were made during the season, at intervals, from the Valerie and Copper King copper mines in this vicinity. The ore can be shipped now at a fair profit, but the owners consider that the profits are eaten up too much with the expense of handling to induce them to go into the shipping of it extensively.

The output of gold from the Atlin district is steadily on the increase, the amount exported this summer exceeding that of last by \$100,000, the total export passing through Carcross being close on three-quarters of a million dollars.

Another industry, which bids fair to become an important one, in the Atlin district, is a clay which is found within a few miles of the town of Atlin, one hundred tons of which was exported this year to San Francisco, where it is used for the making of some special kind of pottery or china.

The coal mine in the neighbourhood of White Horse was not worked this year, there being no local demand yet for it.

Considerable coal was mined in the Miller coal mine at Tantalus this season, the output being about eighty tons per week, about forty of which was fit for consumption, the balance being slate and refuse. Some of the steamers of the White Pass and Yukon route used this coal for steaming purposes exclusively this season, and the success in using was so great that they intend to burn it on more of their steamers next season. A quantity of this coal was taken to Dawson. The quality improves the farther they go from the surface. A wharf and small tramway were constructed last spring to enable the loading of steamers.

OFFICERS.

Inspector Pelletier was transferred to 'B' Division in January last.

Inspector Richards was transferred to the Territories in October last.

Sergeant-Major Pennefather was promoted to the rank of Inspector on June 29.

Inspector Demers was transferred to this division on July 1, from the North-west Territories.

Inspector Horrigan performed the duties of Acting Quartermaster, also those of Canteen President in a painstaking and able manner. The efficiency and good results obtained from the Division Canteen can be attributed to this officer.

Inspector McDonell, until the reduction of the strength of the Dalton trail detachments, was stationed at Pleasant Camp. I have now placed him in charge of all the detachments of the division.

Inspector Demers performs the duties of Acting Paymaster.

I have received the most loyal support and co-operation of all my officers for the past year.

PATROLS.

During the winter, before the detachments were established at the new creeks in the Kluahne and Alsec districts, patrols were made by a non-commissioned officer and constable with dog teams to Bullion and Ruby creeks.

Patrols were made to all points in the district during the month of January last, and a census taken of all the Indian inhabitants.

Two patrols were made between Pleasant Camp on the Dalton trail during the year.

In addition to the foregoing the detachments patrolled their respective districts, connecting with each other and headquarters of the division, in winter time weekly and in summer fortnightly.

PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

On July 1, 1904, the local contract for the supply of provisions, with the exception of butter and flour, was awarded to Messrs. Whitney & Pedler and Mr. H. F.

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Siewerd, of this town, the beef contract to Messrs. Burns & Co., the flour and butter being supplied from the outside by the department.

Up to date the provisions supplied by the contractors have been of good quality and have given every satisfaction.

The butter received from the Department of Agriculture, Calgary, has been of good quality. As it is necessary that this butter be delivered in brine, it is impossible to guard against a certain amount of leakage from the tins, which certainly has an effect on the quality of the contents.

The flour supplied by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company has also been of excellent quality.

On July 1, the contract for the supply of general stores was awarded to Mr. Fred. McLennan, White Horse. These stores are purchased when required, and the quality of the goods supplied up to date has given satisfaction.

RAILWAY, TRANSPORTATION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The White Pass and Yukon route gave us a very efficient railroad service during the year, with the exception of Sundays, a train carrying passengers leaving each terminus of the line daily, and, with a few exceptions when the line at the summit is blocked with snow, arriving at and leaving this place on time. During the greater part of the season of navigation, this service was supplemented by two freight trains.

The season just closed has been the most successful one in the history of this company in regard to the handling of the freight by the River division. With the exception of a few hundred tons, all the freight was taken down the river before the ice began to run and their boats put into winter quarters without receiving the usual damage sustained towards the close of navigation from the ice floes.

The approximate quantity of freight carried over the railway from Skagway was 23,000 tons, 19,650 tons of which were carried to Dawson by steamer and scow, over 1,000 tons to Atlin, 800 tons of railway iron to Hootalinqua, and the balance for the White Horse district.

Although the White Pass and Yukon route had not so many steamers on the run this year as they had last, they handled this freight with the assistance of scows; two of their boats they dismantled for this purpose, every steamer leaving here having from one to three scows in tow.

With the exception of the company operating the steamer *Casca*, the independent lines did very little business in the carriage of passengers and freight this season, the *Casca* being the only one making regular runs the season throughout. Two small steamers, the *Quick* and the *Prospector*, made a few runs at the opening and close of navigation; being employed the balance of the season on the Hootalinqua and Stewart rivers.

Three steamers were employed by the W.P. & Y.R., on the Caribou-Atlin run during the season, the *Gleaner* and the *Australian*, running between Caribou Crossing and Taku, and the *Scotia* on Lake Atlin.

The following figures, which are as accurate as could be obtained, show the movement of population during the year :—

Arrivals—

By train.	4,450
“ steamboat.	3,980
“ stage.	366
“ mushing.	316

Departures—

By train.	4,618
“ steamboat.	2,615
“ scow and small boats.	1,314
“ stage.	502
“ mushing.	167

Two hundred and ninety-five small boats and 27 scows were registered and numbered at the town detachment, White Horse, during the season, their primary destination being Dawson.

SCHOOLS.

The educational requirements are met by a first-class school in the town of White Horse, which will accommodate 70 pupils; the building is a modern one with all appurtenances, and conducted by a principal with an assistant. The daily average attendance during the summer months is 50.

A school in connection with the Church of England mission is conducted by his Lordship Bishop Bompas at Carcross, at which a number of Indian children attend.

TRAILS.

Considerable work was expended on the trails in this district during the year, a wagon road having been built by the government to Kluahne Lake, with a branch from the Jervis river to Ruby creek, a distance of 143 miles from White Horse to Kluhane Lake, actual mileage of road built being 100 miles, as the White Horse-Dawson trail was utilized for 31 miles, the road branching off to Kluahne Lake 9 miles north of the Takhini river. This new trail has been well and carefully located, and as the country is naturally an easy one in which to build a trail, as might be expected the trail is good, all creeks, rivers and deep gullies being well bridged, and hills, of which there are uncommonly few, considering the length of the trail, are graded with easy ascents.

In addition to the foregoing new trail, the White Horse-Dawson trail received considerable repairs and improvements, it being straightened in places, glaciers cut out and bridges renewed.

The trail between Mason's Landing and Livingstone Creek, also received repairs. With regard to this trail it will be a difficult matter to keep it in repair, as a summit, over which it runs, is heavily glaciated in winter and melting in the spring washes away any improvements which may be put on the road.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport, most of it being comparatively new, is in splendid shape, all that for use on the trails having been repainted this year, and all requiring repairs attended to. We are well equipped to meet all emergencies whether by river or trail.

The canoes sent in this year were a most serviceable lot and well adapted for the rivers and lakes of this district.

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The following is the distribution of the transport:

Place.	Waggons, lumber	Carts.	Tobaggons and Dog Sleighs.	Waggons, light spring.	Buck Boards, double.	Sleighs, single horse.	Boats, canvas.	Canoes.	Scows.	Sleighs, bob, heavy.	Sleighs, bob, light.	Carriole.
Takhini.....	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	
Kynocks.....										1		
Braeburn.....	1				1			1		2		
Montagu.....						1				1		
Yukon Crossing.....								2			1	
Tantalus.....	1							2		1		
Livingstone Ck.....						3		1				
Hootalinqua.....			1					1				
Carcross			8			1		2				
Champagne's Landing.....	1					2						
Kluahne.....								1				
Dalton Trail.....						2		1				
Lower Labarge.....								1	1			
White Horse.....	2	2	3	2	2	3		10		5	5	1
Total.....	6	2	12	2	4	12	1	23	2	11	7	1

GENERAL REMARKS.

White Horse has been, during the past summer, visited by a goodly number of tourists, the tourists forming part of the great number of excursion parties which visit Alaskan points every summer, and on arrival at Skagway are attracted to White Horse by the scenery along the railway line and in this neighbourhood.

General Funston, commanding United States troops, District of Columbia, passed through White Horse on tours of inspection on two occasions during the year, and paid the barracks informal visits. He, with his staff, was entertained by the officers in the post.

The colonel commanding the U. S. troops at Skagway and Fort Seward, accompanied by the captain and band of the 3rd Infantry, paid White Horse a visit of a couple of days during the month of August. They were entertained in a fitting manner by the barracks and citizens of White Horse.

Lake LaBarge did not freeze over sufficiently to permit of travelling until December 20, and the first steamboat to plough her way through the lake this spring was the *stmr. Prospector*, which crossed the lake on June 3, arriving at White Horse on the right of the 3rd, and returning to Dawson on June 4. This, also, was the last boat to arrive from Dawson this fall, arriving here on October 27 with fifty passengers.

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

A. E. SNYDER,
Supt., Commanding 'H' Division.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. R. CUTHBERT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
 DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1904.

The Assistant Commissioner,
 R. N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory,
 Dawson, Y.T.

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

ARMS.

The Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers in possession of 'B' Division are old, worn out and out of date and should not longer be continued in service.

The annual target practice this year was again carried out with the Lee-Enfield rifles left here by the Yukon Field Force.

The 7 pr. brass gun, which is a part of our armament, has been kept in use several years for firing the noon-day gun, which is recognized by the gold commissioner as official time for staking purposes, and should now be replaced with a newer gun.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In addition to our criminal work and regular police duties we have, during the past twelve months, as in former years, assisted in various ways in carrying out the duties and work of other departments.

Among the more constant and important of these extraneous duties are those in connection with:

Asylum.—A building is provided in barracks for the accommodation and care of all insane persons. Attention has been called to our poor accommodation in this respect, as the building available is not suitable for the purpose. There are, at times, several insane persons in our custody for weeks or months. In this connection I reported in July last that although this district furnished an unduly large percentage of patients to the asylum at New Westminster, B.C., the large majority of these were foreign subjects who, in many instances, had not been in the district a long time; about one-half of the patients taken out by us were citizens of the United States, one-quarter British (other than Canadian) and the other quarter were Canadians.

Banks.—Night guard is still supplied for one of the banks.

Coroners.—All coroners' duties in the district are performed by officers of the force.

Customs.—Assistance has been rendered this department at the Forty-mile port of entry chiefly.

Department of Interior.—All duties in connection with the collection of the gold tax have been performed by us. A special summer detachment to search parties going down river into Alaska is maintained for this purpose.

Department of Justice.—Practically all the work of this department in the district, outside the Court House, is done by members of the force. Writs, executions, capias orders, &c., are attended to by us in all portions of the district, and the number of such writs, &c., executed during the past twelve months is 566.

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Under this department also are our duties in connection with the Dawson penitentiary and common jail. The number of prisoners confined during the year follows :—

Whites, male	256
“ female	13
Indians, male	6
“ female	1
Lunatics, male	15
“ female	1
	292
Number of convicts confined	9
Number of common jail prisoners confined	70
Total number of prisoners sentenced	79
Maximum number any one day	24
Minimum number any one day	12
Daily average for year	18

The number of prisoners confined at midnight, November 30, 1904, was 12. (For disposition of prisoners see synopsis attached.)

The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, only one serious case having occurred; the prisoner referred to appears to have become paralyzed from the date of his sentence. A special report of this case was rendered and authority received to release the prisoner.

The conduct of all prisoners has been excellent, and no complaints of any kind have been made by them.

Inquiry Department.—During the past twelve months, out of 254 inquiries for missing people, we were able to supply information in 103 cases.

Indigents.—When no other means are available, destitute persons are looked after by us until final arrangements can be made for them. Assistance has been required in few cases.

Government Telegraph.—Detachments assisted linemen in repairing the line whenever required.

Indians.—Although the Indians of this district are, for the most part, self-supporting, a portion of them receive assistance from time to time through the medium of the police acting for the Indian Department. The destitute and sick, whose circumstances, after investigation, are found to warrant assistance, either in food or the means to obtain it, by the issue of twine for fishing nets, are given what is necessary. They are well-behaved and give us little trouble. The amount expended through our office during the past twelve months, under this head, is \$655.31. This does not include medical attendance and drugs, which are supplied by our surgeons on behalf of the Indian Department.

Seven only were convicted of offences under the Indian Act in regard to intoxicants.

The Indians in the vicinity of the more settled portions of the district are finding it more difficult every year to make a living from hunting and trapping, as the game is becoming more scarce from the increase of white trappers and pot hunters. The necessity of providing some fixed government assistance is becoming more apparent with the lapse of time and the more marked inability of the Indians to provide for themselves.

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Liquor Licenses.—This department is administered by a chief license inspector and assistants, and some time ago three license commissioners were appointed, under whose authority licenses were granted, renewed or withheld. Our duties with regard to this matter have, therefore, consisted in reporting infractions of the Liquor License Ordinance and other irregularities in connection with licensed premises which have come to our attention, to the officials appointed to deal with them, and at the request of the chief license inspector several prosecutions were made and convictions obtained, but with regard to those reports which we were not requested to act upon, I am unable to say what action was taken.

Our duties may be considered as having ceased with regard to the matters reported unless further action was required by the License Department.

Municipality of Dawson.—On September 13, 1904, the municipal charter of Dawson was cancelled by proclamation of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, as a result of the plebiscite, the majority of the tax-payers voting in favour of cancellation.

Up to that time, all police duties in connection with the municipality, enforcement of all by-laws and town police duties generally, were performed by the Dawson town detachment; this arrangement had worked satisfactorily without friction of any kind, and the police service had been efficient.

The same service is now provided to the town but is more in the nature of police duties as carried out in unincorporated portions of the district than in the enforcement of municipal by-laws.

Post Office.—Our duties in connection with the post office and mail service are still considerable. The following detachments are the post offices of their respective sections: Indian River, Ogilvie, Stewart River, Half Way, Selwyn, Selkirk, Minto, Grand Valley, Stewart Crossing, Wounded Moose, Mayo, McQuesten and Forty-mile.

The mail is carried by our patrols on the following routes: from Dominion to Ba'low, McQuesten and Mayo; from Hunker to All Gold; from Grand Forks to Eureka; from Forty-mile to Miller and Glacier; from Selkirk to Pelly Crossing and return; from Dawson to all up-river points during the winter months.

During the past year efforts were made by the post office inspector to transfer some of the offices above mentioned to the care of other government officials in the localities mentioned, but the officials concerned refused this charge and there has been little or no change in the past twelve months.

Among other departments of government and administration which we have assisted in various ways are: the local government, mining inspectors, public administrator, public health, quarantine, public works, Crown timber and land, preventive officer.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

New buildings erected during the year were: one officers quarters at Dawson; men's quarter and stable at Sulphur Creek, to replace the old buildings which could no longer be used for the purpose; latrine for use of the division, to replace the old one no longer fit to use; a frame building 18 x 13 feet to house the fire hydrant and stove, hand chemical and hose reel; a building at headquarters to contain laundry machinery and baths for use of the division.

This latter building and equipment were provided at canteen cost. (*Vide* under canteen).

At Wounded Moose, where it has been found necessary to establish a detachment as a connecting link between Bonanza or Sulphur and Stewart Crossing, we were fortunate enough to be able to purchase a good log house and stable, formerly used as a road-house, for the sum of \$1,200. Had we been obliged to build there the cost would have been much greater.

The principal repairs and renewals to buildings effected during the year are: Dominion Creek, raising detachment, putting in new floors, partitions, ceiling and shingle roof.

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Selkirk, rebuilding old log stables and store house, shingling both buildings and non-commissioned officers quarters.

Ogilvie, new shingle roof.

Ceilings were added to the stables at Minto, Grand Valley, Stewart Crossing, Dominion and Grand Forks to make them warmer.

In Dawson post itself, the principal repairs were : assistant commissioner's quarters, a new verandah on the south side and the logs covered with rustic. Guard-room yard enlarged and partly roofed, new latrine and tool house, floors patched and raised. Storm sashes have been placed on the following buildings: officers' mess, sergeants' mess, canteen, No. 1 barrack block and office block. Storm windows have also been supplied for the quarters occupied by Inspector Tucker, and a furnace installed in the quarters occupied by Inspector Wroughton.

A sidewalk has been laid on 5th Avenue along the police enclosure from the north gate to the junction with the Methodist church property.

Considerable painting and limewashing has been done and detachment premises generally improved.

CANTEEN.

The division canteen is of very great benefit to us as we are enabled to purchase a great many articles at less cost than in town. A monthly grant is made from the canteen profits to the division mess, and many special grants have been made during the year, chiefly to the division library and division rifle club.

A building 30 x 60 feet was erected this autumn out of canteen funds and fully equipped with modern steam laundry machinery for the use of the division. Four good bath-rooms are part of the conveniences attached to the laundry, and this addition to the Dawson barracks, practically paid for by ourselves, is the best investment we could have made of these funds. The direct advantage and gain to each man will be better appreciated in view of the fact that laundry prices in Dawson are from a quarter to one-half the value of the ordinary article washed. Baths in local bath-houses cost fifty cents. Since the completion of this establishment at the beginning of October the value of the laundering done at current prices (Dawson) has been \$1,400 per month, which, in one year, represents the cost of the equipment more than twice over, and a corresponding saving to members of the division, the stoppage made from all who avail themselves of the use of the laundry being one day's pay monthly to pay for necessary laundry supplies.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

All articles supplied have been satisfactory and of the usual quality.

A number of short fur coats have been supplied to the division. These are a welcome addition as far as they go, but it will always be necessary to have a number of long coats for the use of the men on guard, escorts, town patrols and for teamsters.

The short coats are not sufficient protection for men who are out many hours at a stretch and not running behind dog teams.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The average strength of the division for the past twelve months has been 169, and during that period 68 more or less serious breaches of discipline have occurred, resulting in fines, imprisonment or, as a last resort, dismissal.

Six N. C. officers were reduced for cause, three of them in seniority of their rank and three to the rank of constable.

No desertions have taken place, but seven dismissals were made as a result of serious breaches of discipline.

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Five of the men dismissed for breaches of discipline were, besides, unfitted for duty in the force. Two were mentally unfit, two were unfit owing to character, and one was an habitual malingerer and altogether inefficient.

CRIME.

A list of criminal cases disposed of during the year is appended, from which, and a comparison with former years, it will be seen there has been a marked decrease in crime, especially of the more serious offences. There has not been a proportionate decrease in theft and kindred offences and this, I believe, is in a measure due to the difficulty of obtaining convictions in theft cases when, as happens in the majority of important cases brought before juries, restitution has been made to the aggrieved party on behalf of the accused in the interval elapsing between apprehension and trial; the view often taken by the jury in such cases is that justice should be appeased, and, in the eyes of many, a thief, after restitution, becomes rather an object of sympathy in having to submit to a trial at all, as he and his friends have manifestly done all in their power to 'set matters right.' In one such case this past summer where the accused had finally been brought to trial from a distance at great expense to the government, it was even suggested in court, after the jury had brought in an acquittal, that the government might be liable to the return transportation expenses of the party accused; the point of the defence was not that the money involved had not been stolen, but that an equal amount had been returned after arrest.

Theft under these conditions becomes a profitable business, as for one case brought to trial there will be many in which even this inconvenience does not occur, and the effect locally will be such as to require many convictions of less favoured individuals to discourage the misappropriation of another's property.

During the past season of navigation a larger number than usual of undesirable characters came to Dawson from coast cities. This was probably due to an effort made by these cities to get rid of their criminals, and to the fact that a stampede was taking place to the Tanana, in United States territory, north of Dawson. Among the number were ex-convicts, thieves, macques, gamblers, prostitutes, &c., many of them well known, and all of them were under observation of town station men in civilian clothes, and so effectual was this system that no thefts were committed during the rush of these newcomers, who were advised to move on; they invariably did so, and fully two hundred of these undesirable individuals were thus got rid of.

In my annual report of last year, I stated, 'The dance hall which exists in Dawson, and its female retinue, are, from a police standpoint, a grave nuisance which will, however, continue to exist until legislation is passed enabling us to deal with them effectually. Such legislation presumably will come when the public demands it. At the present time, although most of the women who frequent these places have, at one time or another, practiced another calling openly by which the law made them amenable to police control, they are, as dance hall girls and by reason of their recognized lawful calling, exempt from the operation of the provisions of the Criminal Code under which their more consistent and honest sisters can be, and as a matter of fact are, easily dealt with.'

'The women who frequent the dance halls live in rooms adjoining and above saloons, &c., where they practice their calling, by which means this is made more lucrative for themselves and the establishments which cater to their trade and that of their male acquaintances.'

There is now little further to be said on this matter from the fact that since that time dance halls in Dawson have been licensed by ordinance of the Yukon council, the license fee being \$100 per year, and the women now practice their calling in dance halls, private boxes and rooms over the dance halls and other licensed premises under the additional shelter of a license.

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Gambling, confined to poker and similar games in which a 'rake-off' was taken by the house, was indulged in to some extent for a time during the past summer, but these places have now been closed up. The short revival appeared to be due to an impression having gained ground that the police would not interfere with this sort of gambling, and to dispel this impression it was necessary to have some of the proprietors brought before the courts and heavily fined.

One hundred and eleven (111) reports were received of articles or goods lost or stolen; of this number the missing property was recovered in fifty-six (56) cases. The total approximate value of property reported missing was \$8,622; the total approximate value of property recovered was \$5,931.

The following are some of the more important cases entered and dealt with during the past twelve months:

In February last one Thomas J. Taylor, on returning to Dawson after an absence, found that a cheque for \$200 had been drawn on his account at the bank. He thereupon alleged forgery on the part of Grace E. Bell, alias Grace Taylor, who had been living with him, and who had left for White Horse during his absence. He laid an information and Grace Bell was arrested in White Horse and brought back to Dawson. Taylor was induced to do this by the bank, which had cashed the alleged forged cheque on his account.

After Grace Bell's arrival in Dawson under arrest, considerable pressure was brought to bear on Taylor to have him disappear before the preliminary examination, and he left for Alaska. A bench warrant was issued on his non-appearance at the preliminary examination. I ascertained that he was at Eagle City, Alaska, and he was induced to return to Canadian territory as far as the first roadhouse on the Yukon river, south of Alaska, to meet a supposed friend, where he was arrested by Corporal McMillan and Constable Reeves very cleverly. When arrested a loaded Mauser automatic revolver was found inside of his mitten, he apparently having suspected something, but the arresting officers were too quick for him. He was brought back to Dawson and the trial finally took place. At the trial the bank, at whose instigation chiefly Grace Bell had been arrested and brought back to Dawson for trial, joined hands with the defence and the accused was acquitted of the offence charged, Taylor thus losing the money obtained on the alleged forged cheque. This case is specially mentioned owing to the publicity it gained through the press. An article in a local paper under date of April 10, forwarded to you with my report for that month, being a very fair comment of the case.

On April 12 last, a prisoner serving a sentence of fifteen (15) months, attempted to escape from our custody, but the constable in whose charge he was at the time succeeded in overpowering him. No charge was laid against the prisoner for his attempted escape, as, on examination, it was found that he was suffering from delirium tremens, the result of the stoppage of alcohol after reaching prison.

On June 19, a sluice box robbery on Last Chance, a tributary of Hunker, was reported by the Hunker detachment; after some hours of clever work by that detachment, William Lane, alias 'Billy the Horse,' was arrested for the theft; he was tried before judge and jury; the first jury disagreed, but the second jury empanelled found him guilty, and he was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

In the month of February, criminal proceedings were commenced against three men accused of carnally knowing a girl under 14 years of age. These cases were long pending, but after many attempts to get a jury to agree on a verdict, the Crown finally discontinued the proceedings, it being apparent that no jury could be empanelled which would either acquit or convict. It would have been difficult to acquit in the case of at least one of the accused, and from the results it seemed that one or more of the jurymen could not bring themselves to the point of rendering the accused liable to the heavy penalty for this offence. There was, in any case, no doubt as to the fact of the crime, as the girl had given birth to a child.

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In February last informations were filed against one Isaac Burpee by Elgin Shoff for misappropriating \$12,000, the property of a co-partnership composed of the said Shoff and Burpee; also by one Oscar Letourneau against Burpee, for the theft of \$600 given him by Letourneau to liquidate a mortgage. On April 16 Detective Welsh was detailed to go to St. Louis, Mo., to apprehend Burpee as a fugitive from justice. He arrested Burpee at Etter, Mo., on May 18. Extradition proceedings were taken against Burpee in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and he was extradited on the Letourneau charge. Extradition was not granted on the Shoff charges. While the extradition proceedings were in progress in St. Louis, restitution of the \$600 was made to Letourneau under telegraphic instructions sent by Burpee to his attorneys in Dawson. On August 10, Burpee was returned to Dawson, his trial taking place at the next criminal assizes in September, before judge and jury, and he was acquitted.

Frederick W. Clements, a Dawson broker, was arrested on April 15, on two charges of theft by conversion, the informations being filed by A. J. Bannerman. He was tried and acquitted, restitution being made the day before trial.

John C. McLaggan was arrested July 4 for theft by public officer of \$1,052 of government funds entrusted to him while acting as mining recorder at Duncan Creek. He was tried and acquitted July 12, 1904, restitution being made the day before trial.

On September 1, one Alexander Reardon was arrested on complaint of one Joseph Holder for the theft of \$288.70. From the evidence it appeared that Holder, who had been employed by Reardon, had been paid by Reardon a cheque for the above amount, and Reardon after handing him the cheque told Holder he would take the cheque and deposit it in the bank to his (Holder's) credit, as he (Reardon) was going to Dawson. Holder told him that he did not have his bank book with him, but that he would endorse the cheque and have Reardon bring the money back to him to the claim. Holder endorsed the cheque, gave it to Reardon and on arriving at Dawson, Reardon cashed the cheque and appropriated the money, according to the evidence given by himself. On his return to the claim Holder asked him if he had cashed the cheque, and he said he had not, as there was no money in the bank, but that he would make it good to him in a few days. A short time later Holder left the claim and at this time Reardon acknowledged to him he had used the money, but would try and get it for him in a few days. The money was not forthcoming and Holder laid an information. Reardon was arrested and was dismissed, restitution being made the day before trial.

On March 12, 1904, Marie Fotheringham, née Marie Joussey, was arrested on a charge of theft of \$375 from Rose Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Fotheringham received some diamonds to the value of about \$500 from Mrs. Kirkpatrick, which she was to sell and apply the proceeds of sale on the payment of a survey of certain mining claims. She sold the diamonds and appropriated the money to her own use. She was convicted June 9, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

George Mick, arrested for horse stealing June 11, was convicted August 1 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On June 18, Edward Manthei, alias Edward Miller, was apprehended as a fugitive from justice at the request of the United States authorities, the charge being perjury committed at Nome, Alaska. Manthei waived extradition and left in custody of United States officials June 24. This case is the same one referred to in my report of last year, Manthei being arrested on this occasion for the second time at the instance of the United States authorities.

On September 10, Frank Frey and Nicholas Kerber were arrested for theft of \$1,040 from a dwelling house on claim No. 19 above Upper Discovery on Dominion Creek. Frey pleaded guilty September 14, 1904, and sentence was suspended until after the trial of Kerber, which took place on October 18. Kerber was discharged; Frey was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. \$1,000 of the money was recovered from Frey on the date of his arrest.

On September 30, 1904, George Sarantis was arrested for theft from a dwelling house of \$1,167. \$1,131 of the money was recovered at the time of the arrest. Sarantis

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pleaded guilty October 6, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

In the last two cases Detective Welsh performed valuable work, and it was chiefly due to his well directed efforts that the thieves were apprehended and money recovered.

As a sequel to one of Yukon's great crimes, I have to report the recovery of the remains of Alphonse Constantin's body from the Yukon River, where it had lain for some two years. It will be recalled that Alphonse Constantin was murdered in 1902 together with Guy Beaudoin and Leon Bouthillette by Victor Fournier and Ed. Labelle, and that Fournier and Labelle were executed here in January, 1903, for their crimes. The remains of Beaudoin and Bouthillette were recovered from the Yukon in 1902, but Constantin's body was not found. On May 18, last, what remained of a body was found on the beach of an island four miles above Ogilvie, where it had apparently been washed up by the ice and water. It was brought to Dawson and an inquiry held, when it was established beyond a doubt that it was the body of Alphonse Constantin. For the purpose of positive identification the clothes found on these remains were taken off and washed that they might be fully examined, this work being done by Staff Sergeant Smith. In one of the pockets was found a wad of paper pulp which, by carefully drying and unravelling, was finally spread out and found to be an ordinary sheet of paper, on one side of which was the name of Alphonse Constantin, written, apparently by the deceased, in large letters for the express purpose of identification in case of accident. On the other side was part of a money receipt. Another piece of paper found in the clothing and similarly treated proved to be a printed Roman Catholic prayer in French. The clothes themselves, when minutely examined, were found to correspond with those of Constantin, a description of which we had obtained from his home before, when these sensational murders were being investigated.

The following is a summary of the cases entered and dealt with in the district during the past twelve months.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against public order--							
Pointing loaded firearm	1		1				
Carrying pistol without justification	2		2				
Intimidation	2		2				
Having weapon with intent to injure	1			1			
Polluting streams	2		2				
Against law and justice--							
Obstructing peace officer	3		1		1	1	
Perjury	4			1		3	
Against religion and morals--							
Loitering and obstructing the sidewalk	1		1				
Vagrancy	2		1	1			
Keeping common gaming house	12		12				
Playing or looking on in common gaming house	41		40	1			
Indecent exposure	2		2				
Swearing in public street	3		2	1			
Drunk and disorderly	91		78	12	1		
Riotous and disorderly	12		8	2	2		
Against the person--							
Assault with intent to commit indictable offence	2			2			
Wounding with intent	8		2	1	1	4	
Attempt to commit suicide	2			2			
Attempt to commit sodomy	1					1	
Criminal libel	1					1	
Assault	68		38	22	5		3
Manslaughter	1					1	
Carnal knowledge of a child under age 14	3			3			
Blackmail	1			1			

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against property—							
Uttering forged document	1					1	
Theft from person	2			1		1	
Theft from dwelling house	10		3	5		2	
Theft by conversion	8			3		5	
Theft	67	7	28	24	7	9	6
Forcible entry	2			2			
Mischief	8		7	1			
Horsestealing	2					2	
Obtaining money by false pretenses	1					1	
Cruelty to animals	7		4	2	1		
Arson	1			1			
Poisoning a dog		1	1				
Against North-West Ordinances—							
Violation livery stable Ordinance	1		1				
Animals Contagious Disease Act	2		2				
Starting forest fire	5		3	2			
Against Extradition Act—							
Fugitive from justice	1			1			
Against Yukon Ordinances—							
Violation livery keepers Ordinance	3		3				
Selling liquor without a license	6		3	3			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	10		9		1		
Interdicted	22		20	1	1		
Drunk while interdicted	8						
Failing to register paper	1		8	1			
Failing to register as a druggist	2		2				
Selling poison without registering	1		1				
Insanity	16		6	8	2		
Furious driving	1		1				
Allowing female in bar-room	1		1				
Wages	32	3	15	8	12		
Allowing drunkenness	1		1				
Selling game out of season	1		1				
Against city by-laws—							
Drunk and disorderly	80		79	1			
Obstruction	3		3				
Disorderly conduct	1		1				
Violation health by-law	3		3				
Using obscene language	4		3	1			
Running truck on sidewalk	1		1				
Keeping bootblack stand, no license	1			1			
Selling tobacco, no license	1		1				
Neglecting to clean snow off sidewalk	11		11				
Allowing horse to run at large in city limits	1		1				
Keeping feed stable without a license	1		1				
Keeping pawnshop, no license	1		1				
Peddling, no license	1		1				
Against Indian Act—							
Intoxication	4		4				
Giving intoxicants to another Indian	1		1				
Selling intoxicants to Indians	1		1				
Having intoxicants in possession	2		2				
Against Police Act—							
Having in possession property used for police purposes	1		1				
	607	11	427	116	34	32	9

Number of cases dealt with during the year, 606. Convictions, 70%.

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LIST of cases disposed of in the Territorial Court, both commitments and appeals, during the year 1904.

Classification.	Commitments.		Appeals.		Cases not disposed of.
	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	
Against the administration of law and justice—					
Resisting a peace officer	1				
Perjury		3			
Against the person—					
Attempt to commit sodomy		1			
Assault	2	1		1	
Manslaughter		1			
Having carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age		3			
Criminal libel					1
Against property—					
Uttering forged document		1			
Theft from person		1			
Theft from dwelling	2				
Theft	6	3			
Theft by conversion	2	3			
Horse stealing	2				
Obtaining money under false pretences		1			
	15	18		1	1

CRIMINALS, IDENTIFICATION OF.

We have, during the past year, adopted the finger print system of identification of criminals, which must soon become universal, with a central classification bureau for Canada as exists in England and the United States, where copies of all prints taken are on record for the use of all police departments. It thus becomes an impossibility for any criminal to escape from his record, if apprehended within the scope of the system's operations.

Scotland Yard inaugurated this system in 1898, and at the present time that department possesses in its central classification bureau the finger prints of upwards of one hundred thousand (100,000) individuals, from which the infallible identification of any criminal can be made, it is claimed, in one minute and a half. The appliances required are simple and inexpensive, and we have found no difficulty in the practice and application of this system here.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE.

(Or otherwise, and requiring Police assistance.)

As in former years, under the above heading, Dawson supplies a very long list, and in all such cases it devolves upon us to make inquiries or hold inquests, obtain all possible data as to friends, property, &c. All property is at once inventoried and turned over to the public administrator. All this entails a great deal of work and time.

Also during the year we have made many searches for men who were actually, or supposed to be, missing.

A brief statement of deaths requiring our services follows:

In November, 1903, Raymond P. Hamilton, accidentally shot himself in the leg while hunting, eighty miles up the Klondike; a patrol was sent out and brought him to Hunker where he died.

On December 12, 1903, Henry McCabe was accidentally killed in a drift on claim No. 69, below Discovery, on Hunker, caused by a piece of frozen dirt falling on him; an inquiry was held, and the effects turned over to public administrator.

On January 16, 1904, Louis Denslow was killed on claim No. 2 from the mouth of Gold Bottom, by a piece of frozen earth fallen on him. Inquest held; death accidental; effects turned over to public administrator.

On January 16, word was received that a man named Adam Goldsworthy had been burned to death in a vacant cabin known as the Reindeer roadhouse, about eight miles south of Indian River detachment. Inquiry was held and it was found that during the excessive cold, Goldsworthy, who had been to Henderson Creek after a load of machinery, put up in the cabin where there was a stove, and it was decided by the Coroner presiding at the inquiry that Goldsworthy lay down by the fire and went to sleep and had, in some way, kicked the small Yukon heater over, setting fire to the cabin and burning, or suffocating him. His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On February 3, Hector G. Ross committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth. Inquest held; effects turned over to the public administrator.

On February 4, John T. Wylie was found dead in his bed in a room over the Northern Light Saloon. Coroner's inquiry was held same date, and death attributed to heart failure superinduced by excessive use of alcohol. Later, on account of many suspicious rumours circulating to the effect that Wylie's death had been materially hastened by one Burnett, whom Wylie had taken in to work for his board, who was alleged to have supplied the deceased with unlimited quantities of liquor, and who in the short space of four months had managed to get Wylie's business in his hands, an inquest was held, which proved to be the most extensive ever held in the district. Some twenty-one witnesses were examined, and the jury returned a verdict of death caused by excessive use of alcohol. Effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On February 10, a man named Thomas H. White died on the trail between Dawson and Forty Mile, near the Cassiar roadhouse; inquiry held at Dawson; death caused by cold and exposure; effects turned over to the public administrator.

On March 1, William Bendar was killed by a cave-in on the Anderson Concession on Hunker Creek; inquest held; death accidental; effects turned over to the public administrator.

On March 24, R. C. Davis was taken very ill at Whalen's roadhouse at Pelly Crossing, and died. Assistant Surgeon Madore, of Selkirk, made an examination and gave as his opinion that Mr. Davis died of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Davis was in business in Dawson, and was on his way in from Vancouver with three freight teams loaded with merchandise. His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On April 6, George Brown was killed on claim No. 7, below Discovery on Bonanza; inquiry held; death caused by a cave-in of earth; effects turned over to the public administrator.

On April 22, a little girl, aged 8, named Beatrice Putnam, was drowned on No. 5, below Discovery on Bonanza, by falling into an open, disused and unprotected shaft which was full of water; an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. The responsible parties in connection with leaving the shaft open were prosecuted for manslaughter, but were acquitted.

On May 18, the body of Alphonse Constantin was found on the beach of an island four miles south of Ogilvie detachment (*vide* under Crime).

On May 10, Silas Campbell was killed by a cave-in of earth on claim No. 10, below A. Mack's discovery on Quartz Creek; inquest held; death accidental; effects turned over to the public administrator.

On May 23, Frank Lynde committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, on claim No. 3, Paradise Hill, on Hunker Creek; inquest held, jury returning a verdict

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that deceased was mentally unbalanced. Effects turned over to the public administrator.

On May 30, Howard Franklin, an old Yukon pioneer, died from the effects of falling in the Bonanza Creek a few days previously. Inquiry held; death caused by heart failure. Effects turned over to the public administrator.

On May 26, word was received from Forty Mile that an Indian boy named Charles Chach had been found dead in bed, and that the Indians were very excited over it; inquest held, death caused by the rupture of a blood vessel causing suffocation.

On June 4, Edward Vachon, aged 62, with his partner, coming down the Klondike in a canoe, upset opposite the Northern Lumber Company's mill, by the canoe striking a cable. Vachon was drowned, but his partner was saved. The body has not been recovered.

The body of Mark Alcock, drowned on September 14, 1903, was found at Forty Mile on June 5, 1904, and an inquiry held to identify the remains.

On June 30, Frank Curwen was killed on hillside claim opposite No. 30, below on Bonanza (King Solomon's Hill) by a cave-in of earth; inquest held; death accidental; effects turned over to the public administrator.

On July 4, Matt. Tjernstrom, engineer of the Northern Lumber Company, was reported missing; it is supposed he fell into the Klondike and was drowned, as he had been seen near a cut bank very drunk. Deceased's body has not been recovered; effects have been turned over to the public administrator.

On July 15, Stewart River detachment reported that a party of four men reported that their partner, Joseph Garber, had been accidentally drowned in the second canyon of the White river on July 11, by the upsetting of a raft; body not recovered.

On July 28, Dominic Paveloski was killed on claim No. 16, hillside, left limit, hydraulic concession on Hunker Creek. He was descending a shaft in a bucket and in some manner the bale of the bucket broke and deceased fell some sixty feet, being killed instantly; inquest held and effects turned over to the public administrator.

On August 6, John Anderson, insane, en route for New Westminster Asylum, under escort, jumped off the steamer *Vidette* and was drowned. Body has not been recovered.

On August 7 a canoe was found near the canyon of the Forty-mile, and an outfit of grub, &c., scattered along the shore. It was supposed that a man named Daniel Moore had been drowned, as he had passed through Forty-mile a few days previously with the same canoe; Moore's body was found a short time later; inquest held, death accidental and effects turned over to the public administrator.

On August 8, E. Cibout reported to the Forty-mile detachment that his partner, John LaBourdette, had been drowned in the Kleghorn Riffle, near Moose Creek, Alaska; body was found later and as the accident was on the United States side, the Commissioner at Eagle city was notified.

On August 12, Procule Laurin committed suicide by jumping off the Steamer *Casca* into the Yukon and drowning; this occurred about a mile below Selkirk. The man had thrown his money overboard at Indian river and was acting queerly and was being watched by his friends. By the time Selkirk was reached he appeared to be all right and was, as his friends thought, sleeping in his bunk, but jumped out and threw himself into the river; the body has not been recovered. His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On September 15, Nick Musladin was accidentally killed by a fall of frozen earth on claim No. 18 above, lower half, left limit, Bonanza; an inquest was held and his effects turned over to the public administrator.

On September 16 word was received that Alden Lloyd, a deck hand on the steamer *Casca* had been accidentally drowned at Kirkman on the 15th. He had fallen off a barge at night; his body has not been recovered.

On September 26, the body of an unknown man was found in the ruins of the Donovan Hotel. An inquest was held the same date, the jury returning a verdict that the remains was the body of an unknown man who had been suffocated in the fire

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on the night of the 23rd or morning of the 24th September and that the proprietor of the Donovan, Victor Sibble, and his employees showed gross negligence in not calling the guests and thoroughly searching every room in the hotel. Although the jury did not find as to the identity of the body I have no hesitation in saying that it was that of a man named Harry Kaplan. The matter was referred to the Crown Prosecutor, but he did not deem it advisable to prosecute.

DETACHMENTS.

These include the new detachment at Wounded Moose, about half way between Stewart Crossing on the south and Bonanza on the north-west. The establishment of this detachment was made necessary as a relay for our patrols on the government trail, it being a two-days patrol from Stewart Crossing to one of the Creek detachments.

Another change was the transfer of the Gordon Landing detachment to Mayo; this was made necessary by the abandoning of the former place as a point of departure on the Stewart river for Duncan creek, the road to Duncan having been made from Mayo instead, a score of miles down the river from Gordon.

The present strength of these detachments is :—

- 2 Officers.
- 15 Non-Commissioned Officers.
- 59 Constables.
- 10 Special Constables, acting as cooks.

DISTRIBUTION.

Detachment.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	1	1	4	1	4	4	6	46	16	83	22	.....
Town Station					1		2	9	1	13		.....
Forty-mile						1		3	1	5		6
Indian River								3		3		11
Ogilvie								3		3		11
Stewart River								3		3		8
Halfway								2		2		8
Selwyn								3		3		5
Selkirk				1	1			3	1	6	2	
Minto							1	2	1	4	3	
Grand Valley							1	3	1	5	3	
Stewart Crossing								3	1	4	2	
Wounded Moose						1		3	1	5	3	
Grand Forks			1			1		5	1	8	4	
Hunker						1		3		4	2	
Sulphur							1	2		3	1	
Gold Run							1	2		3	1	
Dominion							1	3	1	5	3	
McQuesten					1			2	1	4		8
Mayo						1		2		3		3
Miller*												
Coal Creek*												
	1	1	5	2	7	9	13	105	26	169	46	60

*Summer detachments only.

DOGS.

Some sixty (60) dogs are still kept on charge, and are distributed among the river detachments where good winter, well travelled roads do not exist. They are constantly in use for patrol and other work.

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DRILL AND TRAINING.

The heavy guard, escort, patrol and ordinary police duties of this district do not leave much time for purely training purposes, but whenever possible, drill is carried on.

The division this year was drilled for some time in the spring and summer, and recruits transferred from Regina were kept at it until it became necessary to employ them otherwise.

Rifle practice received the most attention, and as a result I am able to report that the shooting of the division at the end of the season was much above the average.

FIRES, FOREST, &C.

Owing to the very wet season, very few forest fires occurred, and these were of limited extent, unaccompanied by serious losses.

The fires in Dawson numbered thirty-eight (38), the estimated loss being \$444,625, with insurance amounting to but \$35,000.

At both the Ladue Company's and the N. A. T. and T. Co.'s saw-mills on Klondike island, as well as the recent fires in which part of two central blocks were destroyed, the men of the division rendered valuable assistance in helping the firemen, and in other ways.

FIRE PROTECTION.

This fall a fire hydrant, giving a water pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, has been installed in barracks, and a spare reel and 500 feet of hose and a small chemical engine, not required by the town, have been loaned to us by the Dawson fire department by authority of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, and our equipment is therefore very good, but with wood buildings, wood fires, and Yukon heaters, and consequent accumulation of creosote in pipes, our greatest safety still lies in extraordinary precautions against fires, to which our immunity up to the present is chiefly due.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied locally on contract are of good quality. The hay was not of the very best quality, such as we obtained last year, but this was probably due to the crop reaching the Yukon market this year being inferior.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is still the principal fuel of the district, and our supply this year is of very good quality.

Coal from the Five Fingers coal mine was tried, but the price, in view of its quality, was too high to make it a success as a fuel, viz., \$25 per ton.

This year the price has come down to \$14 per ton, owing to another mine at Tantalus having been opened. The latter coal has been tried on some of the White Pass boats during the past season with very good results. We have obtained a few tons to enable us to test it in heating stoves.

The light supplied to the barracks is from the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, and while the service is entirely satisfactory, the rate charged, viz., 30c. per kilowatt, is extremely high, and unless a considerable reduction is made I would urge that we acquire our own lighting plant.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment of harness and saddles is sufficient for present needs, and is all in serviceable condition. A few articles only will be required to replace similar articles worn out.

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HEALTH.

There has been no very serious case of illness in the division during the past year. One case of typhoid occurred, but it was very mild.

HORSES.

More horses are on the strength of the division than in any previous year, and there is plenty of work for all.

Fifteen horses are kept busy on the government trail patrol alone, and supplies have to be hauled to all detachments off the river route by team and sleigh. While there is little need of a large number of horses in summer, we can make use of a few besides our own in winter; these are taken over from persons leaving the Yukon for that season who are glad to leave them with us for their feed.

Last spring horses which were not absolutely required at headquarters were taken to Selkirk and turned out to grass, but this was not found to be advantageous owing to the flies, which drove them into the stables.

All spare horses can, next year, be profitably utilized in Dawson by having members of the division go through a riding course. Many of the men sent in recently from the North-west Territories had little riding before coming to the Yukon, and opportunities for steady riding for both old and new members of the division here are limited, unless a special course is carried out.

Eight horses were added to the strength of the division during the year; these were sent in from the North-west Territories partially broken.

Two horses no longer fit for service were cast and sold, and one was destroyed on account of a broken leg, the result of a kick from another horse.

INSPECTIONS.

Dawson post and detachments were frequently inspected by yourself.

Inspections as to sanitation, &c., were made by Surgeon Paré and Assistant Surgeon Thompson, and all detachments were frequently visited and inspected by all officers.

LOSS AND GAIN.

The following is the loss and gain sustained by the Division during the past year:—

GAIN.

Detail.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.
Transferred to 'B' Division.....	1			23	24
Joined during the year.....				2	2
Total gain during year.....	1			25	26

Loss.

Discharged, time expired.....		1	2	4	7
" by purchase.....		1		3	4
" mentally unfit.....				2	2
" invalided.....				1	1
Transferred from 'B' Division.....	2			6	8
Dismissed.....				7	7
Total loss during year.....	2	2	2	23	29

Total loss for year, 3.

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MILEAGE.

The mileage of the division is given below:—

	Miles.
Travelled by men on foot.	16,172
“ “ with dogs.	24,512
“ “ with horses.	191,315
“ “ with canoes.	6,180
“ “ on steamers.	68,913
Mileage on police steamer <i>Vidette</i>	6,388
	<hr/>
Total mileage.	313,480

PATROLS.

During the season of navigation, the water routes of the district were regularly patrolled, as well as all the creek sections, including Miller and Glacier creeks and the Forty-mile country, east of Alaska and west of the Yukon river.

A special patrol was made to the Ross river, via the Pelly.

Regular patrols are made monthly throughout the year, carrying mail to All Gold creek from Hunker, and from Grand Forks to Eureka creek.

The arrangements for this winter's patrols are practically the same as last year, and include the following regular patrols:—

Yukon River, going South, weekly, carrying mail—

	Miles.
Dawson to Indian river.	26
Indian river to Ogilvie.	18
Ogilvie to Stewart river.	24
Stewart river to Halfway.	33
Halfway to Selwyn.	38
Selwyn to Selkirk.	36
	<hr/>
Total miles, Dawson to Selkirk.	175

Yukon river, going North; fortnightly, carrying mail—

	Miles.
Dawson to Forty-mile.	52

Forty-mile Section, fortnightly, carrying mail—

	Miles.
Forty-mile to Miller and Glacier.	90

Duncan Creek Section, fortnightly, carrying mail; East—

	Miles.
Dawson to Dominion creek.	33
Dominion to Barlow.	55
Barlow to McQuesten.	20
McQuesten to Crooked creek.	35
Crooked creek to Mayo.	35
	<hr/>
Total miles, Dawson to Mayo.	178

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Government Trail, weekly ; going South, Dawson to White Horse—

	Miles.
Grand Forks to Wounded Moose	33
Wounded Moose to Stewart Crossing	33
Stewart Crossing to Grand Valley	31
Grand Valley to Selkirk	28
Selkirk to Minto	21
<hr/>	
Total miles, Dawson to Minto	160
<hr/>	

Connection is made at Minto with the 'H' Division patrol from White Horse ; total distance from White Horse to Dawson is 332 miles.

RIFLE RANGE.

A new rifle range of 800 yards was utilized during the past season, the site being on a flat bluff south of the Klondike river. This was more easily accessible than the old range on the dome back of Dawson. All work incident to brushing, erection of butts, &c., was done by ourselves and the range was well patronized until late in the fall.

RIVER TRAFFIC.

The following is a statement of the river traffic for the open season of navigation of 1904.

To and from Up-River.

Passengers arriving in Dawson	3,129
“ leaving Dawson	3,556
Freight arriving in Dawson tons	22,082
“ leaving Dawson “	420
Number cattle arriving in Dawson	2,248
“ sheep “	3,154
“ hogs “	245
“ horses “	41
“ sacks mail arriving in Dawson	4,247
“ “ leaving Dawson	841

To and from Down-River.

Passengers arriving in Dawson	1,001
“ leaving Dawson	4,011
Freight arriving in Dawson tons	8,037
“ leaving Dawson “	5,698
Number sacks mail arriving in Dawson	208
“ “ leaving Dawson	439

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Recapitulation.

Passengers arriving from up-river.	3,129	
“ “ down-river.	1,001	
		4,130
Passengers leaving up-river.	3,556	
“ “ down-river.	4,011	
		7,567
Loss in population to Dawson district.		3,437
Freight arriving up-river. tons	22,082	
“ “ down-river. “	8,037	
		30,119
Freight leaving up-river. tons	420	
“ “ down-river. “	5,698	
		6,118
Gain to Dawson in tons.		24,001
Number sacks mail arriving up-river.	4,247	
“ “ “ down-river.	208	
		4,455
Number sacks mail leaving up-river.	841	
“ “ “ down-river.	439	
		1,280
Total mail for Dawson and vicinity.		3,175 sacks..

As indicated by the above recorded movements of population, the Tanana country in Alaska has received most of its population from and via the Yukon.

SUPPLIES.

All supplies obtained locally, as well as those sent in from the outside, are of the best quality.

TRANSPORT.

All transport in our possession is in good serviceable condition, and the supply is sufficient for our present needs.

The steamer *Vidette* has been much improved by the repairs carried out last spring, and is of great service to us.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and constables have, during the past year, carried out their duties in an efficient and loyal manner, and to those among them whose duty it has been to perform the heavy staff and clerical work of the various departments, my thanks are especially directed.

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

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, Supt.,
Commanding 'B' Division, Royal North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL, DALTON TRAIL.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., November 8, 1904.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Dalton Trail sub-district for the year ended October 9, 1904.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

On February 14 last, Special Constable Peter Duncan got lost in returning from the Summit, and was out all night, being found next morning about 2½ miles from this post with both hands and feet badly frozen. This special constable had gone out of his own accord to assist a party leaving for Dalton House on patrol to the Summit. The party left him at the top, proceeding on their journey, and the special constable said then that his intentions were to go hunting. This was the last seen of him until found in the condition already stated. When brought to barracks it was found necessary to send him to White Horse for surgical treatment. Staff-Sergt. Bates and Constable Talbot took him by dog team to Haines Mission, then by boat to Skagway, where he was put on the train for White Horse. At White Horse it was found necessary to amputate seven of his fingers. He has now recovered, and was discharged on July 31. An inquiry was held on this case and full report forwarded you on February 16.

Several accidents happened on the Porcupine Creek, U.S. for which the services of Assistant Surgeon Fraser were requested. I am pleased to report that no deaths occurred in the district during the year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The duties of sub-collector of customs were performed by me up to September 30 last, when they were handed over to Reg. No. 1743 Sergt. Todd. At Wells, Reg. No. 3291 Const. Leeson acted for the Customs Department up to December 1, 1903, when that detachment was abandoned and both police and customs office moved to Pleasant Camp.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS

Have been inspected frequently and found in good order.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

On February 6, a U.S. party, under Major Richardson, U.S.A., consisting of a surveyor, two assistants, a photographer and a dog-driver, arrived here from Haines Mission to find out the exact location of Pleasant Camp, as indicated by the Alaska Boundary Commission. This party was independent of the joint survey and was sent out by the U.S. War Department. Views and observations were taken, and the party returned to Haines Mission on February 12. I notified you immediately on the arrival of the party.

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The Canadian Boundary Survey party, under Mr. C. A. Biggar, consisting of twenty men, arrived here on June 3, to survey the international boundary between Canada and the United States, in accordance with the decision of the Alaska Boundary Commission of October last. The party established a camp at this place as their headquarters, and in August divided into two parties of ten men each; one party, under Mr. McCready, going to Boulder creek, the other party, under Mr. Harris, going over to the Salmon river. The U.S. survey party, under Mr. Flemmer, arrived in June and have been stationed on the Chilkat river. The work in the immediate vicinity has been completed and the monuments have been erected indicating the line.

Mr. King, Chief Astronomer of the Dominion, and Mr. Titman, representing the U.S., have gone over the work, thereby finally settling the long-standing contention. The line now runs from the Summit N.E. of the post, close to the barracks, when it takes a westerly direction, following the peaks of the mountains, which have not yet been surveyed. Formerly the provisional boundary crossed the Chilkat river at Wells, 19 miles south of this post.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Have been good.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing is of excellent quality, and all articles due, with a few exceptions, have been supplied.

CRIME.

The district has been free from crime during the year.

CUSTOMS.

The collections have been very small.

DETACHMENTS.

On November 30 last, I received your telegram *re* withdrawal of the Wells detachment; the men and stores were accordingly brought here and the place abandoned.

Dalton House detachment was opened for the summer months in April with two constables, Reg. No. 3691 Const. Clayton in charge. This detachment put up 3,050 pounds of salmon for dog-feed which was well cured, representing about 5,000 pounds. This was in addition to feeding the dogs all summer.

DOGS.

There are 26 dogs on charge; 19 of the number were bred from our own bitches during the last three years. Twelve are now stationed at Pleasant Camp for the winter, and the remainder were brought over to White Horse by trail, arriving on October 9.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The wood was put up by the members of the command. In December last, when the strength of the command was reduced by four men, we had the same buildings to keep warm, five in number, which meant a continuous cutting and hauling of wood during the winter.

The coal oil supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company is of good quality.

FISH, GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Small game is plentiful, including ptarmigan and grouse. Two bears were recently shot by a member of the survey party within 300 yards of the barracks. Special Const.

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Paddy killed a large grizzly with two cubs about two miles from the post. A number of sheep, caribou and goats have been taken between here and Dalton House.

FORAGE.

The forage ordered from the Porcupine Trading Company has all been delivered and is well stored at Pleasant Camp.

HORSES.

The team of mares stationed here last winter, Reg. Nos. 85 and 86, are in good condition.

On June 16, Sergt. Todd arrived from White Horse with horses Reg. Nos. 2465, 2516, 2859, 2861, 2864 and mule No. 1, to be stationed here for the summer months. He had the misfortune to lose horse Reg. No. 2861, which was killed on July 16 by falling over a cut bank while on patrol to Champagne's Landing. A board was held and a report forwarded at the time. Horse Reg. No. 2912 was received to replace the one killed.

The horses this year had more work than in former years, owing to the monthly patrol now established between here and Champagne's Landing, the moving of the detachment stores to Dalton House, packing dog-feed from Dalton House to Pleasant Camp, freighting to Wells, &c.

The shoeing and blacksmithing is satisfactorily performed by Reg. No. 1743 Sergt. Todd. All horses left Pleasant Camp for White Horse on September 17 and arrived safely at the latter place on October 5.

INDIANS.

The Stick Indians at Dalton House are self-supporting and have had a good year hunting and fishing.

In February the census of the Indians in the Yukon Territory in this sub-district was taken by Reg. No. 3133 Const. Henderson, showing a total of 70. The Stick Indians appear to be going to White Horse more than formerly for supplies, instead of coming out this way to the U.S. towns.

INSPECTIONS.

The command was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner of the Yukon Territory on March 12.

I inspected the Dalton House detachment on August 2, and the arms, barracks, &c., at Pleasant Camp weekly.

MAILS.

We receive and forward our weekly mail by Porcupine, U.S. The mail for the Canadian Survey party was also carried by the command during the summer.

MINING.

The Chilcat Mining district, formerly in British Columbia, is now in the United States. Assessment work has been done on the claims in Rainy Hollow.

A survey for a railroad was made in June by Mr. Elias Rudd, of Skagway. This work was done for promoters of the Rainy Hollow mines, but has not amounted to anything. No gold has been exported by this trail.

PATROLS.

On July 11, Sergt. Todd and Special Constable Paddy left with three horses and a mule to meet the patrol from White Horse, returning on July 26; distance, 280 miles

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The same party left again on August 8, with two horses and mule, meeting the White Horse patrol at Champagne's Landing on August 15.

A weekly mail patrol is made to Porcupine and return every Friday.

In addition to these regular patrols several trips were made to Haines Mission and Dalton House with dog teams during the winter. Stores were freighted from Wells Detachment to Pleasant Camp, and six months' provisions were freighted in to Dalton House, all by dog teams. This fall the horses have been kept on the road continually between here and Dalton House, packing stores from Pleasant Camp and returning with fish for dog feed, besides freighting to Wells upon word being received of the withdrawal of that detachment.

PROVISIONS

Are supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company, and are of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

The wagon No. 5 and buckboard on charge are in good repair, and were shipped to White Horse.

The Indian canoe is in bad shape and would not be worth transporting to White Horse. I would recommend that it be condemned. Since the detachment at Wells has been closed, we have no use for a canoe.

TRAILS.

This year the season was so late that on the trails between here and Dalton House the snow in places never left the canyons. Consequently, these trails were a little worse than usual. As there has been very little high water to speak of, the trail on the Klehini river bed between here and Wells is fair.

During the winter the trails for dog teams have to be continually broken to admit of travel.

Only eight prospectors have gone over this trail this year, bound for the 'new diggings.' This small number plainly shows that this trail is not practicable, and the only route is by the way of White Horse.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On August 19 I received a telegram from you notifying me of the withdrawal of this detachment. On September 9 your second telegram was received, to the effect that Reg. No. 1743 Sergt. Todd and two constables would remain at Pleasant Camp during the coming winter, and the officers and the balance of the men be transferred to White Horse. In accordance with these instructions, I left Constables Henderson and Brown with Sergeant Todd. They have moved into the quarters which were occupied by myself and will be very comfortable. Assistant Surgeon Fraser and family left on September 19 on transfer to White Horse, and myself and family left on September 21, arriving in White Horse on the 26th. Constable Brewster and Special Constable Paddy Duncan left Pleasant Camp on September 25 for White Horse by trail, taking all the horses and the government cow; Constables Clayton and Talbot, of the Dalton House detachment, joined this party at Dalton House and accompanied them to White Horse.

After handing all government stores of this detachment over to Sergeant Todd, he accompanied the party with the horses from Pleasant Camp to Dalton House for that purpose.

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Both myself and Assistant Surgeon Fraser are indebted to Major Richardson of the United States Army, stationed at Haines, Alaska, for many courtesies, he doing everything he could for us while in Haines; he took us from Haines to Skagway on the United States Government steamer *Peterson*. The United States army post at Haines is now completed and is occupied by three companies of infantry.

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

A. E. C. McDONELL, *Insp.*,
Commanding Dalton Trail Sub-district.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON L. A. PARE, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., November 30, 1904.

The Officer Commanding:
'H' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following as my annual medical report of this division for the year ended November 30, 1904.

The health of the division has been good throughout the year.

We have no death to report for the past year; and I am most happy to state that this completes the sixth year, during which I have been in medical charge of the district, and in that comparatively long period, we have no death to report from disease or accidents, except those from drowning, which were reported at the time.

There has been no continued fever this year, and it is a matter for congratulation, that during the last six years, we have had no cases of this nature, which originated in our barracks. The only case last year, that of Reg. No. 3874 Const. Mullin, who made a comparatively prompt recovery, was from Caribou detachment. Caribou was during the years 1899-1900 the headquarters of a very large force of railway labourers. Typhoid fever was brought into the camp of this force by men who were affected before entering the Yukon. The first case brought under my notice, was that of a man, who, the next day after he was engaged by the contractors, laid in bed, it being reported that the man was 'used up' by his journey and would turn up the next day; however, it proved to be a case of typhoid fever. Besides this case there were three or four cases in the camp, the origin of most of which could be traced to the 'outside,' most of them breaking out within the recognized period of incubation.

I put some stress on this, as I believe this Territory and this district in particular, to be so favourably situated as to its atmospheric and general sanitary conditions, as to be free, or almost so, from any infectious diseases.

The low temperatures of the far north are recognized to be healthful by most authorities, who claim that only a small number of the pathogenic micro-organisms are capable of maintaining their existence, and the activity and reproduction of these survivors are markedly lessened, in my opinion, by the conditions that obtained; for instance during the summer the prolonged hours of sunlight, the most powerful of germ destroyers—the high elevation (over 2,000 feet above sea level), the perfectly pure air currents, and the intense cold of the winter are such adverse conditions that they should necessarily prove fatal to most disease germs.

Eminent bacteriologists, amongst them, Nordenskjold and Levin, have made repeated bacteriological examinations of the air at Spitzbergen and King Charles Land on thousands of litres of air, at each examination without finding any bacteria. In only one instance were bacteria found by Levin, and the sample of air in that instance had been taken just above the deck of the vessel; it was even suspected that a particle of dust from the ship had got into the culture. Very few bacteria can be found in the water. Levin's experiments established a maximum of one in each 11 c.c. of water taken on the surface. This is insignificant when one considers that the same amount of water near the mouth of the River Seine contained over 2,000,000 of micro-organisms. Nordenskjold pronounces Spitzbergen 'the most healthy spot on earth' and while attributing the absence of micro-organisms to cold, does not give the degree of cold recorded. He casually mentions as the lowest temperatures observed by arctic explorers,

Perry noting—55°, Fahrenheit, and Franklin—58° F. Even here in White Horse, a lower degree of cold has been registered, and the conclusion must be reached that if the observations of the scientists referred to, together with their conclusions, are correct, the conditions obtaining in the Yukon, and particularly at this post, are most conducive to health and to almost perfect freedom from disease induced from micro-organisms.

The official meteorological reports show that as low a temperature as—64° F. has been registered at White Horse. Were it not for the admitted accuracy of the meteorological observer at this post, the statement would be hardly credited, for owing to the stillness and dryness of the atmosphere, this low degree of cold is borne without discomfort.

Our barracks are situated, as I just remarked, over 2,000 feet above sea level; the soil is healthy, being porous and gravelly. Even these qualities would constitute a menace as such a soil gets more quickly contaminated by the absorption of organic decomposition and the refuse incidental to human occupation, but on the other hand such strict measures of cleanliness and discipline are maintained that contamination from human sources is rendered impossible, and at no season is there any very marked decomposition of vegetable matter.

As to our water supply, my views of this subject have been fully expressed in preceding reports, more particularly in my annual report for the year 1901, to which I would beg to refer. The recommendations there set forth I would reiterate and emphasize, as I consider the water supply one of the most important matters in regard to general health.

Re barrack buildings:—I have already drawn attention to the fact of their having been built during my absence on special duty, consequently I was not consulted as to the sanitary arrangements. It must be remembered that they were built in a great hurry, in the fall of the year, with the men under canvas, so that no time could be lost; little was then known of the country, the rigours of its winters were greatly exaggerated and in spite of the most strenuous efforts it was Christmas before our quarters were ready for occupation. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary building materials. It is indeed highly creditable that in the face of all these difficulties we have such good buildings. They are not quite up to the 'up-to-date' idea as to window space, distribution and style of windows, nor as to means of ventilation, but the cubic and floor spaces are greater than what is considered necessary and what they actually have in barracks the world over. The slight deficiencies are made up by constant and vigilant care, and by the additional means for ventilation adopted since their construction the atmosphere is kept to the required standard. Should the town progress as everything seems to indicate, the site and buildings could probably be advantageously disposed of, and up-to-date barracks put up on the opposite side of the river; it is the site I recommended and considered the most desirable. It has the advantage of having more sun and day-light. It has a better exposure, while our present site is just under the brow of a high hill behind which the sun disappears very early in the winter days.

Every facility for personal cleanliness is afforded. There are good lavatories and baths in sufficient number, and they are perfectly kept. Personal cleanliness is a distinctive feature. As I have already mentioned, all measures to prevent contamination of soil are perfectly adequate. The disposal of garbage, excreta, kitchen slops, and all kinds of refuse are closely looked after. No promiscuous nuisances can be committed about the barracks. The post could not be better kept, and it reflects great credit on those entrusted with its care.

There has been about the usual number of minor ailments and accidents during the year. The only case of accident of a serious nature was that of Special Const. Duncan, who had the misfortune to have his hands and feet frozen. The feet healed without any loss of tissue that will interfere with their usefulness, but the fingers of both hands had to be amputated, with the exception of the thumbs and the index finger

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of the right hand. He made a good and prompt recovery, and although he was shown as being 91 days in hospital, the wounds had healed perfectly weeks before. He was kept there awaiting a favourable opportunity to send him to his detachment, and doing such light duties as sweeping, cleaning the windows, &c.

On account of divers forms of physical disabilities, it was found desirable to recommend the discharge of the following:—

Reg. No. 4045	Const. McMillan.
“ 4061	“ Leach.
“ 3744	“ Brickwood.
“ 3625	“ Eisenhauer.

In the first three cases, the cause of discharge existed prior to their engagement. However, the cause, probable date, and extent of disabilities were fully considered in a special report in each case.

The rations are all that can be expected, being of good quality and in sufficient quantity, and, with the help of a garden in the summer and the facilities offered by the canteen, a very desirable variety of diet is assured. I am more than ever convinced of the great beneficial influence of the canteen, not only from a sanitary standpoint, but also from that of discipline. It enables the men to get, at greatly reduced prices, a variety of articles of diet that would not otherwise be within the reach of their mess. It also enables them to have throughout the year many kinds of vegetables and fruits. This year the canteen has even surpassed itself, benefitting no doubt by the experiences of past years; fruits and vegetables were in better quantity and quality and at very reasonable prices. Indeed to any stranger it would hardly be credible that they could be procured with such lusciousness at such a latitude and such seasons. The health of the men is no doubt greatly benefitted by this condition of things. It is self-evident. For every one knows how variety in food is craved by all, and how soon the most relished and desirable article of diet will pall on the palate, become distasteful and disturb the digestion if too long persisted in. The canteen thus directly leads to better health, better digestion, hence to greater contentment and efficiency. The light beer supplied the men at a low rate is also a great factor to promote health, contentment and discipline. They are kept away from the temptations of the town and from the saloons. They are so satisfied with light beers, light lagers, that no other is now ordered by the canteen management, as there is no demand for the stronger ales and porters. This is significant when one considers that the stronger ales and porters such as Bass' ale and Guinness' stout were supplied them at the same price as the light beers. It is somewhat surprising to me to see such a state of things, when I remember the prohibition days of the North-west Territories, at which time people thought it such a fearful hardship to have to pay for 'such trash' as the 4 per cent beer then sold. Now the men are perfectly satisfied with light beers, in fact will not have any other, and are much better for it. Slight profits are made on these sales, a portion of which is devoted to the purchase of their amusements. I have had occasion to drop into the canteen of an evening when the men were at their games, some making music, some playing cards, checkers, others reading, others again smoking and talking, discussing books, &c. It was a real pleasure to hear the pleasant, good-humoured talk and the gay laughter. And the language used is so different from that generally heard in saloons. The canteen closes at 9.15 p.m. With this system there is more contentment and the men feel better the next day, they being better fitted for duty. The beer is sold to them, as I said, at a low rate, less than half what it would cost in town; there is therefore an inducement from a pecuniary point of view, then besides this, a percentage of the profits is used to procure them more amusements, such as games, musical instruments, &c. I must not omit to mention some remarks made to me by a couple of civilians: one had called on business and another had been shown around by one of our officers; astonishment was expressed on seeing how the men all came to attention at the entry of the officer and himself, how quiet and orderly everything

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was, &c. The gentleman added 'it was a revelation to him,' it had impressed him as an almost ideal, most refined way of spending an evening, one that would do credit to any educated and refined community. With the above statements, I might perhaps draw attention to the few punishments awarded during the year for intoxication. It is a known fact that not one of these can be connected with the canteen, nor were they the result of habitual drunkenness or tipping, as such contingency is almost impossible with the discipline that obtains in our barracks; every case, I may safely say was the result of temperament, of strong-headedness, of a desire to show off, to appear tough, rather than one brought on by a cultivated appetite for drink—the age of the offenders and the fact that they did not even go to the trouble of providing a pass would point to this conclusion. In every case it was clearly proved that the liquor had been obtained in town.

I might here recall the fact that in 1898, when I arrived in the district, an issue of spirits, recommended by my predecessor, was daily made; I did not see the desirability or advisability of it, though I believe alcohol is under certain circumstances of very great value; at the same time, I know, there is scarcely another agent whose good properties are more easily abused and perverted. Its beneficial effects are subject to so many conditions and considerations of persons, circumstances, &c., that I really believed the issue under the existing conditions constituted a danger rather than a help, and I recommended its discontinuance.

I have already expressed my views with regard to the building in use as a hospital. I have in previous reports given all the requirements for a hospital building. The hospital equipment is far from being complete. For instance, an operating table is urgently required, as it is impossible to satisfactorily make some examinations and surgical operations without one. Other articles are also required, for which approved requisitions have been forwarded. However, I believe we can manage to get along safely until proper consideration has been given the matter and conclusions arrived at in the matter of hospital accommodation.

Our drug supply has been very good. The supplies have reached us promptly and in good condition.

I made a trip to Dawson on special duty. On my arrival there, I found a letter of instructions as to the different matters I was expected to report on. Several reports were submitted; a few had reference to some of the men, as to their physical condition and efficiency. In consequence of these examinations, one dismissal was recommended, namely, that of Reg. No. 3974 Constable Gervais, C. C. One, Reg. No. 3846 Constable Bennet, was recommended to be invalided. Transfer was recommended in the case of Reg. No. 3781 Constable Moreton, R. R. In the case of Reg. No. 3984 Constable Hoven, some special light duty was recommended until such time as the trouble he was labouring under had totally disappeared. In another case, namely, that of Reg. No. 3926 Constable Smith, C., the complaints were considered futile, and he was pronounced quite fit for duty. In each case a full report, showing the grounds for our findings, was sent in.

We, Asst. Surgeon Thompson and myself, made, according to instructions, a thorough examination of the buildings of the post, the different barrack rooms, the mess room, the town station, the guard-room, the lunatic asylum, the hospital, &c. We submitted a detailed report on each of these buildings, none of which present requirements of an up-to-date construction of its kind. Some of the buildings answer the requirements for the time being, but most of them were hastily constructed to answer pressing needs, and put up with very little regard to proper lighting, ventilation or other sanitary requirements, and with poor material (though the best that could be obtained at the time), consequently most of them will have to be replaced.

In view of these conditions, I have, as surgeon of the force, sent a memorandum to the different assistant surgeons requesting them to good enough to give the following information respecting the post and outposts under their medical charge: 1st, as to the site; 2nd, buildings; 3rd, water supply; 4th, sanitary conditions; 5th,

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suggestions as to classification of water at river points during the periods in which it is in a muddy condition; 6th, an expression of opinion as to changes, if any, they consider advisable for the health and comfort of men on detachment. The idea being to recommend a type of building for adoption which will, whilst answering all requirements of economy in the meantime offer all possible comforts, especially from a hygienic point of view, warmth in winter, sunlight and perfect ventilation the year round. This, if adopted, would be a guide in any alterations, additions to, or construction of new buildings in the future; would secure more uniformity and at the same time be a greater guarantee as to their sanitary condition. I am in receipt of all but one of the requested replies to my memo. to the assistant surgeons.

As to the water at river points, all that it requires are filters, which I would recommend be procured. The water in itself is all that can be required, the simple precaution of allowing it to settle would alone remove the objectionable features. The only possible source of contamination would be from our city of White Horse, but the first detachment is 22 miles away and the banks of the river for the whole distance are practically uninhabited. Diseases owing their origin to the water supply are brought on most generally, if not exclusively, by germs of an organic origin. It has been demonstrated that the conditions in this district are quite unfavourable to the development, existence and multiplication of such germs, as no time of the day in any season, are the conditions continuing long enough to bring on vegetable decomposition. Even the possible fouling from pollution by the sewage referred to from the city could not withstand the existing conditions; the rapidity of the current, the temperature of the water, the prolonged germicidal effect of the solar rays at that very season, excess of oxygen held in solution in this highly aerated water are in themselves factors powerful enough to ensure the destruction of any germs.

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

L. A. PARÉ,
Surgeon.

LIST of Diseases treated during the year ended November 30, 1904.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	8	13	Recovered and returned to duty.
Adenitis, groin.....	1	33	" " "
Appendicitis.....	2	43	Trouble dating prior to joining, one discharged owing to frequent recurrences.
Boils.....	1	6	Recovered and returned to duty.
Chafes and abrasions.....	8	1½	" " "
Chancre.....	1	6	" " "
Conjunctivitis.....	2	5	" " "
Contusions.....	9	7	" " "
Corns.....	1	1	" " "
Coughs and colds.....	33	2½	" " "
Diarrhœa.....	4	5	" " "
Epilepsy.....	1	58	Attacks prior to joining, discharged for unfitness.
Exostosis.....	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Frost-bite.....	2	47	One, Special Constable Duncan.
Gastric & functional disturbances.....	21	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa.....	4	5	" " "
Gumboil.....	1	9	" " "
Hæmorrhoids.....	5	1½	" " "
Injury to feet.....	1	121	Injured prior to joining, discharged for unfitness.
Jaundice.....	1	10	Recovered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia.....	3	3	" " "
Rheumatism.....	7	3	" " "
Sprains and strains.....	12	2	" " "
Synovitis.....	1	52	" " "
Toothache and extraction.....	5	2	" " "
Tonsilitis.....	5	3	" " "
Wound, gunshot.....	1	65	From last year, recovered and returned to duty.
Wounds, various.....	10	6	Recovered and returned to duty.

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APPENDIX E.**ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, DALTON TRAIL.**

WHITE HORSE, November 5, 1904.

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, White Horse.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of the Dalton Trail detachments for the past year.

The general health of the men has been good, no serious accidents occurred among them.

A few accidents happened among the members of the Canadian party of the International Boundary Survey, which were attended to by me. Also, some at Porcupine occurred during mining operations there.

Dalton House Indians were treated by me from time to time.

I left Pleasant Camp on September 19, on transfer to White Horse, where I reported to you on the 22nd of the same month.

I attach a list of diseases treated.

APPENDIX of Diseases treated during the year ending Nov. 30, 1904, at Pleasant Camp.

Disease.	Number of Ca-es.	Number of days on sick report.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Adenitis, groin	2	30	15	Recovered.
Boils.....	2	6	3	"
Biliousness	3	3	1	"
Constipation.....	4	4	1	"
Colds.....	3	3	1	"
Conjunctivitis.....	2	12	6	"
Contusions.....	3	10	3	"
Carious teeth.....	4	4	1	"
Frost-bite.....	1	6	6	"
Impacted wax in ear.....	2	2	1	"
Pharyngitis.....	1	4	4	"
Rheumatism, muscular.....	1	3	3	"
Strains.....	2	6	3	"
Wounds.....	1	3	3	"

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

S. M. FRASER, M.D.
Ass't. Surgeon.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1904.

The Officer Commanding
 'B' Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
 Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual medical report for 'B' division, for the year ended November 30, 1904.

The general health of the division has been very good. I am glad to report no deaths during the year and, with the exception of a couple of cases of typhoid and an epidemic of la grippe, we have been free from contagious or infectious diseases.

There were 181 cases of sickness treated, 53 of these being taken into hospital; 3 were transferred to the N.W. Territories, 1 was invalided and 2 cases are at present under treatment.

Reg No. 3659 Const. Dundas (injured June 6, 1903), and mentioned in last year's report) was transferred to Regina, N.W.T., Feb. 13, 1904.

Reg. No. 3846 Const. Bennett, reported sick on January 31, he was found to be suffering from cervical tuberculous adenitis; he was invalided June 23, 1904.

Reg. No. 3781 Const. Moreton, R.R., had been suffering from defective sight of the right eye; he was transferred to Regina, N.W.T., to give him an opportunity of consulting a specialist.

Reg. No. 3741 Const. Graham, W.B., was transferred on my recommendation; he had served three years in the Yukon and was not getting very good health.

During the month of April there was a slight epidemic of la grippe in barracks; six members of the division were off duty, but all made a rapid recovery.

On June 14, the hospital and barracks were inspected by Surgeon Paré, reports upon which have already been forwarded.

During the month of July the Creek detachments were inspected by me and found to be in a good sanitary condition and very comfortable for the men, with the exception of the beds. I would recommend that as soon as possible these detachments be furnished with the regulation iron bedstead and mattress.

The hospital is very comfortable and the stock of drugs and appliances good.

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of sickness in the prison department, many of the prisoners being broken down constitutionally when received.

There were two convicts and one common jail prisoner placed in hospital. Convict No. 35 being old and broken down constitutionally, was placed in hospital. He has lately been pardoned and sent to St. Mary's hospital. Convict No. 34 had a sharp attack of gastritis, from which he has fully recovered. Common jail prisoner No. 7 was in hospital for a short time, suffering from a large carbuncle; he made a rapid recovery.

There were 16 insane people received during the year, 15 males and 1 female; 8 were sent to New Westminster asylum and the remaining 8 were discharged cured.

There has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians, particularly of a tuberculous character. Whooping cough attacked them this fall and caused them a lot of trouble.

During the winter the Peel River Indians came over for treatment.

Assistance has been rendered to indigents whenever required. Destitute miners injured on the creeks and other parts of the country have been attended to and brought in to one of the hospitals in Dawson.

A classified list of cases treated in the division is attached.

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ANNUAL Sick Report of 'B' Division, N.W.M.P., 1904.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average.	Remarks.
Abcess	6	165	27	5 recovered, 1 invalided.
" dental	1	2	2	Recovered.
Biliousness	10	14	1	"
Burns	6	48	8	"
Bronchitis	1	7	7	"
Boil	2	18	9	"
Backache	2	2	1	"
Carious teeth	6	6	1	"
Cold, severe	21	90	4	20 recovered, 1 under treatment.
" slight	27	27	1	Recovered.
Catarrh	1	1	1	"
Colic	4	4	1	"
Cystitis	1	9	9	"
Cellulitis	1	7	7	"
Conjunctivitis	1	3	3	"
Congested liver	1	4	4	"
Diarrhoea	4	4	1	"
Dyspepsia	2	10	5	"
Delirium	1	20	20	"
Epistaxis	1	1	1	"
Earache	1	1	1	"
Fracture	1	253	253	Transferred to N.W.T.
Frost-bite	3	21	7	Recovered.
Fistula	1	32	32	"
Hernia	1	7	7	Light duty.
Headache	3	3	3	Recovered.
Indigestion	3	6	2	"
Ingrowing nail	4	28	7	"
Laryngitis	1	12	12	"
La grippe	9	54	6	"
Nephritis	1	12	12	"
Orchitis	1	21	21	"
Pleurisy	1	7	7	"
Rheumatism	5	80	16	"
Ringworm	3	18	6	"
Sycosis	1	12	12	Discharged, special constable.
Swelling gland	1	26	26	Recovered.
Sprains	11	58	5	"
Sore throat	3	6	2	"
" feet	3	6	2	"
" eyes	1	1	1	"
Typhoid	2	101	50	"
Toothache	3	3	1	"
Tonsillitis	1	7	7	"
Ulcerated tongue	1	3	3	"
Wounds, incised	3	27	9	"
" contused	12	48	4	"
" punctured	2	4	2	"

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.

SELKIRK, YUKON, November 30, 1904.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual medical report for Selkirk district, during the year ended 30th November, 1904.

The general health of the force, in this subdivision, has been very good during the whole year. There were a few cases of illness and accidents, but nothing very serious.

The only important accident was experienced by Reg. No. 3979, Const. N. MacDonald, who, while working at a new building at Selkirk, happened to cut his right leg, on the tibia. On account of the nature of the wound, Const. MacDonald was laid up for over a month, but he made a good recovery.

I am very well pleased to state that there is no death to report among the force in this subdivision, for the year just ended.

As usual, a great many Indians at Selkirk and vicinity were on the sick list, the most prevalent cases of disease being cases of lung and bronchial tube troubles.

I examined one constable for re-engagement.

The stock of medicines on hand at Selkirk is pretty fair. There are also some surgical instruments, which are in good condition. The different detachments in this district are supplied with a few medicines and dressing materials.

Classified list of the cases treated during the year follows.

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ANNUAL Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Fort Selkirk, Yukon, for the year ended November 30, 1904.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Alcoholism (prisoner).....	1	5	5	Recovered.
Biliousness.....	4	8	2	"
Bronchitis.....	3	15	5	"
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	28	28	"
Cephalalgia.....	2	4	2	"
Cerumen, impacted.....	1	1	1	"
Chafe.....	1	2	2	"
Cold.....	5	15	3	"
Constipation.....	5	5	1	"
Corns.....	1	1	1	"
Coryza.....	1	2	2	"
Delirium, alcoholic, (special constable).....	1	3	3	"
Diarrhea.....	1	2	2	"
Frost-bites, ears.....	2	10	5	"
Functional disturbance.....	3	6	2	"
Ingrown toe-nail.....	1	8	8	"
Laryngitis.....	3	6	2	"
Lumbago.....	1	3	3	"
Nuuralgic pains.....	1	2	2	"
Ophthalmia.....	1	4	4	"
Otitis.....	1	6	6	"
Pharyngitis.....	5	15	3	"
Piles, external.....	1	5	5	"
" internal.....	1	7	7	"
Rash.....	2	10	5	"
Rhumatic pains (destitute).....	1	4	4	"
Ringworm.....	1	3	3	"
Scalded foot.....	1	8	8	"
" hand.....	1	6	6	"
Scalp wounds.....	2	10	5	"
Sore.....	1	6	6	"
Wounds, incised (one severe).....	3	48	16	"

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

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. H. ACRES, V.S.,
DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1904.

The Officer Commanding
 ' B ' Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following veterinary report for the year ended November 25, 1904.

The general health of the horses has been very good. Only one death occurred; horse Reg. No. 2847 while on detachment at Selkirk last spring received a kick on the hind leg which fractured the tibia bone, causing the destruction of the animal. Horse Reg. No. 2905 suffered from quittor, which kept him off duty for 25 days, but he is now working well, having made a good recovery. Horse Reg. No. 2906 was severely staked in the thigh when at Mayo detachment, but made a good recovery. Two collar tumours were dissected and came out very well. Considerable difficulty was experienced with collar galls amongst the horses used for freighting purposes, which was due to the sudden changes in the weather while making long hauls over the hills. It often rained upon them when they were warm and caused the shoulders to become galled, but this has now disappeared.

The eight remounts received in this division from the North-west Territories, although smaller than the other horses, have turned out to be of excellent quality for their size. Two horses were cast and sold, one suffering from quarter cracks, which rendered him unfit for police work, the other was subject to apoplectic fits, which made him unsafe for work. This leaves the division with 42 head, 29 team and 13 saddle, 10 of which are broken single or double. Three head were sent on herd at Selkirk, but grass was not very good, and the flies were very bad, which necessitated their being in the stable most of the time. This country does not seem to afford a suitable range for horses.

The stables in the division are in very good repair; great improvement has been made to the detachment stables by ceiling them; this adds greatly to their warmth. Owing to the fact that bedding cannot be secured it is very hard on stock in the cold weather, and the horse blankets issued are altogether too light and small.

The shoeing for the past year has been very good; great benefit has been derived in many cases by the use of rubber pads, also much labour and breaking off of the horses' feet has been saved by using ' Neverslip ' caulks on the light drivers and saddle horses in the fall when the roads are hard and dry.

The forage supplied by the contractor has been very good.

The drugs and instruments are of good quality.

Attached is a list of horses treated for the year.

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SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average duration of Days.	Remarks.
Nail prick.....	4	8	
Caulked.....	3	6	
Galled shoulders.....	10	6	
Lame, due to sprain.....	13	10	
Bruised feet.....	4	7½	
Bruised backs.....	2	5	
Injury to backs.....	2	5	
Quarter cracks.....	2	30	} One cast and sold.
Abscess.....	2	17	
Puncture wounds.....	3	15	
Incised.....	2	4	
Influenza.....	1	13	
Apoplexy.....	1	16	} Cast and sold.
Navicular disease.....	1	..	
Indigestion.....	2	3	
Lame, due to bruises.....	1	10	
Coronitis.....	1	10	
Quittor.....	1	25	
Debility.....	2	10	
Separating corn.....	1	11	
Tumours.....	3	18	
Shoulder slip.....	1	10	
Internal parasites.....	3	2	
Ossolites.....	1	10	

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

G. H. ACRES,
Vet. Staff-Sergt.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT R. C. M.
NYBLETT, WHITE HORSE.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

WHITE HORSE, November 30, 1904.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report for the year ended November 30, 1904.

There has been very little sickness among the horses during the year. Two horses died from disease, but as these deaths took place previous to my arrival in the division, I cannot state the cause of death. There were also two deaths due to accidents. Horse Reg. No. 2861 was killed by falling over a precipice on the Dalton trail, and horse Reg. No. 2866 broke a leg while working in the bush at White Horse and had to be destroyed.

Since my arrival here in July 22 horses have been off duty; of these 14 were cases of wounds (including saddle and collar galls); 4 of lameness, 1 of grease, and 3 of intestinal worms; all of these have made good recoveries with the exception of Reg. No. 2866, which had to be destroyed, as mentioned above, and one horse which is at present on the sick list owing to a kick on the stifle, but which I hope to return to duty shortly.

The shoeing of the horses has been satisfactory. The shoeing smith has been very successful in handling the remounts, and there have been no cases of corns or of lameness due to bad shoeing.

The forage supplied has been of very good quality. The oats are excellent and the hay is sweet and fairly free from dust. It is cultivated hay and is softer than the prairie hay that the remounts have been accustomed to, but they eat it well, very little going to waste.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. M. NYBLETT,
V.S., Staff-Sergeant.

PART IV.

REPORT

OF

SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE ON SERVICE IN HUDSON BAY

(Per SS. 'Neptune,' 1903-4)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE ON SERVICE IN HUDSON BAY, PER SS. *NEPTUNE*, 1903-4.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, OTTAWA, September 3, 1904.

To the Comptroller,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of police service with the expedition to Hudson Bay per SS. *Neptune*.

We left the dockyard, Halifax, at 7 p.m., on August 22, 1903, and on account of heavy weather outside, anchored in the harbour for the night. The decks were lumbered with cargo. This was secured the following morning, and we sailed at noon on the 23rd (Sunday).

There was fine weather and a fair wind until 9 a.m. of the 25th, when we had to lie to under the lee of St. Paul's island, there being too much sea in the gulf to venture out with the deck load we had. We lay there until 5 a.m. of the 26th, and then made a good run through the Straits of Belle Isle.

All went well on board, and the men were comfortably quartered. Quarters were inspected by me daily, and an inspection of arms weekly; blankets, &c., were shaken and aired as weather permitted, dinners attended daily, and, as nearly as possible, the routine of a trooper observed.

On September 1 the *Neptune* arrived at Port Burwell, which is just inside the N.E. corner of Ungava bay, and left again at 4 a.m. on the 2nd. Job Bros., of St. John's, Newfoundland, have a trading and fishing station there.

After leaving Ungava bay, the *Neptune* proceeded to Cumberland sound, arriving at a Scotch whaling station on Black Lead island, on the south shore, and near the head of the sound, on September 5. This belongs to Noble Bros., of Aberdeen. The Rev. Mr. Peck is the resident missionary there. About 150 Esquimaux are employed at this station, but most of them were absent hunting at the time of our visit.

The whaling, &c., in the years 1899-1902 was poor; 1903 was better. Two whales, about 1,500 seals and a number of walrus had been obtained up to the date of our visit. A fair whale yields 1,500 or 2,000 lbs. of bone, and a large whale runs up to 4,500 lbs. of bone. The value of this bone in 1903 was £2,500 sterling per ton. Seals are worth about \$2 each.

I explained to the agent in charge, and to Mr. Peck, the object of my visit. They expressed themselves as pleased that the Canadian government had taken this step. There is hardly any crime. As far as I could learn, the greatest trouble is the easy way in which the natives take women as wives, and the equally easy style in which they discard them.

On September 6, 1903, we procured a native pilot and proceeded across the sound to Kickastan, about 45 miles N.W. of Black Lead. Here is another whaling station belonging to the same firm. A son of one of the partners had come out from Scotland shortly before our arrival, to relieve the agent in charge, who was returning home on leave. I explained to him that a government vessel would visit there annually, if not oftener. He also expressed pleasure and stated that the firm had long wished that the Canadian government would look after affairs in that part. The amount of duty, he said, would be nothing to them. All the natives were away from here also.

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Whaling begins again in the sound about the end of September, and usually continues until the middle or end of November. The value of goods imported annually at these two stations only amounts to about \$5,000.

The *Neptune* returned to Black Lead the same evening, September 6, and shortly after proceeded down the sound to Frenchman's cove, near Cape Haven, where we arrived on the night of September 7, leaving on the following morning for Cape Haven, arriving there and again leaving the same day. Messrs Potter & Wrightington, of Boston, have whaling stations at these two places. The agent was notified regarding customs, &c. From Cape Haven we proceeded through Hudson strait to Hudson bay, calling in at Erik, Cape Wolstenholme, for water, on September 12, and left on the 13th. From there we proceeded through Fisher strait, around the south end of Southampton island, to near Cape Fullerton, and anchored in Winchester inlet on September 17. There we remained until the 23rd, on account of heavy weather. On September 19 some natives from Fullerton reached us, and from them it was learned that an American whaler was wintering at that place, and that there was a Scotch whaling station at Repulse bay.

On September 23, Mr. Low proceeded in the steam launch to Chesterfield inlet, ordering the *Neptune* to Fullerton, to go into winter quarters. She arrived the same day. The day after our arrival at Fullerton, we commenced landing the lumber for building the police post, a site for the buildings having been selected by Captain Bartlett and myself on an island forming the north side of the harbour. In a few days the frame of one building was got up and partly sheeted in, the carpenter of the *Neptune* assisting, Captain Bartlett having kindly offered to allow me to use him.

On October 1, the small dingey arrived from the launch with a letter from Mr. Low to Captain Bartlett, stating that the launch was wrecked, and asking him to proceed to Chesterfield inlet to his assistance. The *Neptune* sailed the same day and returned with Mr. Low and party and the launch to Fullerton on October 10. The police accompanied the steamer, and Staff-Sergeant Dee and the four constables assisted in getting the launch off the rocks and bringing her to the steamer.

POST AT FULLERTON.

Regarding the placing of a post here, when in Cumberland sound, in September, 1903, we heard that American whalers were somewhere about the north of Southampton island. On our way to Fullerton, the matter of places for detachments was frequently discussed by Mr. Low, Captain Bartlett and myself, although no formal council was called, and it was taken for granted that the police would build where the whalers wintered. On arrival at Winchester inlet, about 40 miles south of Fullerton, in September, we heard from natives that there was a whaling station at Fullerton and a Scotch station at Repulse bay. Mr. Low left in the launch for Chesterfield on September 23—ordering the steamer to Fullerton, where she would winter, as there was said to be good water and a good harbour. Both of these necessities exist there; deer, fish and birds are to be had in abundance. The *Neptune* arrived there on September 23, and building was at once commenced. We had native pilots, and had no difficulty in getting in or out of this port. The *Neptune* got out of the ice on July 18.

I was informed by you that most probably a detachment would be placed at Churchill this spring. This confirmed my opinion that a post was to be placed on the west side of the bay, where whalers wintered; also, that it was intended the police should have jurisdiction in this district, although it is actually part of Keewatin. With natives and good dogs, it should be possible to make a patrol from Fullerton to Churchill in the winter along the sea ice, even without an intermediate post; with one there should be but little trouble. Supplies for the return journey could be procured from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fullerton is the best winter harbour which we have seen on the west side, and is on that account a good place for a post. There is a fine game country comparatively

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near, and an abundance of fine lake trout and salmon are to be had in a river about 15 miles distant, at the head of a shelter inlet. Smaller trout can be obtained in small lakes on the main land, from three to five miles from the present barracks.

I chose the site for barracks on the island, as this forms one side of the harbour, and the inlet between it and the main land is only navigable for small boats. The building which is intended for officers' quarters is 15 by 24 feet, divided into large and two small rooms; a store house for provisions, &c., a coal shed, and a lean-to kitchen 12 by 16 with large porch have also been erected. There is a good fresh water pond in the rocks, about 75 yards from the house. A barrack room, quarter-master's and Trading Store will be erected this fall.

FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

I left Staff-Sergeant Dee and Constables Conway and Tremaine with a native here when the *Neptune* sailed on July 18. I instructed him, if possible, to purchase one or two teams, of ten good dogs each, this fall, and to purchase from natives and store ample supplies of dog feed, viz.: fish, deer meat, seal, walrus, &c. He has field rations for five men for 400 days, but his supply of coal is limited, a little over 14 tons.

I instructed him to endeavour to make a patrol to Repulse bay this summer by boat. He will also make short patrols inland and along the coast during the winter, as weather, &c., permits, should the *Neptune* not be able to return to Fullerton. Should I be enabled to return there and remain this winter, it is my intention to make or send patrols to Repulse bay, Baker lake and Churchill, during the ensuing winter. Frequent short patrols will also be made. Two sleighs will be required for all long patrols, and the party will consist of a member of the detachment, two natives and an interpreter. I shall endeavour to go to Churchill myself, but it is doubtful if I shall have time to go north as well.

PATROLS.

Under the existing circumstances and strength of the police in Hudson bay, patrolling to any extent is next to impossible. In the winter the distances and the absence of any posts at which the supplies for men and dogs can be obtained, make the risk too great. In the summer the time is so limited, that if the officer commanding has to visit the trading stations in Cumberland Sound and north thereof he will be unable to do any work in the bay. The winter is the time when patrols inland should be made; in fact, it is the only time when they can be made away from rivers.

To patrol and become acquainted with this country would require a considerable force and an expenditure in proportion. The difficulties are much greater than even in the Yukon. The season when travelling by water can be done is shorter, and, there being no fuel or shelter of any description, in the winter everything for men and dogs has to be carried. It is very difficult to formulate any scheme and say, 'this is the best,' without knowing to what extent the government proposes or is willing to go. The only system to give good practical results is, in my opinion:—

1. A line of detachments as suggested below.

2. The officer commanding to have headquarters at Wolstenholme, which should be the principal port of entry for the Hudson bay, and an officer at Fullerton or elsewhere on the west coast.

3. A steamer of about 100 tons net carrying capacity, with triple expansion engines and two generators, capable of steaming 12 or 14 knots. By working at half speed or less, she would not burn more coal than a seven or eight-knot boat, and at the same time could overhaul, if necessary, any vessel she was likely to meet; this steamer to be used for visiting all trading stations and detachments in Ungava and Hudson bay and Hudson strait, and taking supplies around.

A good depot of coal should be kept at Wolstenholme, and three years' supply of the same should be placed at each detachment in the first place. After that the patrol

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steamer could take around supplies from the headquarters depot. If annual cruises are to be made north to Smith's sound, &c., one officer from the south should accompany the steamer going there and return south again with her. The officer stationed in the bay cannot do work there and cruise north. In going to Lancaster sound, Smith's sound and Kennedy's channel, very considerable risk is run of the steamer being frozen in, not to mention that of total loss in the ice. If caught up there, the officer commanding would be absent from his command for the work of two seasons, and police work would be practically at a standstill, as no magistrate would be in Hudson bay and there would be no means of communicating with the outside. The suggested patrol steamer could visit all stations in the bay, as well as Big island, the Savage islands, &c., in the strait, and all those in Ungava bay, including Fort Chimo.

I am informed that a French company has been formed to trade in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company, and if it has not already opened up, that it will do so this year. You, however, will have all particulars regarding this. If this report is correct, it will no doubt increase the necessity for patrols. Unless posts are established on both sides of the bay and some means of visiting by water are provided, but little good can result, as the west side can only be travelled from posts there, and the east side from posts there. The steamer going north has no time to do any visiting in Hudson or Ungava bay. If the detachments are placed as suggested, winter patrols can be made, as well as summer ones by boat.

The best time for patrolling is in March and April and up to the latter part of May. From November to March the days are very short for travelling, and after the latter part of May travelling begins to get bad. This is the experience of last season.

Had we posts at Baker lake and Repulse bay where supplies could be obtained, better time could be made with less risk. On the Repulse bay patrol, if no detachment is there, supplies would have to be carried for the return trip also, a cache being made at the 'Wager.'

Storms are liable to be encountered at any time during the winter, when travelling is impossible, and men may have to remain in camp three or four days or more. Again, when travelling along the coast on sea ice, rough ice may be encountered for miles, making travelling very slow. The natives, when on long journeys and having to hunt for their food, do not average five miles a day actual advance. They will take from two to two and one-half months or longer to go to Churchill, when we should do it, with intermediate posts, in fifteen days or so.

If Wolstonholme and Port Harrison, or some other places on the east side, are established, and a couple of good Peterboro, or better still, portable canvas canoes with steel frames and ribs, such as are made at Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S., (this is the same make as the canoe I purchased at Francis lake in 1898 and used in going down the Pelly river) provided, patrols could be made by river and lake, over large parts of Ungava. Such a canoe could also be used through Baker lake and to the west.

I can, of course, only form my opinions from what little I have been able to note of the description of the country to be traversed, from the very imperfect maps, and from what information I have gleaned from others. No doubt the plans for patrols would have to be modified and re-arranged according to circumstances, but the necessity for bases for supplies would remain the same. Until the extent of the force to be employed in Hudson bay and north in the future is known, it is almost impossible to outline any definite plans as certainly the best.

Owing to the distance between the various small whaling and trading stations, and the shortness of the season in which work can be done, it will be impossible for the police to visit each one more than once a year under the present arrangements. At all these stations the natives congregate, but, as we found last year, many of them are likely to be absent hunting when the steamer arrives. Then the time in which the work must be done is so limited that a day or at most, two, is all that can be given to each place.

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I would suggest that posts be established as follows:—

Erik harbour (Cape Wolstenholme), consisting of officer commanding, non-commissioned officer, and four duty constables at least, with an interpreter.

Fullerton—1 officer, 1 N.C. officer, 3 or 4 constables and 1 interpreter; and detachments consisting of 1 N.C. officer and 2 or 3 constables at least at Repulse bay, and Churchill on the west side of the bay and at Port Harrison on the east side; the same at Black Lead or Kickastan in Cumberland sound, and Pond inlet in Lancaster sound, if thought advisable to put a post so far north. I would not, however, recommend this at present.

A patrol steamer is necessary for the strait, bay, &c., and to take supplies from the headquarters depot to the various posts. The officer commanding should visit the detachments and trading stations in her. She would remain in the bay permanently.

If another station was placed at Baker lake, at the head of Chesterfield inlet, or somewhere between Fullerton and Churchill, there would then be a line of posts around the bay, and communication could be had with the outside world during the winter, should necessity arise.

A post somewhere on Baker lake would give us a wide stretch of country which could be patrolled by water in summer and sleighs in winter, although not quite so convenient as on the coast for a Churchill patrol. Supplies for such a post would have to be taken from about 'Dangerous Point,' where a supply vessel would have to land them.

This country being destitute of wood is much more difficult to travel in than the Yukon, and, therefore, posts where supplies of food for men and dogs can be obtained are a necessity.

Repulse bay, Fullerton and Wolstenholme are the most important places for posts on the bay. Then Baker lake and Port Harrison as intermediate posts.

I would not have mentioned Fort Churchill, had I not understood a post was to be located there. An arrangement that the H. B. Company's officers there assist the police by supplying, as far as possible, any patrols arriving from the north, and by forwarding to Winnipeg any packets sent from a police post, would do away with the necessity for a post, or at least the number of men could be reduced.

It may be found expedient to place posts, another year, on Big island, or on the main land of Baffin, where a mica mine is being worked, somewhere in the vicinity of Icy cove, east of Big island, and also at Fort Chimo, Ungava bay. In any case Fullerton and Repulse bay are the important places on the west side of the bay, and Wolstenholme, as principal port of entry, on the east side for all vessels going through Hudson strait.

OBSERVATION POST.

A good post for observation of the ice in Hudson strait and at the entrance to Hudson bay could be had by erecting a small lookout station on the cape. This forms the western of the two head lands forming the entrance to the harbour. In that case I would suggest a telephone line between such lookout station and the barracks; the distance would be about 2½ miles. In requisitioning for the necessary supplies for this, I asked for 5 miles of wire to allow for contingencies. With a good telescope a wide range of view could be obtained. Buildings would also be required.

PATROL STEAMER.

Should my suggestions regarding this be approved, I would recommend that the steamer be a steel boat, sheathed with 'iron bark' plank, have water-tight bulk heads, and tanks for water ballast. Her carrying capacity to be about 100 tons or a little over, besides having sufficient coal to steam say 1,200 miles, viz., from Wolstenholme around the bay, calling at all trading stations and detachments, and back to headquarters.

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She should have an overhanging bow, not a straight stem. I would also suggest that she carry two quick-firing guns, such as a Vickers-Maxim and a Colt. When a law-breaker knows that his adversary has both the authority and the power to enforce it, there is never much fear of trouble.

NATIVES EMPLOYED.

There should be at least two natives permanently employed at each post, which means feeding at least six people. The food does not amount to much, and the pay, \$4.50 a month, is very small.

I intended originally to employ only one native permanently, together with his family. I find that to employ one, necessitates the feeding, but not paying, of a considerable number of his relations. In the case of 'Scottie' I shall have to feed to a certain extent besides himself and wife, his sister-in-law (a widow), his sister, his late brother's married daughter and her husband. The latter is a good hunter and all round man, but will draw no pay at present. Thus there are six persons to feed. The meat, with ordinary good luck, will chiefly be supplied by purchase from natives, so that feeding will not be a very serious item of expense. If lumber comes up and there is sufficient, I will put up a shack for 'Scottie.'

I got 'Scottie,' with Staff-Sergeant Dee and the interpreter, at the barracks on July 10, and thoroughly explained to the first named what he would have to do, the patrols, long and short, which it is intended to make this winter, and what I wanted him to tell any natives who might be met or who might come to barracks.

The police have only been called upon once, viz., in a complaint made by one of the crew of the *Era*. This case shows the reason of my request by December mail, which did not reach you, that special authority be given the officer commanding to try such cases without having to await the consent of His Excellency the Governor General. Had the protection of our flag not been asked for, no notice would have been taken of the matter, but it was brought before me officially and I was compelled to act. It is not my intention or wish to interfere in any way on a foreign vessel, even when in port, unless a regular complaint is made or a crime of a serious nature has been committed.

On April 12, on my return to the steamer in the evening, Mr. Low told me that a native, who had arrived two or three days previously from south of Rankin inlet, had coolly told the interpreter that some one had interfered with his wife, and that in the quarrel which ensued he had killed some five or six men and women.

This native had left Fullerton in the morning to return home, and there was only his word for the story. I could learn nothing more at the time. Sometime afterwards I heard from another native that the story was believed to be true. This man said that the Chesterfield natives were lying in wait for the first native, but that he escaped them by taking a different route.

These murders were said to have taken place nearly three years previous to this time, and it would have been next to impossible to get satisfactory evidence. Moreover, our laws were not known then, and, even supposing the story to be true, he was only following out the native custom. Serious crime is of comparatively rare occurrence, as far as I can learn; at the same time life is held of little value where customs are run counter to, or superstition says a person must die to divert disaster from the tribe. All superstitions have to be handled gently, and it is worse than useless to attempt to upset old customs in a day. It is a matter of time to change these, and it can only be done by first obtaining the goodwill and confidence of the natives.

DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of one charge, the conduct of the detachment has been everything that could be desired. The continued strain placed upon the men during nearly six months under very trying circumstances was sufficient to break down most people.

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The accommodation in guard-room was necessarily very limited, (this and the cell being the same size, 6 feet by 8 feet). With the yells of, at most times, a raving maniac ringing in their ears through the grating of the cell door two or three feet away, it can be easily understood how trying was the situation. In spite of everything, their good temper and kindness in the handling of the patient never lessened. This description of duty for so long a period scarcely comes within police work, and I would strongly recommend that 25 cents per day additional pay be allowed for it, say under the head of 'Attendants in Asylum.'

The late Dr. Faribault, to whom the above refers, was confined in police guard-room as a lunatic, from November 8, 1903, to April 27, 1904, when he died.

BOATS.

A good boat, after the style of a whale boat, should be supplied to each post, with a small one for one or two men to paddle around in fishing or shooting.

If any are sent up, I would suggest that the whale boats be rigged with main sail and jib, a short gaff, but no boom. A small mizzen spritsail can be used or not as the builders think best. I used to use a small iron bowsprit which fitted over the stem of the boat and was held in position by an iron pin through the whole thing.

A small deck forward, with watertight lockers underneath, and brought along each side, about 7 inches wide as a weather board to join the stern locker, with combing all round, is a good style for such a boat as would be serviceable here. There should also be lockers underneath the after fore and aft thwarts to hold guns and rifles, provisions, clothing and bedding, boat's supplies, &c.

Length of boats should be about 28 feet, shallow draught and centre board.

GAME.

Deer and fish are in abundance, and a fair number of Arctic hares and ptarmigan can be got. Eider ducks are also fairly plentiful most of the winter. Foxes and wolves were scarce last winter, and only one or two bear's tracks were seen.

It is practically impossible to protect deer and fish against white men, as the fresh food is necessary to existence, and they are killed all the year round. To protect any fur bearing animal can only be done by prohibiting a white man having the fur or any part of the animal in his possession at any time; a close season is useless. If this was done natives would not kill as a rule, not having a market for the fur. I think an exception would have to be made as far as deer are concerned. Foxes are said to be plentiful at Baker lake and throughout that district, and were brought to the *Neptune* in considerable numbers.

WEATHER.

The average last winter has been fine, and there were comparatively few days when it was too cold to travel. I have seen worse in the North-west.

The only trouble in the North, is the want of any shelter or fuel, and a wind of equal velocity is colder here than in the North-west, on account of the damp atmosphere.

HEALTH.

The health of the detachment has been excellent, and all are in good spirits. They appreciated the change to their own barracks from the steamer.

ARMS

Are all in good order.

INSPECTIONS.

There have been regular inspections weekly. No drills have been held since last fall, as the men were fully occupied with their duties, and since the death of Dr. Faribault, they have had so much work to do in connection with getting the barracks in order, that these have been omitted. As soon as things are settled a regular routine will be carried out.

BARRACKS.

When completed these will be, I think, warm and comfortable.

MERCANTILE LAWS IN GREENLAND.

The Danish system is a lieutenant-governor for the various districts. All stores and trading stations are in the hands of the government, and no person is allowed to trade with the natives unless in some special case, such as that of an Arctic explorer, by authority from Denmark. Captain Bartlett informs me that such authority had to be obtained for Lieutenant Peary.

This system, I am informed, is found to answer well and to give satisfactory results in paying its way. My opinion is that such a system would answer in Canadian territory.

If detachments were placed as suggested, each one would be a trading station and the police be brought into direct communication and touch with the natives, who would soon learn to look upon them as the authority in the land. As long as whaling and trading stations are here, the natives will look upon those in charge there as the chiefs, as from them they get food during the winter. Of course the Hudson's Bay Company would not come under this head, but they are not far north and the exception could easily be made. Under such a system whales would increase, as the natives would not get many; an odd one now and then.

Unless stringent laws are made and foreigners kept out of the country, there is very considerable risk of trouble, as with only small detachments here and there, they would be tempted to ignore the laws.

SEASONS AND WEATHER REPORTS.

But little reliance can be placed upon these; that is to say, it cannot be positively stated that 'the open season commences on such a date and ends at such another.' The seasons vary each year.

Rae, in his books on travels and surveys north of Repulse bay in 1846-7, arrived at the latter place from Fort Churchill on July 25, 1846, and the bay was then free from ice, and all the rivers low, showing that the snow had been gone for some time. The following year, 1847, he says that on August 6 the bay was covered with ice hard and fast. On the 11th, snow banks were solid ice 6 or 8 feet from the ground, from some rain they had had a day or two before, and all the rivers were booming, and it was not until August 12 that, after heavy gales from the north-west, they were able to work the boats out.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER AS JUSTICE OF PEACE.

I would suggest that authority be given to the officer commanding here to appoint the non-commissioned officer in charge of a detachment, to the office of justice of peace, in order that he may be able to issue warrants or summonses and try minor offences.

NATIVES.

As far as I can ascertain, I should estimate the number of natives around Hudson Bay to be about 500. On Southampton island there are now none, the last of them, with the exception of one, having died of starvation about three years ago. I think a fair estimate of the total number in the vicinity of the places suggested for

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detachments, together with those at Cape Haven, Frenchmen's cove and Big island, would be about 2,500 or possibly slightly over. At any rate this is not an over estimate.

The lot of these people is a hard one, and they appear to be, and are from all accounts, a peaceable and kindly race. Disease is prevalent amongst them. At times when, on account of bad weather, sickness, or other causes, game in the shape of musk ox, deer, seal or walrus cannot be procured, they are face to face with starvation. The oil for their lamps, the only means of heating and cooking their food which they have, is obtained from the blubber of seal and walrus. When these fail it can be easily understood how wretched is their lot in these Arctic regions. In this respect they are immeasurably worse off than the Indian; he at least can always get plenty of fuel.

The return given the Esquimaux for valuable furs and whalebone is a mere nothing. As an example I may quote that 100 primers for '38 or '44 calibre Winchester rifles are considered a fair exchange for a musk ox robe. The primers cost \$1.08 per 1,000 in the United States.

These whalers keep a certain number of men and their families whilst the ship remains up there, merely feeding them, and this consists of one of two ship's biscuits and some weak tea or coffee. Everything killed by these men belongs to the ship, and their meals, with sometimes a few yards of cotton, a pocket knife, some beads or some such trifle is given in exchange. Everything owned by the trader is valued at twenty times its price, and everything owned by the native is cut down in value a hundred fold.

When natives get a whale they are given at the end of the cruise a whale boat, worth when new and complete \$120 in the United States. I quote this price on information of Capt. Comer of the United States schooner *Era*, who also stated that of course the boat was not worth that at the end of a two years' cruise. I may also quote that a 38 cal. single shot rifle and set of reloading tools, worth at the outside \$10, is given for fifteen prime musk ox robes. With the robes the hunter is expected, if possible, to bring in the head, and a good specimen will realize \$50 (again Capt. Comer).

Should a native wish to procure such a second-hand boat as above, the usual charge is from 75 to 100 musk ox robes, when the vessel goes home.

When it is remembered that whalebone is worth \$10,000 per ton, and that a good whale yields from 1,500 to sometimes 3,000 lbs. of bone, the profit can be estimated.

The crew of a whaler (U.S.) from the skipper down, get a percentage of the value of the catch, but no wages, so the risk to the owner is not heavy. If anything approaching a fair value was given in clothing, provisions, &c., for furs and whalebone, a native would be able to lay up a stock of food and maintain himself in something like comfort.

The cost of maintaining detachments at the various points would be very materially lessened if supplies of articles for trade with the natives were sent to each, and a regular trade established, besides being of great advantage to the natives. The Moravian missionaries work on this plan, and, I am informed, it works well and profitably.

In intellect and quickness in picking up ideas, the Esquimaux are in advance of the ordinary Indian. They are easily satisfied, and assistance in the way suggested would be a great benefit to them and much appreciated. They are not beggars, but expect to pay for whatever they receive, and never question the white man's prices. They never ask for anything unless they have something to trade for what they require.

A doctor is an unknown person here, and these people live or die according as the constitution is able to overcome the disease. Dr. Borden, surgeon of the *Neptune*, has been unceasing in his exertions to alleviate the distress amongst them, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the success that has rewarded him, and to the gratitude of the natives. This, however, will no doubt be reported upon by the surgeon.

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I would merely mention one thing in this connection, which was brought to my notice by Dr. Borden, viz.: the great benefit which a small hospital at each post would be, if a non-commissioned officer who had some experience in a hospital could be selected, in the event of the matter of detachments being approved; it would be a boon to the natives as well as possibly to our own men. The fact that our detachments will be cut off from medical assistance for some nine months in the year, and then would only see a surgeon for the few days the relief steamer remains, will, I think, add weight to the suggestion of the doctor.

BUILDINGS.

Should my suggestions, or any of them, regarding the placing of detachments be approved, it will be necessary to send up buildings for each post.

I would suggest that these be built in Ottawa; every piece cut and marked, ready to put together. By so doing, the carriage of unnecessary lumber would be avoided, a great deal of time saved in erecting, and the whole thing be much more satisfactory than last year.

MICA MINING.

This is being carried on by the Scotch firm owning the SS. *Active* (Robt. Kenneth, Dundee) and the whaling station at Repulse bay. I have not been able to ascertain the exact location of the mine, which is in the vicinity of Icy cove on the mainland of Baffin, and east of Big island, on the north side of Hudson strait.

WHALE FISHING.

Whales are becoming very scarce in Hudson bay, and unless some restriction is put on the number taken, (a difficult law to enforce), or fishing by white men is prohibited entirely for some years, they are likely to become extinct.

MUSK OX.

On arrival here, I found the slaughter of these animals for the sake of their skins was much greater than supposed. The United States schooner *Era* took home over 350 skins on her last voyage. The Scotch steamer *Active* had, I am informed, between 150 and 200 skins. The *Era* had already, prior to November 7 last, about 90 skins on board.

There is no way of enforcing a close season, as all the whaler would have to do would be to leave the skins with the natives until the season for hunting opened. The natives cannot be prevented from killing for food, and will kill as long as there is a market for hides.

These animals are becoming scarcer every year, and even the whalers agree that at the present rate of killing, they will soon become extinct on the west coast of Hudson bay. The only means of preventing such extermination, is to treat them as the buffalo is treated, by prohibiting the export of the skins, &c., and prohibit the having in possession by any person other than a native.

Knowing the wish of the government in this matter, I took the only method which would be of practical use, and issued, on November 8, 1903, a notice prohibiting the export, &c. The *Era* was on the point of despatching a large party of natives to hunt these animals, and any action to be effective, had to be taken at once. The natives did not go.

I would strongly recommend the placing next year of a detachment at some central point on the east coast of Hudson bay, and another between Fullerton and Churchill on the west coast—or at Baker lake; additional posts on the west coast would greatly facilitate travelling in winter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE,

Supt. Commanding 'M' Division, Hudson Bay.

