

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1908

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OTTAWA

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1909

[No. 28—1909.]

*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 Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

December 14, 1908.



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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

REGINA, December 1, 1908.

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 my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1908, together with the reports of officers commanding districts of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories, and certain other reports covering work of a special nature which may be of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On October 31 the strength of the force stood as follows:—51 officers, 598 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 523 horses. Compared with last year there are four officers less, 14 constables more, and 4 horses less.

The following is the distribution by provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Alberta.			5	11	1	12	20	24	132	34	239	249	
Saskatchewan.	1	1	4	15	1	18	18	23	186	35	303	245	
Northwest Territories.			1		1	2	5	1	14	4	28	.....
Yukon Territory (Sept. 30).		1	1	5	2	5	5	7	28	25	79	29	
Total.	1	2	11	31	5	37	48	55	360	98	649	523	

In Alberta there are five divisional posts and 63 detachments; in Saskatchewan four divisional posts and 70 detachments; in the Yukon Territory two divisional posts and ten detachments; and in the Northwest Territories one divisional post and seven detachments; a total of 12 posts and 150 detachments.

The strength of the detachment varies, according to the work, from 1 to 9 or 10. Each detachment serves a large area, often much larger than it can properly police. A detachment of one constable is not effective, either from a disciplinary or police point of view. None should be less in strength than one non-commissioned officer and two constables.

During the past year new districts have settled up, villages have sprung up along the recently constructed railways, and the population in the other settlements has increased. Many places have asked for permanent police posts which I have reluctantly had to refuse because I had not the men available.

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Our farthest outposts are found on the shores of Hudson bay and the Arctic ocean, and scattered over the vast northland along the lines of communication. They are found along the international boundary for 600 miles, and dotted over the settled districts of the two provinces.

I desire to emphasize again that the strength of the force does not allow me to give that full and satisfactory service which the public has been accustomed to receive for so many years and now confidently expects. The arrangement which was made between the Dominion and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the employment of the force for five years, will expire in a little more than two years. It is not known whether this agreement will be continued by the governments concerned. Therefore, it would be futile for me to urge an increase in strength when in a few years a substantial decrease will be found necessary. I only bring the question to your attention in order that the public of the two provinces may realize that our power to serve them does not grow with our responsibilities.

As soon as the provinces relieve the force of the care of civil prisoners a large number of men who are now employed on the prison staff will be available for their legitimate police duties.

The police work is carried on under the instructions, and with the advice of, the Attorneys General of the different provinces, while the actual control is exercised by the Dominion Government. The position has its difficulties, but I am able to report that our duties have been performed with little or no friction, and that we have received the best support from both Attorneys General.

CRIME.

The following statistics of criminal offences do not give the total for the two provinces, because they do not include those of the cities and towns which have their own police forces. Only indictable offences in municipalities come under our notice.

7,624 cases were entered and 6,377 convictions (84 per cent) during the year as against 6,736 cases and 5,685 convictions last year, an increase of 692 convictions.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered and Convictions made in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta from November 1, 1907, to October 31, 1908.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder.	7	2	5	4	6	3	3	13	
" attempted.	6	2	4	8	1	5	2	14	
Infanticide.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Manslaughter.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	
Threatening to kill.	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	
Shooting with intent.	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	7	
Threatening to shoot.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Wounding.	4	4	4	7	6	1	1	7	
Threatening to do bodily harm.	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	7	
Assault, common.	515	453	61	1	388	313	73	903	
" aggravated.	7	5	2	13	8	5	1	20	
" indecent.	17	8	6	3	4	3	1	21	
" causing bodily harm.	25	16	7	2	12	8	1	37	
Rape and attempted rape.	12	4	5	3	1	4	2	19	
Concealment of birth.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Neglecting to obtain aid at childbirth.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	
Procuring abortion.	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered and Convictions made, &c.—Continued.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person— <i>Con.</i>									
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen..	1	1			1	1			2
Attempted carnal knowledge.....					1			1	1
Defiling children under fourteen.....	8		2	6	4		4		12
Unnatural offence.....	1		1						1
Bigamy.....					1	1			1
Polygamy.....	1		1						1
Abduction.....	3		1	2	2			2	5
Kidnapping.....	2		2						2
Illegally solemnizing marriage.....					2	1	1		2
Wife desertion.....	2	2			4	4			6
Neglecting to support family.....	1	1			2	1	1		3
Defamatory libel.....	3	2	1						3
Intimidation.....	2	1	1		6	3	3		8
Unlawful arrest.....	4	4							4
Attempted suicide.....	1	1			6	4	2		7
Miscellaneous.....	14	7	5	2	4	3	1		18
Offences against property—									
Theft.....	555	448	102	5	383	262	112	9	938
Theft from person.....	9	4	5		1		1		10
Theft by juveniles.....	4	4							4
Horse stealing.....	32	9	20	3	54	20	22	12	86
Cattle stealing.....	18	4	9	5	27	7	18	2	45
" killing.....	3	2	1		9	4	5		12
" poisoning.....					2		2		2
" frauds.....					1			1	1
Shooting and wounding cattle and horses..	11	7	2	2	12	3	4	5	23
Defacing brands.....					1	1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	58	47	11		31	24	7		89
Wounding animals.....	7	5	2						7
House and shop breaking.....	17	14	3		14	4	9	1	31
In possession of housebreaking instruments.....					2	2			2
Burglary.....	8	4	3	1	8	2	1	5	16
Fraud.....	14	7	7		7	3	3	1	21
Conspiring to defraud.....					1	1			1
False pretences.....	44	27	16	1	48	24	17	7	92
Forgery and uttering.....	15	7	7	1	17	9	6	2	32
Robbery.....	3	3							3
Highway robbery.....					3	1	2		3
Extortion.....	1		1		1		1		2
Embezzlement.....							1		1
Receiving stolen property.....	12	10	2		13	5	7	1	25
Having stolen property in possession.....	2	2			2	2	1		4
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....					2	2			2
Willful damage to property.....	21	18	3		18	17	1		39
Counterfeiting.....					2			2	2
Arson and attempted arson.....	6		6		5		5		11
Conspiring to commit arson.....					9		9		9
Criminal breach of trust.....					3		3		3
Breach of contract.....	4	4			2	2			6
Mischief.....	41	32	9		26	20	6		67
Trespass.....	17	9	8		1	1			18
Killing or wounding dogs.....	4	3	1		3	1	1	1	7
Miscellaneous.....	4	4			1		1		5
Offences against the public order—									
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	19	18	1		14	13	1		33
Pointing firearms.....	9	6	3		5	4	1		14
Discharging firearms.....	4	4			3	3			7
Having revolver on person when arrested..	2	2			1	1			3
Taking part in affray.....					3	2		1	3

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered and Convictions made, &c.—Continued.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy.....	260	249	11	.....	433	400	33	.....	693
Drunk and disorderly.....	585	574	11	.....	544	531	13	.....	1,129
Causing disturbance.....	96	93	3	.....	95	86	9	.....	191
Obscene language.....	33	30	3	.....	20	18	2	.....	53
Indecent acts.....	13	11	2	.....	19	18	1	.....	32
Buggery and attempted buggery.....	3	1	2	.....	4	2	1	1	7
Incest.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Seduction.....	6	.....	4	2	1	.....	1	1	7
" under promise of marriage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Keeper house of ill-fame.....	16	15	1	.....	31	31	.....	.....	47
Inmates.....	17	17	.....	.....	68	68	.....	.....	85
Frequenters.....	10	10	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	24
Prostitution.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3
Keeping gaming house.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	4
Frequenters of gaming house.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Gambling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Selling lottery tickets.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Advertising lottery.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sending indecent matter through mail.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	3
Nuisance.....	13	11	.....	2	21	11	6	4	34
Miscellaneous.....	10	8	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	11
Misleading justice—									
Perjury.....	2	2	.....	.....	12	3	5	4	14
Fabricating evidence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of court.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Disobeying summons.....	10	10	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	12
Escaping from custody.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	2	1	7
Attempting to escape from custody.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Breaking jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Obstructing peace officer.....	9	6	3	.....	6	4	1	1	15
Assaulting officer.....	7	5	2	.....	6	4	2	.....	13
Refusing to aid peace officer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2
Peace officer, accepting bribe.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Resisting arrest.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	5
Suspected to about abscond bail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Stealing rides.....	78	78	.....	.....	69	68	1	.....	147
Tresspass.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	16
Operator, drunk.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Supplying liquor to operator.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mischief.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Destroying car seals.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Breaking into bonded car.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Obstructing railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Violation of orders of Railway Commissioners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Theft from railway station.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Offences against the Customs Act.....	17	14	3	.....	8	4	4	.....	25
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Indians, drunk.....	28	27	1	.....	105	93	12	.....	133
Drunk on reserve.....	22	22	.....	.....	12	9	3	.....	34
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	30	28	2	.....	49	41	6	2	79
Liquor in possession.....	6	6	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....	16
" " on reserve.....	6	6	.....	.....	10	7	3	.....	16
Gambling on reserve.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Trespassing on reserve.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Truant school children.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5
Prostitution.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered and Convictions made, &c.—Continued.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the Fisheries Act.....	26	22	4		7	6	1		33
Offences against Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	3	3							3
Offences against the Election Act.....	1			1					1
Offences against the Rocky Mountain Park Regulations.....					12	10	2		12
Offences against the Lord's Day Act.....	8	8			5	4	1		13
Offences against the Manitoba Grain Act.....					2	2			2
Offences against the Trades Union Act.....					1	1			1
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and servants.....	355	332	23		230	163	65	2	585
Game.....	49	48	1		36	30	6		85
Hide and brand.....	14	14			20	17	3		34
Prairie and forest fires.....	191	172	19		140	123	17		331
Liquor licence.....	85	77	8		157	130	26	1	242
Illegally in possession of liquor in prohibited territory.....					8	6	2		8
Illegally importing liquor into prohibited territory.....					1	1			1
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....					2	2			2
Insanity.....	70	69	1		74	58	16		144
Horse breeders.....	11	11			13	9	4		24
Estray animals.....	27	25	2		41	33	8		68
Entire animals.....	7	6	1		1	1			8
Pound.....	39	33	6		3	1	3		42
Herd.....	4	4			1	1			5
Fence.....	3	2	1		7	5	2		10
Village ordinance.....	14	13	1		21	19	1	1	35
Livery stable.....	17	17							17
Public works.....	2	2			16	16			18
Medical profession.....	3	3			3	2	1		6
Veterinary surgeons.....	4	4							4
Druggists.....	1	1							1
Engineers.....	9	8	1						9
Public health.....	8	8			7	2	5		15
School.....	3	3			1	1			4
Hawkers and pedlars.....	9	9			9	9			18
Noxious weeds.....	9	9			7	6	1		16
Pollution of streams.....					5	3	2		5
Steam boiler.....	12	12			12	10	2		24
Motor and vehicles.....					2	2			2
Miscellaneous.....	27	19	8		21	19	2		48
Total.....	3,922	3,410	460	52	3,692	2,957	647	88	7,614

Northwest Territories.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals, with- drawals, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common.....	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	1	1		
Burglary.....	1	1		
Offences against the N. W. Territory Ordinances—				
Illegally importing intoxicants into prohibited territory.....	7	7		
Totals.....	10	10		

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

Cases entered.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissals, with- drawals, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.....	3,922	3,410	460	52
Province of Alberta.....	3,692	2,957	647	88
Northwest Territories.....	10	10		
Grand total.....	7,624	6,377	1,107	140

COMPARATIVE Statement of Convictions between Years 1900 and 1908, under General Headings.

	1908.	1907.	* 1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Offences against—									
The person.....	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
Property.....	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public order.....	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and morals...	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading justice.....	6	3	6	3	4	7			3
Corruption and disobe- dience.....	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act.....	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.....	18	4	17	11					
Indian Act.....	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act.....	3	6	28	24	9				
Fisheries Act.....	28		11	6					
Dominion Lands Act.....			2						
Election Act.....			4	2					
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations.....	10	20	25	1					
Militia Act.....					4				
Inland Revenue Act.....			2						
Penitentiary Act.....									
Lord's Day Act.....	12	10							
Manitoba Grain Act...	2								
Trade Union Act.....	1								
Provincial Statutes and N.W.T. Ordinances.	1,569	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Convictions made in N.W.T. Territories.	10								
Total.....	6,377	5,685	4,256	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

Of the 13 cases of murder entered, six were shown as awaiting trial in last year's annual report, and are of necessity again included in the present crime statistics, reducing the actual new homicide cases handled during this year to seven.

Cases of murder shown as awaiting trial in last year's annual report:—

1. *Rex vs. Sugar* (Indian).—Acquitted. Outcome of quarrel with another Indian, whiskey being primary cause of trouble. Self-defence pleaded.

2. *Rex vs. Michalchuck* (Galician).—Acquitted. Result of Metre Sharpo (Galician), the murdered man, debauching wife of Michalchuck. Jury found justification.

3. *Rex vs. Prior*.—Convicted. Sentenced to death; commuted to life imprisonment. Clemency of Crown extended owing to some doubt of mental responsibility of accused, as Prior had previously been an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

* Eleven months.

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4. *Rex vs. Barrett*.—Convicted. Sentenced to be hanged; commuted to life imprisonment.

5. *Rex vs. Mack Sing*.—(Chinaman).—Acquitted. Poisoning case; the outcome of rivalry between two restaurant keepers.

6. *Rex vs. Norman Rae* (Indian).—Indictment withdrawn on instructions of Department of Justice. Case shown under Saskatchewan, really occurred in Keewatin, N.W.T.

New cases entered during the present year:—

7. *Rex vs. Pylyczul* (Pole).—Acquitted. A very horrible murder of an unfortunate woman of the *demi-monde*. Accused was given the benefit of the doubt.

8. *Rex vs. Angelo Monti* (Italian).—Awaiting trial. The terrible result of a mere quarrel with two of his countrymen and fellow coal miners by name of Antonio and Salvator Castania. Has since been tried, acquitted of murder, but convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 15 years in Alberta penitentiary.

9. *Rex vs. Mah Hong* (Chinaman).—Awaiting trial. A most cold-blooded case of fratricide. Has since been tried, convicted, and at present under sentence of death in the Macleod guard-room.

10. *Willmetts Murder Case*.—The victim being Reg. No. 4584, the late Constable G. E. Willmetts of this force. He was foully murdered on the night of April 12 last while guarding the Imperial Hotel at Frank, Alta., watching for burglars, as the hotel had recently been broken into, and a recurrence appeared likely. I regret no arrest has as yet been made.

11. *Rex vs. Cleveland*.—Acquitted. Resulting out of a dispute between Cleveland and another homesteader by name of Bullock. Another case where self-defence was successfully pleaded.

12. *Rex vs. Krone*.—Acquitted. Outcome of quarrel. Another case where liquor was responsible for trouble. Jury found Krone acted in self-defence.

13. *Rex vs. Oliver*.—Awaiting trial. Accused is suspected of having brutally assaulted with an axe an old man at Strathcona, who died in hospital as a result of the injuries received. At the outset this case was handled by the city police of Strathcona, but latterly was handed over to us for investigation on instruction of the Attorney General.

Attempted murder: 2 cases were reported as awaiting trial in last year's annual and 12 new cases were entered during the year, 2 of the latter were really city police cases, and our connection with them only commenced after the accused had been committed for trial and remanded to our custody.

1. *Rex vs. Bunn*.—Acquitted. Shown as awaiting trial in last year's report. Pleaded self-defence.

2. *Rex vs. Fetterman*.—Convicted. Shown as awaiting trial in last year's report. Sentenced to three years Alberta penitentiary.

3. *Rex vs. Charchuk and Worobetz* (Galicians).—Awaiting trial. Charged with stabbing a bartender who refused to serve them with more liquor.

4. *Rex vs. Snow and Burton*.—Awaiting trial. A very brutal affair. Motive of crime appears to have been the paltry gain of a few dollars.

5. *Rex vs. Vadnais and Bisette*.—Awaiting trial. Resulting out of family quarrel. Have since been tried and acquitted.

6. *Rex vs. Berthat*.—Acquitted. There was a reasonable doubt, and accused received the benefit.

7. *Rex vs. Venne*.—Arrest not yet effected. Arising out of dispute over wages, which Venne demanded from his employer, but was refused and finally discharged a shot gun at him.

8. *Rex vs. Barlow*.—Acquitted. A poisoning case.

9. *Rex vs. Taylor*.—Acquitted of attempted murder, and convicted of assault.

10. *Rex vs. Graham & Ruddick*.—Acquitted. This case was handled initially by city police of Lethbridge, and our connection only commenced after accused had been committed to our custody.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Three cases were entered under this heading during the year.

Rex vs. Alexander and Hinchey.—Acquitted. C. P. R. conductor and engineer, respectively, held criminally responsible for wreck cause on Canadian Pacific Railway siding at Fushimi, in which human lives were lost.

Rex vs. Mullen.—Acquitted. C. P. R. operator, held criminally responsible for wreck caused on Canadian Pacific Railway at Brocket, in which a C.P.R. brakeman lost his life.

There is a regrettable increase in the offences against women. Forty-five cases were entered with only 21 convictions. There is great difficulty in securing convictions in cases of this nature, because corroborative evidence is required, which from the very nature of the crime is not easily procured.

Among the offences against property ordinary theft accounts for 710 convictions. There are 29 convictions for horse stealing, of which 20 occurred in Alberta. Horse and cattle stealing are hard to cope with, especially in Southern Alberta and South-western Saskatchewan, where horses and cattle still roam at will. These portions of the western country were until recently given up to ranching, but now the land is being rapidly taken up, and homesteaders are found everywhere. Some of them are not of a desirable class, and they cannot resist the temptations surrounding them. The ranchers are certain that their stock is being stolen, but they know nothing definitely, and when they do will not inform the police lest a worse thing happen to them. Owners of property have a responsibility to guard their own interests, and a duty toward their neighbour which some are slow to recognize.

We have freely employed stock detectives in aid of the regular police, but more effective protection could be secured by ranchers and farmers generally giving their active aid and assistance.

Among offences against religion and morals there were 649 convictions for vagrancy, 1,105 for drunk and disorderly, and 155 in connection with houses of ill-fame.

Under the provincial statutes there were 295 convictions for setting out prairie and forest fires.

Fires were very prevalent in both provinces, and some were very destructive. The police were most active in investigating and bringing to justice those who were responsible. Prairie fires are usually the result of carelessness and neglect of ordinary precautions, and seldom are they set out through malice.

One hundred and twenty-seven persons were found to be insane. The care of these is one of the most unpleasant duties our men have to perform. All are sent to the asylum at Brandon, which entail long railway journeys, most trying to the unfortunates and to their unhappy escorts.

After a careful review of the police work for the past year, I am justified in saying that it has been well performed.

No crime, no matter how trivial, which has been brought to our notice has been neglected. The serious crimes have received careful attention, and some have been brought to justice, though years have elapsed since the crimes were committed. As a tribute to the manner in which our men do their work and the reputation which Canada has for the enforcement of law, I quote with pride the following from the judgment of Mr. Justice Hunt, of the United States Federal Court, in the extradition case of *Rex vs. Johnson*:—

‘The court is impelled to the conclusion that there is a strong case made out against the defendant. A jury would hardly take the evidence of the witness Foster as conclusive unless it was corroborated, but I want to say to these gentlemen who

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have come here and testified, that it is seldom that a judge hears more straightforward, open and accurate testimony than they have given here. The circumstances that the officer in making the arrest of the defendant promptly notified him that whatever he said would be used against him, is a powerful bit of testimony, tending to show the care with which officers of the law proceed under English systems of government. Extraditing a prisoner for trial in Canada is not like returning him to a country where the institutions and laws are so at variance with our own that the courts might be apprehensive, that he might not be protected, but in ordering that he be returned to Canada, certainly the courts of the United States will proceed on the well-founded belief, justified by the light of experience, that he will be afforded ample protection. and that no injustice will be done him. The testimony of the defendant regarding a conspiracy against him, and his statement that he cannot get a fair trial, do not appeal a particle to a judge sitting in a proceeding of this kind. The defendant is an intelligent man. He will get a fair trial up there. I have no doubt the case against him is strong.'

COMMON JAILS.

Our guard-rooms are still used as common jails in both provinces. A jail is being erected at Lethbridge and another at Moosomin in Saskatchewan. These will relieve somewhat the congestion. I have recently forwarded reports to the attorneys general of both provinces, pointing out the necessity of more jails, and asking that the force be relieved of this duty.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-seven prisoners were received in the guard-rooms in Alberta and 717 in Saskatchewan, a total of 2,104. The average number of prisoners held daily was 186. Compared with the year 1900 the increase in the number of prisoners is 1,564. This increase is due to the gain in population in both provinces.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners Committed to and Released from Mounted Police Guardrooms between November 1, 1907, and October 31, 1908.

	SASKATCHEWAN.						ALBERTA.					N. W. TERRITORIES.			Grand Total.	Remarks.	
	Regina.	Moosomin.	Yorkton.*	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Lesser Slave Lake.	Total.	Norway House.	Barrows.			Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on October 31, 1907.....	34	4	127	4	8	50	21	45	22	29	117	2	..	2	169	*Yorkton guard room was opened on January 1, 1908.
Total number of prisoners received.....	259	118	104	104	109	717	287	655	174	265	6	1,387	.....	1	1	2,103
Total number of prisoners discharged.....	271	116	121	106	111	725	287	649	157	261	6	1,360	2	.....	2	2,057
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on October 31, 1908.....	22	6	6	2	6	42	21	51	39	33	144	1	1	187	

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THE PEACE RIVER YUKON TRAIL.

This trail was completed from Fort St. John to the Telegraph trail last year, and horses were wintered near Hazelton. Under instructions I interviewed the government of British Columbia last March for the purpose of securing their co-operation in carrying on the work as far as the Stickine river. They did not see their way to assist, and consequently further work was discontinued, because we had not the men to spare. Inspector McDonell was ordered to Hazelton to dispose of the stores and to bring the horses back. His instructions were to follow the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific across the mountains for the purpose of visiting the construction camps at work in Alberta. This he was unable to do as there was no pack trail along a portion of the route. He therefore returned via Pine river pass. He left Hazelton on July 17, with three non-commissioned officers and constables, and reached Fort Saskatchewan on October 6, a distance of 1,205 miles. His report will be found attached. (Appendix P.)

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

I attach reports from Supt. Moodie. The trading schooners on the northern coast and the adjacent waters of the bay were visited last winter, and Canadian jurisdiction asserted. The hardships and dangers of the work in that district are well illustrated by attached reports of Sergeant Donaldson and Sergeant McArthur. The latter non-commissioned officer is stationed at Cape Fullerton, and on receiving news that the natives were killing musk-ox on the instigation of the traders, of his own initiative he undertook, in the Arctic midwinter, a patrol which lasted fifty days.

Sergeant Donaldson ('soldier and sailor too') in his report, vividly described the dangers of a voyage from Churchill to Fullerton and return last October.

A patrol carrying mail was sent from Regina to Churchill and return during the winter. Assistant Surgeon Lacroix, recently appointed, was sent in with this patrol. To improve the route a winter trail is now being cut out between Split lake and Churchill, a distance of 260 miles.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Inspector Jarvis, C.M.G., who was in command of that district, returned to headquarters in August, leaving Staff-Sergeant Fitzgerald in charge. A patrol was made by this officer in a whaling ship to Baillie island for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions of the natives, and inquiring into the treatment accorded to them by the whalers, and to assert Canadian sovereignty.

The usual winter patrol carrying mail was made from Dawson to Fort Macpherson and return, a round trip of 1,000 miles. The supplies for the distance are taken to Fort Macpherson by the Hudson's Bay Company down the Mackenzie River, and forwarded to Herschell Island by whale boat.

All the men have had good health notwithstanding the rigours of an Arctic climate, which never affords more than 24 hours of continuous fair weather.

Detailed reports of the work in this district are attached.

WILD BUFFALO.

Owing to reports having been received that Indians and half-breeds were killing the wild buffalo, Superintendent Routledge proceeded from headquarters to thoroughly investigate and take the necessary action to punish the offenders, and make a thorough patrol of the grazing grounds, and to establish a permanent outpost at Smith's Landing.

He left Fort Saskatchewan on February 2 and reached Chipewyan on February 21, 420 miles, and Smith's Landing on March 1, 100 miles.

He made a thorough investigation, but could not ascertain that any buffalo had been slaughtered during the past two years. He visited the grazing grounds, and was

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able to secure a photograph of eight fine large animals, and saw the tracks of many. He saw five timber wolves.

Sergeant Field patrolled in a different direction, and found traces of a large herd estimated at 100, but was not able to come up with them. He saw the tracks of many wolves.

Sergt. McLeod patrolled from Fort Vernilion to Hay River on the west of the grazing grounds, but saw no buffalo, nor could he find that any had been killed. He reports that wolves were very numerous.

In August last he attempted to cross the Caribou mountains on the north side of the Peace River, and reach the buffalo from that side, but did not succeed because of the extensive muskegs.

Supt. Routledge estimates that the herd numbers about 250, but he admits that it may not be at all accurate.

We now have permanent detachments at Smith's Landing on the northeast, at Chipewyan on the southeast, and at Fort Vermilion on the southwest. They will regularly patrol the buffalo country, and will effectively put a stop to any poaching.

I concur in Supt. Routledge's recommendation that a reserve should be made for these, the last wild buffalo, and that no hunting or trapping should be permitted on the reserve without a permit.

On September 25, 1905, we commenced paying a bounty of \$10 per head for timber wolves, which increased in November 1907, to \$20 per head. Up until July 24, 1908, bounties amounting to \$1,410 have been paid out for 91 wolves.

SPECIAL PATROLS.

On June 6, Insp. Pelletier, with three N.C.O.'s and constables, left Athabasca Landing to proceed to Great Slave Lake, and then cross eastward through the barren lands to Hudson bay. The objects of the patrol are:—

1. To establish Canadian jurisdiction over this portion of the far north.
2. To report upon the country and possibility of this route from the Hudson bay to the McKenzie river.
3. To report upon the number, the location and condition of the natives.
4. To ascertain whether any permanent detachments of police should be stationed there.

The party reached the east end of Great Slave lake on July 5. At Chesterfield inlet they were to be met by a coast boat from Churchill to take them to that post, where they would remain until winter travel is possible. Insp. Pelletier was then to report at headquarters.

This officer in February last visited the Indians in the interior of Keewatin. He was absent 27 days, and travelled 600 miles. His report is attached.

An important patrol was also made to Lac la Rouge to inquire into conditions, as it was reported that a large number of prospectors had gone there in search of minerals.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

All the settlers in the southern portion of the Battleford district have been visited during the past few months, at the request of the department, to ascertain how they were prepared to meet the coming winter. Exhaustive reports have been furnished. If we have an ordinary winter, I do not anticipate that there will be any serious difficulty for the settlers in securing fuel.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is now operating through the centre of this district, and the Canadian Pacific is also opened as far west as Wilkie.

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Assistance was also given in the distribution of seed grain last spring. On January 16, in anticipation of the probable action of the government, inquiries were made of all the settlers in the above isolated area as to their wants, so that we were able to supply a list of 222 applicants on February 22, shortly after parliament had sanctioned the issue.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our outposts at Dupuis, Wood mountain, Willow creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin lakes, are posts of entry. Our boundary patrols act as preventive officers.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts were furnished at all treaty payments. Detachments are maintained on the large reserves for prevention of the illicit traffic in liquor. There were 265 convictions under the Indian Act, a decrease of 71 as compared with last year.

The Indians are well behaved, and except for an occasional one getting drunk, they give no trouble whatever.

ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	Alberta, Saskatche- wan and N. W. T.	Yukon.	Total.
Engaged, constables.....	153	1	154
Engaged, special constables.....	95	43	138
Re-engaged without leaving.....	56	7	63
Re-engaged after leaving.....	12		12
Surrendered from desertion.....	3		3
<i>Discharged.</i>			
Time expired, (not including pensioners).....	13	20	33
Purchased.....	40	5	45
Invalided.....	7		7
Pensioned.....	7	1	8
Died.....	6		6
Deserted.....	17		17
Dismissed for bad conduct.....	41	3	44
Dismissed as inefficient.....	11		11
Specials discharged.....	81	36	117
Specials died.....	1		1

DIED.

Inspector D. A. E. Strickland.
Reg. No. 619, Staff-Sergt. Allen, C.
Reg. No. 4319, Const. Clarke, A. H.
Reg. No. 4584, Const. Willmet, G.E.
Reg. No. 4292, Const. Powell, C. A.
Reg. No. 3671, Const. Gribbon, G. W.
Spl. Const. McKay, Joseph.

PENSIONED.

Inspector Robert Belcher, C.M.G.
Inspector H. J. A. Davidson.
Reg. No. 2152, Sergt.-Major Bryan, W. C.
Reg. No. 235, Staff-Sergt. Paterson, D.

Reg. No. 1557, Sergt. Callaghan, J.
Reg. No. 1997, Sergt. Gillespie, J.
Reg. No. 2010, Corpl. Connor, J. A.
Reg. No. 766, Const. Sullivan, D

RE-SIGNED

Inspector J. W. S. Grant.

One hundred and fifty-four recruits were engaged during the year, still the total strength only stands 12 more than last year. This shows a heavy annual loss, which strikes directly at our efficiency. The waste of time and money in training men who do not serve their whole engagement is very great. Fortunately our experienced non-commissioned officers and long service constables remain with the force, otherwise it would suffer more than it does. The preventable loss during the year was 117—45 by purchase, 17 by desertion, 44 by dismissal and 11 for inefficiency. Five of those who purchased were under three months' service. They were not satisfied, and the regulations wisely provide for their discharge on payment of a reasonable sum. Forty were trained and efficient men who were desirous of bettering their positions, and the loss of their services was distinctly felt.

The number of desertions is small; some desert because of the monotony, some because of the dislike to discipline, and others to avoid punishment for breaches of discipline. I regret that I was obliged to dismiss 44 men from the service. The chief cause was drunkenness. Many of them were well educated men of good families and failed to realize the responsibilities of their position.

The men of this force are now largely employed on independent duty free from the immediate control of their superiors. They have important duties to perform, and the public rightly expect from them a high standard of conduct. We therefore must have trustworthy, trained men, full of energy and of sound judgment. I am forced to the conclusion that our present system of recruiting does not altogether secure that class. Although we get many excellent men, there are too many 'wasters.' There are three reasons, the long engagement of five years, the rate of pay, and the severe discipline. The term of service should be reduced to three years, and such a substantial increase made to the pay of efficient men as will persuade them to join and serve out the full term of their engagement. The bands of discipline cannot be relaxed, for it is the solid foundation on which our efficiency rests, but with a more universally reliable class of recruits, better paid, and under shorter conditions of service, the disciplinary powers of the Act would be less required, and the possibility of dismissal a greater deterrent.

A reduction in the wastage means a better trained force of longer service and increased efficiency, it requires a long training and actual experience to change a raw recruit into a qualified constable possessed of a thorough knowledge of his duties as a peace officer, able to ride and care for his horse, ready with his revolver, and acquainted with the interior economy of the force, and at home in the western country.

The force is composed of a fine body of men, highly trained, but too many good men have purchased out, and too many wasters have found their way in and had to be culled out.

It was with sincere regret that I have to record seven deaths during the year.

Inspector D'Arcy Strickland, commanding 'G' division, died at Fort Saskatchewan on March 20 last. He had rendered good service in the Yukon during the early mining days in that territory, and his health was permanently affected thereby. He was a man of very generous nature and kindly disposition, which made him much liked by all who knew him.

Staff-Sergeant Allen had over 25 years of long and honourable service.

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Of the four constables whose loss I deplore, Const. Willmett was foully murdered at Frank on April 12 last while in the performance of his duty.

Two officers and six N. C. officers and constables retired on pension. All were tried men of good service, and they are a loss to the force.

Inspector Belcher, C.M.G., had over 34 years to his credit. He joined in the ranks, and secured his commission as a reward for good service. He was second in command in Strathcona's Horse in South Africa, and was made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George for his services.

Inspector Davidson also rose from the ranks, and also served in South Africa. He had previously held a commission as a Highland regiment of the British army, and carried the traditions of that service into this force, that to be an officer is to be a gentleman.

HORSES.

Sixty-five remounts were purchased during the year at an average price of \$127.54, being a few cents less than paid last year. Forty-nine horses were cast and sold at an average price of \$66.99.

I find it every year more difficult to purchase the class of remounts required by us. Breeders are going in for heavy horses.

I purchased horses at eight different places in Southern Alberta, and although I only required sixty horses, I was unable to secure these. At points like Macleod, where a few years ago fifty or sixty horses would be presented for sale, not more than a dozen were shown this year.

Thirty-three horses died or were destroyed. Of these eight were destroyed on account of glanders, and 15 died as the result of hardship and overwork on the Peace-Yukon trail.

The outbreak of glanders took place in the Lethbridge district. All the horses in that district were tested by the mallein test.

All divisions of the force are well mounted and have sufficient horses to carry on their work.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The training and instruction of the recruits has been carried on as thoroughly as possible. The wastage in the different divisions was so great that often recruits had to be hurried through and drafted out before they were thoroughly efficient.

Owing to the wide distribution of the force now it is only possible to carry on drill and training at the headquarters.

ARMS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Two divisions, K and D, are armed with Lee-Metford carbines, the rest with Winchesters.

I am in hopes that this year the improved Ross Rifle will be issued.

As far as possible the whole force performed their revolver target practice.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good condition, and only a few vehicles will have to be purchased next year.

UNIFORM.

The supply of uniforms has been of good quality, and sufficient in quantity.

RATIONS.

All provisions have been purchased under contracts which have been satisfactorily performed.

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FORAGE.

Forage has been purchased under contract, and on the whole has been very good.

In D and K we are purchasing timothy hay this year at a somewhat increased price over the prairie variety, but the daily issue has been reduced and a ration of straw issued to make up the difference.

BUILDINGS.

Seven new buildings for use as officers' quarters have been erected at Regina, and are now occupied. They are of solid brick, with every modern convenience.

The installation of the water has been practically completed. A septic tank was built, and the new quarters have been connected with it by sewers.

I hope next year to complete the sewerage system in the barracks.

At Macleod a complete system of waterworks and sewerage has been installed.

A new post has been built at Smith's Landing. Small repairs have been effected at all posts.

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Two officers, 27 N.C. officers and men, and 40 horses were selected to attend the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec. They arrived on July 20 and left on the 30th.

While at Quebec they were under the instructions of the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Governor General were graciously pleased to express their appreciation of the excellent way in which the escorts and various other duties were performed.

GENERAL.

The headquarters staff has performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner. I particularly desire to bring to your notice the services of Surgeon Bell in connection with the severe outbreak of enteric fever.

The officers commanding districts have carried out their work with energy and ability, and all report having received the loyal support of those under their command.

* I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, November 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'E' division for the year ended October 31, 1908.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Speaking generally, the country comprehended by my district has been blessed with unexampled prosperity. In the northeast part there have been some untimely frosts, and it is just possible that part of Alberta would be better devoted to stock instead of to farming.

The Dominion fair took place here from July 1 to 9, and was an unqualified success from first to last. The exhibits were a treat to see, and the management are to be congratulated upon the result of their efforts, which were, indeed, of a nature to deserve the success which attended them.

As the mounted police were called upon to contribute only a small share of the work, I am free to say that the police arrangements were admirable, and that good order and harmony were characteristics of the entire exhibition.

The city police made a few timely arrests at the outset, and we provided for the time being free board and lodging for a number of suspects who, if they had been at large, might have occasioned trouble and anxiety.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

	Cases entered	Con- victions.	Dis- missals.	With- drawn.	For- feited Bail.	Await- ing Trial.
Offences against the person—						
Assault, common	107	81	22	4		
" causing bodily harm	6	6				
" indecent	1	1				
Deserting wife	1	1				
Rape	2		1			1
Attempted carnal knowledge	1					1
Intent to injure	1	1				
Seduction	1					1
Wounding	1	1				
Intimidation	3	3				
Offences against the property—						
Cattle stealing	6	1	5			
" killing	4	2	2			
" wounding	6	2	3			1
Cruelty to animals	8	7	1			

	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missals.	With- drawn.	For- feited Bail.	Await- ing Trial.
Offences against the property—Con.						
Horse stealing.....	4	2				2
Burglary.....	1		1			
Shopbreaking.....	5	2	2			1
Theft.....	108	80	22	4		2
False pretences.....	8	3	3	1		1
Forgery.....	3		3			
Embezzlement.....	1		1			
Extortion.....	1			1		
Receiving stolen property.....	4					
Highway robbery.....	3	1	2			
Defrauding creditors.....	3	1	1			1
Mischief.....	3	3				
Counterfeiting.....	2					2
Damage to property.....	2	2				
Breach of contract.....	2	2				
Theft of lumber.....	8	1	5			2
Offences against law and justice—						
Escaping from lawful custody.....	3	1	2			
Assisting escape.....	1		1			
Perjury.....	6	1	3			2
Disobeying summons.....	2	1	1			
Resisting peace officer.....	3	3				
Assaulting ".....	1	1				
Offences against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons.....	8	8				
Pointing gun.....	1		1			
Offences against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy.....	253	228	25			
Drunk.....	143	139	4			
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	15	15				
Frequenting ".....	1	1				
Indecent act.....	4	3	1			
Buggery.....	1					1
Attempted buggery.....	1			1		
Nuisance.....	9	4	1			4
Offences against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk.....	37	36	1			
Supplying liquor.....	5	5				
Liquor on reserve.....	3	3				
In possession of liquor.....	4	4				
Drunk on reserve.....	1	1				
Prostitution.....	1	1				
Offences against Railway Act—						
Stealing ride.....	42	42				
Operator drunk.....	1	1				
Trespass.....	5	5				
Breaking into bonded car.....	3		3			
Offences against any other Act—						
Rocky Mountains Park Regulations.....	12	10	2			
Fishery Regulations.....	5	4	1			
Offences against Northwest Ordinances and Alberta Statutes—						
Prairie Fire.....	21	21				
Liquor license.....	28	26	2			
Master and servant.....	50	38	11	1		
Insanity.....	24	14	10			
Brand.....	14	13	1			
Estray animal.....	15	12	3			
Game.....	6	6				
Fence.....	4	3	1			
Public works.....	2	2				
Steam boilers.....	3	2	1			
Medical profession.....	1	1				
School.....	1	1				
Polluting running stream.....	3	2	1			
Noxious weeds.....	2	1	1			
Miscellaneous.....	14	12	2			
Totals.....	1,065	874	157	12		22

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The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary:—

Number of convictions, 874; number of fines imposed, 428; sentences to jail, 367; suspended sentences, 73; sentences to penitentiary, 5.

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court, number of convictions, number of fines, number of imprisonments in jail, suspended sentences, number sent to the penitentiary, number acquitted, and number of cases awaiting trial on October 31, 1908:—

Number of cases before the Supreme Court.	42
“ of convictions.	20
“ sentenced to imprisonment in jail.	13
“ sent to penitentiary.	5
Suspended sentences.	2
Fines	2
Withdrawn by Crown Prosecutor	2
Forfeited bail	
Acquitted	20
Convicted afterwards quashed by court <i>en banc</i>	
No. of cases awaiting trial October 31, 1907	22

There is a notable increase (220) in the number of cases entered as compared with last year, and the number of convictions obtained compares favourably, being 163 in excess of last year's aggregate.

Out of 1,065 cases entered, the above list shows 157 acquittals, and this proportion is larger than it would have been but for cases having sometimes gone into court where a charge should not have been laid, and for other cases where perhaps the evidence was not obtainable, notwithstanding that a crime had been committed. In country districts at a distance it is not always possible to control such cases as these.

It is satisfactory to note that no very serious crimes have been committed, and that crimes against stock are not disproportionately numerous.

I hold an extradition warrant for an alleged horse thief, who will be brought to justice as soon as I learn of his whereabouts, and the only other case that calls for special comment in connection with stock is that of two brothers, named Bennion, Mormons, immigrants from the United States, who conceived the idea of constructing their own fortunes out of their neighbours' cattle.

Reports of this had reached me sometime before it became possible to take remedial action last January.

Suffice it to say that on February 18th the two brothers in question were charged before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury with having slaughtered seven animals belonging to as many different owners whose cattle had been found on the range near the prisoners' homesteads.

These seven beasts were but a fraction of the property of others which the Bennion brothers had appropriated, but by means thereof the matter was brought to a head.

At the trial the elder brother, John, took the entire blame upon his own shoulders and said his brother, Edgar, was innocent. Edgar went into the witness box and told his own story, supported by his wife, claiming to be innocent, and ignorant of any wrong doing.

The jury acquitted Edgar, and the judge sent John to the penitentiary for two years.

It had happened, however, that a number of Blackfoot indians had on sundry occasions visited the Bennion homesteads, and had there traded wood and coal for stolen beef. They deposed that the brothers were always together, and that they knew the younger as Paul because they heard the elder call him so.

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Necessarily, a charge of perjury was laid against Edgar, and he was duly convicted thereof before a subsequent court. The jury recommended him to mercy on account of his wife and family, and the judge awarded him eight months' imprisonment, hard labour.

Juries are proverbially eccentric, but it is impossible to suggest any adequate reason for a recommendation to mercy in such an aggravated instance as this.

Some of the banks in the district have been unfortunate during the year.

On May 30, a man giving the name of James Cooper presented for collection at a bank in Olds a draft for \$500 on an Ontario bank. He left Olds the same day and went to Didsbury to await the usual reference to the eastern institution. From there he telephoned on June 3rd to ask if the money had arrived.

On the 5th we traced him to Innisfall, and there he received information that his money was waiting for him at Olds. He went thither the same day, received the proceeds of the draft on the 6th and disappeared from view.

Subsequently news was received from Ontario that the signature to the cheque was a forgery, and the first I heard of the matter was on June 9 by telegram from the constable at Olds.

The so-called James Cooper and his associates had carried their plans with such skill that it was not possible to obtain any trace of them. That Cooper was one of an organized gang working along well understood lines was shown a few days later by a scheme similar to the foregoing, worked on a bank at Carstairs.

In that case, one J. E. Chase presented for collection a draft for \$600 on a Montana bank, and went away to Red Deer to await developments. He enquired next day by telephone if any news had been received from Montana, but obviously sufficient time had not elapsed. He had been particular in asking that the Montana bank should reply by wire, but no such reply was forthcoming during the succeeding days, and on June 8 the depositor went to the bank at Carstairs and asked that the proceeds of the draft might be sent to him at the Grand Union hotel in Calgary.

Cooper had made his coup, and Chase was becoming restless. Had he called at the bank a day later he would have got his money, for the Carstairs bank received instructions to pay the money on the 9th and in due course remitted it to Chase in the care of the Grand Union Hotel.

Chase apparently did not think it safe to call for the plunder, and it was returned to the bank, who learned on June 11 that the draft was a forgery.

PRARIE FIRES.

There have been altogether 31 cases of prairie fires. In 21 cases, where the perpetrators could be traced, convictions were obtained and fines inflicted.

In the remaining 10 cases it was not possible to prefer charges, as there was insufficient evidence to indicate the originators.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Guard-room and Common Jail.

CALGARY, November 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Guard-room Annual Report for the year ending October 31, 1908.

The health of the prisoners has been exceptionally good. Outside of the ordinary trivial complaints, there are only two cases worth mentioning; one that of prisoner

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Murray, suffering from a combination of dropsy, bronchitis and heart disease; the other prisoner Stark, bad attack of rheumatism. Both were in the hospital ward a long time. Prisoner Quirk, who in the last annual report was shown in the Holy Cross hospital suffering from typhoid fever, died in that institution on November 17, 1907.

Conduct.—The number of entries in the punishment book for the twelve months is 27, which speaks for itself, taking into consideration the number of prisoners admitted.

The buildings are in first class repair. A bath, water closet, and hot water stove have been installed in the new addition to the female jail. These accommodations were badly needed, and they do away with the former very inconvenient and unsanitary methods.

The accommodation is insufficient in the male guard-room, which has twenty-two cells. When the male guard-room will hold no more the overplus has to be provided for on the female side.

The hospital ward is in use all the time, but prisoners at large only are allowed to sleep there. It is a rare occurrence to have any of the cells with less than two occupants. There is ample accommodation in the female jail for the female prisoners alone.

The female jail, hospital ward and lunatic ward are still under the capable management of Matron Mrs. S. L. Stuttaford, whose varied and long experience in nursing is invaluable.

Lunatics increased from 32, in last year's report, to 50 during the past year. There was not quite so much delay in their disposal as in the previous twelve months. One, Henry Catesby, was on our hands from February 22 to May 7, 1908.

Lunatic prisoner John Rakoz, died on March 30, 1908. He was in a very weak condition on arrival, and received all the care possible from Dr. Rouleau and the matron.

Juvenile offenders admitted decreased from 16 to 1 under conviction. Three others were held here on remand from the city for a short time, and were ultimately taken by sympathizers into the country to work.

While these urchins were staying with us the matron of the female jail had charge of them. On one occasion she had turned them into the big ward to amuse themselves, and after a while looking in to see how they were getting on, 'What are you doing, boys?' she said. 'Please 'm,' quoth the eldest, 'We are playing at breaking into a bank!'

Prisoner Goff was discharged on March 1, 1908.

Prisoner Morris was discharged on November 29, 1907, both by order of His Excellency, the Governor General.

Sufficient good clothing has been supplied.

Attached are guard-room statistics of the division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) C. R. PETERS, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

Guard-room Statistics for the year ending October 31, 1908.

ADMITTED.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Whites	507	Whites.....	29
Half-breeds.....	18	Half-breeds.....	1
Indians.....	17	Indians.....	11
Negroes.....	14	Lunatics.....	11
Japanese.....	1		
Chinese.....	3		
Boys.....	4		
Lunatics.....	39		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	603	Total.....	52

Number of prisoners in guard-room November 1, 1907 45

Number of prisoners in guard-room October 31, 1908 51

Daily average.....	48½	} July 5, 6 and 7, 1908.
Maximum number	71	
Minimum number	30	
Serving sentence..	44	
Awaiting trial	8	

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room 50

Males 39

Females 11

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
To Brandon Asylum.....	18	To Brandon Asylum.....	4
Discharged as sane.....	12	Discharged as sane.....	5
Discharged to relations.....	4	Discharged to relations.....	1
En route to Brandon.....	4	Discharged to hospital.....	1
Died.....	1		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	39	Total.....	11

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Prisoners who have undergone or are undergoing sentence from November 1, 1907 to October 31, 1908

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Horse stealing.....	3	9	
Housebreaking and burglary.....	7	6	12 $\frac{5}{8}$
False pretences.....	4	7	15
Theft.....	73	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robbery.....	1		13
Forgery.....	2	2	17
Assault.....	26	2	23 $\frac{2}{3}$
Selling liquor without license.....	1	1	
Drunk.....	100		18 $\frac{1}{10}$
Stealing ride on C. P. R.....	35		8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trespassing on C. P. R.....	1		30
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vagrancy.....	115		23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cattle killing.....	1	2	
Neglecting family.....	1	3	
Resisting officer.....	2	1	15
Threatening bodily harm.....	1	3	
Tendency to corrupt morals.....	1	2	
Escaping lawful custody.....	1	4	
Working stray horses.....	1		30
Females—			
Theft.....	5	3	24
Drunk.....	1		7
Assault.....	1	1	
Vagrancy.....	5		40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prostitution.....	5	2	17
Selling liquor without license.....	3	2	
Boys—			
Theft.....	1	6	
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Males—			
Indians, intoxicants in possession.....	1	6	
Having intoxicants on Reserve.....	2	1	15
Indians, drunk.....	6	2	
Supplying intoxicants to Indians.....	1	3	
Females—			
Indians, intoxicants in possession.....	1	4	
Indians, drunk.....	9	1	10
Trespassing on Reserve.....	1	1	12

There is little for me to add to the foregoing. The prison officials without exception have done their work well. It would not otherwise have been possible to accommodate for a whole year a daily average of 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ prisoners (occasionally running to over 70) in the space designed for a maximum of 30 in both the male and female sides.

The prisoners have given little trouble, and that speaks well for the even-handed treatment they have received from the jail officials and escorts, who have maintained discipline with a minimum of friction.

I am very glad that my recommended concession, at the rate of twenty-five cents extra pay, has been given to the escorts, who perform such a wearisome and responsible class of duty from year's end to year's end.

Considerable significance attaches, I think, to the figures relating to lunatics. A

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reference to the preceding table will show that during the year we have received from all sources 39 males and 11 females—50 in all.

Of these, no less than 17 have been found not to be insane, and have been discharged accordingly by authority of the Attorney General.

There must be something wrong somewhere when 17 British subjects can be deprived of their liberty on such an imputation. I do not hesitate to say that in some instances the insanity law has been abused.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Considerable numbers of Indians from all quarters attended the Dominion fair here in July, and naturally some of them 'fell by the wayside' under the influence of spirits too potent for them. The bulk of them, however, behaved with due decorum.

In the month of July last, complaint was made by two settlers who were prospecting, and who were located near the head waters of the Brazeau river, that they had been annoyed by and suffered loss at the hands of sundry Stony Indians from Morley reserve.

A kind of friendly notice to quit was written on the shutter of a window in the settlers' cabin concluding with 'kind regards.'

The settlers did not approve of being ordered out of the country by Indians. The Indians were trading on the circumstance that the police had not previously found occasion to visit that locality, and the agent at Morley was bewailing that his wards were absent from their homes during the season when they should have been making hay.

Obviously, too, the Indians (over 100 absentees) would not allow themselves to go hungry so long as there was game to kill in the National Park.

The upshot of the complaint was that a police patrol was sent in to round up the Indians in question.

Mr. Hunter, the superintendent of the National Park, at Banff, kindly provided pack ponies, &c., and Sergeant H. A. Wilson and Constable Tabuteau (as interpreter) constituted the party.

I beg to subjoin copy of Sergeant Wilson's report:—

BANFF, September 11, 1908.

The Officer Commanding,
'E' Division,
Calgary, Alta.

Re Saskatchewan River Patrol.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Banff with Constable Tabuteau, on No. 1, on August 24 for Laggan. The following day was spent in getting outfit ready, horses caught up, &c. I left Laggan on the morning of August 26, with two pack ponies and two saddle ponies, supplied by Mr. R. Campbell of Laggan.

We arrived at the Saskatchewan river on the evening of August 31. The following day, with Constable Tabuteau, I patrolled up the Saskatchewan looking for Indians. I saw Paul Beaver, Silas Abraham, jr., and Joseph Hunter. I told these Indians that they would have to return to their reserve at once. These Indians told me that there were five families of Indians camped about twenty-five miles down the river.

On September 2, we went down the river to where these Indians had been, and the following day patrolled along the river. We found deserted Indian camps, which had recently been used, but the Indians were gone. I afterwards learned that these Indians had gone up the north side of the river the same day that we went down the south side. I started for Wilson's ranch, where these Indians were camped, early the following morning, and travelled through without stopping, but when I arrived there I found that the Indians had all started for Morley.

The Indians with whom I was talking told me that they had heard two weeks be-

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fore I arrived that the police were coming; that the missionary at Morley had sent them word, and that a number of the Indians had started in as soon as they heard this.

One Indian, Paul Beaver, told me that he had been at Morley about August 15, and had seen the agent and had told him that he was going to the Saskatchewan to put up hay, and that the agent gave him permission to go and told him that he would let him know when he was going to pay treaty.

These Indians have put up houses on the Saskatchewan. I saw seven houses, and three more in course of construction. They have put in gardens, and have between thirty and forty head of cattle and about one hundred head of horses. They have also put up considerable hay.

Moses House is the head of this band of Indians, and there is no doubt but that these Indians want to settle here. The Indians told me this themselves, and that they would rather not take treaty and be allowed to stay here. They claim that they cannot raise crops on the Morley reserve, and that since the agent has stopped rationing them they cannot make a living. I explained to these Indians that they must go back to the reserve at once, and that they should not leave it without a written pass from the agent. I also told them that even with this pass they would not be allowed to settle on the Saskatchewan.

I remained on the Saskatchewan until September 6, when the last Indian had left for Morley. These Indians wintered their stock there last winter, and intend doing the same this winter, and I have no doubt that they will return as soon as treaty is paid unless the agent gives them to clearly understand that they must remain on the reserve.

I was informed by the Indians, and by the packer for the Green survey outfit, that there were no more Indians north of the Saskatchewan.

Mr. Simpson was up as far as the Brazeau about September 1, and he also told me that there were no Indians in that country.

John Wilson, son of T. Wilson, who keeps a store on the Saskatchewan, and who has been there all summer, informed me that the Indians had all remained on the Saskatchewan this summer. He gave me the names of those who had been there this summer and the time they had started in. After receiving this information, I did not think it necessary to go further.

Re INDIANS KILLING GAME.

As stated above, the Indians were informed that the police were coming, so there was no chance of getting any evidence against them, but I have no doubt but that they are killing game. There is game in the country, and they take very little grub in with them and buy very little from Wilson's.

Where these Indians were is only about seven miles north of the north boundary of the National Park, and we saw deserted Indian camps ten or twelve miles south of the Saskatchewan.

I attach list of Indians as given by the Indian agent, and in the remarks show the time that those who had been on the Saskatchewan this summer returned to Morley.

I also attach copy of the diary of the patrol. The distance travelled by the patrol was about 210 miles.

I returned to Banff on No. 96 on the 10th instant.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. A. WILSON,

Sergeant.

LIST OF WANDERING STONEY INDIANS.

Name.	Remarks.
Paul Beaver.....	Left for Morley September 4.
Mark Wesley..	Left for Morley two weeks before arrival of patrol at Saskatchewan.
Silas Abraham, jun.....	Left for Morley September 4.
Jonas Patuck.....	This Indian is not known by any of the Indians or whites on the Saskatchewan.
Morley Beaver.....	This Indian has not been on the Saskatchewan this summer.
Enoch Wildman.....	Left for Morley about two weeks before arrival of patrol at Saskatchewan.
Phillip Pocette.....	Was not on Saskatchewan this summer.
Geo. Pocette.....	Left for "Morley September 4."
John House.....	" " " " " " " "
Moses House.....	" " " " " " " "
Silas Abraham, sen.....	Was not on Saskatchewan this summer.
Wm. Wesley.....	Left for Morley about two weeks before arrival of patrol on Saskatchewan.
Sampson Beaver.....	Left for Morley about two weeks before arrival of patrol on Saskatchewan.
Joseph House.....	Left for Morley September 4.
Mark Two-young-men.....	Was not on Saskatchewan this summer.
Twin Beaver.....	Left for Morley before arrival of patrol on Saskatchewan.
Joseph Hunter.....	Left for Morley September 6.

(Sgd.) H. A. WILSON, *Sergeant,*
In charge of Saskatchewan Patrol.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

With the large number of prisoners we had to lookout for during the summer, we had very little time for drill. Revolver practice was duly carried out.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been very good, and work of all kinds has been satisfactorily performed.

HEALTH.

There has been very little sickness, as the Medical officer's report will show.

HORSES.

In the month of December, 1907, an epidemic of influenza, which had been prevalent in the neighbourhood, invaded our stables, and one horse, a remount, (No. 265) died of it. An old horse, No. 2731, which had been cast and was about to be sold, took the complaint and was given up by the veterinary surgeon. On one particular morning, when according to orthodoxy, she should have been dead, she began to mend, and her obstinacy awoke a new interest in the veterinary world. The mare continued to improve until, on March 28, she was sold at auction in Calgary for \$91.

We began the year on November 1, 1907, with 44 horses, and 18 have been purchased during the past twelve months. During the same period three have died, three have been transferred, and six have been cast and sold as worn out and useless for our purpose; thus leaving us with 50 horses at the close of the year.

We have no present wants in this connection.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We have all the harness and saddlery that is required for our use just now. We may have to condemn an old waggon in the near future, together with an old buckboard that is hardly worth extensive repairs. Saddle blankets are required.

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CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good standing, and is a great convenience in a small way.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The men of this division are very fortunate in having at their disposal such a good library and billiard room as they have got.

BUILDINGS.

A new coal shed, with a capacity of about 150 tons, has been constructed at a cost of \$225.

The flag pole which was blown down in a severe wind storm in the summer of 1907, has been replaced by another costing \$210.

Sewage and water connections have been recently made with the female jail at an expenditure of \$350.

The barracks were painted in May and June last by contract at a cost of \$699, and the barracks fences generally have been rejuvenated during the year for an approximate sum of \$200.

The most pressing necessities just now are new quarters to replace those occupied by an inspector, which are in process of crumbling away. (2) New detachment buildings for the detachment at Banff, and (3) the same provision for that at Gleichen.

The detachment building at Canmore is in a most uninhabitable condition, and I am in receipt of authority to spend \$200 upon it. This will be done as soon as practicable.

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

R. BURTON DEANE, Supt.,
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

APPENDIX B.ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMAND-
ING 'A' DIVISION.

MAPLE CREEK, October 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, the annual report of 'A' Division for the twelve months ended October 31, 1908.

I assumed command of the Division on April 29 last.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

This district is not adapted for farming, but is considered fair for ranching purposes. Considerable breaking and seeding was done this spring, but in the majority of cases the crops were a complete failure, owing to the absence of snow last winter, and the dry summer months. Hay was also scarce, but of good quality, and sold at a high figure. The homestead entries at Maple Creek were upwards of 400, chiefly made by German Americans from Dakota and Minnesota, who have taken up land in the vicinity of Montgomery's Landing. One thousand and twenty-six entries for homesteads and pre-emptions have been made at Swift Current, principally by Americans and Mennonites. A good many Frenchmen have come into the Pelletier's Lake District. It should be noted here that several of the older settlers on securing their patents, have left the country and returned to their former homes. Much poverty exists amongst the smaller settlers in this district, and it will be a matter of serious moment should a severe winter set in, particularly the question of fuel.

The average settler is fairly law abiding, but careless in the matter of prairie fires, seemingly having no idea of the damage which can be caused therefrom.

Stock on the range is in fine condition, and have brought in good prices. Shipments from Maple Creek this fall have been 3,000 horses, 5,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep and 400 hogs. Half a million pounds of wool, sold at from 6½ cents to 11 cents.

A disastrous blizzard of four days duration swept the country here between October 19 and 22, tied up traffic for that period, and the deaths of three men from exposure have been reported to date. Driven by the storm, 2,500 sheep belonging to a rancher went into the lake and perished, and some 500 belonging to another rancher, also perished. Reports in this connection from outlying districts have not come in yet.

Maple Creek is advancing slowly, but surely, and the merchants report good business during the past year. A water system has just been installed, and is a great boon to the residents of the town.

A company has been incorporated in the town for the purpose of boring for natural gas. Active operations have been going on since last spring on the site selected, with the result that a depth of 850 feet has been reached. It is expected that gas will be struck at a depth of from 1,300 to 1,500 feet. A large seam of domestic coal was struck at a depth of 385 feet, and arrangements are in progress to develop same.

A local company is also installing an up to date telephone system, and it is expected that in the course of a week or two, the residents will be furnished with a day and night service.

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CRIME.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered and disposed of in 'A' Division during the Year ended October 31, 1908.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, &c.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	1		1		
Assault, common.....	13	7	6		
" causing bodily harm.....	2	2			
Shooting with intent.....	1			1	
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	1		
Offences against the property—					
Theft.....	27	15	11	1	
Horse stealing.....	9		9		
Cattle stealing.....	1			*1	*Shown last year as warrant un- executed.
Cattle killing.....	2	1	1		
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1			
House breaking.....	2	2			
Fraud.....	6	2	4		
False pretences.....	1	1			
Mischief.....	1		1		
Trespass.....	6	5	1		
Offences against the public order—					
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons	1	1			
Pointing firearms.....	1	1			
Allowing vicious dogs to run at large.....	1			1	
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.....	31	28	3		
Drunk and disorderly.....	57	53	4		
Seduction.....	1		*1		* Parties agreed to get married.
Keeper, house of ill-fame.....	4	3	1		
Inmates.....	4	4			
Corruption and disobedience—					
Attempting to escape from custody.....	3	2	1		
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1			
Offences against the railway act—					
Stealing rides.....	10	10			
Operator drunk.....	1		1		
Supplying liquor to operator.....	1	1			
Setting torpedoes on railway track.....	1		1		
Offences against the Customs Act.....	2	2			
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3	3			
Offences against the Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and servants.....	27	23	4		
Game.....	1	1			
Prairie fire.....	22	15	7		
Liquor.....	15	8	7		
Insanity.....	6	5	1		
Estray animals.....	1		1		
Hide and brand.....	2	2			
Steam boiler.....	4	4			
Miscellaneous.....	3		3		
Total.....	281	207	70	4	

5 cases tried before Supreme Court or District Court—

- 1 conviction.
- 1 imprisonment.
- 3 acquitted.

The murder case referred to, is one whereby George Bullock, of Ivor, a place near Saskatchewan Landing, came to his death from a blow on the head with a shovel, inflicted by one, John Cleveland, in self defence without forethought or malice. Cleveland was tried before the last sitting of the Supreme court at Moosejaw and acquitted.

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The Indian 'Sugar' referred to in the case of culpable homicide in last year's report as waiting trial, was also acquitted.

In connection with the horse stealing cases I would beg to say that there are several reasons why horse thieves get away. 1st reports of theft are often some days delayed. 2nd, the thief can choose his line of escape. 3rd, insufficient number of men to patrol the long and open boundary. From this point to boundary is about 70 miles, a day and a half's ride, with two detachments, one 40 the other 75 miles from here, with 35 miles between them. Horse thieves know this and take advantage of it. Except on the line of railroad there is no telegraph service by which detachments can be notified and it is of little use for this purpose.

Gabe Laveille, wanted for cattle stealing since March, 1907, was arrested north of Swift Current on the 19th instant. He is also wanted in the Wood Mountain district for horse stealing in June last, and has a bad reputation. This case is shewn in last year's report under the head of 'warrant unexecuted.' He was committed to Regina gaol on October 29.

Four cases were sent up for trial before the Supreme court at Moosejaw early this month, tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Prendergast and acquitted. They were:—J. Cleveland, murder; E. M. Robson, theft; J. P. McDermott, drunk while on duty as C.P.R. operator at Waldeck; H. Marshall, cattle killing.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been a large number of prairie fires in this district during the past year, mainly caused through carelessness, and in some cases ignorance. The continued drought through the summer months made the grass inflammable. Rigid steps were taken to bring the parties to justice, and 13 convictions were secured, out of 20 cases entered. A disastrous fire started from the Great Northern railway at Chinook, Mont., burnt 200 miles east, north as far as East End detachment, and west as far as the eye could see, destroying 400 tons of hay belonging to the Bloom Cattle Co.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies and escorts have been furnished by us at the sittings of the court, and the coroner has received every assistance in the performance of his duties.

The guard room here has 10 cells, and is the common jail of the district. It lacks the common and modern conveniences and is unsafe in my opinion for the holding of important prisoners. The high fence at the back of the guard-room has been enlarged, so that prisoners can be exercised therein. The guard-room is connected with the barrack-room and Sgt.-Major's quarters by an electric bell. On account of the limited number of men, one man can only be spared for night guard, and he performs the duty permanently. The provost has orders to sleep in the guard-room during the confinement of special prisoners.

CUSTOMS.

Corporal Maclean in charge of Willow Creek detachment acts as sub-collector of customs.

INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are non-treaty Indians, and are comparatively prosperous, self-supporting, and, on the whole, well conducted. They do odd jobs around the town, drawing hay, hauling wood, polish buffalo horns and sell them and appear to be an industrious lot.

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DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY ARMS, ETC.

Little has been done under this head, it being a hard struggle to find men to carry on the duties required in the division.

The revolver practice was completed on October 8.

The division is still armed with the Winchester carbine.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has on the whole been good. There were two desertions and one dismissal during the year.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. It is with regret I have to record the death of three members of this division, viz.:

Reg. No. 619, Staff-Sergeant Chas. Allen, on November 25, 1907.

Reg. No. 4292, Constable C. A. Powell, February 26, 1908.

Special Constable J. McKay, on June 8, 1908.

HORSES

Six horses were cast during the year as being unfit for service. They have not been sold yet for the reason that we have none to replace them. Five remounts were received.

We need four saddle and four team horses.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS, SADDLERY.

Transport is in good order. A patrol waggon is required.

Harness and saddlery in good repair. 1 set heavy wheel harness, 1 set light wheel and a single set, have been included in our estimates for the ensuing year.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Owing to the few men in the post, a small business is only transacted in the canteen, and everything is sold at as near cost price as possible. It is, notwithstanding, on a sound basis, and much appreciated by the men. The billiard table requires a new billiard cloth, and also a set of covers for cushions.

STORES.

Owing to the extremely dry summer the hay has been a very short crop, and consequently one or two of our contracts are at rather high figures; Maple Creek, \$14 per ton; Ten Mile and Willow Creek, \$7.50 and \$12. We have been obliged to get our oats from Regina on account of the high price here. The rations delivered under contract by Messrs. Cameron and Heap of Regina, are of good quality.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Prisoners.

Number confined on November 1, 1907.	4
“ for twelve months (all male).	104
“ confined on October 3, 1908.	2
The daily average was.	4.9
“ maximum number on any day was.	11
“ minimum number on any day was. . . . .	..
but one prisoner was confined in the Maple Creek Hospital.
Number awaiting trial.	1
Number serving sentence.	1

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No female prisoners were in our custody during the year.

Two insane persons (male) were received during the year. One of whom was sent to Brandon Asylum and one released locally.

Insane persons taken into custody at Swift Current were not confined at Maple Creek.

GENERAL.

I would beg to express the opinion that there has been no time in the history of the force, when the demands upon it have been so great as at the present. New settlements are springing up, many of them composed of foreigners, who are ignorant of our laws; they cannot be looked after satisfactorily with the number of men at our disposal. The boundary should be closely patrolled, there being a large tract of rough country which is practically open. It appears to me that the only way that proper patrols can be maintained, is by the establishment of a large detachment under an officer, to be worked east and west from a central point, and to keep in touch with other posts. Should this be entertained, all the men at it would be available for duty, and not be eaten up with the duties of a headquarters post. A telegraph line should be built in connection.

I would also beg to express the opinion that the clerical work to be done by detachments is too much, and occupies time which could be employed to better advantage. Take for example the making out of a voucher for a trifling amount, especially for lunatics expenses where six copies are required.

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

C. CONSTANTINE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX C.ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O.,
REGINA.

REGINA, SASK., November 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division and Regina District for the year ending October 31, 1908.

In my last report I referred to the difficulties of meeting the demands for police protection from all parts of my district; this difficulty still remains to an increased extent. Comparing the number of constables to population with those employed by the older provinces, the question might naturally be asked why this should be the case, but a little consideration will show many causes.

The country is still young and its population has arrived quickly, it embraces many foreigners and is much scattered, large numbers of settlers and settlements are far away from railway and telegraphs. To give adequate protection under these circumstances it is necessary to have men in every direction to deal with cases as they arise and to give that sense of security and safety which the isolated small settlements and lonely settler has a right to expect. Along new lines of railway new towns spring up like mushrooms in the night, they have no organization and before their existence is barely known come demands for a constable backed up with stories of disorder caused by navvies and others connected with construction work. Several of these new towns have come into existence during the past year on the Grand Trunk Railway and I regret to say that, although you have instructed me to send men to Melville and other points as soon as possible, we have not at present been able to do so. In the older provinces they grow gradually and spread gradually, the population is more condensed and municipal organizations exist, the people therefore protect themselves to a great extent.

A great disadvantage which the officer commanding this district suffers from is the fact of being in command of the Depot Division, into which all recruits are drafted and trained and from which all other divisions are supplied. The consequence is that when men are urgently required and there are not a sufficient number of recruits through training, I have to give up, with many heart-burnings, trained and tried men from my detachments. It takes time and trouble to train the best of men for this work, lacking experience a man cannot take over a detachment without causing a great deal of trouble especially in my office. A man on detachment, owing to the numerous returns, reports, &c., requires to be a good clerk as well as a policeman, if he is only the latter he has to learn to be the former, and his education has to be carried on largely by correspondence.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Owing, no doubt, to the general depression and the almost complete failure of the crops last year, the influx of settlers has not been quite as large as in the two previous years. The results of the bad year have also been shown in many other directions such as diminished building and street improvements in the towns, lack of business in real estate and curtailing of expenses all round. To a casual observer of the progress made in this country during the last decade, the setback received in 1907 appeared a timely and well needed warning; and ultimately will, I believe, prove to many a bless-

ing in disguise. Legitimate business is now on a much sounder basis, and there is less of that reckless speculation and unwarranted optimism which prevailed before.

The majority of farmers, particularly the new settlers, found themselves at the beginning of the year without seed and the government had to come to their aid, supplying what was necessary, no light task, and taking liens on the crops for repayment. An early and favourable spring enabled the seeding to be finished in good time and a much larger acreage than heretofore was put under cultivation. All went well until a month before harvest when a prolonged drought, accompanied by hot winds, did a certain amount of damage. The general results, however, are satisfactory and though not by any means a bumper harvest was gathered, nor was the wheat of the highest grade, these deficiencies have been offset by the high prices to which it has risen in the market.

More railways is still the cry although railroad construction has continued steadily during the year. The Canadian Northern have finished their branch from Brandon to Regina and trains are now running, this same company are also bringing their Thunder Hill extension from Swan River into Saskatchewan and there will be a new town site about two miles north of Fort Pelly. The Grand Trunk Pacific have completed their line through my district and several new towns have come into existence, the most important at present being Melville and Watrous which are divisional points. The Canadian Pacific have continued their Pheasants Hill branch from Lanigan to Saskatoon and beyond. They are pushing ahead an extension from Sheho and have steel laid within 50 miles of Lanigan. The Outlook branch has been extended 91 miles north-west from Moosejaw to the Saskatchewan river, and the line, from Stoughton on the Arcola branch to Wayburn on the Soo line, has been completed, this line is intended eventually to be pushed through to Lethbridge, and it is to be hoped that part of it at least will be built next year as very many settlers have gone in north of Wood Mountain in expectation of this being done.

CRIME.

The following table gives a comparative statement of crime in the district from 1903 to 1908, inclusive:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Cases entered	1,162	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542
Convictions	977	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326
Dismissals or withdrawals	171	231	246	250	186	190
Waiting trial	14	16	12	20	24	26

The increase is not as great as that shown last year, due mainly to a smaller immigration, and to the fact that a few more towns are incorporated and their cases, such as drunks and disorderlies and other minor offences, do not appear on our returns.

A comparison of the classified summary of crime included in this report with that for 1907 shows:—

Offences against the person.—One conviction for murder as against two the previous year, fifty more cases of assault, six more cases of indecent assault, and a diminution of cases of aggravated assault and assault causing bodily harm.

Offences against property.—One hundred and twenty-six more cases of theft, five more house-breaking, and less forgery, fraud and mischief.

Offences against public order.—Three less cases of carrying offensive weapons.

Offences against religion and morals.—Sixty-five more cases of vagrancy, twenty-one more for creating disturbances and two hundred and twenty-five less drunks and disorderlies.

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Misleading justice.—Nine less cases of obstructing and four more of assaulting a peace officer.

Offences against Railway Act.—Thirty-three more cases of stealing rides and four more of trespassing on railways.

Offences against Customs Act.—Twelve more cases of smuggling.

Offences against the Indian Act.—Twenty-two less cases of giving liquor to Indians, fifty-four less Indians intoxicated.

Offences against Provincial Statutes.—Ninety-four more cases under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, seventeen more cases of insanity, and forty-one less under the liquor ordinance.

From the above it will be seen that there are not so many offences of a serious nature as in the year preceding and that the larger number of crimes dealt with is attributable to an increase of those of a minor character.

In my last report I referred to a revival of horse-stealing especially in the Wood Mountain District. This I am glad to say, owing to the energetic action of Inspector Richards, who has been in command of the sub-district during the year, has been practically stopped. My remarks in the same report relative to the apathetic manner in which the Montana officials attended to horse thieves also have to be altered. Inspector Richards made a trip this spring into Montana and since has been in close touch with Sheriff Small and other U. S. officials immediately south of him. The results of their concerted action have been most beneficial. In a recent report received from Inspector Richards he says, 'Two men were arrested for horse-stealing from the other side, for Sheriff Small, their names were Parent and Wollett. They waived extradition and went back to Montana under escort of a U. S. deputy sheriff. Sheriff Small has assisted us all that he could in this district, and we have helped him, as far as has laid in our power. Communication is kept up right along with the sheriff regarding criminals wanted on either side.' Of some eight or nine horse rustlers who were badly wanted on both sides of the international boundary, Inspector Richards says, 'All have been disposed of except Duffy and Birch; they are not on this side.' In making the arrest of one of these men who rejoiced in the name of 'The Pigeon-toed Kid,' a member of the sheriff's posse had to shoot him dead, and another with the piratical title of 'Bloody Knife,' whilst engaged in the harmless occupation of shooting up the town of Ambrose, North Dakota, was potted by an outraged citizen from his office window. Both these occurrences took place a few miles south of the boundary. Such incidents as the above are rare in Canada, and as far as our force is concerned, I think we can justly pride ourselves that no constable of the force has ever used his rifle or revolver except when absolutely necessary and under circumstances which the fullest investigation by a coroner and jury has always approved and commended the constable for his action.

It is remarkable, therefore, that I have this year to refer to two occasions in which our men were forced to resort to arms to effect an arrest, one resulting fatally, the following are the particulars:—

Shooting of Robert Braithwaite.—This unfortunate man, a farmer who had lived by himself for over twenty years a few miles south of Grenfell, was undoubtedly mentally deranged and possessed an ungovernable temper. One of his delusions made him refuse to pay taxes, although well able to do so, and when seizures were made he had always resisted. Twice previous to the occasion upon which he met his death he had fired on the sheriff's officer and a constable. In May, 1907, Braithwaite was arraigned before the Chief Justice charged with shooting with intent to murder Constable Moses and Bailiff J. H. Wilson. He pleaded 'not guilty,' and was allowed

on bail. As was expected, he did not appear when court sat at Wolseley on June 26, 1907. The Chief Justice then issued a bench warrant and handed it to Sergt. Dubuque with instructions to execute it when an opportunity arose at any time before the next court. Up to November 6, 1907, no such opportunity had arisen, and I wrote the Deputy Attorney General pointing out, from our previous experience, that we should have trouble, and that unless otherwise advised, I would endeavour to effect the arrest at once in order to have the prisoner before the next court. I was informed the law must take its course. Corpl. Dann and Constables Moses and Wilson, in plain clothes and representing themselves as a shooting party, went to Braithwaite's on November 21. After walking about his place as if looking for game, and Braithwaite not appearing as they hoped—to drive them off—Corpl. Dann went to the house, met Braithwaite at the door and shook hands with him. Braithwaite was a very powerful man, and his hand was greasy; the consequence was that when he felt himself seized he pulled away and got into the house, arming himself with an axe and hammer. He was then told the party were Mounted Police, and they had a warrant for his arrest; on hearing this he seized a gun, came to the door and fired two shots at Const. Moses, went back, re-loaded and fired again; Corpl. Dann in the meantime came round the corner of the house and tried to approach the door; as he passed a window he saw the muzzle of a gun pointed at him; he fired quickly with his revolver, and heard a groan; shortly afterwards Braithwaite surrendered, and it was discovered he was shot through the body. He died next day in Grenfell, every attention being given to him. The verdict of the coroner's jury was 'that Robert Braithwaite came to his death from a bullet from a revolver in the hands of Corpl. Dann, fired in self-defence, and in the execution of his duty.'

Shooting of Peter Daniels.—Peter Daniels, a half-breed and long suspected as a horse thief, had been wanted for some time in the Balcarres sub-district for stealing a horse from an Indian. Const. Vincent located him near Katepwa on June 3, and on attempting his arrest he resisted, attacking the constable with a knife; after avoiding his attacks for some time, and when he found that it was either his life or the prisoner's Const. Vincent drew his revolver, and had to fire two shots before he could stop his assailant; one was through the lung and the other in the right knee. After two months' treatment in the hospital at Indian Head, Daniels recovered sufficiently to stand his trial, and was sentenced to two years' in the Edmonton penitentiary.

The following is a brief record of some of the serious crimes dealt with:—

Murder of Rosie Mohr.—The particulars of this case were given in my last report. The trial took place at Wolseley on January 22, and the accused, Samuel Prior, was sentenced to be hung on March 26, 1908. Owing to the murderer not being properly equipped mentally, the sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment. Staff-Sergt. Dubuque, in charge of the Indian Head sub-district, handled the case in a very satisfactory manner.

Poisoning.—Mack Sing, the Chinaman held on charge of murder, details of which were given last year, came up for trial on November 28, 1907, and was found 'not guilty.' The defence relied mainly in transferring the guilt to another Chinaman, Charlie Mack, who disappeared at the time the poison was found in the porridge at Steele's restaurant. Charlie Mack, although search has been made throughout the Dominion, has not been captured, and as his countrymen will shelter him, I doubt if he ever will. The city police handled the case at the outset, and arrested Mack Sing, as all the evidence went to show he alone was implicated; apparently his only way of escape was for Charlie Mack, his assistant, to disappear, and allow the guilt to be thrown on him. In connection with the pursuit of Charlie Mack, it was imperative that all the Chinese shacks and dens in town should be searched, and in doing so it

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was found necessary to detain those whose places had already been visited whilst the search went on elsewhere. This is a proceeding adopted by the police and approved by people of experience in all places where large numbers of Chinese congregate.

Sandy Lake Indian Murders.—The Indians charged with these murders were all disposed of last year and details given in my report, with the exception of Norman Rae. After detaining him for some months at Norway House, orders were received from Ottawa for his release, it being considered, I suppose, that sufficient had been accomplished to deter these Indians from continuing their superstitious practice of strangling members of their tribe who became insane.

House-breaking.—The railway station at Nokomis was broken into in June and a number of tickets stolen. Corporal White investigated and succeeded in arresting two men, A. Knox and F. Peabody, both having the appearance of belonging to the criminal class. They were tried at Moosomin, the former receiving ten months in Regina jail and the latter a term of two years in Edmonton penitentiary.

At Wolsley on November 24, 1907, the Leland Hotel was entered and a number of articles stolen. Staff-Sergt. Dubuque went down from Indian Head and traced the crime to one Dan Morrissey, an ex-porter of the hotel, whom he arrested in Regina. Morrissey was given twelve months imprisonment in Regina jail, from which institution he subsequently escaped.

D. A. Clark, a ticket-of-leave convict, broke into the house of a settler in the Moose Mountain district and stole a lot of property, also the horse of his employer. After scouring the country for some days Constable Tracey and Schreyer made the arrest. His sentence was four years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and he will also have to complete the unfinished portion of his previous sentence.

Horse-stealing.—During the latter part of February a valuable team of horses were stolen from the Snow-Shannel farm near Yorkton. There was no clue to the thief, or the direction taken; we had, however, a good description of the horses. It was thought, wrongfully as it turned out, that the guilty party would make for the line and our principal efforts were made to intercept him in the south. Later Constable Hammond recognized the team near Sheho in the possession of one John Boyczuk, whom he arrested. Boyczuk pleaded guilty at his trial and received three years imprisonment.

On April 23, a black mare was stolen 25 miles north of Canora. Constable Hiron went to work on the case and arrested Richard Henderson with the animal. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. W Whitesides, whom my last report mentioned as waiting trial, appeared before Mr. Justice Newlands at Yorkton, in December, 1907, on two charges of horse-stealing, upon one of which he was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The case was of considerable interest to settlers in the Touchwood, Quill Plain and Fishing Lake districts, who had been reporting from time to time that an organized band of horse thieves were operating amongst them and that Whitesides and another, who was acquitted, were the ringleaders. We have had no complaints of horse-stealing since from this portion of the country. Whitesides was a man of means and made a vigorous defence, bringing counsel from Winnipeg to defend him.

Arising out of Inspector Richards' efforts to stop horse-stealing in the Wood Mountain district, Joseph Convery was arrested over a year ago and his trial postponed from one court to another, owing to our inability to get the witnesses, mostly people living in Montana, and one a convict in a U.S. penitentiary. After endless trouble and some expense, Inspector Richards had everything in readiness to proceed with the trial at the September sitting of the court in Moosejaw, and on the 22nd of that month Convery was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, the length of time he had been in prison awaiting trial no doubt affecting the term of imprisonment.

Before passing sentence, Mr. Justice Prendergast commended the work of the police and the difficulties they had overcome in securing the evidence. In his report on the case Inspector Richards says, 'The evidence submitted showed the public the class of work that has been going on near Wood Mountain and in Montana. It also brought to light facts which showed that persons who now live in my sub-district were cognizant of the operations of the horse rustlers. It was a great surprise to these people to see Turbin Offerson, who operated with Convery, brought over from Sioux Falls Penitentiary, where he is now undergoing a sentence for horse-stealing and give evidence against his former partner in the business.

Forgery and Fraud.—The manager of the Bank of Montreal, Regina, reported on February 12, that a cheque cashed by them for one Victor H. Sanders, a clerk in a barrister's office at Weyburn, had been raised from \$33.85 to \$633.85. This fact was not discovered until the cheque had been returned to Weyburn, and consequently Sanders had got away. Inspector Heffernan investigated, and discovered a man answering the description of the one wanted, had purchased a ticket for England, and would reach Montreal next day. A wire to the chief constable, Montreal, caused Sanders' arrest, and Corpl. Connor was sent to bring him back. The prisoner elected to be tried summarily by Police Magistrate Trant, and was sentenced to twelve months. The greater part of the money was recovered.

On April 17 Constable Brennan arrested one Charles H. Morphew for fraud, the Canadian Elevator Company being the sufferers to the tune of \$1,035. Morphew, after being committed for trial, was arraigned before Judge Gordon, of the district court, pleaded guilty and received a sentence of 23 months.

Juvenile Offenders.—Although we show only four convictions under this heading, the last year has seen a large number of these cases brought up by the city police in Regina and Moosejaw. The fact of there being no reformatory has been felt, and magistrates have had to content themselves in many instances with giving admonition and allowing offenders to go free who undoubtedly, for the public good and their own, should have been placed in reformatories. A few juvenile offenders, who were absolutely incorrigible, have been sentenced to the penitentiary. The erection of a reformatory for the western provinces is urgently required.

Indecent Assaults and Un-natural Offences.—An increase of cases of this nature is noticed, particularly amongst the low class eastern European element, many of whom have not the morals of animals. We have had cases under investigation of incest and defiling girls under 14, which show shocking depravity. Unfortunately, it has not been always possible, owing to the difficulty of obtaining evidence from the class of people implicated, to bring the crimes home.

The following is a classified summary of crimes dealt with during the year. Convictions were obtained in 91.09 per cent of the cases entered:—

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawn, dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	3	1	2	
Attempted murder	1		1	
Manslaughter	2		2	
Threatening to kill	2	2		
Threatening to shoot.....	3	2	1	
Threatening to do bodily harm	4	4		
Assault, common	349	318	31	
Assault, aggravated	4	4		
Assault, indecent	13	5	5	3
Assault, causing bodily harm	14	10	2	2
Rape and attempted rape	5	2	1	2
Neglect to obtain aid in child birth.....	1		1	
Defiling children under 14.....	8		2	6
Polygamy	1		1	
Abduction	3		1	2
Wife desertion	2	2		
Neglect to support wife	1	1		
Defamatory libel	2	1	1	
Unlawful arrest	4	4		
Intimidation	2	1	1	
Un-natural offence.....	1		1	
Miscellaneous	8	3	3	2
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	364	325	35	4
Theft from the person.....	2	1	1	
Horse stealing	16	8	6	2
Shooting horses.....	1	1		
Cattle stealing.....	9	2	5	2
Cattle shooting	5	4	1	
Cattle killing.....	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	29	25	4	
Wounding cattle.....	2	1	1	
Shop and house breaking.....	15	12	3	
Fraud.....	5	3	2	
False pretences	25	15	10	
Robbery	3	3		
Forgery.....	6	3	3	
Receiving stolen property.....	12	10	2	
Having stolen property in possession.....	2	2		
Wilful damage to property.....	13	13		
Arson	3		3	
Breach of contract.....	4	4		
Mischief	31	25	6	
Trespass	4	4		
Killing dog.....	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	4	4		
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	14	13	1	
Pointing fire arms.....	4	2	2	
Having revolver on person when arrested.....	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	173	173		
Drunk and disorderly	346	342	4	
Creating disturbances	72	69	3	
Threatening language	22	22		
Indecency	10	8	2	
Buggery	3	1	2	
Incest	1		1	
Seduction	2		2	
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	6	6		
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	4	4		
Frequenter of house of ill-fame	7	7		
Discharging firearms	3	3		
Nuisance.....	11	10	1	
Miscellaneous.....	9	8	1	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	2	2		
Disobeying summons	9	9		
Contempt of Court.....	1	1		

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawn, dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Misleading justice— <i>Con.</i>				
Peace officer accepting bribe.....	1	.....	1	.....
Obstructing peace officer.....	5	3	2	.....
Assaulting peace officer.....	6	4	2	.....
Resisting arrest.....	1	1	.....	.....
Juvenile offenders—				
Theft by juveniles.....	4	4	.....	.....
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	67	67	.....	.....
Trespassing on railway.....	8	8	.....	.....
Offences against the Customs Act—				
Smuggling.....	15	12	3	.....
Offences against Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians.....	20	19	1	.....
Indians intoxicated.....	15	15	.....	.....
Drunk on reserve.....	22	22	.....	.....
Liquor in possession.....	6	6	.....	.....
Liquor on reserve.....	6	6	.....	.....
Gambling on reserve.....	5	5	.....	.....
Trespassing on reserve.....	1	1	.....	.....
Prostitution.....	1	1	.....	.....
Deserting from Indian school.....	3	3	.....	.....
Offences against the Fisheries Act—	26	22	4	.....
Offences against Animal Contagious Diseases Act—	2	2	.....	.....
Offences against Provincial Statutes and N. W. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	235	229	9	.....
Game ordinance.....	21	20	1	.....
Hide ordinance.....	6	6	.....	.....
Sunday observance.....	8	8	.....	.....
Prairie fire.....	116	110	6	.....
Refusing to fight prairie fire.....	2	2	.....	.....
Liquor ordinance.....	17	17	.....	.....
Insanity.....	57	57	.....	.....
Horse breeders.....	8	8	.....	.....
Village ordinance.....	12	12	.....	.....
Estray animals.....	15	15	.....	.....
Entire animals.....	7	6	1	.....
Pound ordinance.....	21	21	.....	.....
Fence Ordinance.....	2	2	.....	.....
Livery stable ordinance.....	7	7	.....	.....
Engineer's ordinance.....	9	8	1	.....
Public Works.....	1	1	.....	.....
Medical profession.....	1	1	.....	.....
Veterinary surgeons.....	4	4	.....	.....
Public Health ordinance.....	3	3	.....	.....
Hawkers and pedlars.....	7	7	.....	.....
Noxious weeds.....	7	7	.....	.....
Herd ordinance.....	3	3	.....	.....
Steam boilers ordinance.....	7	7	.....	.....
Brand ordinance.....	3	3	.....	.....
Drunk while interdicted.....	22	21	1	.....
Selling liquor to an interdicted person.....	6	6	.....	.....
Obtaining liquor while interdicted.....	4	4	.....	.....
Permitting gambling on licensed premises.....	1	1	.....	.....
Breach of quarantine regulations.....	2	2	.....	.....
Neglect of duty as School Trustee.....	3	3
Miscellaneous.....	16	15	1
Total.....	2,542	2,326	190	26

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SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Committed for trial.	121
Number of convictions.	51
Fines.	3
Sentenced to jail.	34
Sentenced to penitentiary.	12
Sentenced to hang.	1
Suspended sentence.	1
Acquitted or charges withdrawn.	50
Awaiting trial.	17
Released on his own surties.	2
Bound over to reappear, jury disagreed.	1

FANATICS.

During the past year the fanatical section of the Doukhobors who had spent the winter at Fort William, Ontario, were dumped back without any warning into the province of Saskatchewan, and a crazy band from the United States calling themselves Adamites under the leadership of one Jim Sharpe came over to fraternize with them. In order to look after these deluded people, some of our detachments had to be vacated and our regular work was seriously interfered with. The Doukhobors, 70 men, women and children, arrived in Yorkton in two colonist cars on April 29, in charge of an Ontario government official, who returned as soon as he could after delivery. Immediately after their arrival they commenced to disrobe, and twenty men and women entirely nude paraded the streets. Inspector Junget had them herded back into the cars and the provincial government were asked for instructions. Some delay ensued, due I understand, to a difference between the provincial and Dominion authorities as to who had the care of these people; at any rate we received no instructions from the Attorney General's department until May 12, and in the meantime we acted on our own account, hired the Agricultural Hall and placed the whole party there under a strong guard. On June 5, 1908, the Doukhobors were removed from Yorkton to a camp established near Orcadia, on a school section, the use of which had been authorized by the Minister of the Interior. The camp consisted of twelve tents inside a seven foot high fence, three constables and a matron were placed on guard and provisions supplied twice a week. The restraint, after a short time, had a beneficial effect, and a few were allowed to go as 'mentally cured.' On July 15, twelve of the worst, six men and six women, were committed as lunatics. The removal of these twelve was the cause of a three hours' fight, in which the whole band attacked the police with sticks and stones. On July 18, Inspector Junget wired the situation was serious, as the remaining Doukhobors had starved themselves and children since the removal of the lunatics. He took the children to Yorkton and had them fed. On July 23, Peter Veregin, the Doukhobor leader, agreed to take charge of the children, and Inspector Junget wired, 'Death sure to occur in camp; doctor yesterday fed four artificially.' By July 26, they gave up their efforts at starvation and began to eat. From this time on to the beginning of September no great trouble arose, and all except four, seemed to have come to their senses. The camp was accordingly broken up, the four unruly ones committed as lunatics, and the balance distributed amongst the different villages. This took several days, as long distances had to be travelled. In a recent report of Inspector Junget's he says: 'They have gathered together again in one of the villages up in the Thunder Hills district, determined to start out in the spring. Something should be done by which these people could be taken care of permanently, as otherwise every summer will see a repetition of this past summer's trouble.'

The Adamites first came to our notice in a telegram from Mr. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, dated July 4, as follows:—'Provincial

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Constable McFarlane, of Pierson, Manitoba, telegraphs: Bands of people entering Canada from States armed with rifles contrary to Immigration Act. Leader says he is Christ going to the Doukhobors; five or six men with six women and children. Please instruct officers to arrest and eject these people.' It turned out the party comprised five men, two women and 5 children, with a covered wagon and single horse, the leader, J. Sharpe, called himself Christ, the one whom the fanatical Doukhobors were making pilgrimages to find; his wife was the Virgin Mary. All the adults were armed, a regular sentry was kept in the camp, and only one stranger at a time was allowed to approach, and then at the muzzle of a rifle. When attempting to prevent them entering Canada near Pierson, Manitoba, they drew their guns on the provincial constable and several citizens, and said they would fight to the death. Inspector Tucker with six N.C.O's. and men from Regina and all other southern detachments were ordered to the scene. On July 7, Inspector Tucker saw Sharpe and reported an arrest could not be made without a fight; they were harmless unless molested; it was impossible to reason with them, and that they intended to remain in Manitoba until they reached a point near Yorkton. As the case at this stage was one for Manitoba authorities to handle, we withdrew leaving Constable King and Turner to follow and report when they entered Saskatchewan. The following letter from Sharpe was handed to Inspector Tucker: 'To save bloodshed, use some judgment; if you are determined to take me dead or alive, I would rather you would shoot me from ambush and not shoot any of my followers, and then you would not be taking chances of getting shot. I will never give up alive. If I have to continue being among sinful men I had rather die; none can say that Jesus is the Christ only by the Holy Ghost. The spirit came to Christ in the shape of a dove and it came to me in the shape of a lion; as it is written I would be like a lion among the Gentiles, according to the Scriptures; I would be raised up of your brethern. I don't want to kill; I want to do good. David and Jesus Christ is one. When the Doukhobors receive me, then the Lord will prove me, and your eyes can open wide.'

The progress of Sharpe and his band, with their one lame horse, was necessarily slow, and it was not until July 21 that they entered Saskatchewan near Langenburg. In the meantime, feeling that an arrest would mean bloodshed and probable injury to women and children, we consulted the Attorney General, who asked for an arrest without resort to arms if possible. The effect of Sharpe's wild ravings on the Doukhobors was the main danger to be feared, but we ascertained from Peter Verigen, the Doukhobor leader, and others, that these people would give the Adamites a cool reception. Inspector Junget attempted the arrest by a ruse with men in plain clothes, but failed partially through some sympathizers in the country giving the fanatics information. In this attempt Sergt. Vickery and Corpl. Schurer had a narrow escape, and Inspector Junget wired, 'nothing can be done without bloodshed, and unless authorized to ambush Sharpe and wife, there will be great loss of life. If they are to be stopped now, it must be by uniformed men armed with weapons equal to theirs.' In view of the probability of the Doukhobors ignoring Sharpe and of a letter written by him, couched in Scriptural phraseology, stating he would return to the United States if the Doukhobors did not accept him as a leader; the government decided to let the party proceed on their way with the understanding the police were to arrest if any disturbance appeared likely. Under close supervision of the police the Adamites remained about the Doukhobor villages until August 14, when they decided 'the people of God,' *i.e.*, the Doukhobors, did not want them, and commenced to re-trace their steps southward. The departure was no doubt hastened by the action of Peter Verigen, who instructed the Doukhobors to have no further dealings with Sharpe or his party. Sharpe expressed his disgust at the way the Doukhobors pandered to Verigen's whims and obeyed his commands, and continued, 'but they must be the people of God or they would never live in such subservience. Verigen has a fine graft, and I would like to run the spiritual side of the business for him.' The

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Adamites re-entered the United States on September 8, crossing the line south of Alameda. They informed Const. King, who saw them safely off, that they would return in the spring. This I hardly think likely.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires during the past year throughout the Regina district have been very numerous. Some have been of a most disastrous character. In one case, Jacob Tillinger, a German, living south of Indian Head, had his buildings destroyed, and his little girl, aged 5 years, while the parents were out fighting the fire at the time, wandered away from home and was burned to death. Many fires destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property. The police throughout the district have rendered valuable aid in assisting the settlers to fight and put out fires. I attribute the large increase of fires to the late dry fall we had last year and the open winter, the snow-fall being very light. When spring came it soon dried up the ground, and there were none of the wet places usually found on the prairie in spring; consequently, a fire once started soon gained great headway. Under this heading I might mention that owing to recent judicial decisions the Attorney General of this province has issued instructions that railway companies are not to be prosecuted for starting prairie fires unless it is found that the same was caused by their guard not having been properly ploughed and kept clear of inflammable matter. I am inclined to believe that a number of the prairie fires during the past year had their origin from the several railways in the province. The convictions obtained during the year were 90 against 20 in 1907.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior Department.—The huge task of making the distribution of seed grain this spring was materially assisted by our detachments. All members of the force were made commissioners for taking oaths, and were thus enabled to take applications, in addition to seeing that the grain as distributed got into the hands of those for whom it was intended.

During the winter we provided the services of one N. C. officer, Corpl. Haylow, for Crown timber duty in Manitoba. He was stationed at Arbakka. This was the only assistance asked for by this department in Manitoba last winter. The services rendered by Corpl. Haylow were entirely satisfactory, so I was informed by Mr. Stevenson, the Crown timber agent in Winnipeg, under whose authority Corpl. Haylow worked while in Manitoba.

Towards the end of May I received instructions to send a constable to Grandview, Man., to report to Mr. Davis, of the Department of the Interior, to assist that gentleman in evicting a number of squatters in the Riding mountain. On June 1, Const. Duncan reported to Mr. Davis, returning to his detachment on the 15th. It was found necessary for him to proceed again to Mr. Davis' assistance, and his work was not finally completed until the end of the month. His services were required to evict squatters, who refused to move when instructed to do so by Mr. Davis. Const. Duncan experienced no difficulty in attaining the object desired.

Customs.—Wood Mountain is a port of entry under the Moosejaw office, and Inspector Richards, commanding the sub-district, is acting collector. His collections for the twelve months ending October 31, 1908, amount to \$833.06, the proceeds of 39 entries. In addition he made 8 settlers' entries, and issued 140 'let passes.'

Our new detachment at Dupuis on the boundary, 35 miles west of Estevan, is also a sub-port of entry under the collector at North Portal. Corporal Church is in charge and a good part of his time is occupied with customs matters. The establishment of the Dupuis detachment has been the means of preventing the wholesale smuggling which no doubt prevailed before the advent of the police in this locality. The settlers

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in the surrounding district are 25 to 50 miles from any railway on the Canadian side, whereas the Great Northern has a line running five or six miles south of them in North Dakota, it was only natural that they would purchase supplies from towns on this railway.

In all parts of my district we have rendered more assistance than usual to the Customs officials, many seizures have been made and duty collected from settlers who have not complied with the requirements of settlers' entries. The greater part of this work has been done with the Collector of Customs at Regina.

Indian Department.—The Indians have given far less trouble than usual, and we have had many calls upon us from Indian agents. A reference to the summary of crime, included in this report, shows only 37 cases of Indians being drunk on or off the reserve as compared with 83 cases last year. This marked decrease I attribute largely to less railroad construction in the neighbourhood of Indian reserves.

GUARD ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

During the year a jail has been established at Yorkton under our charge, making with Regina and Moosomin three jails for which depot division is responsible.

The number of prisoners passing through our hands in these several institutions numbers 542, and the providing of escorts and guards seriously reduces the number of constables available for regular police work; however, we have a partial 'quid pro quo' in the shape of work performed by the prisoners about the barracks and detachments.

It is probable that during this winter the Moosomin jail will be completed, and when this is the case it will release several men for other duty. Hereunder I forward the reports, containing the usual statistics of the Moosomin, Yorkton and Regina guard-rooms:—

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

MOOSOMIN GUARD ROOM, November 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the Moosomin guard-room, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing November 1, 1907, and ending October 31, 1908:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, October 31, 1907.	4
Received during the 12 months ending October 31, 1908.	118
	<hr/>
Total.	122
	<hr/>
Discharged.	116
Remaining in cells at midnight, October 31, 1908.	6
	<hr/>
Total.	122
	<hr/>

The number of prisoners received last year was 154 or 32 more than the number received this year. The decrease is due to the fact that early in the year a guard-room was established at Yorkton, and prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned at that point. In the past a considerable percentage of the prisoners in this guard-room have been from the Yorkton sub-district.

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The following is a classification of the prisoners:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Whites.....	97
Indians.....	12
Half-breeds.....	2
Negroes.....	2
Lunatics.....	8
<i>Females.</i>	
Lunatics.....	1
Total.....	122

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

November, 1907.....	17
December, 1907.....	11
January, 1908.....	14
February, 1908.....	3
March, 1908.....	5
April, 1908.....	4
May, 1908.....	19
June, 1908.....	13
July, 1908.....	10
August, 1908.....	7
September, 1908.....	7
October, 1908.....	8

The 116 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Time expired.....	55
Regina Jail.....	9
Brandon Asylum.....	7
Admitted to bail.....	7
Fines paid.....	14
Released by order of Secretary of State.....	2
Discharged.....	9
To Yorkton for trial.....	2
To Weyburn for trial.....	1
Deceased.....	1
Edmonton penitentiary.....	2
Suspended sentence.....	2
Escaped.....	1
Handed over to Manitoba authorities.....	2
Lunatics released as sane.....	1
<i>Females.</i>	
Brandon Asylum.....	1
Total.....	116

The monthly average number of prisoners has been.....	10.1
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.....	19
The monthly minimum of prisoners received.....	3
The maximum number of prisoners in any day was.....	25
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was.....	3

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Of the eight male lunatics, seven were committed to Brandon asylum, and one was discharged as sane.

One female lunatic was committed to Brandon asylum.

Nine prisoners were sentenced to Regina jail, the average term being nine months.

Two prisoners were sentenced to the Alberta penitentiary, the average term being three years.

Two prisoners were released before their sentence expired, by order of the Secretary of State:—L. J. Tudge, sentenced to two months H. L. for assault, and F. Us, sentenced to six months H. L. for theft.

Three prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year:—

W. E. Garner, sentenced to three months H. L. for theft, three days in hospital.

J. Turrick, sentenced to six months H. L. for assault, two days in hospital.

A. Fiddler, Indian, sentenced to two months H. L. for drunk, 35 days in hospital with consumption; died June 2, 1908.

The following schedule shows the number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, or are now doing so in this guard-room, and the crimes with which they were charged:—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Assault.....	3	1	22
Assault causing actual bodily harm	1	6	.....
Arson	1		23
Abduction.....	1		7
Buggery.....	1		12
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	1		24
Drunk and disorderly.....	20		10
False pretences.....	2		15
Fraudulently taking cattle.....	1		27
Forgery.....	1		2
Horse stealing	5		17
Insane.....	8		6
Indecent assault.....	3		23
Mischief	1	1	9
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1	8
Passing forged cheques.....	1		17
Pointing firearms	1	2	.....
Stealing ride on C. P. R.....	20		21
Sodomy.....	1		1
Theft.....	23	1	2
Vagrancy.....	11	1	.....
Females—			
Insane.....	1		8
Indian Act—			
Drunk.....	7	1	25
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	2	24
Having liquor in possession.....	3	3	9
Total.....	122		

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN TAYLOR, *Inspector,*
Commanding Moosomin Sub-District.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

YORKTON, November 1, 1908.

The Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room for the ten months ending October 31, 1908. By order in council passed December 28, 1907, the cells in the court house in Yorkton were constituted a common jail and the same was opened for the receiving of prisoners from January 1, 1908.

Prisoners in cells at midnight December 31, 1907.. . . .	Nil.
Received during the 10 months ending October 31, 1908.. . .	127
Discharged during the 10 months ending October 31, 1908.....	121
Remaining in cells at midnight, October 31, 1908.....	6

The following is a classification of the prisoners received in the guard-room:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Whites.....	110
Indians.....	4
Half-breeds.....	1
	————— 115
<i>Females.</i>	
Whites.. . . .	12
	————— 12
Total.....	127

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

January, 1908.....	4
February.....	10
March.....	16
April.....	14
May.....	9
June.....	6
July.....	26
August.....	12
September.....	16
October.....	14

The 121 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Released, time expired.. . . .	21
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary.. . . .	2
Sent to Regina jail.. . . .	6
Sent to Regina guard-room.. . . .	1
Sent to Moosomin guard-room.....	2
Sent to Brandon asylum.....	10
Fines paid.. . . .	49
Acquitted.. . . .	6
Bailed out.. . . .	10
Released without trial by order of Attorney General.. . . .	2
	————— 109

Females.

Sent to Prince Albert jail.	6
Sent to Brandon asylum.	6
	— 12
Total.	121
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.	12:7
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.	26
The monthly minimum of prisoners received.	4
The maximum number of prisoners in one day was.	18
The minimum number of prisoners in one day was.	Nil.

This guard-room only consists of eight cells and in consequence we often have to put two prisoners in one cell.

There is no proper accommodation for female lunatics, who simply are locked in an ordinary cell, the matron sleeping in the corridor.

Prisoners awaiting trial take their meals with the convicted prisoners.

The greatest drawback to this guard-room is the absence of a yard, and once outside the prison door the prisoners are in the open. The want of a jail yard is particularly felt in connection with the prisoners awaiting trial, and who are to have walking exercise every day. This often taxes the alertness of the escorts to the utmost.

The new prison uniforms issued add greatly to the safety of the prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners confined here has been good with one exception, that being of a sentenced prisoner, Peter Nevakshonoff, who after being in the guard-room for a month, took sick with typhoid fever and was admitted to the hospital. He recovered and was discharged from the hospital on the day of his discharge from the jail.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good.

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room or doing time were charged with:—

Males.

Crime.	Number.
Assault.	7
Assault on wife.	4
Assault causing actual bodily harm.	2
Bigamy.	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.	3
Drunk and creating disturbance.	43
Forgery.	1
Horse-stealing.	2
Indecent assault on female.	1
Obtaining by false pretences.	3
Offering bribe to a peace officer.	1
Peace officer accepting a bribe.	1
Rape and attempted rape.	2
Shooting with intent.	1
Supplying interdicted person with liquor.	1
Intoxicated when interdicted.	2
Setting out prairie fire.	1
Theft.	14
Vagrancy.	10

Females.

Vagrancy.	6
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<i>Lunatics.</i>	
Males	11
Females	6
<i>Indians.</i>	
Drunk	3
Trespass on Indian Reserve	1
Total	127

The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, or who are now doing so, is 24, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assaults	6	1	15
Assaults on wife	3	2	. . . . .
Obtaining money by false pretences	3	. . . . .	19
Theft	3	1	14
Vagrancy	3	1	20
Setting out prairie fire	1	2	. . . . .
<i>Indian Act</i>			
Drunk	1	3	. . . . .
Trespassing on Indian Reserve	1	1	. . . . .
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	3	. . . . .
Gambling on Reserve	1	1	. . . . .
Total	24		

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 (Sgd.) CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Inspector,*
Commanding Yorkton Sub-District.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
 REGINA, November 1, 1903.

The Officer Commanding,
 R.N.M. Police,
 Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of depot division guard-room, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing November 1, 1907, and ending October 31, 1908.

Prisoners in cells at midnight October 31, 1907	34
Received during the twelve months ending October 31, 1908	259
Discharged	271
Remaining in cells at midnight October 31, 1908	22

The number of prisoners received last year (12 months) was 340, or 69 more than the number received this year.

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Whites.	233
Indians.	13
Half-breeds.	6
Negroes.	3
Doukhobors.	1
Turks.	1
West Indian half-breeds.	1
Lunatics.	26
	284
<i>Females.</i>	
White.	5
Lunatics.	2
Indians.	1
Half-breeds.	1
	9
Total.	293

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

November, 1907.	20
December.	30
January, 1908.	12
February.	12
March.	22
April.	17
May.	26
June.	21
July.	29
August.	27
September.	17
October.	26
	259

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Time expired.	167
Regina for trial.	15
Other places for trial.	11
	193
Indian school, Qu'Appelle.	1
Edmonton penitentiary	7
Prince Albert jail.	7
Regina jail.	11
Fines paid.	5
Released on bail.	2
Escaped.	1
Released on ticket-of-leave.	2
Discharged, warrant bad.	1
Cases dismissed.	3

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Released, convictions quashed	3
Lunatics to Brandon asylum.	23
Lunatics released as sane.	1
Lunatics handed over to friends.	1
Lunatics handed over to relatives.	1
	262
<i>Females.</i>	
Prince Albert jail.	6
Released on bail.	1
Lunatics to Brandon asylum.	2
	9
Total.	
	271
The daily average number of prisoners has been.	26.27
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.	24.91
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.	30
The monthly minimum of prisoners received.	12
The maximum number of prisoners in any day was.	40
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was.	8

There were two cases of prisoners serving time in the guard-room being adjudged insane; they were disposed of to Brandon asylum.

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, namely William Farmer Mathieson, who was sentenced on October 31, 1907, to a term of six months hard labour for wounding; he was released on April 3, 1908, having served a period of five months and four days. The other case, that of David McNaught, who was sentenced on July 5, 1907, on a charge of theft to a term of nine months' hard labour, and was released on February 24, 1908, having served a period of six months and 20 days.

There were two escapes during the year, that of W. Redding, on December 5, 1907; this prisoner was awaiting trial on a charge of housebreaking; he has not yet been recaptured. The other case was that of J. Matheson, a lunatic, who was locked out in the prison yard on the morning of July 19, 1908, through the carelessness of the escort in charge of the gate; he got away by climbing the prison fence, and was at large until captured a week later near Lang, and brought back to the guard-room. He was eventually sent to Brandon asylum. In both cases an inquiry was held, and the constables blameable were duly punished. Since these escapes the prison yard has been wired over from fence to fence, thereby making the yard more secure, and difficult to break out of without causing an alarm.

Early in the year on account of overcrowding four of the longest term prisoners were picked out and transferred to Prince Albert jail to complete their sentences.

Two prisoners were transferred here from Regina jail, it having no accommodation for them.

The health of the prisoners for this year has been good, except for the last month or so, in which there were two cases of fever, the patients having been in hospital for over a month, and not yet discharged from hospital. Considering the age and dilapidated state of the guard-room, the difficulty of heating, overcrowding, and the effluvia arising therefrom, and the bad system of ventilation, especially at night, the small amount of sickness is remarkable. The inner guard-room has been kalsomined several times, this has not been an improvement, as it wears off, and is just as bad as ever. A new floor has been placed in the prison kitchen, and porch leading to the yard during the year. The floors in the inner and outer guard-room are in need of overhauling, owing to the fact of the continuous traffic of gangs passing to and fro,

the only exit in use being the front gate, the back gate only being used for the purpose of taking out ashes and slops.

Water has been laid on to the guard-room during the year, but is not at present in use, the main having not yet been completed to the hospital, preventing the water being turned on; in the course of time the sewers will be laid on the guard-room, the pipes having already been laid to the sidewalk east of the guard-room fence.

During the summer the guard-room was infested with bugs, causing great discomfort to the prisoners at night; several remedies for killing them off were tried, but only stopped the pest for a few days, when the place was in as bad a condition as ever.

I would like to repeat my remarks of last year with regard to the guard-room.

I would call your attention to the fact that no accommodation is provided for female prisoners en route to Prince Albert jail and other places, or for lunatics or prisoners awaiting trial; consequently, female prisoners and matrons have to be lodged in a room at the back of the concert hall, to which there are neither grated windows or locks. This room, at the present time, is not available for prisoners, being in use as a kitchen for the division mess.

Lunatic prisoners are jailed in the guard-room, where their noise at night prevents the other prisoners from sleeping, thereby causing numerous complaints, especially from prisoners awaiting trial, who, although not convicted, have to take their meals with convicted prisoners.

The guard-room is a wooden structure, decayed and very old, very cold in winter, and totally inadequate for the purpose for which it is required. The interior of the guard-room, and condition of the wood with which it is lined, having dried up with age, especially the cells and doors, which are very bad. I quote an instance in which a lunatic confined in No. 2 cell without any apparent use of great strength, sprunge the hinge off the door, the wood being too decayed for the screws to grip. Again, the assistant provost, when testing the doors and the grids in the doors, pulled one out completely, without using any exertion for the purpose.

Accommodation is provided for only 21 prisoners. There are now 27, 5 being in hospital, leaving one cell doubled up, the two prisoners having to sleep on the floor, the cells being constructed to hold one prisoner only. The largest number of prisoners confined for one night was 40, 2 short of double the accommodation. There is no accommodation for the provosts, no washing room or baths for the prisoners, small tubs being used for bathing the prisoners, making it very awkward to give all the prisoners their baths in the time allowed, and no accommodation for drying their clothes in winter, the clothes having to be dried in the place allotted for the purpose of taking their meals. The sanitary arrangements are very crude.

On examination last year the officer commanding found the foundation to be rotten, and the weather boarding perished.

The prison yard is too small and of no use for exercising prisoners, the space being considerably curtailed by the tool shed, and the three new latrines built last year.

The arrangement for the supply of hot water by a farmer's boiler in the prison yard for scrubbing and washing purposes, both in the prison and places outside in the barrack buildings is totally inadequate, as it is impossible to keep a sufficient supply of hot water for the work required especially through the winter months.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, 27 cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room or doing time were charged with:

	CRIME.	No.
Assault		6
Assault on wife		1

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Assault and wounding	1
Assault, indecent	1
Assault and neglecting to obey summons	1
Abduction	1
Arson	1
Breach of contract	2
Buggery	1
Contravening Liquor License Act	1
Contravening Railway Act	1
Carrying loaded firearms	1
Drunk and disorderly	24
Deserting employment	2
Entering C. P. R. car	2
Evading customs	1
Fraud	2
Housebreaking	10
Intimidation	1
Illicit intercourse with females under age	2
Loitering and causing obstruction	3
Misappropriation of money	2
Obtaining money by false pretences	1
Obtaining money by false pretences, attempted	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1
Obtaining board by false pretences	1
Poison laying	1
Possession of liquor while interdicted	1
Possession of stolen property	1
Rape	4
Rape, attempted	1
Supplying liquor to interdict	1
Smuggling horses	2
Theft	57
Horsestealing	6
Theft, attempted	2
Vagrancy	79
Stealing rides on C. P. R.	13

Females

Abduction	1
Murder	1
Prostitution	2
Theft	1

Lunatics.

Males	23
" released as sane	1
" handed over to relatives	1
" handed over to friends	1
Females	2

Indian Act.

Males.—

Assault	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Drunk	7
Drunk and possession of liquor	2
Drunk and withholding information	1

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Deserter from Indian School	1
Possession of liquor	1
Theft	4
Vagrancy and resisting police	1
Females.—	
Theft	1
Prostitution	1
Total	293

The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, or are now doing so in the guard-room is 200, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	5	1	24
Assault and wounding	1	6	..
Assault on wife	1	1	..
Breach of contract	2	1	..
Carrying loaded firearms	1	1	..
Drunk and disorderly	24	..	29
Deserting employment	2	..	20
Entering C.P.R. car	2	..	17
Evading customs	1	3	..
Fraud	1	..	..
Intimidation	1	..	30
Loitering and causing obstruction	3	2	..
Laying poison	1	1	..
Misappropriation of money	1	..	60
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	3	..
" " " attempted	1	3	..
Possession of liquor when interdicted	1	1	..
Supplying liquor to Interdict	1	6	..
Stealing a ride	2	..	22
Theft	39	4	..
Theft attempted	2	1	10
Horse stealing	1	6	..
Smuggling horses	1	12	..
Theft of grain	2	7	15
Vagrancy	69	1	12
Vagrancy and stealing a ride	11	1	20
Vagrancy, theft, "	1	..	90
Vagrancy and theft	1	18	..
Vagrancy and trespass	1	1	..
Vagrancy and entering C.P.R. car	1	..	40
Contravening Liquor License Act	1	..	30
Contravening Railway Act	1	..	20
Indian Act—			
Assault	1	2	..
Cruelty to animals	1	..	30
Drunk	6	1	1
Drunk and assault	1	4	20
Drunk and in possession of liquor	2	1	22
Drunk and withholding information	1	3	14
Possession of liquor	1	4	..
Theft	2	2	..
Vagrancy and resisting police	1	6	..
Total	200		

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. BANHAM, *Sergt.*
Provost.

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DRILL AND TRAINING.

At times we have had three squads of recruits undergoing training but the average during the year has been two. The system has been to give each squad a mounted and foot drill daily. In addition the first squad attends lectures. The instructional staff being limited the work occasionally has been hard. Inspector Knight, the acting adjutant, superintended, until lately, foot drill and musketry with Corporal O'Connell as assistant. Inspector Church with Sergeant Dann looking after the riding and training of horses. Lectures were delivered by Inspector Heffernan. Since Inspector Knight has taken over the additional duties of supply officer, Inspector Church supervises all drills. About three months is the average training given each recruit. Drilled men joining require less. We tried hard this year to keep recruits off their duties which interfered with their instruction and were able to do so at times, but there were occasions when the pressure was so great that drills had to cease for days at a time. Speaking generally we have succeeded better this year than last in drill and training. The usual three months course for constables recommended for promotion was started in January. The class consisted of thirteen constables from other divisions and three from depot. A strict examination was held at the conclusion and all passed, the majority with a high percentage of marks. The course embraced the following:—

Drill (mounted and foot), criminal law, Dominion and provincial statutes, constables duties, stable management, harnessing, driving, packing, first aid (medical), veterinary duties, shoeing and interior economy.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

The annual rifle practice had to be cancelled for the reason that the new Ross rifles have not been issued. The annual revolver practice was not quite completed due to men coming and going and the epidemic of typhoid. Although we have no rifles for issue it cannot be said that rifle shooting is neglected, the Division Rifle Club meets during the season on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, the majority of the men participate, and among them are several excellent shots. The rifle used is the Lee-Enfield, a number of which we have on loan from the Militia Department. Our detachments are all armed with the old and obsolete Winchester carbines, the Ross rifles being used for drill purposes only.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There have been few serious breaches of discipline during the period covered by this report and the majority of the offences have been of a very minor character and such as one would expect where there are a number of recruits, learning to adapt themselves to new conditions. Taking all things into consideration the general behaviour and conduct of the division has been excellent. The N.C.O.'s and constables on detachment have attended strictly and impartially to their duties. The two complaints received were thoroughly investigated, the result showing the constables had acted rightly and properly, and that the parties making the complaint were in one case actuated by spite and in the other misinformed.

The desertions were six as compared with eleven last year. One deserter was recaptured in Winnipeg after being away some years, another surrendered, and one was arrested whilst attempting to desert. In the mention of losses and gains in the strength of the division, made further on in this report, eighteen constables are shown as dismissed. Nearly all these were men punished in other divisions by imprisonment and sent here to serve their sentence and be dismissed when it expired.

HEALTH.

Apart from a case of enteric fever which came in from detachment and made a good recovery in December, 1907, the general health was excellent up to the latter part

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of September, when a serious outbreak of enteric occurred. Twenty constables and two civilian prisoners were stricken with the disease, and one, Reg. No. 4671 Constable G. W. Gribbon, I regret to say succumbed on October 24. The remainder are doing well and I trust we shall have no further fatalities. The patients have had every care and attention, three trained nurses and a laundress were engaged and two extra constables detailed as orderlies to assist the regular hospital staff. I have made it a point to keep the friends and relatives of those ill fully informed of their progress. As the majority are in England and naturally anxious at that distance, several cables have been received for later news. The cause of the outbreak has not been fully determined although two medical boards have made an exhaustive investigation, one fact, however, is clear and that is that it originated in the division mess, no one but members of the mess and prisoners who worked there have been affected, it is also clear that it was not the water because the same water was drunk in all parts of the barracks. The medical board advised that the mess room and kitchen should be abandoned for the present, this was immediately done and a temporary mess room provided in the concert hall. Fuller particulars with recommendations for the prevention of a recurrence, will no doubt be given in Surgeon's Bell's report. There have been no fresh cases of enteric fever since October 21, so it is to be hoped that the source of the trouble has ceased to exist.

HORSES.

The division's total strength in horses is 125 and 4 ponies. Many of the horses on detachment require rest or are fast becoming unfit for their work, and in the post we are badly off for team horses, many of those in use having been sent here from other divisions for treatment by the veterinary surgeon. I understand Inspector Burnett is in the west at the present moment buying remounts.

The following table gives the losses and gains during the year:—

<i>Losses—</i>	
Transferred to 'C' Division	6
“ “ 'G' “	8
“ “ 'F' “	7
Died	1
Cast and sold	12
	34
<i>Gains—</i>	
Transferred from 'A' Division	3
“ “ 'E' “	3
“ “ 'D' “	7
Remounts purchased	18
	31
Total	31

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the division, as disclosed by the distribution statement, included herein, gives a grand total of 213 officers, N.C. officers, constables, and special constables as compared with 192 at the same time last year. The total gives an utterly wrong idea of the strength of the division available for the work it has to perform and cannot be used as a comparison with the strength of other divisions. A rough analysis of the distribution will make this readily understood as it includes the commissioner, asst. commissioner, staff officer, and all the subordinate head-quarter staff, the instructional staff, Inspector Pelletier and three constables on an extended patrol from Great Slave Lake to Hudson's Bay, detachments at Herschel Island and Fort McPherson on Mackenzie river, detachments at Norway House and Split Lake north of

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Lake Winnipeg, recruits attached temporarily whilst undergoing training, the necessary staff for three common jails, and officers and men whose work is not connected with any particular division but who have to be attached somewhere in order to draw their pay and appear on the muster roll. When one further considers that the actual work performed by Depot division, according to annual reports and returns is nearly half that of the whole force, and experiences the continuous strain to keep things going which the officer commanding at Regina certainly does experience, I believe I am only just to my division in strongly recommending that we be largely reinforced, so that some relief to the arduous work in offices and on detachments can be given. The fictitious strength of the division referred to above prevents a proper estimate being formed of the force required to perform the work of the division.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a very satisfactory condition. Grants amounting to \$979.39 have been made during the year to the division mess, and for recreation and other purposes. This does not include \$300 paid by the canteen for a first class English billiard table, which was placed in the recreation room and has afforded considerable pleasure to a number of the men devoted to the pastime.

The canteen committee meet monthly to pass accounts, &c. Constable Buckley as manager, has done his work in a satisfactory manner, and Inspector Heffernan, canteen president, has devoted considerable time to seeing that things in general were properly attended to. I had the books audited in July for the period July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908, by a competent outside auditor who found everything accurate and in order which reflects most favourably on Staff.-Sergt. Currier, who keeps the books.

READING ROOM.

This addition to the comfort of the command which was made last year continues to provide a comfortable resort for the N.C.O.'s and constables of the division.

The library has been substantially increased and a number of appropriate and interesting newspapers and magazines are subscribed for. The subscription of 25 cents per month from every one living in barracks supplies ample funds for all the requirements. The number of volumes is now about seven hundred and we require more shelving to accommodate future purchases. We have not as yet extended the privilege of the library to men on detachments and they do not subscribe, but I hope to arrange shortly to supply Wood Mountain sub-district with cases of books from time to time, as the men on the detachments there, being some distance from any railway or town, have difficulty in obtaining reading matter.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The old officers quarters have during the year been replaced by seven substantial brick buildings, with every modern convenience. The contractor has just completed the work and the houses are being occupied. The assistant commissioner's house has been connected with the waterworks and a bath room and water heating apparatus installed. The sewer which was uncompleted last year by prison labour, has been finished under contract as well as a septic tank. The water pipes have been laid to the hospital, but the building itself is not yet connected. During the winter the riding school, which threatened to collapse owing to the rotting of the foundations, was placed on concrete and the whole building straightened and made secure. A shed has also been built in front of and covering the doors of both stables, in the centre of which is a heated room containing two troughs and connected with the waterworks. We are thus enabled to water the horses without taking them outside, a great boon in the winter.

The old building used for the last twenty-four years as a town detachment has been demolished and the men on duty in town occupy rented rooms in a block. It is to

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be hoped a new building on the old site will soon be erected. Plans have been submitted and tenders received for renovating the division mess and kitchen and converting part of the washroom and mess room into bath rooms and lavatories, this cannot be done too soon. The lack of bathing facilities has been the cause of complaint for years.

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION AT QUEBEC.

Shortly before the arrival of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to attend the above celebrations orders were received that a request had been made for an escort of the force. A party consisting of myself, Inspector Church, one sergt. major, 8 N.C.O's, 28 constables and 40 horses left for Quebec on July 15. You yourself having gone on ahead and meeting us on our arrival early on the morning of Monday, July 20. We were camped at the citadel, where H.R.H. was in residence, and received our orders direct from Colonel Sir J. Hanbury Williams, Military Secretary. I have already forwarded you a full report so I will not go into details. We furnished escorts, of some kind daily for His Royal Highness, mounted sentries and orderlies. Field Marshall Lord Roberts and several other of His Excellency the Governor General's guests were supplied with horses, and we were kept fully occupied from the 22nd to 28th July, the period during which the Prince was in Canada. Great credit is due to Inspector Church upon whom the greater part of the work fell and whose careful attention to details contributed largely to the success which attended our visit, the behaviour and bearing of N.C.O's and constables was excellent, they received nothing but praise in all directions. The horses stood the long railway journeys and the heat and work in Quebec remarkably well and we returned to Regina with only one on the sick list. During our stay His Excellency Earl Grey, Lord Roberts, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and many other distinguished persons frequently visited our camp. Our thanks are due to Colonel Benson and the officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery who contributed greatly to the comfort of the officers by making them honorary members of their mess and showed us many kindnesses, and also to the sergeants mess of the same corps who extended similar hospitality to our sergeants. I received orders from you to leave for Regina on July 30, which we accordingly did. As Inspector Church and the party were marching out, they were met near the Citadel by His Excellency Earl Grey and Lord Dudley, who were walking, they were commanded to halt and His Excellency addressing the men said amongst other things 'how pleased he was that the Royal North West Mounted Police had been present during H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's visit, that the manner in which they had performed their duties was a credit to their corps and to the whole of Canada, that Lord Roberts and General Sir R. Pole-Carew were much impressed with them and furthermore the R.N.W.M. Police had set an example to everyone by their contribution of one day's pay each towards the Battlefield's fund.' The following letters were received, one from Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the other from Col. Sir John Hanbury Williams, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General:—

CITADEL, QUEBEC, July 28, 1908.

Dear Colonel SANDERS,

Before leaving Quebec the Prince of Wales desires to express how fully he appreciates the very smart manner in which the various mounted escorts furnished by your regiment have carried out their duties. His Royal Highness is well aware that the hot weather which has prevailed must have made their task by no means a light one, and he hopes that you will convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men the assurance of his complete satisfaction.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR BIGGE, Lt. Col.

Lt.-Col. SANDERS, D.S.O.,

Commanding Royal N.W.M. Police.

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CITADEL, QUEBEC, July 30, 1908.

My dear Colonel SANDERS,—Before the detachment of the R.N.W. Mounted Police leave Quebec, His Excellency desires me to express to you his high appreciation of the excellent way in which all ranks carried out their duties during the celebrations.

It was a great pleasure to Lord Grey to see a representative body of this distinguished corps, which has rendered such excellent service, not only in Canada, but on active service elsewhere, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on several occasions expressed his pleasure at the presence of the force under your command.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. HANBURY WILLIAMS.

COLONEL SANDERS, D.S.O.,
R.N.W.M. Police.

CLOTHING AND KIT,

The clothing and kit supplied as a rule has been of good quality. Some complaint is made of the riding breeches which are badly cut about the knee and not sufficient room left for fitting by the tailor. The socks and stockings might be of better quality. The supply has fallen short from time to time, especially in blankets, which we had to purchase locally on one occasion.

FORAGE AND RATIONS.

The provisions supplied under contract by the Hudson Bay Company up to July, 1908, and by Cameron and Heap since, have been of good quality. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining potatoes, the local crop having been more or less touched with frost. We managed to purchase part of a carload which will see us through the winter.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Looking over this report and referring back to my remarks on the strength of the division, I believe it is evident that the staff at Regina, and the officers, N.C.O.'s and constables on detachment, have worked hard and well. Some have broken down under the strain. Returns and reports continue to increase, in spite of efforts to the contrary, and tend more and more to stifle effective work. All my officers have to perform so much clerical work that inspection trips and other important duties, have had to be postponed or abandoned for fear of the office work getting behind.

I have not referred in this report to the long and arduous trip which is being made by Inspector Pelletier, and three constables, from Great Slave lake to Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson's bay, his instructions were received direct from you. He left early in June, and I understand no news of him is expected until late on in the winter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'Depot' Division.

APPENDIX D.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, MACLEOD.**

MACLEOD, ALTA., November 1, 1908.

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

I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1908.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been one of abnormal progress, the past winter was a mild one and most favourable to the stock industry; and abundance of rain in the spring with sufficient heat have contributed to give the district what is from all reports the largest crop yet harvested. Other industries have naturally prospered in proportion and the outlook is most promising. The one general complaint, however, has been the insufficiency of transportation facilities for the farmers to ship their grain. All the elevators are reported full.

The Claresholm sub-district extends from township 11 to township 17, both inclusive, and running the whole width of the district, east and west, containing about 3,456 square miles with a population of nearly 11,000. Inspector Camies, in charge of this sub-district reports that outside of a small strip about half a mile wide and ten miles long which was cut by hail, he has yet to hear of a small crop. Where proper farming methods were employed 35 or 45 bushels to the acre of winter wheat were common crops, spring wheat being slightly smaller, and 60 or 80 bushels of oats, even 100 bushels causing no comment. At the time of writing, this year's fall wheat is all well up out of the ground and in prime condition. The substantial advancement of this part of the country is plainly shown by the good, comfortable homes, and solid farm buildings which are being erected by settlers who possessed very little five years ago. They are, in a large number of instances, showing a praiseworthy desire to beautify their home surroundings by planting large numbers of trees. The first class buildings which they are erecting for their school houses would be a credit to any place. The following will show how this section of the country has advanced: 250,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Nanton last year; this year from September 1 to October 23, 220,649 bushels have been marketed. At Stavely 240,000 bushels were shipped last year; on October 23, 1908, there had been marketed 216,000 bushels; from Claresholm, 656,700 bushels were shipped last year; from August 22 to October 26 this year, 341,400 bushels were marketed; at Granum, 230,000 bushels were shipped last year; 203,400 bushels marketed this year up to October 23.

The towns and villages in this sub-district are:—Cayley, with 150 of a population, 2 elevators, 1 hotel, several general stores, and telegraph, telephone and post office. Nanton, a thriving incorporated town of about 800, with four churches, two banks, a large brick public school, a sub-land office where 422 entries for homesteads were made and 313 patents issued; the streets are graded and there are good side walks. Stavely is the next village south with a population of 360, two churches, and a large \$10,000 brick school. Claresholm, with a population of about 1,000, is ten miles south of Stavely; this place is incorporated, has three elevators, four churches, one frame and

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cue brick school, two banks, and a number of excellent general and other stores. The assessed value of Claresholm is \$550,000. Granum, the last town before reaching Macleod, is a village of 350 population, with four elevators, two churches, a bank, and several stores. The want of a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes is a drawback to all these towns, and efforts have been made during the year to secure a supply by drilling but up to the present without much success.

The Pincher Creek sub-district, which takes in townships 5 to 10, in ranges 29 and 30, west of the 4th Meridian, and range 1 to the boundary of British Columbia, west of the 5th, is served by the Crows Nest branch of the C. P. Ry. The eastern portion is devoted to farming and stock raising, while the western part, mostly in the mountains is, with the exception of a few small farms, purely a mining district.

Pincher Creek is the principal town in the farming section, which has, in addition to fine crops of wheat, produced a great quantity of timothy hay. This is proving to be a very profitable business and is on the increase as the demand for good hay is a steady one both locally and in all the Crows Nest Pass towns. A large number of cattle have been shipped from this section during the year. The town has grown considerably, the population now being estimated at 1,500. It has two banks, good stores, a number of churches, and the McGuire mine, which had been closed down for lack of funds is now being opened on a large scale by a Spokane company. The outlying district is thickly settled and the people well to do. The roads and bridges have been kept in good repair.

Pincher Station, which once gave promise of becoming a town, is now half deserted, no water being found in town, although repeatedly bored for. The population is about 100.

Cowley, the next town, is at a stand still owing to rumours of a change in the railway line, which would take it over a mile south of the present town. The outlying country is thickly settled and produced a splendid crop.

Lundbrek is the first of the mining towns. Its population varies according to the work in the mines, and is almost deserted during the summer. The Galbraith mine is now working 50 men and shipping their coal to Spokane. The Breckenridge & Lund mine has been closed for some time, shipping only a few cars during the year.

Between Lundbrek and Frank seventeen new settlers have taken up land and several small mining villages have started up. A company having bought some coal lands on the South Fork have about twenty men doing development work. The Leitch collieries, situated about two miles east of Bellevue have done developing work during the year erecting a tipple, power house, shops 25 dwelling houses, and a spur track from the railway. They have shipped 12,000 tons of coal and at present employ thirty men. The Maple Leaf, another small mine a mile west have also done developing work of the same nature and employ twenty five men.

Bellevue has become a prosperous mining camp. It has a population of 375, composed of French, English and Italians. The output here for the year was 89,053 tons of coal, an increase of 11,000 tons over last year, the pay roll is \$10,000 per month on an average. There are sixty-five company houses besides one hotel, a boarding house and four general stores.

Lille, which belongs to the West Canadian Collieries, is five miles north of Frank. It has a population of 900, which is about the same as last year. The mines here, although closed for five months have shipped 46,514 tons of coal and 20,000 tons of coke. There are 250 men employed, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$12,000 a month. The population is about one-third French, one-third Italians, and the remainder of mixed nationalities.

Hillerest is about four miles from Frank. It has made good progress during the year and has now a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. The output for the year was 87,836 tons, an increase of 20,000 tons. The pay-roll is about \$12,000 a month with 175 men employed. The total population is now about 300. Ninety small houses were erected and a new station built, called Hillerest Junction.

Frank, has gone back during the year, the population decreasing by nearly 500 owing to the mines being closed most of the time. The output was 37,699 tons as against 122,507 tons the previous year. A new shaft has been sunk and plenty of coal discovered. Large sums were spent on improvements. A new \$65,000 electric plant has been ordered to furnish light to Frank, Blairmore and Bellevue. Only about sixty men are employed and as a consequence business has suffered and merchants have reduced their stock to the smallest possible amount. It is, however, reported that a French syndicate have taken over the mines and will resume work in full swing shortly.

Blairmore, two miles west of Frank, has grown. The Rocky Mountain Cement Company, are erecting a large plant and will employ sixty men. This plant, which is said will cost about \$400,000, is expected to be finished in April next. The population is about 400. The McLaren lumber mill, one mile west, employs 25 men. P. Burns & Company, and the 41 Meat Markets, who have slaughter houses near-by, have slaughtered 1,200 head of cattle during the year for the Pass trade.

Coleman, the largest town in the Pass, has a population of 1,500, this being an increase of nearly one-third during the year. The mines here have worked without interruption averaging an output of 8,000 tons a week. Fifty additional coke ovens were installed and other improvements have been made. A number of good buildings have been erected in the town, the principal one being an opera house. Sidewalks were laid and the streets graded. There are only about a dozen farms in this vicinity and they grew very little crop. The trails and bridges between Coleman and Crows Nest have been kept in good repair, the provincial government having expended quite a large sum in improvement.

The Cardston subdistrict comprises the southern portion of the district, including townships 1 to 4 in ranges 23 to 30, west of the 4th meridian. The main industry of this section is farming, which has been carried on with great success. Some enormous crops have been reported, going as high as 72 bushels of wheat to the acre for 80 acres on a farm between Mountain View and Brozer. The fall weather here has been rather unfavourable to harvesting and some losses may result as a great deal of grain is still in the stock. Stock has done well during the year, but owners have been hampered in shipping owing to shortage of cars.

Cardston is the only town of any importance in this subdistrict and the population is estimated at 1,500, but it has gone ahead very little during the year.

There are several small villages scattered through; Mountain View, Caldwell, Leavitt, Beazar, Kimball, Aetna and Taylorville. They each contain one store, a sort of hotel, a blacksmith shop, a meeting house and a few dozen houses scattered promiscuously about. This part of the district is settled mostly by Mormons. The officer in charge reports that he is under the impression that a good many of their small civil differences are arbitrated and settled by the church authorities. In comparing the criminal reports of this section with other subdistricts it would appear as if it had little or no crime, and from this report it might be inferred that one reason of this difference is that many of the minor offences are also disposed of in this way and do not come to light.

The Macleod subdistrict comprises townships 5 to 10 in ranges 23 to 28. The whole of this section, with the exception of that portion of it which is on the Blood Reserve, is very thickly settled, there being very little vacant land. A large number of well-to-do settlers from the American side have come in during the year and have started farming on a large scale with much success, the crops in this part having been exceptionally fine.

The only large town in this subdistrict is Macleod. It has gone ahead considerably, several new blocks and a number of private residences having been erected during the year. The new cut-off between this place and Lethbridge is progressing rapidly, the grading being nearly completed and steel laid on this end nearly to the river. This will shorten the distance between these two places by nearly ten miles. About half-way a new town called Monarch has started and although it has no train service yet,

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it has already several stores, a large hotel is to be built, and as the centre of a fine established farming settlement it promises to become an important town.

With this large increase in population and new towns starting up, our work has increased in proportion. In every new town or village as soon as there is the required number of people a license is applied for and obtained, and in places like the mining towns in the Pass where the population is mostly composed of uneducated foreigners, there is necessarily a great deal of disorder, the result of drink.

CRIME.

During the year ended October 31, 1907, 'D' Division handled 728 criminal cases and during the year ending October 31, 1908, we handled 1,106 cases—a difference of 378 cases, which is quite a marked increase in crime, and amongst these I extremely regret to report there were five murders committed within ten months in Frank and vicinity. This large increase of crime has greatly added to the work of both the men and horses in a division already low considering what is, in my opinion, necessary to police this district.

Now that the speedy trial of indictable offences has been extended in its application to this country and also to those persons who are out on bail as well as those in custody, I wish to draw your attention to its practical working and to the considerable hardship which it entails upon the force, with the request that you would ask for the necessary legislation required to remove the hardship to which I have referred and which I would explain as follows:—

The sittings of our Supreme court only take place twice in each year and therefore in order that a person accused of an indictable offence during the intervals between these sittings should not languish in durance vile, such person may go before the district court judge and elect for a speedy trial; and the Speedy Trial Act goes further and permits a person accused of an indictable offence who is out on bail to also go before the district court judge and elect for a speedy trial in his case.

The fall sittings of the Supreme Court here opens on November 10, 1908, and about October 27, 1908, the agent of the Attorney General very properly concluded that those persons out on bail were going to come up for trial at the 10th of November sittings and forwarded to me for service all the subpoenas for the witnesses in these as well as all other cases on the docket. I had the subpoenas all served, when, to my great surprise, a number of accused persons came in and asked to elect before the district court judge with the result that my men have had hundreds of miles of useless riding to do as the witnesses have all got to be again subpoenaed for changed dates, and this double work through all kinds of weather to effect such service simply knocks the heart out of men. Another piece of labour is the trying to keep track of the whereabouts of the different witnesses throughout the country during such long intervals. To illustrate how the intent of the Act is defeated I would instance the case of Mr. J. C. Drewery of the Pincher subdistrict who was to have been tried at the November sittings, but who came up for election before the district court judge. The district court judge was quite unable to hear his case until January 19, 1909, and yet he might have had his case heard in November, 1908.

I am informed that a desire to choose or avoid judges has something to do with this delaying on the part of some of the accused in coming in to make their election. If the Act were amended so as to compel all of these persons to make their elections within ten days (same as appeals) all this trouble would be avoided.

Offence.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	4		1	3	
Attempted murder	3	1		2	
Manslaughter	1		1		
Threatening to kill	2		1	1	
Shooting with intent	1			1	
Wounding	3	2	1		
Threatening to do bodily harm	2		2		
Assault, common	99	91	8		
Assault, aggravated	4	4			
Assault, causing bodily harm	4	2	1	1	
Rape, attempted	1			1	
Wife desertion	1	1			
Neglect to support family	1	1			
Intimidation	1		1		
Offences against the property—					
Theft	80	43	33	4	(9 Nolle Prosequi.)
Horse stealing	14	5	7	2	
Cattle stealing	11	2	7	2	(1 Nolle Prosequi.)
Cattle killing	1	1			
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	1			1	
Wounding cattle and horses	2			2	
Cruelty to animals	20	17	3		
House and shop breaking	3	1	2		
Burglary	5	2		3	
Fraud	1		1		
False pretences	16	9	5	2	
Forgery	2			2	
Receiving stolen property	3	2	1		
Willfully damaging property	11	11			
Arson	1		1		
Attempted arson	1		1		
Mischief	3	1	2		
Killing dogs	1	1			
Offences against public order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	2	2			
Pointing firearms	1	1			
Affrays	3	2		1	
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	77	77			
Drunk	226	221	5		
Creating a disturbance	60	53	7		
Insulting language	11	11			
Indecent exposure	12				
Keeper of house of ill-fame	16	16			
Inmate	19	19			
Frequenter	11	11			
Keeping gaming house	3	1	2		
Gambling	1	1			
Selling lottery tickets	1			1	
Discharging firearms	1	1			
Nuisances	7	4	3		
Administration of law and justice—					
Perjury	1		1		
Corruption and disobedience—					
Breaking jail	1	1			
Aiding prisoners to escape	1		1		
Obstructing peace officer	3	2		1	
Assaulting	1	1			
Neglecting to aid peace officer	1		1		
Contempt of court	1	1			
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	8	7	1		
Destroying car seals	1	1			

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Offence.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Violation of orders of Railway Commissioners	2	2	1		
Offences against Customs Act . .	5	1	4		
Offences against Indian Act—					
Liquor to Indians	14	10	4		
Indians drunk	29	25	4		
Indians drunk on reserve	11	8	3		
Liquor in possession	4	2	2		
" on reserve	7	4	3		
Truant school children	2	2			
Manitoba Grain Act	2	2			
Fisheries Act	1	1			
Lord's Day Act	3	2	1		
Trades' Union Act	1	1			
Offences against statutes and ordinances—					
Master and servants	58	43	14	1	
Game Act	5	3	2		
Hides and brands	2	2			
Prairie fires	69	58	11		
Liquor Licences Act	54	42	11	1	
Insanity	3	3			
Horse breeders	3	2	1		
Village ordinance	5	4	1		
Estray animals	10	9	1		
Fences	1		1		
Public works	14	14			
Medical profession	1		1		
Hawkers and peddlers	6	6			
Noxious weeds	2	2			
Steam boilers	8	7	1		
Motor vehicles	2	2			
Miscellaneous	5	5			
Coal mines	2	2			
Marking and inspection of stock	3	1	2		
Total	1,106	907	167	32	

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Cases entered	57
Convictions	31
Fines	3
Imprisonment	15
Penitentiary	7
Suspended sentence	6
Acquittals	16
Withdrawn by order of the Attorney General's Department	10

MURDER OF THE CASTANIA BROTHERS.

About 4 p.m., of September 25, 1908, at Lille, about five miles from Frank, three Italians named Angelo Mont, Salvator Castania and Antonio Castania, who were employed at the mines, came to the kitchen of Louis Parmi's house where they boarded, and proceeded to wash themselves before having supper, and at the same time they got into an argument, calling one another names, and then Antonio Castania, so Angelo Mont says, struck him and all three got into a clinch and were separated by Mrs. Parmi and everything seemed over. Angelo Mont went upstairs and in about five minutes returned with a double-barrelled shot gun and fired at Antonio Castania who

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was sitting in a chair, killing him instantly by a shot in the chest. He then fired the other barrel into Salvator Castania's back and Salvator ran out of the house saying he was killed. Angelo Mont then fled to the woods and about 7 p.m. that evening he surrendered himself to the police department at Frank.

This case is to be tried at the November sittings of the Supreme Court. Angelo Mont has been quite cheerful and bright since he has been in the guard-room and the fact that he has most brutally murdered two men does not seem to affect him in the least.

ASSAULT CAUSING ACTUAL BODILY HARM.

On the day after Christmas, 1907, at Mr. Sam. Randall's farm, about twelve miles east of the town of Macleod, two of Mr. Randall's teamsters named Chas. A. Neilson and Dan Tracey were hitching up their teams and Tracey wished Neilson to help him with his team and upon the latter's declining to do so, Tracey struck him with his fist and then kicked him in the groin so hard that Neilson had to be at once brought to town for medical attendance, and was immediately placed in hospital in Macleod by the doctor who was called in to attend to him.

Tracey was arrested on December 27, 1907, and remanded for trial at the next sittings of the Superior court. Now that the provisions of the speedy trials of indictable offences are applicable to persons out on bail, this case is a good illustration of how it works, as the accused was not tried until May 29, 1908, when he appeared before His Honour Judge Carpenter and was found guilty and fined \$100 and costs, which were paid.

MURDER OF MAH LING OR WAH SING.

About 2 p.m., July 31, 1908, Sergeant Haslett, of Frank, received a telephone message that his services were required to suppress a disturbance in a Chinese laundry at Blairmore, about one mile west of Frank. The sergeant at once proceeded to this laundry and upon going in found Mah Ling, otherwise Wah Sing, lying dead on the floor in the bedroom with several bullet holes through him and a large quantity of blood on the blankets upon which he was lying. A Chinaman named Mah Hong was in the house when Sergt. Haslett arrived and upon the sergeant asking another Chinaman near the door what was the matter, Mah Hong replied, 'me shoot him—he no good.' Mah Hong was at once arrested and on August 1, 1908, was committed for trial on the charge of murder.

It would appear that these two men were brothers and that Mah Hong had entrusted Mah Ling with a considerable portion of their savings and that the latter would give no account of what had become of this money and hence the crime. The small regard which some of these foreigners have for human life is something appalling.

This man is to be tried at the November assizes at Macleod.

MURDER OF MONTIE LEWIS.

On the night of November 19, 1907, Constable Martin of Frank, was detailed by his sergeant to see that there was no disorder around any of the houses of ill-fame west of Frank and Blairmore. On passing the house of the prostitute Montie Lewis about midnight the constable saw the house in darkness and everything quiet and passed on to Blairmore. On his return journey about 1 a.m. of the 20th he noticed a light showing in the open doorway of this house, which stands upon an eminence above the trail. Constable Martin went up to the door, looked in, saw no one, rapped, received no reply, and walked in. He found no one in the sitting room, knocked at the inner door of the house, received no reply and entered and found Montie Lewis lying half on and off her bed in her night clothes. The body and clothing were covered with blood and the skull crushed in and the whole room more

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or less in an uproar. The constable immediately reported to the sergeant, who proceeded to the scene of the crime accompanied by the coroner and the doctor.

I went up to the inquest which was held the following day and its results left us little or nothing to go upon. Having enquiries made as to who had left Frank or the adjoining towns it was discovered that a Pole by the name of Maxime Pylyczul was the only person who had disappeared. Further inquiries elicited the facts that shortly before this, Pylyczul had drawn a large sum of money from the company as a result of his monthly wages from the mines and had been staying with this woman for about four nights, that they had been overheard to quarrel prior to his departure, that he had gone away without drawing some sixty odd dollars which were then due to him from the company as wages. After a long inquiry it was learned that he had a wife living near Pagan north of Victoria, and the officer commanding 'G' Division was communicated with to effect his arrest, which was done and he was brought to Macleod the first of February and tried before Chief Justice Sifton with jury on May 7, 8, and 9, 1908. The whole of the evidence against this man was circumstantial and although some of the jury were afterwards heard to say that we had the right man, still they did not think the evidence sufficiently strong enough for him to be hanged and they therefore acquitted him on the charge of murder which had been preferred against him.

This murder was a most brutal one as this woman had been stabbed in many places with a large sharp pointed bread knife and had evidently struggled with her assailant as the palms of her hands were badly cut where she had seized the blade of the knife in her endeavour to protect herself, and from the doctor's evidence it would appear that after she was unconscious from loss of blood she had been struck over the head a considerable number of times with the butt end of a bench axe which had crushed the skull in several places and any of these crushing blows would have caused almost instant death. It is indeed a pity that such a brute should not have received the punishment which he justly merited.

THE MURDER OF CONSTABLE G. E. WILLMETT.

During the first ten days of April, 1908, a number of burglaries took place in the town of Frank, and in order that a determined effort should be made to capture the parties who were committing these offences, Sergeant Haslett arranged that Constable Willmett and himself should patrol the town all night for several nights and try and effect the capture of these parties. On Saturday night, April 11, Sergeant Haslett came off duty at 12.30, and Constable Willmett relieved him at that hour, going on duty in plain clothes by the sergeant's directions. About 7 a.m., of April 12, 1908, Constable Willmett's body was found lying in the alley-way behind the Imperial Hotel at Frank, stone dead, with an enormous gaping wound in the neck and chest caused by a shot from a shot gun, and from the enormous quantities of blood which he lost from the severing of the large arteries, death must have been almost instantaneous. There was absolutely no clue of any kind or description upon which to work.

Constable Willmett was a fine young man who had only been a short time in the force and had no enemies that we know of and his death was most deplorable in every way. As it will serve no useful purpose, I would simply state that I have nothing at the present time to say with regard to our subsequent investigation of this crime.

THE SHOOTING OF OWEN C. FETTERMAN AT DEALS P.O.

On the morning of August 12, 1907, at a point about thirty miles east of Nanton, on his homestead was made a most dastardly attack upon the life of Owen C. Fetterman, a homesteader, who had been working on bridge gangs, &c., to gather together the necessary funds to successfully carry on his homestead operations and who had only a few days before this date returned to his wife and children. The story as it appeared in the newspapers was to the effect that Owen C. Fetterman and his family retired for the night at about 9 p.m., leaving the window of their bedroom about 4½ inches raised,

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that during the night a shot was fired supposedly from the outside of the open window, which entered Fetterman's ear and lodged in the back part of the head. The man was in a most precarious condition and was subsequently brought to Nanton and removed to the hospital at Calgary for treatment, where, marvellous to relate, he made a complete recovery without the bullet ever having been extracted. With continued inquiry it was learned that the story of the shooting was given out by the only adult person in the house at the time, namely, his wife. It would appear that some time during the night his wife, who slept on the outside of the bed and next to the open window, was aroused by their dog scratching at the door and otherwise showing signs of wishing to get out. She got up to open the door and let the dog out, her husband being asleep, when a shot rang out, the room being then in total darkness.

A charge of attempted murder was finally placed against Mrs. Fetterman, and we were, by the results of experiments both with firearms, and with a duplicate window, able to prove to the jury that it was a matter of absolute impossibility for that shot to have been fired from the outside of the house and also for the powder to have burned Mr. Fetterman as was the fact in this case. The foregoing together with the conflicting stories told by his wife caused the jury to come to a decision that she was the guilty party and rendered their verdict accordingly. They recommended her to mercy on account of her small children and her sentence was reduced to only three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

BURGLARIES AND THEFTS COMMITTED BY CARLOS MONTAY AND JOHN McDONALD.

On July 7, 1908, Mr. Fairweather, a business man in Macleod, came to the barracks and reported the loss of a horse, bridle, saddle and saddle blanket, which had been stolen from his stable during the night. Shortly afterwards the constable of the town police force reported that burglars on the night before had entered the Great West Saddlery Co., Macleod, and had stolen therefrom a pair of shappes. From the partial description, given by the Great West Saddlery Co., of two men who had been in the store in the morning and had examined the shappes with a view of purchasing them, I suspected the two men to be the ones who had committed the offence. I then telephoned descriptions east, west, and north, to Cardston, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, and Claresholm, of the men and the articles stolen.

On the 9th I heard that the Macleod Hardware Co., had also been broken into on the morning of the 7th and several revolvers, knives, and some ammunition stolen. This had not been reported to me. On that date Constable Bower of Pincher Creek reported by telephone that Mr. Frank Speth's house, near Yarrow, had been entered during his absence on the 8th July and several articles stolen. I again called up Cardston and gave all further information.

It would appear that the above two men after having committed the three burglaries and the theft of a horse from Mr. Linhoff of Macleod, proceeded south and had supper at Mr. Coffee's house between the Belly River and the Kootenai river and later continued south. As one of the men, McDonald, was riding a horse without a saddle, when they got to Mr. Shipley's ranch, they stole a saddle which was lying outside the house. They then continued their journey towards Montana.

Their first trouble took place at Mr. Gregory's place near Twin Butte, where they had entered the house of Mr. Percy Gregory. Mr. Gregory was returning about 7 p.m. when he found that the house had been entered and saw two men just getting on their horses. When he went in the house he found his revolver had been stolen, so he took a rifle out and levelled it on the two men, but found that he had no cartridges and went back to the house for a shot gun, but when he returned the two men had ridden off. He got a horse and after a short time caught up with them, and covering them with the shot gun made them dismount and drop their revolvers. He then brought them back to Mr. Thornton's house, where he gave McDonald, one of the men, a chance to get away, and left the other man Charles Montay, in Mr. Thornton's charge, while he went to Big Bend to inform the police.

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At Big Bend he found Const. Gooderich preparing to leave the detachment to look for the man McDonald, whose description he had received and who had been allowed to escape. They rode fifty miles in the search and on not finding him returned to Mr. Thornton's house, where they learned that Charles Montay had grabbed up a club and had succeeded in mounting his horse and getting away. After having something to eat and changing horses at Mr. Gregory's house, they started off again towards the lakes. They again changed horses at Mr. Enderby's ranch and rode through both passes to Oil City. After making sure the man had not gone that way they returned, and on returning found McDonald at Mr. Pedersons ranch and arrested him and brought him back to the Big Bend detachment.

Corpl. Moses, of Pincher Creek, acting on instructions sent him, ascertained that Const. Gooderich had arrested the prisoner McDonald, and that the Mexican, Charles Montay, was going south and was still at large. Corpl. Moses continued on, and about 1.30 of July 10 overtook and arrested Montay near Mountain View, and brought him to Macleod the same night, together with the horse stolen from Mr. Linhoff. Montay practically confessed everything to Corpl. Moses, and McDonald told everything to Const. Gooderich.

Informations were laid and the preliminaries in four cases were heard by myself on Monday, July 13, 1908. These men were tried before His Honour Judge Carpenter, at the district court at Macleod, on July 14, 1908, and Charles Montay was sentenced to 6½ years in the Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton, and John McDonald, to 4 years in the same institution.

I would call attention to the long rides which were taken by Corpl. Moses and Const. Goodrich in their chase after Montay and McDonald, and which were made during practically the hottest days of the summer.

REGARDING CHARLES R. JOHNSON.

In August, 1903, one Charles R. Johnson was committed for trial at Macleod on a charge of cattle-stealing. He was brought up at the time to elect and was remanded over, at his own request, to the following sittings of the court. On August 19, however, before this came on, he escaped from the guard-room and made his way to the United States. A continual search has been kept up since then to locate this man, a reward being offered for his capture.

On February 6, 1908, a telegram was received from Sheriff Hogan, of Great Falls, Montana, saying that Johnson was there, and asking that a man be sent to make the complaint. Sergt.-Major Bryan was detailed to proceed to Great Falls, and on February 12 he appeared before U. S. Commissioner Frary and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Johnson. This warrant was executed at Great Falls on the morning of the 12th, and Johnson appeared before U. S. Commissioner Frary and was remanded until March 11. Mr. Speers, the county attorney at Great Falls, was retained to take charge of the case for the Canadian government. On the date set for the hearing, Johnson obtained a remand until March 20, and the date was further extended as follows: April 11, April 17, April 28. On April 28, 1908, with the authority of the Attorney General, Sergt.-Major-Bryan was again sent to Great Falls with Mr. W. M. Campbell, agent for the Attorney General. It was found that the U. S. Commissioner had no authority to act in this matter, and Mr. Campbell, with Sergt.-Major Bryan proceeded to Helena, where a new information was laid before Federal Judge Hunt on April 28, and the case set for May 2, 1908. On May 2 the different witnesses for the prosecution were sent to Helena, and Federal Judge Hunt signed an order committing Johnson to await the arrival of the warrant from Washington. Sergt.-Major Bryan, with warrant of Recipias, returned to Helena on June 24, and on June 27 arrived in Macleod with prisoner Chas. R. Johnson.

On July 28, 1908, Johnson was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Harvey at a

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special sittings of the Supreme court at Macleod, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.

Re INDIAN SMALL FACE—HORSE-STEALING.

Some time in February last Mr. D. M. Sherk, a school teacher of Orton, missed a mare which he had left in his pasture. On July 6 he saw the mare in the field of Mr. A. Fouts. On making inquiries it was found that this mare had been sold by two Indians to Mr. John Pollock, of Kipp, who in turn sold it to Mr. Fouts. Description of the Indians was obtained, and on July 15 Small Face, answering the description of one of the Indians, was arrested.

On July 16 he came up for preliminary hearing, and was identified by Mr. Pollock and Mr. Fouts as one of the Indians who had sold the horse. He was committed for trial, and on October 5 he was tried by Mr. Justice Carpenter at the district court, Macleod, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.

Re CHARLES WHEELER—THEFT.

On March 10, the proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, Coleman, reported that a quantity of jewellery had been stolen from his room in the hotel and suspected Charles A. Wheeler, who had a room opposite to his. This man was in the habit of frequenting a house of ill-fame kept by one Violet Robinson. A search warrant was issued to search this house and the jewellery was found there in a leather hand-bag, which the woman said belonged to Wheeler. This man was committed for trial on March 11. On March 27 he was tried before Mr. Justice Carpenter at the district court, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour in the R. N. W. M. Police guard-room at Macleod.

Re JOHN CHAPMAN—FALSE PRETENCES.

On January 21, a man named John Chapman got a cheque on the Imperial Bank, Calgary, for \$20, cashed by Mr. Sparks of the Alberta Hotel, Blairmore. On the same day this man obtained from Mr. D. C. Drain \$55 with a similar cheque. These cheques were returned from Calgary dishonoured, there being no funds to the credit of this man. Informations were laid against him on April 13, and warrants issued. It was learned that a man of that name was undergoing imprisonment in Calgary for a similar offence. Photographs of him were obtained from Calgary and he was identified as the man who had passed the worthless cheques. When his time expired on October 5, 1907, he was re-arrested and brought to Frank and committed for trial. On December 4, he was tried by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each charge, both to run concurrently.

Re WALTER SHEPPARD—FALSE PRETENCES.

On January 23, a man cashed a \$20 cheque in the Canadian Bank of Commerce with Mr. H. D. McMillan of Cowley. The cheque was returned as worthless. An information was laid and warrant issued. On March 18, this man was located at Lethbridge and arrested. When taken to the bath-room immediately after his arrest he was seen to tear up some papers and throw them in the water-closet, but the constable in charge had time to recover them. It was found that they were several other worthless cheques signed by fictitious names in his favour. I also learned that he had endeavoured to obtain money in this manner some time before in Medicine Hat.

On March 9, he was tried before Mr. Justice Carpenter at the District court at Macleod, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

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Re BAKER, MOIR AND OWENS—HORSE STEALING.

On June 26, 1907, a young man giving the name of George Baker, sold to S. W. Berry and Frank Lynch of Pincher Creek, two black mares and one grey mare, which were afterwards found to be the property of Messrs. R. J. and Albert Brown of Cardston.

After considerable further inquiries we learned that the young man who had given his name as George Baker was not George Baker at all, but that his real name was Lyle Caldwell, and further, that Caldwell, Moir and Owens, had all left the Macleod district for the Maple Creek district some time after the crime was discovered.

Informations were laid and warrants issued for these three men and Medicine Hat and Maple Creek were notified with the request that they might be arrested. From the subsequent actions of these three men whilst in the Maple Creek district it would look to me as though some of their relatives living near Cardston had notified them that the cat was out of the bag, and as a consequence when the 'A' Division patrol went after them they only succeeded in capturing Caldwell, the other two having fled to the United States.

Caldwell was tried before Judge Scott on December 3, 1907, and on account of his youth and his having been made more or less of a catspaw by the other two much older men he was found guilty but sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour in the Macleod guard-room.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the year 1907 there were only ten prairie fire cases entered, and during the year 1908 I extremely regret to report that we had 69 cases of infractions of the Prairie Fire Act, which was an extremely large increase. However, I should not be surprised if the large number of convictions which have been obtained in these cases might act as a deterrent in the future.

A number of these cases have been started by sparks from the engines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's trains and the prosecutions which were brought against the company resulted in appeals and these appeals were, by the Supreme Court of Canada, allowed, and as a consequence it is now necessary for us where fires are started by sparks from the locomotives to proceed against the company for the infraction of the Board of Railway Commissioner's Order No. 3245, relative to fire guards where fire guards are not in accord with the order.

With regard to this order I would point out to you that it only applies to the prairie sections, and further, that it does not seem to me to be very well observed, which seems a pity.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme Court and District Court in criminal cases, also for the sittings of police courts throughout the district.

Prisoners were escorted to and from the courts, and to the guard-room, and to the penitentiary when sentenced.

We took charge of all prisoners sentenced, furnishing escorts for those at hard labour, and all prisoners awaiting trial.

We have kept track of ticket-of-leave men who reported monthly and reported the same to the Dominion Police at Ottawa.

I attach a detailed report from the Provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since November 1, 1907.

To the Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Macleod, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1908.

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Twenty-one prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of the year, nine sentenced to terms of imprisonment and twelve awaiting trial; 287 prisoners were admitted, making a total of 308 prisoners confined during the year. This shows an increase of 94 over last year. Prisoners are classified as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Whites..	239
Indians..	28
Half-breeds..	7
Negroes..	1
Japanese..	2
Chinamen..	4
<i>Females.</i>	
Whites..	2
Indians..	4
Total..	287

Twenty-nine prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of 31 days; 15 were admitted to bail.

Daily average number of prisoners..	20·32
Monthly average number of prisoners..	25·66
Maximum number of prisoners in any day..	27
Minimum number of prisoners in any day..	14
Maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in October..	34
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in February..	13

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Time expired..	85
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c..	69
Released by order of Secretary of State..	2
Released on ticket-of-leave..	2
Sent to the Alberta penitentiary..	6
Sent to the Brandon asylum..	1
Handed over to the Alberta Industrial school..	1
Handed over to the town authorities for trial..	108
Sent to other places for trial..	6
Escaped from the guard-room..	1
In cells at midnight, October 31, 1908..	21
<i>Females.</i>	
Sent to the Alberta penitentiary..	1
Sent to the Calgary guard-room..	2
Fines paid, cases dismissed, &c..	3
Total..	308

Average sentence—3 years and 9 months.

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

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now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 92, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average.	Term.
		Months.	Days.
Assault	8	1	2
Assault with intent	1	18	1
Contempt of court	1	1	1
Drunk and disorderly	7	2	11
Drunk whilst interdicted	2	.....	30
Cattle killing	1	12	.....
False pretences	8	5	5
Horse stealing	2	11	15
Habitually frequenting house of ill-fame	1	4	.....
Having stolen property in possession	1	6	.....
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	10	.....	13
Theft	14	3	13
Vagrancy	24	1	2
Indian Act—			
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3	10
Having liquor in possession	2	.....	30
Intoxication	7	.....	27

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Prison discipline is strictly enforced; only nine punishments have been inflicted during the year.

The guard-room is badly in need of a new floor throughout, both from a point of view covering the security of the prisoners, as well as for their comfort.

The bathroom has been repainted and enlarged by removing a partition and the water laid on, two enamelled baths, two water-closets, and a urinal installed; also a sewerage system doing away with closets and slop-barrels in the jail yard. This is a great improvement both as regards convenience and from a sanitary point of view.

A prison uniform has been provided and taken into use by sentenced prisoners since January 14, 1908. I find it a great improvement on the old method. A sufficient amount of clothing has been placed at my disposal during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. FIGGINS, Sergt.,
Provost.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our N. C. officer on the boundary line at Twin Lakes, acts as sub-collector of customs at that point, and reports to the collector at Lethbridge. Our patrols keep a look-out for smuggling along the boundary line and throughout the district. Several prosecutions under this head were entered.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reports of the temperature and weather have been forwarded weekly to the head office at Toronto, and during the summer these were telegraphed to Winnipeg every morning at 8 o'clock.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We still have a detachment at Stand Off, near Blood Reserve, and one on the Peigan Reserve. Men of these detachments have attended the weekly issue of rations on both reserves.

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We have been vigilant in watching the Indians when in towns to prevent them from obtaining liquor. A number of convictions were obtained against parties supplying liquor to Indians at Macleod, Pincher Creek and Cardston.

We employ two Indians as interpreters and four as scouts. These men are paid by the police and their work consists mainly of looking after Indians.

STATE OF INDIANS.

There are two large Indian reserves in the Macleod District; the Blood Reserve has an Indian population of about 1,200, being almost the same as last year, births having been about equal in number to deaths. Many of these Indians are self-supporting and their number increases yearly while the destitute or semi-destitute are growing fewer. For the first time beef steers have been shipped from the reserve for export, 203 head being sold for this purpose. A large piece of land was ploughed and cropped with success, the average yield being about 40 bushels to the acre, and the amount harvested 18,005 bushels of wheat. They have put up sufficient hay for their own use and that of the agency, besides filling several contracts. A light crop of oats was also harvested.

Many Indians from this reserve with their families have been in Magrath and Raymond districts working for farmers and in the beet fields. These Indians make good money but spend it as fast as they receive it.

The Peigan reserve has a population of 462, being a decrease of 4 in the past twelve months. The cause of mortality has been principally pulmonary trouble, and the general condition and treatment of the young children. Fully half of these Indians are now self-supporting. The majority are industrious but like being paid for their work as they go along and do not yet seem to take kindly to farming as they have to wait too long for returns.

There are about 200 acres in the farm near Brocket worked on a co-operative plan and about the same number under cultivation by individuals. The harvest this season has been good but the grain has not yet been threshed. Sufficient beef is now raised on this reserve to supply the ration issue of the band.

The behaviour of the Indians of both reserves has been good and very few serious offences have been charged against them. Of course some of them will get drunk if they can procure liquor and I regret to say that there is a slight increase in the number of convictions under this head over last year. There is, however, also an increase in the number of persons punished for supplying them.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The total strength of the division is practically the same as at this time last year as two of the constables as shown in the post were transferred from 'K' division to undergo imprisonment and to be dismissed at the expiration of their terms, and owing to the amount of serious crimes in the Crows Nest Pass towns, the detachments at Frank and Coleman had to be strengthened.

The detachments in the Porcupine Hills, at Lille, and Reids Hill are at present vacant as we are unable to spare men to fill them. In the post there are barely sufficient men to fill the daily detail, and in consequence the few duty men are almost continually on prisoner's escort and have often to go on night guard at 7 p.m. after being on prisoner's escort from reveille. I have no reserve in case of emergency.

Inspector T. S. Belcher has at present charge of the Cardston subdistrict in addition to his own, the Pincher Creek, and Inspector Camies the Claresholm and Macleod subdistricts. I consider that the ground covered by these two officers is too large and that it is impossible for them to give every section the amount of attention which they should receive.

Inspector A. E. C. McDonell, after being away during the summer, was trans-

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ferred to 'G' Division from November 1, and Inspector J. W. S. Grant resigned his commission in June. These two officers have not been replaced.

Eight men purchased their discharge during the year, two of whom subsequently re-engaged.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Owing to the amount of work to be done and the weak strength of the division it was found impossible to do any drill.

The annual revolver practice was commenced on September 2. The men from detachments were brought in in turn so that with the men in the post, squads of six succeeded one another until the whole division had been put through. The scores made were, on an average, very good considering that part of the time the shooting had to be done while the wind was blowing at a terrible rate.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were several punishments for being drunk and a few minor breaches of discipline. With these exceptions the conduct of the members of the division was very good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division was very good. There were, of course, the usual trivial ailments which received treatment.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good condition and serviceable with the exception of Regtl. No. 174 suffering from laminitis, Regtl. No. 2713 suffering from heaves and Regtl. No. 1994 which is very old. These should be cast and sold. Four horses, Regtl. Nos. 2510, 3003, 2702 and 230, were transferred to Depot division, and two were bought, Regtl. Nos. 259 and 308. I would like to point out that only thoroughly broken and gentle horses which can be put to work at once should be bought for this division. With our present strength we have no one to exercise them regularly and if left in the stable for any time they are liable to get vicious habits.

The total mileage for the year is 218,302 miles, which is an average of 3,032 miles per horse, an increase of 465 miles per horse over last year.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Three of our old heavy wagons were condemned and sold during the year and have been replaced by new ones. Our transport is now in good order and sufficient with the exception of some kind of a single trap which is badly needed, there being no vehicle for one horse in the Post.

The harness is in good repair and sufficient with the exception of a light set which is required to replace the worn out one which I am at present using.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has done a fair business considering the small number of men in the Post. It is in good financial standing and has been able to make the usual grants in aid of the division mess and recreation room. A piano was purchased, which is kept in the billiard room. This has enabled a quadrille club to be formed last winter which gave several very successful little dances in the old hospital. Several of the men are musical and the piano appears to have been a great source of amusement.

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READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The library has been considerably increased during the year. Books were bought periodically from New York and London and most of the late novels are at the men's disposal. Several more important works have been purchased lately, such as the Encyclopedia Americana and several historical and standard works, thus providing instructive as well as light literature. The illustrated papers regularly received from Ottawa are much appreciated. A few additional ones were added by the Library Committee.

The billiard table has been put in thorough repair, the fine fund paying for new cushions, and the canteen for a new cloth.

STORES.

The clothing and kit supplied have been of good quality, and the provisions, which are supplied by local contractors, were also of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

Water works were installed in barracks at Macleod during the summer. The work was done by contract in a very satisfactory manner.

Bath rooms were put in all the officers' quarters and the sergeants' mess. In three of the former an additional story was added over the kitchen to allow room for the installation of bathrooms.

A washroom was arranged in the guard-room for the prisoners' use, with two baths, lavatory, urinal, and two water-closets. The whole is compact, handy, and easy to keep perfectly clean. It is a great improvement.

Water-closets were also added to the division washroom. This does away with the uncomfortable necessity of the men going to a distant outdoor latrine in cold winter nights.

A septic tank was built to receive the sewerage of the division building and all the buildings on the north side of the square. Two twenty-foot deep cesspools were sunk for the sewerage of the officers' quarters on the west side.

There are four hydrants for fire protection at convenient points and 600 feet of hose with two reels were purchased.

A hot water heating system was installed in my quarters.

The detachment buildings at Stand-Off and Pincher Creek have been painted. At the latter place the old detachment building was arranged for officer's quarters and are now occupied by Inspector Belcher, and an addition was made to the office for quarters for the men. This arrangement saves the rent of a building for officers' quarters.

I have your authority for a few more repairs at Stand-Off and the painting of Kipp. This will be done when the weather permits.

A shed 20 x 14 was built on to the stable at Macleod to hold straw for bedding.

The buildings in the Post are badly in need of paint. Most of them are so weather worn that there is hardly any paint left on them. I hope that authority to have them given two coats of paint next year will be granted.

On behalf of the men of this division, I wish to thank both yourself and the Comptroller for your kindly offices in securing additional extra working pay at the rate of twenty-five cents per diem for those men employed on that most disagreeable duty, namely, that of prisoner's escort, which was, indeed, a move in the right direction and will, I feel sure, be appreciated by those receiving the same.

As the work during the past year so largely increased without the strength of the division having been increased, it consequently gave the members of the division very much more work over what they did the previous year, and I wish to again bring to

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your notice the good work which has been displayed by them in putting down crime and protecting life and property. The question of the work which they have done is, I think, best tested by the number of convictions obtained in the indictable offences.

I regret that this division could not be increased in strength as the present strength is, in my opinion, far below what is necessary to properly police this district.

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

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

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. ROSS CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, October 31, 1908.

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

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

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Northern Alberta, over which the duties of this division extend, has continued during the past year to enjoy general prosperity, notwithstanding that anticipations based upon the very favourable crop prospects of early summer were not fully realized. A frost that occurred in August did considerable damage to standing grain, but as there is now so much mixed farming in this district the conditions contributing to the settler's success are not altogether dependent upon the quality of the crop harvested.

There are few climatic conditions that can interfere materially with the heavy yield obtained from these favoured lands, and any grain touched by frost and that is not up to milling grade, can be fed to stock with very satisfactory results. Where the soil will produce eighty bushels of oats to the acre and half that amount of wheat, an occasional frost should not materially affect its settlement and prosperity, and that it has not done so the constant incoming of new settlers sufficiently attests. New sections of the district are constantly being taken up, and new centres of population established. From a police standpoint in fact this is a grievance, for we cannot keep pace with the development.

Recently, near Edmonton, a modern meat-curing and packing establishment has been completed and put into operation. This should be of great benefit to farmers, supplying them with an unlimited home market at all seasons.

Edmonton continues to acquire metropolitan proportions, building has gone on uninterruptedly during the past year, and the electric street car system, which is to connect the city with Strathcona, the present Canadian Pacific Railway terminus, is about completed. Several miles of the city streets have been paved during the past year, and many handsome public and private buildings have been erected.

The Grand Trunk Pacific steel has been brought to Wainright—one of the many new towns of Northern Alberta—just east of the Battle river, and in a few months it is hoped that the Battle River bridge and Clover Bar bridge over the Saskatchewan will be completed when Edmonton will be tapped by another transcontinental railway. Work is being pushed west of Edmonton, and many coming land seekers are going in there.

Railway construction east and west and public improvements in Edmonton have offered work in abundance, and there has been no unemployed problem in the district. There has been no destitution, and the past winter was so fine and mild that any inconvenience due to a possible lack of fuel was out of the question.

The district throughout is served by a complete and efficient government owned telephone system, and this from a police standpoint is of incalculable service in these days of increased duties and decreased numbers.

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There are now in this district fifteen towns with a population of 400 or over.. The population of Edmonton is over 18,000.

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases.	Convictions.	Dismisses or withdrawn.	Unfinished.
<i>Person—</i>				
Murder.....	2		*2	
Murder, attempted.....	3		2	1
Shooting with intent.....	4	3	1	
Wounding.....	2	2		
Threatening bodily harm.....	1		1	
Assault, common.....	96	76	20	
" aggravated.....	9	4	5	
" indecent.....	3	2	1	
Rape and attempted.....	3	1	2	
Wife desertion.....	2	2		
Neglect to obtain aid at childbirth.....	2			2
Concealment of birth.....	2	1		1
Defiling children under 14.....	4		4	
Abduction.....	1			1
Intimation, &c.....	2		2	
Attempted suicide.....	4	2	2	
<i>Property—</i>				
Theft.....	112	76	36	
Horse stealing.....	18	5	5	8
Cattle stealing.....	5	2	3	
Cattle killing.....	2		2	
Wounding stock.....	4	1	1	2
House breaking.....	3		3	
Burglary.....	2			2
Fraud.....	2	2		
Conspiring to defraud.....	1	1		
False pretence.....	12	6	3	3
Forgery.....	2	1	1	
Receiving stolen property.....	2	1		1
Wilful damage.....	2	1	1	
Arson.....	2		2	
Mischief.....	13	9	4	
Killing dog.....	2		1	1
Trepass.....	1	1		
<i>Religion and Morals—</i>				
Vagrancy.....	29	29		
Drunk and disorderly.....	116	114	2	
Disturbances.....	20	18	2	
Swearing and bad language.....	2	2		
Buggery and attempted.....	2	2		
Houses of ill-fame.....	14	14		
Inmate of ".....	31	31		
Prostitution.....	2	2		
Nuisance.....	5	3	2	
Immoral matter through mail.....	1	1		
<i>Misleading Justice—</i>				
Perjury.....	2	1		1
Fabricating evidence.....	1	1		
<i>Corruption and Disobedience—</i>				
Escaped from custody.....	1			1
Obstructing officers.....	2	2		
Assaulting ".....	1	1		
Resisting arrest.....	1	1		
<i>Railway Act—</i>				
Stealing rides.....	15	15		
<i>Indian Act—</i>				
Supplying liquor.....	11	8	1	2
Indians drunk.....	14	12	2	
Liquor in possession.....	2	2		
Trespassing.....	1	1		
Fisheries Act.....	1	1		
Lord's Day Act.....	1	1		

Crime.	Cases.	Convictions.	Dismisses or withdrawn.	Unfinished.
<i>Provincial and N.W.T. Ordinance—</i>				
Masters and Servants.....	80	56	23	1
Game.....	17	13	4	
Prairie fire.....	28	25	3	
Insanity.....	28	27	1	
Liquor license.....	47	39	8	
Horse breeders.....	7	4	3	
Estray animals.....	6	4	2	
Public health.....	4	1	3	
Entire animals.....	1	1		
Hawker and peddlers.....	1	1		
Pollution of streams.....	1		1	
Noxious weeds.....	1	1		
Pound.....	3		3	
	824	633	164	27

* In one case defendant is awaiting preliminary hearing.

Total number of fines.....	437
Prisoners sentenced to guard-room.....	115
" Calgary guard-room.....	6
" Edmonton police station.....	1
" penitentiary.....	10
Prisoners released on suspended sentence.....	17
Orders for payment of wages.....	47
	<u>633</u>
Total number of convictions.....	633
Cases dismissed or withdrawn.....	161
Cases unfinished.....	30
	<u>824</u>
Total number of cases.....	824
Cases tried by Supreme or District Court.....	49

The following cases briefly alluded to were among the most important dealt with:

I. J. HOLLER—SHOOTING WITH INTENT.

On September 28, R. Hopper went to the house of I. J. Holler near Harland, and there a quarrel occurred on account of reports circulated by Holler reflecting on Hopper. At one stage of this, Mrs. Holler came to the rescue of her husband with a pitchfork. Hopper took the fork away from her and in this struggle knocked her down whereupon Holler ran into the house returning with a shot gun, and fired at Hopper from a distance of about twenty-five feet. Hopper was permanently blinded as a result and crawled around the prairie for several hours before any help came to him. He was in danger of losing his life for a time, but finally recovered. On February 11, Holler had his trial before Mr. Justice Harvey, who found him guilty as charged, and sentenced him to three years in Alberta penitentiary remarking that

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there had not been sufficient provocation for the act, and that he had been guilty of cruelty as well in leaving the injured man to crawl home alone.

CHARLES BUNN—ATTEMPTED MURDER.

This case came up for trial before Mr. Justice Harvey sitting with a jury on February 4, and the accused was acquitted. Chas. Bunn had given himself up at Athabasca Landing stating that he had hit a man named Henry Prudent on the head with an axe. Investigation established that during the heat of a quarrel he had, as stated by himself, inflicted a dangerous wound on Prudent. Many witnesses testified to Bunn's good character.

HERMAN KRONE—MURDER.

On January 31, a telephone message was received to the effect that a man had been shot at Morinville. Sergt. Munroe was detailed on the case and Herman Krone was arrested for murder. John Brusha was the man killed. Sergt. Munroe found the body of John Brusha lying face downwards on the floor of James Sprinkle's house, there being a loaded revolver near and several bullets found in the body. The investigation developed the following facts:—Krone had gone for a load of wood with Sprinkle on the day in question. Brusha had come to the house, and informed Mrs. Sprinkle that he was there for the purpose of a settlement with Krone, with whom he had had a quarrel. Brusha was under the influence of liquor. Sprinkle and Krone returned to the house at two o'clock. Brusha offered Krone a drink, which was refused; he then hit Krone with his fist and a fight ensued.

Brusha was getting the worst of it and pulled a revolver; Krone did the same, and shot first. Brusha fell, dropping his revolver, and as he was endeavouring to recover it Krone fired three more shots at him.

Krone was tried before Mr. Justice Stewart and a jury on June 6. The witnesses were James Sprinkle, his wife, and Brusha's wife, who is a sister of Krone's, and C. Lavalley, who testified that Brusha was drunk in his hotel on the day of the murder, and had a revolver. Mrs. Brusha was not present at the shooting, but testified to Brusha's quarrelsome nature and Krone's peaceful disposition. Three doctors testified to the nature and effect of the wounds, and other witnesses as to the good character of accused, who was acquitted.

N. A. MCEACHERN—THEFT.

This was a theft of \$765 sent to N. A. McEachern at Cranbrook, B.C., by Ross McDonald Company, for the purchase of fruit. McEachern was arrested at Cranbrook, B.C., and brought here by Const. Warren, on November 18, 1907. His trial took place on January 10, before Mr. Justice Harvey and a jury, and being found guilty, McEachern was sentenced to four years in Alberta penitentiary.

BASIL D'EASUM—EMBEZZLEMENT.

This is an extradition case. At the instance of the Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society, whose funds he is accused of appropriating, d'Easum was arrested at Butte, Montana, and finally extradited and brought back here, where he was committed for trial on July 6. He was subsequently released on bail and has not yet been tried.

WILLIAM CARDINAL—UNLAWFULLY WOUNDING.

On March 13, Wm. Cardinal and his brother Isidore, half-breeds from Lac la Biche, went to the house of John Pickromis, a Cree Indian living at Mosquito Lake, and there William, without the slightest provocation, struck the Indian on the head with a club, knocking him down and then making a lunge at him with a knife, almost

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severing the thumb from his hand. William and Isidore Cardinal were arrested and committed in due course, and on June 2, elected to be tried by Judge Taylor. William pleaded guilty to unlawfully wounding, and Isidore to aiding and abetting him. William was sentenced to nine months imprisonment and Isidore to three.

Isidore was released last month at the expiration of his sentence, and William having developed consumption, a special report has recently been forwarded representing his case, for the consideration of the Hon. the Minister of Justice.

Though a half-breed, Cardinal, by habit and mode of life, to all intents and purposes is an Indian, and confinement in jail is correspondingly hard on him.

N. F. HARBOTTLE—EMBEZZLEMENT.

On April 13, Mr. Saucier of His Majesty's Customs, laid an information charging Neville F. Harbottle, who was collector of Excise at Edmonton, with the embezzlement of \$6,913 of public funds by means of cheques made payable to himself and cashed and converted to his own use. Harbottle disappeared from Edmonton on April 3, when the defalcations extending through March were discovered. On April 14 the descriptions were sent out in the belief that the accused had gone to the United States or Mexico. Considerable correspondence ensued with His Majesty's consuls in the latter country, as they had already been applied to by the Toronto authorities for the extradition of a brother of this accused, also supposed to be in Mexico, and confusion existed. Meanwhile traces of N. H. Harbottle were obtained nearer home, and finally on May 14 Harbottle gave himself up to our Edmonton detachment. On June 1 he pleaded guilty before Judge Taylor and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Alberta penitentiary.

JOHN MOONIAS AND ALEAÏS BRUNEAU—HORSE STEALING.

Moonias is a Cree Indian and Bruneau a half-breed; both have records, especially the former. When on May 22, two horses and saddles, the property of different individuals were reported missing from their stables near Ponoka, and Moonias and Bruneau had been seen in the vicinity about that time, the inference was plain. The detachments were notified and these horses and riders traced through Camrose and Mundare, where the stolen property had been sold, Moonias and Bruneau taking the train to Battleford, where they were arrested. Their trial took place on July 9, when Moonias was sentenced by Judge Taylor to five years in Alberta penitentiary, and Bruneau to eighteen months in the guard-room here, Moonias having been given the benefit of previous convictions for similar charges.

FERDINAND WAGNER—HORSE-STEALING.

On July 2, John Underwood, from Maryville, near Stettler, reported the loss of a valuable mare on the night of June 30. He had missed her from his pasture on July 1, and suspected theft. After investigation, Ferdinand Wagner, who had worked a few days for Mr. Underwood's son, and had taken a fancy to the mare, was suspected. On further inquiry it was found that Wagner had made conflicting statements as to his destination when leaving Stettler. Descriptions were sent out and a few days afterwards I was notified by the officer commanding 'K' Division, at Lethbridge, that Wagner had been arrested there. The mare had been sold at Didsbury and was recovered. Wagner was committed, and is to have his trial next month.

VICTOR BERTHAT—ATTEMPT TO MURDER AND ROBBERY.

On June 21, a report was received that a man had been shot near Saddle Lake. On investigation Hermione Joly was found at the house of one Theriault, suffering from several gun-shot wounds in neck and back. His statement was to the effect that while out shooting with Victor Berthat on June 18, at the latter's invitation,

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and while walking in front of Berthat he had received the contents of the latter's gun in the neck, and on sinking to the ground had asked Berthat to help him to the water close by, handing him his own gun. On reaching the water, and while on his hands and knees, he was again fired at, this shot taking effect in his back. He then lay still, and states that Berthat then took from his pocket \$50.75, which he claimed to have had, and which he had previously told Berthat about. He remained there helpless until evening, when he crawled to his house, and finally on the 20th managed to reach a neighbour's house.

When arrested Berthat was found in possession of \$50.75 claimed by Joly. Berthat had his trial on August 21, and testifying in his own behalf, stated he had not gone shooting with Joly, and had not seen him on that day. The court found that it was the statement of one man against another, and gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused; Berthat was acquitted.

WILLIAM MORROW—HORSE-STEALING.

On August 8, F. Telebrine, living near Leduc, reported a horse stolen from his stable during the night. After investigation, circumstances pointed to William Morrow as the thief. Proceeding in this direction, and following up Morrow's movements, we found that on the same day an auctioneer of Edmonton had sold a horse answering the description of Telebrine's for a man named Thomas, and that Thomas was a name assumed by Morrow for the occasion, to the knowledge of the auctioneer, who is well acquainted with him. After Morrow's arrest other missing horses were traced to his possession. He has been committed for trial.

It is possible this case may lead to developments which will put an end to one auctioneer acting as a clearing house for horse thieves of this immediate neighbourhood, a fact concerning which we already have considerable knowledge.

H. SCHAFFER—HORSE-STEALING.

This is another case where one complaint and its investigation, followed by the arrest of the supposedly guilty party, has led to important developments. Schaffer, whose right name, by the way, is Hering, is a German not long in this country, who unfortunately for his welfare fell in with two fellow-countrymen who have apparently been making a business of horse-stealing. They are now known under several names, each of which is connected with one or more horse deals of a shady kind. King was arrested with Schaffer, but I regret to say subsequently made his escape while in custody of a N.C. officer. He is known also as Koeing, Smith and Schultz. Tieman, another one of this gang, is also known as Keller and Renner. A third man, who has served a sentence here for theft under the name of Gus Borden, is also mixed up with them, while a German settler near Red Deer, now in our custody under the name of Plomaker, appears to have acted as 'fence' for them. Up to the present we have recovered for the owners eight horses. Trial in this case is set for next month.

TAYLOR AND MARTIN—HORSE-STEALING.

On August 20, F. Morin complained that he had three horses stray away from his place to Mr. Williams' farm on the Sturgeon, and that they had been claimed by two negroes who Mr. Williams could not identify. Further investigation and search led to the finding of the horses in the possession of the above-named negroes. Their trial was held before Judge Taylor on September 9, who in summing up gave it as his opinion that the accused had not taken possession of the horses with the intention of stealing them, but for the purpose of working them and holding them for a reward, and under section 392 of the Criminal Code, for fraudulently taking and holding cattle, Martin was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and Taylor, whose con-

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nection with the offence was not so clear, was given the benefit of the doubt and released.

RYDER LEACH—*Horse-STEALING.*

Leach was arrested in May by Corp. Ensor, after a persistent chase, being suspected at that time of stealing one horse. His arrest led to the discovery that he had been employed by a man named Landon alias James alias Ryder, &c., and in his company, in a round-up of other people's horses, chiefly strays, in the country southeast of Stettler and in the neighbouring district. Ryder was followed up and arrested by Sergt. Nicholson and Corp. Ensor near Rocky Mountain House, and several stolen horses recovered. These bear a variety of brands, nearly all of them having been tampered with and altered. We were fortunate enough, however, in finding owners for some of these animals, and Ryder has been committed on several separate charges. Believing that this man had a record across the boundary, inquiries were made in several western states and prompt results obtained. One United States sheriff writes: 'Re Chas. Landon. I was told by his wife that he escaped from jail in Minnesota. He escaped from our custody here. He is wanted at Devil's Lake for horse stealing, in Valley county, Montana, for forgery and Dawson county, for rape. Chas. Landon is a bad one; while in this country he would steal anything he got his hands on. He will feign insanity and is one of the meanest and most cunning men that I have had in jail in six years, &c.'

Ryder and Leach's trial is to be held at the next sittings of the court in November.

THOMAS OLIVER—*MURDER.*

Early during the present month a brutal murder occurred in the town of Strathcona. Thos. Burns, an old man who lived alone, was found unconscious in his house, his head having been battered in with an axe found near him and showing evidence of the use it had been put to. He died in hospital without regaining consciousness. The case is one that the municipal police of Strathcona took charge of, and as a result of the investigations of Chief of Police McCauley, one Thos. Oliver, an old soldier, has been arrested on suspicion. Before Oliver was given a hearing, however, Chief McCauley died suddenly. He was the only man aware of the grounds for connecting Oliver with the crime. The Hon. the Attorney General has requested us to take charge of the further investigations into this case.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the very favourable conditions existing last spring, the long interval between the disappearance of the snow and new growth of grass, and the prevailing high winds, fires were frequent. Upwards of twenty convictions were obtained against persons responsible for them, but so long as the justices of the peace continue to take a lenient view of this offence, and fines ranging from five to twenty-five dollars only are held to be sufficient penalty for carelessness, often resulting in the loss of much property, I fear that prairie fires will continue to be more numerous than they should be. It is much cheaper for a man who is burning stubble or brush to take chances of the fire getting away from him, and being convicted to pay a fine of five dollars in consequence, than to employ sufficient help to prevent the possibility of loss to others.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The only special work we have been called upon to perform on behalf of the Indians, was the enforcement of quarantine in the northern part of the district. The usual escorts were provided for treaty payments. The detachments near the different reserves have given special attention to the illicit liquor traffic among them.

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PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

We have been called upon to assist this department in enforcing the ordinance with respect to the enrolment of stallions throughout the district, in providing men for quarantine duties and otherwise assisting the provincial health officer. These duties have been frequent during the year.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Infractions of the liquor license ordinance coming to our attention, have been reported to this department.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Escorts and orderlies have been provided at all sittings of the Supreme court, and nearly all district courts, many criminal cases being disposed of by the latter. As there are now frequent sittings of court in different parts of the district to which prisoners must be taken, it sometimes happens that several parties will be travelling at the same time in different directions, taxing our facilities to the breaking point. An escort was supplied to accompany a district court judge to Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River crossing, to hold court at these points. We have furnished escorts over insane persons to Brandon and Calgary, and over prisoners undergoing sentence. Ticket-of-leave men report to us and are in turn reported to the Department of Justice at Ottawa. Coroners and justices of the peace are assisted. Subpœnas are served, and estates of deceased persons not otherwise attended to are turned over to the public administrator.

GUARD-ROOM AND JAIL.

Our guard-room and jail is generally filled to its capacity. The cells have now been equipped with iron spring cots, so arranged as to fold against the wall during the day; this change is doubtless appreciated by the occupants. The building as at present enlarged, is suitable, if still somewhat small. The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, minor breaches of jail discipline only having occurred. There has been no serious illness among them, but several have been under treatment for ailments or injuries contracted before imprisonment. It has been at times impossible to provide escorts over prisoners sentenced to labour; at such times they have been exercised in the jail yard.

I submit below the report of Sergt. MacBrayne, who has but recently taken over the duties of provost with satisfactory results:—

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA., October 31, 1908.

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 ending October 31, 1908. At midnight, October 31, 1907, there were 22 prisoners: Serving sentence, 13; awaiting trial, 9. During the last twelve months 174 prisoners were received, making a total for the year of 196, classified as follows:—

Males.

Whites	168
Half-breeds	14
Indians	7
Negroes	2
Chinese	1

Females.

Whites	1
Half-breeds	3
Total	196
Released expiration of sentence	113
Deported to England	1
“ China	1
Sent to penitentiary	10
Otherwise disposed of, on bail, dismissed, &c.	32
In custody this date awaiting trial	12
“ undergoing sentence	27
Total	196

Maximum and Minimum.

Daily average number of prisoners for last twelve months	35.5
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day, July 16, 1908	45
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day, Nov. 1, 1907	22
In cells at midnight of October 31, 1908	39

An increase of 17 over the corresponding date last year.

We have had in custody during the year thirty insane persons, disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Sent to Calgary	14
“ Brandon	9
Handed over to relatives	2
Discharged cured	2

Females.

Sent to Calgary	2
“ Brandon	1
Total	30

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

W. MACBRAYNE, Sergt.,
Provost.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians in this district from a police standpoint compare most favourably with an equal number of any other nationality. They are as a rule more observant of the laws and of the commandments than an equal number of white men. No Indian during the past year has been convicted or charged with any offence that has not been committed in partnership with a half-breed or white man, or as a result of the liquor supplied to him by them. One Indian—Moonias—who has for years been very cosmopolitan in his habits, was convicted of horse stealing, while in company with a half-breed, but even had he committed this offence while alone, his case would but emphasize the superior honesty of his people as indicated by the criminal records.

They hang about the towns very little and appear to be content to work out their destiny in their allotted way, and come in contact with us as seldom as possible except in a friendly way. There has been no destitution among them.

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DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY, ETC.

We have been unable to hold drills of any kind. Whatever training has taken place has been in the actual performance of our many duties and not in preparation therefore, recently joined men with little experience having to be detailed to detachments and other important duties. With one or two exceptions due to press of other duties and absence from the post the division was put through the revolver target practice, but the results on the whole were disappointing. In my opinion this is in part due to the time limit, which has a tendency to hurry the less experienced men at the expense of accuracy.

There has not for some years been any rifle range here, but I understand one is soon to be provided for the use of the C. M. R., and incidentally ourselves, when I trust it may be possible for us to get some practice, this will depend upon whether or not we have a rifle with which we can compete.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of a few members of the division has led during the past twelve months to the dismissal of six men and the desertion of two. With the exception perhaps of one of the constables who deserted, these men were unsuitable and undesirable. The conduct of the division has otherwise been satisfactory.

An old and valuable non-commissioned officer of this division was through momentary carelessness responsible—with another non-commissioned officer—for the escape of an important prisoner. I much regret this occurrence as well on his account and consequent reduction in rank as for the loss of the prisoner.

HEALTH.

Inspector Strickland, while in command of 'G' Division, died in March last from dropsy; his death was much deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HORSES.

Two horses died during the year. Seven unfit for further service were cast and sold recently at an average price of \$58.50. Eight remounts were received from headquarters during the present month, and fourteen—chiefly pack ponies from the Peace River Yukon Trail—were received from 'N' Division. The number of saddle horses at present in charge is ample for our requirements provided the remounts can do the work required, it being necessary to put them at steady work at once.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS, SADDLERY.

Our equipment is in serviceable condition. We require an additional heavy wagon and one light spring wagon, two sets heavy bob-sleighs, six jumpers and two sets single harness.

The total milage for the year is 110,400, an average of 2,300 miles per horse.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the small number of men in the Post, the canteen is very limited in its activities and assets, but it provides a few articles in daily demand.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The division has a fairly good supply of books, the number being added to occasionally by purchase from library funds contributed monthly by members of the division in the Post. We have a good billiard table and piano, but the recreation room is rather comfortless and I hope it may be possible to improve it before long.

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STORES.

All stores supplied locally or otherwise are of good quality.

GENERAL.

Some of the buildings in the Post are in very bad repair as to foundations, especially the buildings in use as general offices and quartermaster's store, these buildings are not suitable for the purpose to which they are put and not worth the expenditure of money for repairs.

It has been found necessary to reopen detachments at Lacombe and Daysland. Sedgewick has been closed and Athabasca Landing. I am pleased to say, in future to be headquarters of 'N' Division instead of a detachment supplied from here. It was, in view of its importance and distance from here, too much out of touch with the headquarters of 'G' Division.

Inspector McDonell's recent transfer to this division is a welcome addition to our strength. With eighteen detachments to look after and an abundance of other work constantly requiring attention the services of another officer in addition to Inspector Worsley were most necessary.

I desire to testify to the earnest endeavour of all ranks to carry out satisfactorily all duties entrusted to them.

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

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, Supt.,
Commanding 'G' Division.

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APPENDIX F.ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of 'K' Division for the year ended October 31, 1908.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The past year may be said to have been the most prosperous this section of the country has ever had. The crops in the western portion of the district could not have been better, but I regret to report the eastern end less fortunate.

I have heard of one farmer who threshed 63 bushels of fall wheat to the acre. I have it from very reliable sources that the amount of fall wheat sown this season is ten times greater than last year. Eighteen steam ploughs have been brought into the Lethbridge district during the year.

The past winter was a splendid one for stock, and the ranchers no doubt to a large extent have recovered their losses of the previous winter.

Ploughing was carried on in December, and during the whole month the contractors were able to carry on the work of putting in the concrete piers for the new Canadian Pacific Railway bridge. But owing to the very mild winter the work in the coal mines was slack; there not being sufficient demand for coal.

The city of Lethbridge has gone ahead during the past year by leaps and bounds and is fast putting on the air of a city. We now have five banks against three last year. The city has purchased the electric light plant from the old electric light company and are now grading the streets and putting in cement sidewalks, in the business sections these are 18 feet in width. The estimated expenditure for improvements during the past year is in the neighbourhood of \$300,000. Over 150 building permits have been issued.

Medicine Hat, Taber and other small towns in this district have all made much progress.

A spur has now been built to the Royal Collieries Company's mine, and will be in operation this winter. The A. R. and I. Co. have sunk a new shaft about a mile east of No. 3, and have extended their line to this point. The Diamond Coal Company are only awaiting the completion of the C. P. R. bridge, when a spur will connect their mine to the new C. P. R. line to Macleod. The completion of this bridge will make Lethbridge the centre of the largest domestic coal-producing part of the west.

The district is rapidly settling up in all directions, and, as far as can be judged, with a very excellent class of settlers.

The Little Bow district to the north, which a couple of years ago was almost devoid of settlement, is now thickly settled; while there has been a reformation in the Milk River district, land which was supposed to be too dry to grow grass, is now producing excellent crops of wheat.

The grade of the new C. P. R. line to Macleod is about complete, and I understand the steel has been laid to Kipp from Macleod, where a large bridge is being built.

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Rapid progress is being made on the bridge over the Belly river here, which is, I understand, to be the combined highest and longest bridge in the world. One of the workmen fell from the bridge, falling 120 feet and only breaking his arms.

A fine new bridge has been built by the provincial government at Medicine Hat, and another is under construction over the same river at Taber.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered for the past year is 677, while in 1907 the number was 609. A comparison with last year's return shows a decrease in offences against religion and morals, while there is a marked increase of crime against rights of property. The offences under the Indian Act number about the same, with an increase of convictions for supplying liquor to Indians.

There is also an increase under the provincial statutes; there has been a marked increase of convictions under the Prairie Fire, Liquor, Village and Stray Animals Ordinances. I consider a rigid enforcement of the last ordinance most important. There were 19 cases under the Insane Ordinance, resulting in 14 being escorted to Brandon asylum and five discharged.

There have been 18 cases of horse-stealing, resulting in eight convictions, the most important of them being the theft of 18 horses from Medicine Hat on December 22.

Suspicion pointed to a half-breed named Laframboise, an ex-convict, who was traced to Swift Current and from there to near Saskatoon, and was arrested by Const. Curie at Hanley, Sask. Laframboise stated he had a partner named George Brown, who was arrested by Sergt. Egan in Lethbridge. They were tried before Judge Winter at Medicine Hat, and Laframboise was sentenced to 10 years and Brown three years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Of the ten cases of cattle-killing, I received a report that two men by the name of Holmes and Gardner were suspected of killing cattle on the Cameron lease, east of Lethbridge. I detailed Stock Detective Munroe to watch this outfit; on his arrival at the ranch he was advised by the owners to go to Chin Coulee to watch the movements of Gardner. During his absence, two ranchers named Hill and Fuller found an animal tied up in Holmes' corral bearing the brand of the Circle Cattle Company. Suspecting the animal would be killed early in the morning, they laid in wait and caught them in the act, arresting both of them and bringing them to barracks. They were afterwards tried, Holmes being convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Gardner was acquitted, the Crown failing to connect him with the ownership of one of the brands on the animal. He was subsequently re-arrested and convicted of defacing the brand on an animal belonging to the same company, but has not yet been sentenced, as the admissibility of a portion of the evidence has been disputed and submitted to the court *en banc*. These men have been under suspicion for years.

The charges against nine Dreamers for conspiring to set fire to a dwelling house attracted a great deal of attention at Medicine Hat, where the preliminary hearing was held. These cases occupied about two weeks, but we were unable to find sufficient evidence to warrant a committal. We have a detachment in the 'Dreamer' settlement and have had constant day and night patrols. The settlers in that section have been much afraid of these deluded fanatics, who are no doubt ignorant tools of a man calling himself God Jacob, his place of residence being Java, South Dakota. Although we were unable to connect these people with the burning of Lehr's house, their arrest has had a good effect. One of the 'Dreamer' witnesses was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on a charge of perjury.

Two lads named Tortoralle and Stiebritz were sentenced to four years in the reformatory, and in the meantime to be held in the guard-room till the reformatory is

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built. They were sentenced on the 22nd January, 1908, and they are with us still. Their ages are 15 and 14 years, respectively.

An escaped convict from Stony Mountain penitentiary named Jean Baptiste Faucheneuve, was arrested in Miles, Washington, U.S.A., by Deputy Sheriff Hull, upon a description received from here. He was returned to the penitentiary under escort of Sergt. Egan.

Corpl. Jenkyn arrested two men named Osborne and Fisher, south of Stirling, wanted in Montana for horse-stealing. They waived extradition, and were returned to Montana. Osborne was subsequently sentenced to four years and Fisher two years.

Sergt. Egan on April 5, 1908, upon a description received from Sheriff O'Dell, of Vale, Oregon, U.S.A., arrested one Fred. Wheatley, wanted on charge of theft of 40 horses. He waived extradition and returned to the United States and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been 26 fires during the year brought to our notice, prosecutions followed in 13 cases, with 11 convictions; and in one case the fire was started by an old woman dumping ashes, in this case, at my recommendation, the Attorney General ordered no prosecution. Only three of these fires are attributed to railway engines. There have also been four cases under section 12 of this ordinance, with the same number of convictions.

In the majority of cases the only damage has been the burning of grass. The most serious fires occurred during the month of April, when in one instance, five horses and stables to the value of \$2,300 were destroyed.

The Alberta Irrigation Company have made a record, not having a single fire to their credit; I understand this is on account of the addition of a new spark arrester.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies have been supplied at all sittings of the Supreme Court at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and for the District Court, when criminal cases are being tried.

GUARD-ROOM.

The present guard-room is too small for the number of prisoners; we have 18 cells sufficiently large for two prisoners for short periods, but as there is only one bed in each cell it is hardly right to have men sleeping on the floor, especially in winter, I would recommend the purchase of made mattresses for prison use. I was obliged to discard the old police palliasses filled with straw, as I found them dirty, besides it was too easy for prisoners to cache things in them. I have issued each prisoner with an extra pair of blankets in lieu of the mattress, but think the latter would be much better.

GUARD-ROOM NO. 2.

For economy's sake the prisoners' bath-room was fitted up with an old metal bath and wash-basins; as it was thought it would only be required for a year, but as it will likely be used two years before the new jail is built, I would recommend that a porcelain bath and basins be put in, as it is very difficult to keep the present ones clean. The boiler is also too small to supply the wants of so many prisoners, and this should be taken out and replaced by a 100 gallon boiler with Gurney heater.

This year I have had the prisoners fed in their cells and I have found this more satisfactory than allowing them to eat at the table.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, there have been very few punishments. The strictest discipline has been maintained.

The following is the report of Sergt. Humby, the provost:—

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

LETHBRIDGE, October 31, 1908.

'K' Division.'

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'K' Division guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1908.

At midnight of October 31, 1907, there were in cells 29 prisoners, consisting of 24 sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and five awaiting trial. During the year, 265 prisoners were received, making a total of 294 prisoners, compared with the total number of prisoners received last year. This shows an increase of 87.

They are specified as follows:—

Males.

Whites.....	238
Indians.....	26
Half-breeds.....	15
Chinese.....	2
Negroes.....	1
Lunatics.....	6

Females.

Whites.....	2
Indians.....	3
Lunatics.....	1

Total..... 294

Number of prisoners received:—

November, 1907.....	20
December, 1907.....	22
January, 1908.....	25
February, 1908.....	15
March, 1908.....	11
April, 1908.....	27
May, 1908.....	17
June, 1908.....	19
July, 1908.....	23
August, 1908.....	38
September, 1908.....	28
October, 1908.....	20

Total..... 265

The daily number of prisoners were.....	26.22
The monthly average of prisoners were.....	31.58
The maximum number of prisoners in any day.....	46
The minimum number of prisoners in any day.....	18
The maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in August.....	38
The minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in March.....	11

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The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Time expired.....	141
Sent to Brandon.....	3
To Edmonton penitentiary.....	6
Deported to England.....	2
To U.S.A.....	3
Sent to other places for trial.....	12
Released on ticket-of-leave.....	2
Sent to Stony Mountain.....	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of.....	86
In cells at midnight of October 31, 1908.....	33

Females.

Sent to Brandon.....	1
Sent to Calgary.....	1
Otherwise disposed of.....	3

Total..... 294

The number of prisoners who have served or who are now serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 137. These classified are as follows:—

Crime.	Number of sentences.	Average Terms.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Horse stealing.....	1		6	
False pretenses.....	4		4	
Vagrancy.....	60			40·7
Assault.....	11		1	10·9
Theft.....	30		6·71	
Arms in possession when arrested.....	1		2	
Breach of contract.....	1		1	
Fraud.....	2		6	
Attempted suicide.....	1		3	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.....	5		5	
Trespass.....	1			14
Receiving stolen goods.....	2		3	
Cattle-stealing.....	1		6	
Forgery.....	1			
Assaulting peace officer.....	1		1	14
Breaking lawful custody.....	2			22·45
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4		1	8
Drunk, etc.....	9			22·4

GRAND SUMMARY.

In cells of October 31, 1907.....	29
Received during the year.....	265
Total.....	294

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Discharged during the year ended October 31, 1908.	261
In cells at midnight of October 31, 1908.	33
Total.	294

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. HUMBY, Sergt.,
Provost.

SUMMARY OF CRIME FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1908.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against public order—				
Pointing firearms.	3	3		
Creating disturbance.	13	13		
Carrying concealed weapons	4	3	1	
Pistol on person.	1	1		
Against administration of justice—				
Escaping from custody.	3	3		
Breaking gaol.	1	1		
Perjury.	3	1	1	1
Refusing to assist police officer.	1			1
Suspected about to evade justice.	1	1		
Assisting prisoners to escape.	1		1	
Assault with intent to resist arrest.	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.	59	57	2	
Vagrancy	74	66	8	
Insulting language.	6	4	2	
Obscene language	1	1		
Keeper of house of ill-fame.	1	1		
Inmate house of ill-fame	3	3		
Frequenting house of ill-fame.	2	2		
Exposing person on C. P. R. train.	1	1		
Indecent act in public place.	2	2		
Incest.	1	1		
Obstructing passenger in public place.	1		1	
Using mails for immoral purpose.	1		1	
Unlawfully discharging firearms in a public place.	2	2		
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen.	1	1		
Disturbing public meeting.	2	2		
Seduction under promise of marriage.	1		1	
Against person and reputation—				
Assault	85	64	19	2
Assault causing bodily harm	2		2	
Counselling to murder	1		1	
Illegally solemnizing marriage.	2	1	1	
Attempted suicide.	2	2		
Neglect to maintain wife.	1		1	
Unlawfully wounding.	1	1		
Furious driving.	2	2		
Bigamy.	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer.	1		1	
Assaulting peace officer.	2		2	
Attempt to murder.	2		2	
Rape.	1		1	
Abduction of girl under sixteen.	1			1
Against rights of property—				
Theft	75	62	12	1
Cruelty to animals	3		3	
Horse-stealing	18	8	9	1
Cattle-stealing	5	2	3	
Altering brands.	1	1		
False pretenses	12	6	5	1
Theft from person	1		1	
Theft from C. P. R. station.	2	2		
Poisoning cattle.	2		2	

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, or withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against rights of property—Con.				
Killing cattle.....	2	1	1	
Forgery.....	6	4	2	
Uttering forged cheque.....	4	4		
Attempted arson.....	1		1	
Removing mare under seizure.....	1		1	
Obstructing traffic on C. P. R.....	1		1	
Criminal breach of trust.....	3		3	
Fraud.....	1		1	
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	2	2		
Receiver of stolen property.....	4	2	2	
Wilful damage to property.....	3	3		
House breaking.....	3	1	2	
In possession of stolen property.....	2	1	1	
Having housebreaking instruments in possession.....	2	2		
Conspiring to set fire to dwelling house.....	9		9	
Tearing down walls.....	2	2		
Threats against life and injury to property.....	5	5		
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	19	18	1	
Attempting to supply liquor to Indians.....	1	1		
Indians intoxicated.....	25	20	5	
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect to certain property—				
Destroying plants used for food for man and beast.....	1	1		
Destroying fences.....	1	1		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Smuggling.....	3	3		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	4	4		
Trespassing on C. P. R.....	3	3		
Against ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	42	26	16	
Game ordinance.....	6	6		
Fence ordinance.....	2	2		
Prairie and forest fires.....	18	15	3	
Lord's day ordinance.....	1	1		
Insane.....	19	14	5	
Horse breeder's ordinance.....	3	3		
Liquor license ordinance.....	28	23	5	
Public Health Act.....	3	1	2	
Neglect to destroy noxious weeds.....	2	2		
Working stray horses.....	10	8	2	
Village ordinance.....	16	15		1
Defacing brands.....	1	1		
Streams ordinance.....	1	1		
Steam boilers.....	1	1		
Herdng animals.....	1	1		
Medical ordinance.....	1	1		
Totals.....	677	522	146	9

TOTAL of Cases before Supreme Court for the year ended October 31, 1908.

No. of Cases.	Convictions.	Fines.	Imp't.	Pent'y.	Susp. Sentence.
77	53	2	21	4	4

CUSTOMS.

We still continue to render every assistance possible to this department. Our patrols along the boundary line are on the constant look-out for smugglers, and I am confident that very little has been done along the line during the past year.

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Three prosecutions for smuggling were entered into, resulting in convictions. A fine of \$50 and costs in each case was imposed.

INDIANS.

We have not been called upon for any special assistance. We have kept a strict watch on Indians while in town. I am pleased to report a decrease in the number of convictions for intoxication. There have been twenty as against thirty last year with a marked increase in the number of convictions against persons supplying and attempting to supply liquor. There have been nineteen convictions as against nine last year.

HORSES.

I regret to report an outbreak of glanders among our horses. On April 28, horse 2878 at Coutts was tested for glanders and held for second test. As there had been a change of horses between division headquarters and all detachments, it was found necessary to test all the horses in the division with the result that the following were destroyed:—Reg. Nos. 2876, 2970, 2986 at Lethbridge, and 121, 2978, 2683 and 2804 at Josephburg. The peculiar part about discovery of glanders is that horse 2878 at Coutts failed to re-act and was released; in fact none of the horses on the line detachments were found to be affected. Our stables were under quarantine till July 30. I have not been able to trace the source of the disease.

The following horses were cast and sold:—Reg. Nos. 2623, 2260, 2760, 2981, 129, 211 and pack pony 209. The amount realized by the sale being \$363.

We have received 22 remounts, making a gain of nine for the year.

The division is now well horsed, having a total of 49 and 2 pack ponies, one of the latter is very old, but as he is about blind it would not do to sell him. He runs out at Writing-on-Stone and is no expense.

Requirements—One team for light driving.

I find it very hard to keep horses in good shape, and this is accounted for by the fact that our young men are not experienced horsemen.

The mileage for the year is as follows:—

November.	9,421
December.	8,721
January.	9,713
February.	9,612
March.	9,126
April.	10,707
May.	10,174
June.	11,299
July.	15,071
August.	15,737
September.	15,963
October.	15,054
Total.	140,598

HARNESS.

No change in the harness during the year, with the exception of ordinary wear and tear. Most of the harness is old, but is kept in repair. One set of light driving harness is badly required. The set used by the commanding officer is very old and the leather perished and would not be safe with a spirited team.

We have had several double cincha saddles relined. All are now in serviceable condition.

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We have a number of saddles (Main and Winchester), these have been repaired at Regina but I have no occasion to use them and would recommend that they be sold.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport is in fair order, much of it is old, but still serviceable. One heavy wagon was received during the year.

CANTEEN.

In December, we re-opened our canteen and have made a good profit during the year. The grants to the division amount to \$273. We have a cash asset over all liabilities of \$500.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a very comfortable reading room with a good supply of books. A large number have been added during the year and are much appreciated by the men.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

With the exception of blankets, the supply has been ample and the quality good.

FORAGE AND RATIONS.

Both good and satisfactory arrangements made for the year's supply.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The establishment of this division is fixed at fifty of all ranks, we are at present seven under strength, which makes it almost impossible to do the work required, and certain portions of the district have had to be neglected; notably the northern portion where the establishment of a detachment is necessary. It would appear as the work increases, the means of doing it decrease.

The irksome and monotonous duty of prisoners escort has had its effect on the men. I think this duty requires older men than we have. Inspector Tucker was transferred from Coutts to Regina and replaced by Inspector Howard.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to pressure of work, I have been unable to have any drill. Lectures on police duties have been given as frequently as possible.

The division fired the annual course of revolver practice, mounted and dismounted. The Medicine Hat subdistrict under Insp. Parker, and the Milk River subdistrict at the different detachments along the line under Insp. Howard.

Inspector Parker, with over 34 years' service in the force, has the honour of being the division's best shot.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has on the whole been good, but we appear to have had our fair share of wasters.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The high water in June caused considerable damage throughout the district. Our detachments at Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille were both flooded, the blacksmith's shop at the former place being washed away. Should we again get a

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post blacksmith it will be necessary to build a small forge, and I would recommend that it be at Coutts.

We have spent no money on detachment buildings at either of these detachments and something will have to be done, as they are very old. The stable at Pendant d'Oreille had to be propped up.

The Sergeants' Mess is not connected with the water and sewerage system, and I would recommend that this be done next spring. The cost would not exceed two hundred dollars.

Owing to the new grades of the streets, the irrigation ditches have been filled in and some arrangement will have to be made for water next spring if the trees now so far advanced are to be kept alive. I do not think it would cost much as the pipes could be laid on the ground and drained in the fall. It certainly would be a pity to see the trees which add so much to the appearance of the barracks, die for want of water.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the work of the year.

I would especially bring to your notice Reg. No. 1128, Sergt.-Major Raven. This N.C. officer has been invaluable to me.

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

J. O. WILSON, Supt.
Commanding 'K' Division.

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APPENDIX G.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.**

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, November 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report, for the year ending October 31, 1908, of 'F' Division:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is in a good state of progress, although the grain crop did not come up to expectations, nevertheless the country is in a vein of prosperity. Where there were small settlements twelve months ago, there are now villages, and at many points where there were then villages, there are now towns. On the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific railways in this district are to be found villages, where last year there was little or nothing else but prairie.

The city of Saskatoon is worthy of special mention, since it promises to become a large city. During the year many large and substantial cement block, and brick buildings have been erected in the city. About a quarter of a mile of cement sidewalk has been built, as has also a waterworks and sewerage system been installed in the central parts, and is being extended throughout the entire town.

Saskatoon is also becoming a big railway centre, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, all having lines at this point. The Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg is completed as far as Wilkie, and the G.T.P.R. as far as Wainwright. Trains are running daily on the C.P.R. from Saskatoon to Winnipeg, and three trains weekly west to Wilkie. The G.T.P.R. announce that they will run daily trains from Saskatoon to Winnipeg about November 15, and a tri-weekly service to Wainwright. The C.N.R., Goose Lake line, is now completed as far as De Lisle, and has a train service from Saskatoon three times weekly. The ballasting on the Hudson Bay Railway from Etomami to The Pas was commenced about a month ago, the steam shovels are now at work, and a regular train service to The Pas is expected to be running at the beginning of the coming year. The stone pillars for the C.N.R. traffic bridge, across the Saskatchewan river at Prince Albert, have been built, and the steel work is now under construction. It is expected that the bridge will be completed early in 1909.

Owing to the drought in June last, the wheat did not ripen well, and in some parts the crop was poor. In the Saskatoon district, and especially in the Goose Lake country, the yield was only eight to twelve bushels to the acre, while in the Duck Lake, Prince Albert and Melfort districts the yield was from twenty-five to thirty bushels to an acre. On the line east from Humboldt, wheat was touched with frost, consequently the crop in this district was poor.

The barley and oat crop was fairly good.

The hay crop was good.

Owing to the poor crop last year, and the resultant scarcity of money, the stock of lumber was greater than the demand, and in consequence this industry was not as lively as in former years. Very little lumber being cut, only about a thousand men were employed in the bush. During the past two or three months there has been a

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big demand for lumber, which has been shipped away, even to the United States, as fast as cars could be obtained to transport it. This will mean a big cut during the coming winter, and it is expected that between three and four thousand men will be employed by the Prince Albert and Red Deer lumber companies, in the bush this winter.

CRIME.

There has been an increase in crime in this district during the year. The tabulated list of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 703, of which number there were 572 convictions, 115 cases dismissed, and 16 awaiting trial.

The classified list does not include cases tried under town by-laws by the police magistrate at Prince Albert, or cases tried by the justices of the peace in the city of Saskatoon, and towns:—

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common	119	100	18	1
" indecent	4	3	1	
" occasioning bodily harm	3	2	1	
" with intent to commit robbery	2		2	
" at election poll	1	1		
Shooting with intent	1	1		
Attempt to murder	5		1	4
Murder	2	1	1	
Infanticide	1			1
Rape	2		2	
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Kidnapping	2		2	
Defamation	1	1		
Attempted rape	2		1	1
Seduction	2		1	1
Miscellaneous	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	93	61	32	
Burglary	5	4		1
Fraud	3	2	1	
Forgery	6	3	2	1
Arson	3		3	
False pretences	9	7	2	
Wilful damage to property	8	5	3	
Shooting cattle	1			1
Horse-stealing	4		3	1
Stealing from the person	7	3	4	
Cattle-stealing	6	2	3	1
Dog wounding	2	2		
Wilful attempt to maim and wound a mare	1		4	1
Cruelty to animals	21	17	4	
Breaking seal of railway car	1		1	
Wilfully wounding cattle	1	1		
Trespass	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Pointing firearms	3	3		
Discharging offensive weapons in a public place	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	3	3		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Indecent acts	1	1		
Mischief	6	5	1	
Nuisances	2	1	1	
Vagrancy	35	31	4	
Sending indecent matter through mail	1			1
Keeping bawdy house	4	4		
Inmate " "	9			
Frequenter " "	3	3		
Drunk and incapable	103	102	1	
Creating a disturbance	24	24		
Prostitution	1			
Advertizing public lottery	2	1		1
Indecent exposure	1	1		
Using profane and abusive language	7	5	2	

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Classification.	Cases Entered.	Conviction.	Dismissed.	Waiting trial.
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	1	1		
Contempt of court	1	1		
Indian Act—				
Indians drunk and in possession of liquor	9	9		
Selling liquor to Indians	3	3		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Northwest Territories Ordinance—				
Game	17	17		
Masters and servants	68	61	7	
Prairie fires	19	17	2	
Allowing cattle to run at large	1	1		
Rescue of impounded cattle	2	1	1	
Illegal impounding	7	4	3	
Refusing to cut noxious weeds	1	1		
Shooting female deer, and being in possession ..	6	6		
Misconduct of returning officer	1	1		
Operating steam boiler without license	1	1		
Breaking quarantine	2	2		
Unlawfully working stray horse	4	4		
Keeping stable yard around public well	1		1	
Fencing in road allowance	1		1	
Selling liquor without license	4	4		
" poison and not keeping record	1	1		
Drunk while interdicted	1	1		
Supplying liquor to interdict	1	1		
Refusing to deliver local improvement books to successor			1	
Contravention of grain ordinance	1			
Non-compliance with livery stable ordinance ..	10	10		
Travelling unregistered stallion	1	1		
Crossing bridge without precaution	1	1		
Owner allowing dog to worry sheep	1	1		
Breach of Pound District Ordinance	2	2		
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	5	5		
Miscellaneous	5	5		
Offences committed in the Northwest Territories—				
Importing intoxicants into prohibited territory ..	7	7		
Burglary	1	1		
Theft	1	1		
Assault, common	1	1		
Summary of cases before the Supreme Court—				
Total cases tried before Supreme Court	13			
Number of convictions	8			
Number of fines	2			
Number of imprisonments	3			
Number sent to penitentiary	2			
Number of suspended sentences	1			
Summary of cases before District Courts—				
Total cases tried before District Courts	19			
Number of convictions	18			
Number of fines	0			
Number of imprisonments	13			
Number sent to penitentiary	3			
Number of suspended sentences	2			

The following are the details of cases of importance that have occurred in this district during the year.

MURDER.

Metro Sharpoe, a Galician, shot at and fatally wounded one J. Mechalchuk, also a Galician. He was arrested and committed for trial.

The trial was held at Saskatoon on December 12, 1907, before His Lordship Judge Prendergast the prisoner pleading 'not guilty.'

The evidence for the prosecution went to show, that on July 29, Sharpoe, who was working on the Canadian Northern section, went to work at 7 a.m., on the section, of which the murdered man was foreman. Sharpoe, who was married, lived in

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a house about twenty-five feet away from Mechalchuk, who was a single man. Shortly after his arrival at the yards, Mechalchuk returned home, Sharpoe following shortly afterwards. When Sharpoe arrived at the house, he found that his wife was not at home, and went over to the house of the murdered man, and there saw his wife having sexual intercourse with the deceased.

In giving evidence for the defence, Mrs. Sharpoe said that she was in the habit of washing out Mechalchuk's house, and on the morning in question went over there for this purpose. The murdered man called her into his bedroom, to show her where to wash; but when she went into the room, he threw her on the bed, and held his hand over her mouth. Her husband came to the window and called her, she tried to answer, but could not. Her husband then broke open the door, and Mechalchuk jumped up, she then ran out, and heard shots. Sharpoe stated that when he came back, and did not find his wife at home, he went over to the house of Mechalchuk, and found the door locked. He then went round and looked in the bedroom window, and saw Mechalchuk on the bed with his wife, and holding his hand over her mouth. He crawled in at a window, and broke in the bedroom door, Mechalchuk then made a rush at him, grabbed him by the throat, and cut his hand, telling him to get out. Sharpoe told him that he wanted his wife, and on Mechalchuk making a move to his hip pocket, he left, went home, got his revolver and returned. On his return another fight took place, Sharpoe shooting Mechalchuk through the head.

The judge in charging the jury, told them that the prisoner had a perfect right to rescue his wife from this man's house. The jury after being out forty minutes, brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

This case was shown as awaiting trial last year.

George R. Barrett came up for trial on June 2, 1908, was found guilty; but recommended to mercy. He was sentenced by his Lordship Judge Johnstone to be hanged on July 17. The sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life in the Alberta penitentiary.

This case was shown last year as awaiting trial.

Shepherd and Spriggs, butchers of Duck Lake, made a shipment of beef for Saskatoon, amongst which, there was a box of beef hearts, two sacks of liver, and a sack of beef tongues. On arrival at Saskatoon, the hearts were found missing, which was reported to the police. Upon inquiries being made it was found that some Galicians were loading wheat the same day, as the beef was shipped. A search warrant was obtained, and the house of Sarcyuk searched, the hearts found; this man was arrested and committed for trial.

At the preliminary hearing it came out in the evidence of witnesses that one George Wastquick, was also implicated in the theft, he was also arrested and committed for trial.

This case was tried by Judge Johnstone on April 29, Sarcyuk giving evidence against Wastquick, accused him of doing all the stealing, and Wastquick likewise accused Sarcyuk. It was impossible to find out who had broken the seal of the car.

Both men were eventually found guilty, and sentenced to one year each in the Prince Albert jail.

On May 6, Mr. Morgan, manager of the Northern Bank at Saskatoon, reported that a man giving his name as Paul Scherajer, of Dundurn, had obtained the sum of forty dollars on a cheque that was a forgery. A search was made and a man giving his name as Carle Christenphsen arrested, and identified as the man who had cashed the cheque at the bank. It appears that this man went to the Northern Bank and presented the cheque for \$40, signed by one John Scherajer, representing himself to Mr. Morgan as Paul Scherajer, a son of John Scherajer. Mr. Morgan knew that John was well off, but questioned this man closely. He said that his father had given him the cheque to buy a pony, Mr. Morgan told him to endorse it, which he did, signing Paul Scherajer, and obtaining the money. This cheque was sent to Dundurn, and was found to be a forgery. This same man cashed a cheque with Mr. Luck, who

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runs a fruit store at Saskatoon, on May 5, for \$50, signed by John Scherajer, and endorsed by Paul Scherajer. He had been working for John Scherajer, and had become familiar with his handwriting, and signature.

He was tried before Judge McLorg at Saskatoon, on May 9, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour on each charge. Sentences to run concurrently.

Iam Charchuk, and George Worobetz, two Galicians, went into the Queen's Hotel at Duck Lake, and ordered some drinks. When the bartender, Patrice Gariepy, asked for payment, Worobetz stated that Charchuk had given him 50 cents. An argument started, Worobetz calling the bartender objectionable names, which he resented, and struck Worobetz in the face. Charchuk also called the bartender offensive names, and then they both left the hotel, returning later, and again making themselves objectionable. Gariepy then came from behind the bar in order to put them out of the bar. A fight then started, during which Gariepy was stabbed in the side, the back, and his clothes cut. A knife was afterwards found, and identified as a knife that Charchuk had bought while he was out of the bar.

Both men have been committed for trial. Gariepy has completely recovered.

On September 21, a man was found lying close to the river in the city of Saskatoon, with his throat cut. He was taken to the hospital, but was unable to speak when found, still made it understood, by signs, that two men had assaulted him, and run into town. Two men named Shulter and Kerr had seen two other men run out of the bush, near the river, and go to the water, and there wash their hands. They noticed that one of the men's hands was red, and thought that one of them had a red handkerchief tied round his hand. From the descriptions obtained of these two men that washed their hands in the river, a search was made in the city of Saskatoon and vicinity, but no traces could be found. Staff-Sergeant Loggin, and the chief of the city police visited the hospital, and obtained a description of the assailants, from the victim, James Moore, although he was not able to talk. Another search was made, and two men, Charles Snow and Fred. Burton, arrested on the night of September 22, in an old barn at the back of the Queen's Hotel. They had concealed themselves in the hay, and not until a suggestion was made that a shot be fired into the hay, would they come out.

These men were brought up and remanded until Moore is able to give evidence.

It appears that Moore had been drinking with these men, and they invited him down to the river to have something to eat. Going through the bush, one of them hit Moore on the head with a bottle from behind, which did not knock him out, as evidently was intended. Moore being a husky Irishman, showed fight, then one of them slashed him across the throat with a razor, severing his windpipe. Moore managed to crawl away from his would-be murderers, and walked some distance to town, and then fell. The razor and bottle were found close to the place where the murder was attempted.

The affair was most brutal, and shows to what ends these men were capable of going to secure what little money this unfortunate man had.

Burton has just finished a term of six months for theft. They are both young men.

They will come up for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, when it is to be hoped that they will receive a punishment that so heinous a crime deserves.

On September 19, Samuel Troke reported to the police at Saskatoon that he had been robbed of \$60, but did not know how. He was in a very intoxicated condition and was not believed. On September 23, one John Armstrong gave himself up to the police, stating that he with Charles Snow and Fred. Burton, had robbed Troke. Armstrong was released on suspended sentence. Snow and Burton being given three months and six months respectively by Judge McLorg at Saskatoon on October 9, they are now serving these sentences in Prince Albert jail.

On August 18, a new-born child was found outside the Humboldt Hotel at Mel-

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fort, lying on the ground, medical attendance was obtained, and the child taken to the hospital, where, shortly after its arrival, it died. At the time it was found, it had no clothing on and was crying. The same medical man, Dr. Chadd, was also summoned to attend one Martha Ortloff, a girl working in the hotel, and found her partially confined. She was removed to the hospital.

There was no policeman at Melfort at this time, and the case was not reported until August 25, when the case was at once taken up by the police, and Martha Ortloff arrested.

The child's body was raised and a post-mortem examination made by Dr. Chadd, and an inquest held.

The child had been thrown out of the back of the Humboldt Hotel, and had struck on some barrels that were lying there, and fractured its skull.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

There have been a number of prairie fires during the year, which have burnt large tracts of prairie land; but have done little damage to crops and buildings. Eighteen cases were prosecuted by the police in this division, and sixteen convictions obtained. A number of the fires were started by railway locomotives.

In April last, a forest fire started about sixteen miles west of Prince Albert, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river and burnt a considerable quantity of timber, and also several hundreds of cords of wood belonging to the Saskatchewan Gold and Platinum Extraction Works. The police assisted by civilians worked for several days, and partly extinguished the fire, but the roots were left burning under the ground, and continued to burn, until a fall of rain extinguished the fire entirely.

Another fire started in May from the Shell river. This fire covered a large tract of timber land, burning over an area of about thirty miles square. Valuable timber was destroyed, together with several well built lumber camps, a number of sleighs, and a quantity of hay and oats.

Considerable time was devoted by the police to the investigation of these fires; but they were unsuccessful in finding out the originators.

The local fire guardian, with about forty hired men and teams were engaged fighting fires for about two weeks, until they were extinguished.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies were detailed to attend the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts and escorts provided for prisoners. A commissioned officer, or in his absence a non-commissioned officer, was in attendance at these courts.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

No prisoners are kept in the guard-room here, the common jail receiving all the prisoners from this district.

AGRICULTURE.

There have been many cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever during the year, but no epidemics. The prompt action of the police, assisted by the provincial medical health officer, prevented the spreading of any such diseases. In all cases the houses were quarantined, and food was provided by the department through the police. It was only necessary to prosecute two parties for breaking quarantine, and a conviction was obtained in each case.

CUSTOMS.

Every case reported to the police, or that came within their notice, was attended to, and brought to the notice of the Customs authorities.

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During the year, only two cases of defrauding the Customs occurred, action being taken in each case. One Charles Trottier brought a horse in from the United States, not having paid the requisite duty, and was detected. He subsequently paid the duty to the Customs officials at Saskatoon, and was not prosecuted. W. H. Sanderson, having brought in horses and household effects to Hanley, as settler, and sold them on his arrival, was likewise detected, and the matter reported to the Customs at Regina. This case is not yet settled, no definite action has yet been taken beyond the present holders of this man's property being warned not to part with the property that they have in their possession at this time.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The usual assistance was given to the Indian agents during the annual treaty payments. Some reports were received that the Indians on some of the reserves were drinking, and bringing liquor into the reserve. These reports were investigated by the police, and the offenders prosecuted.

STATE OF INDIANS.

In this district the conditions under which the Indians are living are satisfactory. A few cases of destitution were reported, and attended to by the Indian Department. Last winter, it was reported, that some Indians in the northern part of the province, were on the verge of starvation, having no fish or game to live upon. The only meat obtainable being beaver and moose, and it was the close season for both these. The Indians were under the impression that they could not kill and sell the fur, and at the time were indebted to the fur-trading companies, and not being in a position to meet their indebtedness, the companies refused any further advance. On this matter, the Attorney General of the province was communicated with, through you, who replied, calling attention to the Game Ordinance, Chapter 29, 1903, of the Northwest Territories, now in force in the province of Saskatchewan, as follows:—

'27. This ordinance shall only apply to such Indians as it is specially made applicable to by the Superintendent General of the Indian Affairs of Canada, under the provisions of section 133 of the Indian Act, as enacted by 53 Victoria, chapter 29, section 10, c.o., c. 85, s. 22.

An order in council has not yet been passed making the Game Ordinance apply to the Indians north of the Churchill River, being Indians included in treaty No. 10, as required by the above quoted section 27.

This information was conveyed to the fur-trading companies, and advances made as formerly.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of 'F' Division is three under establishment. Some of the men who have recently purchased their discharge, been transferred to other divisions, and recalled to the Post for duty, on account of the insufficiency of men to carry on the work of the Post, have not been replaced on detachment. At the present time there are four detachments temporarily closed. Six new detachments have been opened during the year, while one, De Lisle, has been abandoned.

There are several important points on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific Railway in this district, at which detachments should be established. Of these, at the present time, the most important are Outlook and Elstow, and detachments should also be established in the north at Lac la Ronge and Portage la Loche.

Some of the detachments have been reduced in strength for want of constables. Saskatoon, an important point, at which there is a great deal of police work, has been reduced to one staff sergeant and two constables; whereas the strength of this detachment should be one officer, one non-commissioned officer and three constables. Hum-

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boldt and Melfort should have a non-commissioned officer and a constable each, as also should Barrows, while there should be two constables at Duck Lake.

The establishment of this division is forty; but to meet the present requirements it should be increased to fifty.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Owing to the shortage of men and the amount of work that these men are called upon to do, but little time has been available for drills. Recruits from Regina, after being in the Post for a few weeks, are sent on detachment under a non-commissioned officer, to be instructed in detachment duties, and when the non-commissioned officer has reported them, as fit to be placed in charge of a detachment, they have been so placed, their places being taken by other new men.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct on the whole has been good. No desertions have occurred in this division.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, only a few cases of minor ailments have occurred.

HORSES.

There are at present thirty-eight horses in this division, which are in good condition, and fit for hard work, with the exception of two that have been cast, and will be sold shortly. These two horses have done many years hard work as a team at the detachment at Duck Lake. Nine head of new horses have been received during the year, and are all doing well.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

As reported last year, the transport and saddlery of this division is very old, and is continually having to be repaired, in order that it may be kept in serviceable condition. Some old wagons, buckboards and sleighs were sold last spring, and a new wagon and sleigh have been purchased during the year. Twelve jumpers were purchased and some made in the Post last winter for the use of detachments.

CANTEEN.

There is no regular canteen in this division.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is no room set apart as a reading room in this division, but there is a billiard table in one of the rooms, in which also are kept the newspapers and sundry periodicals.

STORES.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been very serviceable. Provisions supplied locally are of good quality. These remarks apply to the hay and oats.

GENERAL.

There is little of importance to be reported under this head.

The government, as you are aware, opened up the odd sections of land, west of Duck Lake, for homestead settlement. Valuable lands were thus thrown open, and as a result there was a very considerable rush for this land.

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Very little change has occurred in this division, with the exception of two men dismissed from the force, others discharged by purchase, and time expired, most of whom have been replaced. Corporal Reeves, shown on the strength of this division, has not yet returned from Churchill, to which point he went with a party of men in June last. Inspector Walke was transferred from 'G' Division here, for duty in the Northwest Territories.

As reported last year, the buildings in the Post require to be painted.

The Post was visited by yourself in June last, and the Assistant Commissioner made his annual inspection of the Post and detachments in the month of July last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

APPENDIX H.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. MCGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.**

BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1908.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Winter set in about December 7. There was very little work during the winter, except on the bridge across the Saskatchewan river and work on the grade at the G.T.P. camps south of Lashburn.

Cattle wintered well, not having the same amount of snow to contend with as in previous years.

Two hotels opened at Wilkie, a town on the C.P.R. branch from Saskatoon, 35 miles south of Battleford. This branch line was completed to Wilkie this fall, and passenger service commenced on November 4.

A number of Battleford people moved to Wilkie.

During the year the steel on the G.T.P. was laid to the Battle river, and a number of new towns have sprung up. The steel bridge has been completed from the north side to the island, and by December next the bridge from the island to the south side will be completed.

Prince Bros. sawmill was burned here in June. A new mill has been put up, which has been running for the past few months. The logs used are those that broke away from Edmonton last spring.

The Court House and Land Titles buildings were completed this year, but are not yet in use.

The class of settlers in the Lloydminster district are composed of English (chiefly) Canadians, Americans, and a few Swedes settled south near the Battle river. The settlers had a hard year last year, but owing to a better crop this year, as well as being able to look after themselves; although I expect relief will have to be given to two or three.

Paynton detachment reports the homesteaders are in fair condition. They seem contented, although the frost had reduced their crops considerably. The majority are American or French Canadian.

The Northern district has plenty of wood, but is inconvenient on account of having to cross the Saskatchewan river in summer.

The Cutknife, Wilbert and Wardenville districts have a good open country, but the want of fuel will soon be felt unless coal is brought in.

Jackfish detachment reports:—Crops this year throughout the district were very poor on account of the early frost and hail.

North Battleford detachment reports:—There are quite a number of cattle running at large north of here, the country being especially well adapted for this class of farming.

There will be no grain shipped this year; any grain the farmers have to dispose of will be sold at the mill.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME IN BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

Details.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, with- drawn.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Rape.....	3	2	1	
Common assault.....	34	28	6	
" bodily harm.....	6	2	4	
Carnal knowledge of girl.....	1	1		
Procuring abortion.....	2	1	1	
Seduction.....	1		1	
Incest.....	1			1
Offences against the property—				
Mischief.....	3	2	1	
Cattle and horse stealing.....	5	1	3	1
Forgery.....	3	1	2	
Cruelty to animals.....	7	4	3	
False pretenses.....	9	4	4	1
Theft.....	71	47	24	
Wounding animals.....	7	5	2	
Intent to extort by threats.....	1		1	
Trespass.....	6		6	
Burglary.....	3		3	
Public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	4		
Pointing firearms.....	1		1	
Obstructing peace officer.....	1		1	
Religion and morals—				
Drunk, etc.....	79	77	2	
Obscene language.....	4	3	1	
Indecent exposure.....	1	1		
Vagrancy.....	21	17	4	
Keeper house of ill-fame.....	2	2		
Keeping gaming house.....	1	1		
Playing in gaming house.....	5	5		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Drunk.....	4	3	1	
Supplying liquor.....	4	3	1	
Railway Act.....	1	1		
Animal Contagious Act.....	1	1		
Provincial Statutes—				
Insanity.....	7	7		
Prairie fires.....	32	28	4	
Master and servants.....	22	19	3	
Hides.....	2	2		
Pound.....	7	5	2	
Peddling without license.....	2	2		
Liquor license.....				
Selling after hours.....	1	1		
Interdiction.....	8	8		
Game.....	4	4		
Medical, illegal practicing.....	2	2		
Estray animals.....	7	6	1	
Public health.....	1	1		
Brand.....	1	1		
Horse breeders.....	2	2		
Noxious weeds.....	1	1		
Election.....	1			1
Totals.....	392	305	83	4

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE SUPREME COURT OR DISTRICT COURT.

Total tried before Supreme Court.....	37
Number of convictions.....	20
Imprisonments.....	19
Suspended sentence.....	1
Sent to other places.....	6
Remanded to next sitting.....	2

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Case King versus Kane, False Pretences.—This case was not heard at the October Court, and held over till next spring.

King versus J. J. Duhaime, Cattle Stealing.—This case is held from October Court till next spring.

King versus Reynolds, Abortion on Girl of 15 Years.—Reserved for decision of full court in Regina, on the finding of the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty, which was contrary to the judge's summing up. This case was worked up by Sergeant Jackson.

King versus Whitehead Theft. Samuel Whitehead was convicted at the October Court on five charges of theft of goods from different stores. He stole enough goods to start a store, and had them hid at his father's and brother's homesteads. Corporal Sherwood deserves credit on working this case up.

King versus Jameson Stewart, Rape of Girl of 11 Years.—Found guilty of indecent assault and released on suspended sentence.

A boy named Charles Kurtz was convicted at Lashburn for theft and sentenced to the guard-room here. It was found that he was a ticket-of-leave. I sent him back to Edmonton penitentiary.

Indian Moonias, who was wanted in Alberta for horse stealing, was arrested here and escaped from Constable Conradi, and gave us a lot of work before he was captured.

Louis Boyer was arrested for horse-stealing and escaped at Lloydminster; this caused us a lot of work. He was recaptured at Medicine Hat.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The greater part of the southern district was burned last spring, and there have been numerous fires in the district this fall, and a large quantity of hay burnt. A number of convictions were got and heavy fines, but this does not seem to make people careful.

Number of convictions.	28
Number of cases tried.	32

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Quarantine.—During the winter there was small-pox at Onion Lake, Vermilion and Cold Lake. The quarantine was looked after by men of this division; Staff-Sergeant Hall in charge.

Immigration Department.—It seems the lot of this division to shoulder all the hard work for the Immigration Department. In looking after the settlers for them during the winter police patrols having in the depth of winter to go to places where there were no trails, to hunt out settlers who are in need of provisions and fuel. Some of these places being very hard to find, no trails and houses being built in out-of-the-way places and coulees.

On some detachments flat sleighs were used for relief parties. Relief had to be given in the following places: Turtle River district, English River district, North Battleford and Lloydminster districts.

In the south the Germans at Tramping Lake, Cutknife district and Sounding Lake district. The Germans and Russians being the people mostly requiring relief.

During October applications were made by a large number of Germans requiring relief, some being only a few months in the country.

Last winter supply depots were kept by the police at Tramping Lake, Sounding Lake and Jackfish.

Another work which we did for the Immigration Department was getting seed grain applications, this was done during the winter.

On September 1 the detachments at Sounding Lake, Tramping Lake and Eagle Lake commenced to make a house to house visit to see how the settlers were fixed for

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fuel, quantity on hand, what they required, number of miles they had to go for fuel, if horses or oxen to haul same. Reports were sent in weekly. This work is not yet all finished.

From the reports there is a number of applicants requiring relief.

Assistance was given to the Land Office during the month of September to keep order during the rush for homesteads.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme Court and the Police Courts, when trials were held; escorts with prisoners for courts; acting as jailors and guards on the prisoners in the guard-room.

Escorts on sentenced prisoners to Prince Albert jail and the Edmonton penitentiary.

Serving subpoenas for Supreme Court.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAILS.

The guard-room at present is being moved to near the Q. M. store from its present isolated position, and placed on a stone foundation and cement floor.

AGRICULTURE.

Battleford District.—Owing to the intense heat during the summer the crops did not yield the number of bushels per acre as was expected. The acreage under cultivation was much larger than in previous years.

Lloydminster.—Detachment reports state there has been an average yield, some grain was frozen, but the frost went in streaks, and the quality of the grain, taken on a whole, is good.

Customs.—Nil.

Indian Department.—Constable Burke accompanied Mr. Day, the Indian agent, north to Meadow Lake to attend the treaty payments.

Corporal French and Constable Lee accompanied Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, to Thunderchild's reserve, *re* sale of this reserve.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Is satisfactory, eight cases were tried under the Indian Act.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY ARMS, ETC.

The men at headquarters were drilled once a week and the men on detachment when inspected.

During August, the annual target practice with revolver was held and completed.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Two constables were dismissed from the force for drunkenness. Two prisoners escaped, caused by negligence of the men who had charge of them. There were no desertions.

HEALTH.

Inspector Genereux and S. Major Shoebottom were laid up for some time with sciatica. Otherwise the health of the division was good.

HORSES.

Horses were inspected by Inspector Burnett twice during the year and twice by Staff-Sergt. Sweetapple.

In January, horse 2447, at Onion Lake, died of general debility. In May, horse

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106, died from lung fever. In August, horse 2748 died from heart failure. In September, horses 2753, 2720, 2100, 162 were cast and sold.

Mileage during the year, 137,669.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

During the winter the winter transport was painted, and the wheeled transport during summer.

Two new heavy wagons and one double buckboard were received during the year. Two condemned wagons cast and sold.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good running order.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The recreation room is well supplied with papers. There is a division library which is kept up by subscription.

STORES.

Are purchased locally.

FORAGE.

Oats were purchased locally and were of good quality. The hay supplied was of good quality.

GENERAL.

The district was well patrolled during the winter and summer; getting out seed grain applications required considerable travelling.

During the month of February, a sitting of the *Supremé Court* was held by Judge Forbes, only one criminal case.

Immigrants began to arrive in March and before the snow disappeared, mostly Germans, who went to the vicinity of Tramping lake.

The Luce Land Company brought in a large number of settlers, most of them going southwest of Tramping Lake. This land company is well equipped having their own railway cars, &c. Since the opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific they have made the town of Scott their headquarters.

The Post was inspected by the assistant commissioner during the month of May. Commencing from September 1, a house to house visit was made by the southern patrols to see what fuel supply the settlers have for the winter, where they intend to get it, distance to haul if horses or oxen. If money to purchase coal.

In January, a detachment was opened at Eagle Lake, and in October one at Wainwright.

In May, Pascal detachment was moved to Wilkie.

In September, Sounding Lake detachment was moved to Unity.

During October, a sitting of the *Supreme Court* was held, the largest criminal docket ever held in this district.

During the month of July, T. G. Campbell was drowned crossing the Battle river near Lloydminster; his body was found south of Paynton by an Indian.

The body of a man drowned at Edmonton was found in the Saskatchewan river north of Lloydminster.

One Percy Herring was also drowned in the Battle river while bathing close to the Indian office here, and although the river has been closely watched no trace of his body has been got. The river was in flood.

There were five suicides during the year.

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The detachments were inspected by Inspector Genereux, Sergeant Major Shoebottom and Staff Sergt. Light.

The district is too large for one inspector to make a visit to each detachment during the month.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Total number of prisoners confined on November 1, 1907.. . . .	8
“ number of prisoners confined for twelve months.. . . .	117
“ number of prisoners on October 31, 1908.. . . .	6
Daily average.. . . .	7
Maximum number on any day.. . . .	20
Minimum number on any day.. . . .	2
Number waiting trial.. . . .	1
Serving sentence.. . . .	5
Number of lunatics received, male 7, female 2.. . . .	9

Disposed of seven to Brandon, one to friends, one to Vegerville.

BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of ‘C’ Division Guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1908.

Eight prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 109 were admitted, making a total of 117. The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites.. . . .	70
Indians.. . . .	2
Halfbreeds.. . . .	32
Persians.. . . .	1
Lunatics.. . . .	7
	<hr/>
	112
Females—	
Whites.. . . .	1
Halfbreeds.. . . .	2
Lunatics.. . . .	2
	<hr/>
	5

Of the male lunatics, Ed. Menzie was taken to Ontario by his friends in June, and was subsequently arrested again in September and sent to Brandon asylum.

The Russian woman was sent to Vegerville, from where she had wandered from her home.

Number of prisoners received in—

November.. . . .	10
December.. . . .	11
January.. . . .	7
February.. . . .	5
March.. . . .	11
April.. . . .	9

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May..	6
June..	10
July..	11
August..	12
September..	12
October..	13

 117

The daily average number of prisoners was 7.

The monthly average of prisoners, 9.

The maximum number in any day was 20, October 8.

The minimum number in any day was 2, April 7.

The monthly maximum of prisoners received was in the month of October, 13.

The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in the month of February, 5.

Prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males sent to Prince Albert jail..	6
Time expired..	49
Sent to Brandon asylum..	6
Sent to Alberta penitentiary..	3
Sent to other places for trial..	5
Fines paid, cases dismissed otherwise..	32
Released on bail..	5

In guard-room midnight of October 31, 6 prisoners.

Females—

Summonsed..	1
Sent to other places for trial..	1
Sent to Brandon..	1
Fines paid..	1
Sent to Vegerville..	1
In guard-room midnight, October 31, 1908..	Nil

L. O'KEEFE, Constable,

Provost.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCGIBBON,

Superintendent.

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APPENDIX J.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION.**

ATHABASCA LANDING, November 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'N' Division for the year ending October 31, 1908.

I was transferred to the Mackenzie district from May 1, 1908, by general order No. 3086, while absent on special service in the far north, and consequently did not assume the active command of the division until my arrival at the then headquarters (Lesser Slave Lake) on September 25, from Smith's Landing on the Slave river by way of Chipewyan and Peace river.

In accordance with your instructions, I have transferred the headquarters of the division from Lesser Slave Lake to this place, arriving here on October 12 by scow, accompanied by the Q.M. sergeant with the necessary stores, records, &c.

This change bringing us in touch with the telegraph service, banking facilities and more regular and frequent mail communication will, I feel sure, tend to the more efficient working of the division.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district in which the division operates, was until recent years looked upon as a fur region only. With the advent of settlers, however, it has been established that the country up to and along the Peace river, is a fine agricultural and cattle section, and with railway facilities is bound in time to become the home of a thriving industrial and agricultural population.

The waterways and water power of the north are magnificent.

The visitors to that country during the past season whom I met and travelled with, all expressed themselves surprised and pleased with the appearance of the country and the agricultural results they had seen.

At the various settlements where agriculture is carried on the crop yield and quality of wheat, oats and barley has been generally good; at the Peace River Crossing the season was a dry one, which naturally had its effect.

The increase in grain acreage has not been large, as farmers do not wish to become stocked with grain for which there would be no market.

Garden produce throughout the district was of the highest quality, the potatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage in many instances being the finest I have ever seen.

While at Vermilion on the Peace river (300 miles below the Peace River Crossing) in September, I visited the farm of Mr. Sheridan Lawrence situated about ten miles above the Hudson Bay Company's post on the north side of the river. Mr. Lawrence has farmed at Vermilion for some twenty years, and the prosperous and comfortable appearance of his place, and its surroundings prove him to be a hard-working and energetic man. He has an ideal farm on the north bank of the Peace river and has a high opinion of the agricultural future of his section of the country. Mr. Lawrence had the following acreage under crop this season, all of which turned out first-class.

28—8½

Wheat, 300 acres, average 20 bushels; oats and barley, 100 acres; oat average, 40 bushels.

On his ranch he has 150 head of cattle, 11 teams of horses. A grist mill capacity fifteen barrels per day. A saw-mill capacity 5,000 feet per day, binders, seeders, cream separators, and a steam thresher.

He showed me some 400 pounds of native jam (strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, gooseberries and currants) which Mrs. Lawrence had preserved for home consumption, and informed me that wild fruit had been very plentiful during the season.

Some twenty families settled in the district during the season principally at Grand Prairie and Prairie River. The great distances from outside markets and want of railway facilities, naturally retards immigration and settlement.

CRIME.

The only case of importance under this head is the 'Trumper' alleged murder case, the details of which are as follows: On December 3, 1907, Staff-Sergt. Anderson received information from Mr. Calkin, J.P., of Spirit River, that a man named C. W. Coleman, had been found dead and his body partly burnt in his cabin at the Pouce Coupée prairie on November 25, 1907, by his cabin mate George Stanfield.

Staff Sergt. Anderson left Peace River Crossing on the morning of December 4, 1907, and reached the cabin lately occupied by the deceased on December 13, 1907, accompanied by Mr. Calkin, J.P. Two men named George Stanfield and Fred. Trumper shared the cabin with the deceased C. W. Coleman, all having located there in July, 1907, coming to this country from the United States. Staff Sergt. Anderson investigated the case, and as a result arrested Fred. Trumper. Trumper's statement to Mr. Calkin, J.P., was in part as follows:—

„
 'My home is in Cleveland, Ohio. I came to this country in July, 1907, in company with George Stanfield, Joseph Murray and John Ericson. Upon reaching Spirit River, I met Mr. Coleman, he had about fifty or more traps and made Stanfield and myself a proposition to go with him to Pouce Coupée prairie and trap with him. We left Spirit River shortly after and came together to Pouce Coupée prairie. After haying, we, i.e., Coleman, Stanfield and myself, went to the north end of the prairie, built a shack and stable and cut more hay. This was in September, and from that time we lived together up to the time of Mr. Coleman's death. On the morning of November 25, 1907, we were all three in the shack until about 8 or 8.30 o'clock, when Stanfield left to go over his line of traps about five or six miles away I should think, as he usually got back about 2 or 2.30 o'clock.

* * * After finishing the tub, I went and watered my horse and put him on picket, then came back and took the chisel and maul which I had been using, and put them away. As I came in the door Coleman says, 'Trumper, I want you to leave things alone on this side of the house when I am away.' I said, 'Now, what is the matter,' and he answered 'you stole my firewood which I had alongside the bunk.' About the same time I noticed that he had some of our kindling on his fire, and I said, 'I see you are not above stealing a little wood yourself'; at this, he went into a rage and said 'I am through with you' and made for his rifle with the remark, 'I am going to kill you right now.' I yelled out to him not to touch that gun or rifle, I don't remember which I said. He pulled the rifle down and said 'I'll fix you.' 'I was completely paralyzed for an instant, and grabbed the nearest thing, which was the mallet I had been using, and grabbed the muzzle of the rifle as he turned towards me and yelled to him to drop it, and, as I felt that he was getting the rifle out of my grasp, I swung around my right hand and hit him on the head with the mallet. He let go the rifle and I took it and hung it up, and on turning round saw Mr. Coleman face downwards in the fireplace. On stooping down to pull him out of the fireplace the thought struck me that I had killed him, and that is the last I remember until I found myself about five miles north of the house. * * * * The reason why I did

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not tell anybody was because I wanted to wait until I could confess under oath to proper authorities, and I am ready to give myself up.'

The statement of Geo. Stanfield to Mr. Calkin was in part as follows:—

'On the morning of November 25, 1907, I left the camp about 9 o'clock a.m. When I left the shack Mr. Coleman seemed in a perfect state of health and in good spirits. Mr. Trumper was in the house with Mr. Coleman. I returned to the shack about 3 p.m. As soon as I entered the shack I saw Mr. Coleman lying face downwards in the fireplace. I noticed that the back of the right hand was scorched, the left hand and arm were completely missing, and the flesh was completely burnt off the head. When I first saw the body in the fire, the first thought that struck me was that he had fainted and pitched forward into the fire. On one previous occasion while we were working together on the house, he told me that he felt giddy or dizzy, and sat down on a log after dropping his axe. He never told me that he had a weak heart. He had a sore leg. This leg caused him considerable pain when walking, and he was lame ever since I knew him. * * * * * I went with Mr. Tremblay up to an Indian camp where Mr. Tremblay hired an Indian to go and notify Mr. Calkin, J.P., at Spirit River. On the morning of November 27, I accompanied Mr. Tremblay to Mr. Coleman's shack. On reaching the shack I found Trumper there, he asked me the first thing, 'How did it happen,' and I told that I did not know. The body was not where I had left it, but outside, at the side of the house, covered with a different blanket. Mr. Trumper told me that he thought that Mr. Coleman's death was accidental.'

On January 17, 1908, at Edmonton, Trumper was remanded for further hearing to the jail at Kamloops, British Columbia, it having been decided that the offence had been committed in that province.

On April 27, 1908, the accused was committed for trial at Kamloops, B.C., on a charge of murder.

On May 26, 1908, the grand jury found a true bill against the accused, the trial was commenced on the afternoon of the same day and continued the following day, when the jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.' You were pleased to express your approval of the work performed by Staff Sergt. Anderson in this case.

The following is a classified summary of the cases disposed of between November 1, 1907 and October 31, 1908:—

	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, etc.
Offences against the person—			
Murder.....	1		1
Assault, common.....	1	1	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—			
Liquor illegally in possession in prohibited territory.....	8	6	2
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	2	2	
Importing liquor illegally into prohibited territory.....	1	1	
Game.....	2	2	
Praries and forest fires.....	4	4	
Hawkers and pedlars.....	2	2	
Totals.....	21	18	3

SETTLEMENTS.

Lesser Slave Lake.—Situated on Hart river and Buffalo lake, about 6 miles from the west end of Lesser Slave lake. Population about 250, the majority of whom are half-breeds, who depend for their living on the fishing during the summer and freight-

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ing during the winter. These people cultivate small patches of ground, raising coarse vegetables, and have some cattle and horses.

Prairie River.—Southwest from Lesser Slave lake about 10 miles. It is considered a fine farming and grazing section, well watered and timbered.

At present there are about fifty white settlers residing at Prairie River, and a school has been erected during the fall, the first regular public school north of the 55th parallel.

Sawridge.—At the east end of Lesser Slave lake at the entrance of the Little Slave river. A small settlement, consisting of a few white men and half-breeds. The country in the vicinity is at present being surveyed by Mr. Selby, D.L.S.

Swan River.—A small white settlement about 14 miles from the centre of the south shore of Lesser Slave lake, and between the lake and the Swan hills. The people are principally from the United States, having located within the past few years. The settlement is well adapted for mixed farming and grazing purposes.

Peace River Crossing.—This is an old settlement composed of about 200 persons, and is situated at the junction of the Big Smokey and the Peace rivers. There are two saw mills and two grist mills in the settlement, and the acreage under cultivation last season was about the same as the previous year. On account of the dry weather experienced in this section, the grain crops were not as large as usual. There are in the settlement 330 head of cattle, 175 hogs, 490 horses and colts, 3 separators, 12 seeders and 7 binders.

Spirit River.—A growing white settlement about 14 miles from Dunvegan, and at the entrance to the Grand Prairie country. Reported to be a fine farming section.

Grand Prairie.—Extends from the Big Smokey river to the British Columbia boundary on the west, including a portion of the Pouce Coupee country, which extends to the foothills of the Rocky mountains.

This is excellent prairie land, and requires only transportation facilities, when the district would be taken up and settled. At present there are about thirty families at Grand Prairie.

Sturgeon Lake.—About 100 miles southwest of Lesser Slave lake and 50 miles east of Grand Prairie, on the east end of Sturgeon lake. A small band of Indians are located on a reserve at this place. No white settlers.

Vermilion.—On the Peace river, 300 miles below the Crossing. A fine agricultural district. Population about 370 white and half-breeds.

Acreage under crop last season about 1,200, made up of 900 acres of wheat, 150 oats, 135 barley, the balance in vegetables. The crops generally turned out well.

In the settlement there are 2 steam threshers, 2 horse-power threshers, 15 binders, 1 roller grist mill and 2 stone mills, 3 saw mills, 250 horses, 300 head of stock and 500 hogs.

The Dominion government have a small Experimental farm at this place in charge of Mr. Robert Jones, which had every appearance of careful attention at the time of my visit early in September. I saw some healthy apple trees in their second year at this place. The grain and vegetables grown on the farm were of a high class.

The Hudson's Bay Company have a fine modern steam grist mill and saw mill at Vermilion, lighted throughout, as well as the buildings connected with their post, by electricity. The manager's residence and the houses of the clerks and employees are modern frame buildings, very comfortable and neat in appearance, each having its own fenced grounds.

The building provided for the hogs is a commodious frame structure, with all modern improvements, and the company have a large number of hogs on hand.

INDUSTRIES.

Steam saw mills are in operation at Athabasca Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River Crossing, Vermilion on the Peace, Chipewyan and Fort Smith, and sufficient good lumber to meet the demand is turned out every year, averaging in price from \$25

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to \$35 per thousand. As a result in some places frame buildings are now taking the place of the old log structures.

At the Athabasca Landing a considerable quantity of lumber is used annually in the building of scows for the shipment of goods to the north.

Grist mills are located at the Peace River Crossing and Vermilion on the Peace river, 300 miles below the Crossing. The steam grist mill owned and operated by the Hudson's Bay Company at Vermilion has a capacity of 50 barrels per day, and has been a great benefit to that settlement in providing a market for the wheat at good prices. The flour from the mill is shipped by the company to their trading establishments in the north.

Hog raising at Vermilion receives much encouragement from the Hudson's Bay Company, as they purchase the product for their northern trading posts.

At Sawridge (east end of Lesser Slave lake) two large limekilns are operated, and lime of first-class quality is supplied at \$1.50 per bushel of 80 pounds.

TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The principal trading establishments of the north, commencing at the Athabasca Landing, are those of the Hudson Bay Company, Messrs. Revillon Bros. and Messrs. Hislop & Nagle, and the main business is that of fur trading.

The Hudson's Bay Company have posts at all the principal centres throughout the north. Messrs. Revillon Bros. at Athabasca Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River Crossing and Vermilion. Messrs. Hislop & Nagle at Resolution and Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake, Peels River.

Mr. Colin Fraser conducts a trading business at Chipewyan and Fond du Lac, Lake Athabasca, and Mr. J. Hursell at Smith's Landing.

Winter trading posts are maintained in many instances at remote places by the Hudson Bay Company and Messrs. Revillon Bros. for the convenience of the Indian trade.

The goods in stock at even the most remote points are very varied and general in character, and of a high class.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

During the past two years a marked improvement has been made under this head throughout the district. The old *York* boat and scow has almost disappeared from the Athabasca river above the Landing, the Lesser Slave river and Lesser Slave lake. From the first week in June until September 7, weekly trips were made by the steamers *Midnight Sun* and *Northern Light*, of the Northern Transportation Company, between Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave lake; this was a great convenience, as passengers were enabled to reach the lake in six days from Edmonton.

The steamer *Midnight Sun* takes freight and passengers to the mouth of Lesser Slave river, a portage of 16 miles is then made to connect with the steamer *Northern Light*, which crosses Lesser Slave lake to Shaw's Point, 8 miles below the settlement. As soon as the improvements now being carried out by the government on the Lesser Slave river in the way of dredging and the building of wing dams, have been completed, there will be continuous steamboat navigation from the Athabasca Landing to Shaw's Point at the upper end of Lesser Slave lake.

The president of the Northern Transportation Company, Mr. J. K. Cornwall, a gentleman of much experience in northern affairs, is fully alive to the possibilities of the country, and the importance of the improvement of its transportation methods, as shown by the extensive additions to the company's steamers during the past winter.

On the Peace river the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Peace River*, a fine stern-wheel river boat, made three trips from Vermilion and the 'Chutes,' on Peace river to St. Johns, going as far as Hudson's Hope on the first trip. The company's tug *Messenger* made the last trip of the season from Vermilion to the Peace River crossing, arriving there on September 22.

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Below the 'Chutes,' on Peace river (60 miles from Vermilion) the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Graham* plies between Red River Post on Peace river, Smith's Landing on the Slave river, Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, and Fort McMurray on the Athabasca at the foot of the Grand Rapids.

In addition to the Hudson's Bay Company's boats the Roman Catholic mission have a tug on the Peace river which makes periodical trips between the 'Chutes' and the upper points on river.

At Chipewyan the Roman Catholic mission and Mr. Colin Fraser have tug boats which run between Fort McMurray and Smith's Landing.

During the past winter the Hudson's Bay Company constructed a fine new stern-wheel steamer, the *Mackenzie River*, at Fort Smith, which was launched in June, to run between Smith and Fort Macpherson on Peel river. This steamer, with the *Wrigley*, now gives the company two boats on that run.

The missions of the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England, and Messrs. Hislop & Nagle, have tugs on the Mackenzie river.

A good cable ferry was constructed by the government during the season across the Peace river at Peace River crossing, which proves of great convenience to the travelling public. There is a cable ferry in operation at the Athabasca Landing connecting the north side of the river, at the point where the trail starts for Lesser Slave lake.

TRAILS.

The government of Alberta made a substantial appropriation towards the improvement of the trails, which has been well expended and a great deal of work done. The trail between Lesser Slave lake and Peace river crossing, a distance of 90 miles, has been drained, graded, stumped, bridged, and the timber cleared where necessary to a width of 66 feet.

The trail from Peace River crossing to Dunvegan is an excellent one. The government trail from the Athabasca Landing to Lesser Slave lake on the north side of the Athabasca river, is used very little as the steamers do the freighting in summer and the freighters use the river in the winter.

On the Prairie River trail a fine new bridge of 1,100 feet has been constructed by the Alberta government, over the river about 1½ miles from the Lesser Slave Lake settlement. This is also on the trail to Sturgeon Lake.

I understand it is proposed to construct a good trail from the Grande Prairie to Edmonton via Sturgeon lake and Lac St. Ann's, thus saving over 100 miles on the present route via Peace River crossing.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

The Lesser Slave Lake, Grande Prairie, Peace River Crossing, Vermilion and other sections comprise excellent grazing lands.

Cattle are becoming more numerous, although in the case of those owned by natives they are not of high grade, due to continuous in-breeding.

As instances of the cattle in the district, I would quote Peace River crossing settlement with some 350 head, and Vermilion settlement on the Peace with 300 head, the former 480 horses and colts and 175 hogs, and the latter 250 horses and 500 hogs.

Indian ponies, a good hardy class of animal, are numerous, and some fine farm horses are to be seen. One settler at Prairie River has now a herd of 400 head of horses.

MAIL SERVICE.

Athabasca Landing is provided with a semi-weekly service by stage from Edmonton.

Lesser Slave Lake, Sawridge (east end of the lake), Peace River Crossing and Spirit River have a monthly service from the Athabasca Landing, the mail leaving

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that place on the 15th of each month. Vermilion, on the Peace river, has a monthly service from the Peace River Crossing by steamer during the summer and dog train in the winter, a distance of some 300 miles. On this route three trips per year are usually missed due to the river being in an unfit state for travel.

Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Fort Smith and Resolution on the Great Slave Lake are provided with from two to three mails by steamer during the summer, and three by dog train via Lac la Biche in the winter, a distance from Edmonton to Fort Resolution of some 900 miles.

A summer service of one trip is provided by steamer from Fort Resolution to Peel's river on the lower Mackenzie river and one by dog team in winter.

INDIANS.

The Indians generally have been very orderly and law-abiding, and give little or no trouble. Almost the only cases in which they were concerned was the result of contact with a mean class of white men in illegal liquor traffic. Prompt measures are invariably taken to trace and punish the offenders.

The Indians in the Lesser Slave Lake subdistrict are now nearly all located on reserves situated at the lake settlement, Wabiscaw, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon Lake, and the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake. Elsewhere in the north the Indians do not reside on reserves.

Dr. Donald was appointed Indian agent for the Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River districts, and resides at the lake.

There has been no epidemic or serious illness among the Indians of the north during the year. Dr. Donald accompanied the Inspector of Treaty 8, Mr. Conroy, during the treaty payments last summer as far as Hay river on Great Slave lake, as medical officer.

Owing to the scarcity in fur last winter, the Indians generally of the north had a poor hunt, and as far as I can gather the prospects are not bright for the coming season. Fortunately moose and cariboo were plentiful in nearly all parts of the country, and the Indians were accordingly helped out to a great extent in the matter of food.

The Indian Department annually leave a supply of provisions at different points in the treaty to meet the requirements of aged and sick Indians.

Given an average fur season, the north with its large game and numerous fish lakes, may be classed as the ideal home for the Indian.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Wolves having become very numerous and dangerous to stock, the government of Alberta during the past winter and early spring paid bounties on those killed as follows:—

\$10 for timber wolf; \$1 for prairie wolf (coyote); \$1 for pups of either (born).

In the northern portion of the province as far south as 'Keg River' on the Peace and Hay river to the west, the Dominion government paid bounties of \$20 per pelt for each timber wolf killed. This was for the protection of the wood buffalo which range in the country west of the Great Slave river between the south shore of the Great Slave Lake and Peace Point on the Peace river; the wolves being undoubtedly responsible for the destruction of many young buffalo calves.

I regret to say that the liberal bounty allowed by the government was not taken advantage of by the natives in the manner anticipated.

LIQUOR.

The prohibitory liquor, sections of the Northwest Territories Act, Nos. 92 to 100, remain in force in that portion of Alberta lying immediately north of the Athabasca river at this place.

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There were nine convictions during the year under this head and severe penalties were imposed.

The native has a hereditary fondness for intoxicants of any kind and a certain class of white men endeavour to cater to it. The native will rarely give information, and the lawbreaker in consequence, is hard to catch.

The detachment about to be opened at the east end of Lesser Slave Lake, will be a great preventive to this class of offence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the summer four convictions were entered under this head, three of them against Indians at Smith's Landing, Great Slave River, for leaving camp fires unextinguished, which caused considerable damage to the timber on an island some little distance above the landing. The other case, that of setting a prairie fire which did damage to the informer's fence, occurred in the Lesser Slave Lake settlement.

I was informed while at Smith's Landing last summer that large forest fires were burning on the Mackenzie river below Fort Simpson, and I left instructions for the patrols in that direction during the coming winter to investigate the truth of the reports.

Shortly after my return from the north, I forwarded you a notice, respecting the forest fire regulations, in the Chipewyan and Cree characters, and I hope that they will be printed and distributed throughout that country, particularly at the points along the waterways and lakes, where the Indians make their summer camps.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the past winter and spring the detachments at Vermilion and Chipewyan paid the wolf bounties allowed by the Dominion and Alberta governments. The federal grant was paid as far north as Hay river on Great Slave lake.

The detachments in question, together with Smith's Landing detachment, will pay the Dominion bounty throughout the coming winter in the same territory as last season.

The usual escort provided by the detachments at Lesser Slave Lake, Vermilion and Chipewyan accompanied the Treaty Inspector, Mr. Conroy, during the treaty payments in their respective districts as far north as Hay river.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

At Smith's Landing on the afternoon of June 14, a sad drowning accident occurred at that place, by which two Roman Catholic missionaries, the Rev. B. Brimond and the Rev. J. Brohan, lost their lives. The two gentlemen had been canoeing some little distance on the river below the settlement, and not far from the Smith's Rapids, when the canoe upset. No trace of the bodies have been found. The Rev. B. Brimond was an old resident of Smith's Landing and vicinity, the Rev. J. Brohan was a young priest who had shortly before arrived in the country from France, and had only been a few days at the landing when the drowning occurred.

On July 9, a young half-breed named Baptiste Bouvier lost his life by drowning from the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Mackenzie River* at Little Willow Lake, Mackenzie river, below Fort Providence, while en route to Fort Macpherson. The inquiry held in the case showed that every effort was made to save the unfortunate young man.

PATROLS.

The settlements north as far as Hay river on Great Slave lake were visited last winter by Sergt. Field from Chipewyan. This N.C. officer also patrolled a portion of the buffalo country southwest of Smith's Landing; he was compelled to return,

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before his duty was completed, however, owing to one of his men cutting his foot with an axe.

Sergt. McLeod patrolled the country from Vermilion on the north side of the Peace river in the direction of the Cariboo mountains and Jackfish river, and was absent about one month on this duty.

The object of this patrol was to locate the western grazing limit of the wood buffalo. From all I can learn the animals do not cross the Jackfish river, or frequent the Cariboo mountains.

The new detachment at Smith's Landing was ordered to patrol the buffalo country during September and October with pack horses, and if possible ascertain the number of these animals in the country.

It will be some months before I receive the patrol report of the N.C.O. in charge of that place.

Local patrols were carried out at intervals in the Lesser Slave Lake subdistrict.

BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS.

During the summer log buildings were erected at Smith's Landing, Great Slave river, for the detachment established at that point, for the better protection of the wood buffalo which inhabit the region west of the Slave river, it being a central location for the carrying out of that duty.

The buildings consist of the following:—

Detachment quarters.—Built of logs, squared on two sides, 28 feet by 24 feet, 14-foot walls, board and shingle roof, with kitchen attached, 16 feet by 14 feet, 8-foot walls, board and shingle roof, double floors, necessary partitions, and a cellar 10 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet, the walls all chinked with lime.

Storehouse.—Built of logs, squared on two sides, 16 feet by 14 feet, board and shingle roof, with a small lean-to for storing fish as feed for the train dogs; the walls all chinked with lime.

Stables.—Built of logs, board and shingle roof, walls chinked with lime, and having accommodation for four horses.

The work of construction was well carried out; the site is suitable in every respect and commands a fine view of three miles of the river above the landing.

At Chipewyan the detachment buildings are in first-class shape. Sergt. Field secured a fine flagpole during the summer, which will be erected next spring.

At Vermilion, Sergt. McLeod occupies a room in the Hudson's Bay Company's post, kindly provided by Mr. Wilson, the manager.

At Peace River Crossing during the summer months Staff Sergt. Anderson has made some much needed improvements, such as putting in partitions in the detachment quarters, shingling the storehouse, and reconstructing the transport shed. With some further small repairs the post will be in a satisfactory state.

At Lesser Slave Lake the interior of the inspector's quarters has been lined with burlap, which hides the rough log surface, in addition to making the building warmer.

The present storehouse there is an old—some 14 years old—unsightly log building, the sills are in a bad state of decay, and with your permission I would have it removed, and utilize another building for the purpose.

Next season I hope to have all the quarters at the Lake chinked with lime in the place of mud as at present. Lime can be obtained in the vicinity at moderate cost. It makes a permanent job and does away with the frequent 'mudding up.'

At Athabasca Landing, to provide for the requirements rendered necessary by the change of the division headquarters from Lesser Slave Lake, I have your authority to add a small addition, 18 feet by 18 feet, to the present detachment quarters, which will enable the men to mess in barracks. A portion of the stable is also being arranged for the accommodation of the Q.M. stores.

When the addition and alterations have been completed, the quarters, although somewhat cramped in the way of room, will, I believe, answer our purposes.

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At Sawridge, at the east end of the Lesser Slave Lake, the following new buildings were put up last summer, and the detachment will shortly be opened:—

Detachment quarters.—A log building of squared logs, board and shingle roof, double floors, walls chinked with lime.

Stable.—A log building of squared logs, board and shingle roof, walls chinked with lime, giving accommodation for six horses.

At Sturgeon Lake, the constable occupies rented quarters.

GUARD-ROOMS.

Cell accommodation for from two to three prisoners is provided at the Athabasca Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, Chipewyan and Smith's Landing detachments.

Prisoners sentenced for lengthened periods would have to be taken either to Fort Saskatchewan or Edmonton.

HORSES.

The horses of this division have, on the whole, done well. One died at Lesser Slave Lake from influenza, and one contracted farcy and had to be destroyed, two died from the effects of accidents, and eleven died at Hazelton during the last winter, victims of hard work on the Peace-Yukon trail. Six horses were cast and sold at Hazelton and 15 have been transferred from this division to 'G' Division, whilst 6 have been transferred to us from 'G' Division, leaving 24 horses on the strength of the division. Some of these horses are old and worn out, chiefly through hardships undergone whilst on the Peace-Yukon trail.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is ample for the present needs of the division, except that two more buckboards would be very useful for the detachments at Peace River Landing and Sawridge. The condition is generally very fair, although the wagons and sleighs all show signs of rough work they have performed over the trails to Fort St. John and returning. Constant exposure to the weather, owing to the want of wagon sheds, has not improved their condition.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Harness is in fair condition and serviceable. Saddlery is also in fair condition and serviceable, though there are three very old S. C. saddles, transformed into D. C. saddles that are not much good. It is only at odd times that anybody can be found to repair harness and saddlery properly, and the result is that the most necessary repairing has to be done roughly by the best means at hand.

STORES.

Provisions for the division have been furnished under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company, and have been very satisfactory. In future it would be better to have the butter supplied in hermetically sealed tins.

Hay of good quality has been provided under contract at \$8 per ton at Lesser Slave Lake and \$20 per ton at Peace River Crossing, and oats at \$1 per bushel at both places and of good quality, the Lesser Slave Lake oats weighing over 44 pounds to the bushel.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Has been ample for the requirements of the division, and no exception can be taken to the quality.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The division is armed with the Winchester carbine .45 .75, and the Colt revolver, cal. .45; the equipment being the old cartridge belt and holster. With the exception

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of a few of the spare carbines which are unfit for use, the arms are in serviceable condition, as are also the accoutrements.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Drill and training can only be carried out to a limited extent, especially in this division, composed as it is of detachments scattered throughout a great extent of territory, hundreds of miles apart from each other and from headquarters.

The constables manual issued last year, I believe, has been of great assistance to the men.

I have your permission to issue the printed detachment instruction book, now in use in the depot, to this district which will establish a more uniform system throughout the division.

Next season I hope to have rifle and revolver practice performed at most of the detachments.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Only one serious breach of discipline occurred during the past year, for which the offender was dismissed from the service. With this exception the general conduct has been satisfactory.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division and district has been good.

On October 9, 1908, Inspector Jennings at Lesser Slave Lake had the ill-luck to cut his right foot at the instep with an axe while splitting a block of wood; from his latest report the injury is doing well.

CANTEN AND RECREATION ROOM.

These could not be maintained in this division. It is my intention shortly to apply for a small grant from the 'Fine Fund' to furnish the detachments with reading matter. Contributions of books which have been read and are not required would be acceptable from the libraries of other divisions for the detachments of 'N' Division.

GENERAL.

During August, the Honourable Mr. Cushing, Minister of Public Works for Alberta, passed through Lesser Slave Lake to the Peace River Crossing.

In September, His Honour Judge Noel, of the District court, accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Justice Beck of the Alberta Supreme court, and the Clerk of the Court, visited Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing and held the first sittings of the district court held in the far north.

During the early spring, Supt. Constantine was transferred to the command of 'A' Division, at Maple Creek, and until my arrival at Lesser Slave Lake on September 25, the command of the division devolved upon Inspector Jennings.

I beg to attach copies of the following patrols:—

Patrol made by myself, under your instructions, to the Slave River country, Northwest Territories, in connection with the protection of the wood buffalo.

Patrol report of Sergeant R. Field from Smith's Landing to Peace Point.

Patrol reports of Sergeant R. W. McLeod to the buffalo grazing country north of Vermilion, and to the Hay River district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, Supt.,
Commanding 'N' Division.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, CHIPEWYAN.

LAKE ATHABASCA, ALBERTA, April 3, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on my trip to the Slave River country, Northwest Territories, on special service in connection with the protection of the wood buffalo in that vicinity, undertaken in compliance with the orders contained in your memorandum to me of January 25 last.

I left Regina with Reg. No. 4488, Constable Gairdner, who was detailed to accompany me to the north, on the evening of January 27, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and arrived at Fort Saskatchewan on the evening of the 30th.

On Sunday, February 2, I left Fort Saskatchewan for Lac la Biche, with Reg. No. 2526, Constable Dowler, Reg. No. 4488, Constable Gairdner, and team horses Nos. 228 and 2688. Travelling by way of Paradis Crossing, Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake Indian reserves, the party arrived at Lac la Biche late on the evening of February 5, and billeted at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Mr. James Spenser in charge.

Constable Dowler was occupied one day at Lac la Biche serving summons, and returned to Fort Saskatchewan with his team on the morning of February 7.

The 6th and 7th February I was busy at Lac la Biche arranging for dog trains and generally getting ready for the trip to Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, distant 420 miles.

On the morning of February 8, I left Lac la Biche with the following party:—Reg. No. 4488, Constable Gairdner; Guillaume Desjarlais, half-breed; Napoleon Passasquay, Indian; Pierre Passasquay, Indian guide, and three teams of four dogs each.

I found Constable Gardiner very useful as he speaks Cree fluently, and the natives with my party could not speak English.

At 7.30 p.m. we reached Hart Lake, 35 miles, and camped for the night. The Hudson's Bay Company have a small trading post at this place. The country passed over during the morning and early afternoon was hilly, with spruce, poplar and birch of fair size, towards evening muskeg with scrub or stunted spruce. Two small muskeg lakes were crossed. Hart lake is of considerable size, and is a fish lake. Eleven Indian families have houses here.

At Hart Lake I met Mr. Charles Christie, accountant of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mackenzie River district, on his way from Fort Smith to Winnipeg.

On February 9, I left Hart lake and camped for the night at Whitewood lake, 25 miles. The country travelled over was principally muskeg, with stunted spruce. Whitewood is a small fish lake, and four Indian families reside there.

On the 10th, Big Jackfish lake, 30 miles distant, was reached. This is a large lake, and three Indian families have houses there. Country between Whitewood and Big Jackfish lakes is muskeg and very rough timber, small scrub spruce. Snowed heavily nearly all day.

On the 11th, the party arrived at Whitefish or 'Weesos' lake, 28 miles. Country passed over to-day an improvement on that of yesterday, there being less muskeg. Timber, spruce, birch, poplar and jackpine, all of fair size. Whitefish is a large lake, surrounded by hills. Three Indian families live here. I noticed several horses owned by Indians wintering out at the lake, and they looked in fair condition. A number of moose, deer and timber wolves' tracks were observed during the day.

On the 12th we arrived at a small lake called Little Jackfish or 'Cheechums' lake, 40 miles. Country passed over almost entirely muskeg, with the usual scrub spruce. About 12 miles from the lake we crossed the Pembina or Cranberry river, which is about 75 feet wide at this point. Four Indian families live at 'Cheechums' lake.

On the 13th we reached Red Willow lake, 25 miles. This is a fairly large fish lake, and four Indian families have houses there. The country travelled over to-day higher and less muskeg, some fair size spruce, poplar and birch. About 10 miles from Red Willow lake a range of hills was crossed called the Stoney hills.

On the 14th we left Red Willow lake at 6 a.m. for McMurray. After leaving the

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lake shore and travelling some hours, I became convinced from the general direction we were taking and the character of the trail that we were not on the regular road to McMurray; the guide, however, considered it was the right trail; very shortly after we came to an old moose-killing camp, where the trail ended. We returned to Red Willow lake and camped for the night, and on the 15th arrived at Fort McMurray, 25 miles, at the junction of the Clearwater river with the Athabasca. Much muskeg was passed over between Red Willow lake and McMurray. The trail down the hill into the valley of the Clearwater is very steep and bad. Great care must be observed in taking sleds down. The following traders have establishments at McMurray:—

Hudson's Bay Company—J. J. Loutit in charge.

Joseph Bird—Absent at time of my visit.

Mr. Gordon—His sister was in charge when I passed, the proprietor being in Edmonton.

Miss Gordon came from Scotland ten years ago, and after residing near Prince Albert for some time, came north to McMurray, where she has been with her brother for the past four or five years. She now speaks the Cree fluently, and has conducted her brother's trading establishment alone since December last.

Several Indians and halfbreeds reside at McMurray, and the natives in this vicinity make the place their trading centre.

At this point during the river navigation, the steamers from the north discharge their cargoes, which are then loaded on scows and dragged or 'lined' up the Athabasca river with ropes by natives walking on the shore to the head of the Grand rapids, 87 miles distant. This takes from seven to eight days to accomplish.

On Monday, February 17, the party left McMurray, going down the Athabasca river, and camped for the night at McKay, Little Red river, a small outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of R. Armit, 35 miles. The trail on the river was very good, there having been considerable travel between McMurray and McKay.

On the way two oil-boring wells were passed, one 12 miles below McMurray, the other about opposite Tar island, half-way to McKay. Operations in that direction were carried on last season.

Loutit, of the Hudson's Bay Company, McMurray, and a white trapper named MacKenzie with two sleds were passed at Tar island on their way to McMurray.

At McKay there are a number of Indian houses. The Indians, however, were all away hunting at the time of my visit.

On the 18th the journey was continued on the Athabasca river, party camping for the night opposite the mouth of Calumet river, on the left limit of the Athabasca, 25 miles.

Passed an oil well tower and machinery about half a mile below McKay on left bank of river.

Travelled some distance to-day with an Indian and dog-sled, on his way to his traps.

On the 19th, late in the evening Point Brulé was reached, 35 miles. Snowing and drifting all day.

An Indian settlement of a dozen houses at this place, all absent, however, on the hunt, when I passed.

On the 20th the Athabasca was followed 40 miles to the mouth of the Embarres river, which was then taken and followed for 5 miles, when camp was made for the night, 45 miles. On the right bank of the Athabasca river near the mouth of the Embarres, about 40 miles south of Lake Athabasca, is a place known and shown on the map as 'The Old Fort,' this is the site of the first Indian trading post in the Lake Athabasca region, built by one Peter Pond, a trader, in 1778.

Country assuming a low marshy appearance as we approach the vicinity of Lake Athabasca. During the day we met the mail from Chipewyan en route to Edmonton, in charge of C. Macredie and an Indian.

On the 21st our trail on the Embarres river was continued for 6 miles to the

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winter or 'Governor's' portage, which was followed for 12 miles over low-lying marsh and along small creeks to Lake Mamawee which was crossed to the Quatre Fouche, 10 miles, the Quatre Fouche was followed for 3 miles, which brought us to the south shore of Lake Athabasca, 5 miles from Chipewyan, which was reached at three o'clock p.m. Chipewyan is an old and important trading centre of the far north, the Hudson's Bay Company having a large establishment which, until recent years was the headquarters of the Athabasca district. Owing to the increased travelling facilities and postal accommodation the district is now managed from the Edmonton office of the company.

Colin Fraser also carries on an extensive trading business at Chipewyan. The first Fort Chipewyan was established by the old Northwest Company, in 1788, on the south side of Lake Athabasca, a few miles east of the mouth of the Athabasca river, and was the point from which Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the explorer, made his start when he discovered the Mackenzie river. This post was subsequently moved to the present site. In 1815 the Hudson's Bay Company built a fort named Wedderburn, on Coal island (now called Potato island), immediately opposite the present Fort Chipewyan, and distant about a mile, which they occupied until the union of the Hudson's Bay Company and Northwest Company, in 1821, when Fort Chipewyan became a Hudson's Bay Company's post.

The present post is made interesting for the reason that the Land Arctic expedition composed of the explorers Franklin, Back and Richardson, spent eleven days there in July, 1825, from Friday, the 15th, to Monday, the 25th. An entry in the old post diary for Sunday, July 24, 1825, records that 'Capt. Franklin read divine service, after which the party were employed getting ready to start to-morrow.'

On Thursday, April 12, 1827, Capt. Franklin arrived at Chipewyan from Great Slave Lake, on his return from the Arctic coast, and left on Thursday, May 31, 1827, by canoe, for York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, en route to England.

The old post diary for Wednesday, May 23, 1827, records: 'I (William McGillioary) and Katherine Stewart (daughter of Alexander Stewart, C.F.) were joined into holy wedlock by Capt. John Franklin, R.N., commander of "the Grand Arctic expedition, who officiated in the capacity of clergyman," and on Monday, May 28, 1827.' This evening the ceremonial of marriage took place between Robert McVicar, Esq., and Chrisey McBeath, Capt. Franklin acted on the occasion as clergyman, after the ceremony o'er the evening was agreeably spent in a family assembly.'

The resident population of the settlement is about 150 souls, making it the largest centre of civilization in the Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers below the Athabasca Landing.

The houses of the settlement in most cases are built of squared logs whitewashed outside, and present a neat appearance.

The Church of England and Roman Catholic Church have missionary establishments and schools at Chipewyan; the first named, opened in 1867, is in charge of the Rev. O. J. Roberts, the latter, opened in 1848, is in charge of the Rev. Superior Ledoussal, O.M.I.

The detachment house erected last season by Sergeant Field is a two-storied building with kitchen attached, of squared logs pinned together, chinked with lime, board and shingle roof, partitioned inside two cells, and in every way is suited to our purposes. A small store-house with a lean-to for storing fish for dog feed was also provided and two acres of ground fenced about the buildings. The detachment quarters generally reflect much credit on Sergeant Field.

On Monday, February 24, I inspected the Chipewyan detachment and took advantage of Mr. Colin Fraser, trader, proceeding to Edmonton to forward my report to you through the officer commanding 'N' Division.

On the 28th, with the following party, I left Chipewyan for Smith's Landing and Fort Smith: Reg. No. 3167, Sergeant Field, R.; Reg. No. 4488, Constable Gairdner, A.G.; special constable Daniels, F.; Gregoire Daniels, and three dog teams of four dogs each. The winter portage was taken from Chipewyan across small lakes, swamps and along small creeks until we reached the Slave river near the mouth of the Peace

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river where we camped for the night, 40 miles. Country very hilly and rocky, timber except along the creeks small and of little value.

Several Indians with dog sleds travelled with us all day and in the evening the Edmonton mail for Resolution camped near us.

Wolf tracks at this point were numerous, travelling in the direction of Peace river.

On the 29th the Slave river was followed for 12 miles, when another winter portage was taken for 12 miles, and the river again continued to Stoney island, nearly opposite which we made the night camp, 35 miles.

The mail and Indians mentioned yesterday travelled with us all day.

Ten miles above Stoney island many wolf tracks were observed crossing the river to the south.

Country on both sides of the river low and flat.

On Sunday, March 1, the party arrived at Smith's Landing. At this point there is a large Indian settlement of some twenty families.

The Hudson's Bay Company have an outpost here in charge of Mr. M. G. Hamilton, and Mr. J. Hursell also has a trading establishment.

The Roman Catholic Church have a mission at the landing in charge of the clergyman stationed at Fort Smith, 16 miles down the river at the lower end of the Smith rapids.

Steamboat cargoes are discharged at Smith Landing and freighted across the wagon road to Fort Smith, where they are reloaded on steamers and scows.

The Hudson's Bay Company have telephone connections between Smith's Landing and Fort Smith.

At the Landing I gave Sergeant Field necessary instructions respecting his patrolling the buffalo country west and south of that place and forward his report herewith.

On the 2nd I arrived at Fort Smith, which was the outfitting point for my party to the buffalo country west and north from there.

The Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Mr. B. F. Cooper, is the only trading establishment at this place.

Fort Smith and Smith's Landing trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, have recently been transferred from the company's Athabasca to their Mackenzie River district, and Fort Smith made the district headquarters instead of Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie river. I understand it is the company's intention to erect a number of new buildings, rendered necessary by the change, during the coming season.

During my visit a new stern-wheel steamer for the company was in course of erection, under the direction of Capt. Mills, to replace the *Wrigley*. This boat will run between Fort Smith and Peels river and will be ready for service by the opening of river navigation. The lumber for the new boat is cut and sawn at the company's steam saw-mill located on an island in the Slave river, five miles above Smith's Landing.

The Indian settlement at Fort Smith comprising ten families of Chipewyans and a mission of the Roman Catholic church is located there.

The 3rd and 4th were occupied in looking up a guide, dog driver, baking bannock, packing loads and preparing for the trip generally, and on March 5, I left Fort Smith with the following party:—Fransios Biskayay, guide, Chipewyan Indian; Michel Mandeville, dog driver, Chipewyan Indian; Pierre Lahache, trail breaker, Lauchoux Indian; Gregoire Daniels, interpreter and dog driver, with three trains of four dogs each, taking the winter portage of eight miles to Gravel Point, and then following the Slave river to the mouth of Salt river where we camped for the night, twenty miles. Two Chipewyan families have houses at Gravel Point. At Salt river, there is an Indian settlement of six families, and the chief, Pierre Squirrel, resides there. The Indians were all absent when I passed hunting deer which were reported to be very numerous in the country east of the Slave river.

The Hudson's Bay Company have a small trading post at Salt river in charge of a native.

The Salt River valley near the mouth is about seventy-five yards wide, the water is not used by the natives owing to its saline character.

Leaving the mouth of Salt river at 6 a.m., on the morning of March 6, the left limit of the river was followed for three miles, we then turned in a westerly direction. The country gradually rises back from the Slave river for five miles, is dry and well timbered with heavy spruce, pine and poplar.

A muskeg about two miles wide covered with stunted spruce was crossed and we then reached the edge of a large open prairie section, from this point the Salt Mountain Butte at the Salt Springs about eight miles to our left could be seen.

From the Butte the mountain describes a half circle to the left and then follows the course of the Little Buffalo river in the direction of Great Slave Lake. We travelled over the prairie for seven or eight miles and then came to the Salt Mountain at the point where the Little Buffalo river enters the hills, the limestone cliffs of the river here are high. The Salt Mountain (or range of hills) is about five miles wide and rises to about 150 feet from the prairie level, heavily wooded with spruce, jackpine and poplar of large size. At the foot of the west side of the hills we crossed the Little Buffalo river, the valley of which is about 75 feet wide, and during the remainder of the day travelled over a bad muskeg, camping for the night at 5 o'clock p.m. Twenty-five miles.

The Indians with me stated that some twenty years ago the buffalo were numerous on the prairie we had passed over during the day, but that no buffalo or their tracks had been seen there for many years.

The position of the Little Buffalo river on the map which I had with me, I found to be incorrect, it being at too great a distance from the Slave river, and I have therefore shown its approximate location on the accompanying map after talking with the Indians and observing its tree line from the Salt Hills.

An Indian named David came into camp to-night on his way to Salt river with six beaver which he stated he had killed north of the Lying Wood mountain; he remained for the night.

During the day we observed tracks of moose, marten, lynx, porcupine and otter.

On the 7th the journey was continued in the same direction, the country travelled over was nearly all bad muskeg, over which extensive fires have run some years ago, destroying the scrub spruce. Many small muskeg lakes were noticed. No open prairie. The Indians informed me that years ago the buffalo had a trail (which can be seen in the summer) following the low ridges across the muskeg to the Salt Mountain by which they travelled to the prairie passed yesterday.

Noticed several moose, lynx and otter tracks to-day. Distance travelled, twenty-five miles.

On the 8th, the guide and trail breaker left camp at an early hour to make a trail for the dogs, the snow being very deep and heavy, returning late in the evening; they reported having come up to the small open prairie section, had seen many buffalo tracks and eight head of the animals.

On the 9th, the party left camp at 5 a.m., and travelled over muskeg and many small lakes until 2 p.m., a distance of twenty-five miles, when camp was made and the dogs left there. We then went ahead with snowshoes for some seven miles when we reached the narrow strip of prairie openings which extend from near the south shore of Great Slave Lake in the vicinity of Buffalo river to Peace Point on the Peace River and from there towards Smith's Landing. This is the section of country at present used by the wood buffalo as their grazing grounds, and an ideal place it is for the purpose. The country between Buffalo lake and river and Hay river to the west, the Indians informed me, consists principally of very bad muskeg and the buffalo rarely stray there. The water from the Hay river in summer shows that it comes from and through a muskeg country.

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The prairie openings visited by me in some cases were two miles long by one wide, surrounded by a thick growth of scrub willow, behind which was dense spruce and poplar supplying excellent shelter for the buffalo, and there was much evidence of the place being used. Buffalo tracks, hair on the trees, and marks of 'beds' in the willow and spruce were numerous, and the snow on the small prairies was completely turned over by the animals in search of food. The hay is the coarse slough variety and appeared to be plentiful.

Through the brush and timber between the prairie openings, the buffalo have made regular trails, and judging from the absence of bark and branches from the lower parts of the trees, these trails must have been used for years.

During the afternoon we came on fresh tracks which were followed through the timber for a long distance, and nearing a small prairie opening we heard the breaking of branches and shortly after eight buffalo bulls came out of the timber. They suddenly stopped at seeing us and remained long enough to allow the camera to be used when they galloped off into the woods. They were all fine large looking animals, the leader especially.

During the earlier part of the day we noticed many fresh moose tracks and where they had made their 'beds' the previous night.

It was late in the evening when we returned to camp, with a cold wind from the north and snowing heavily.

From our camp the Caribou Deer Mountains near Big Point lake could be seen. The guide knew the country thoroughly, and gave me much information.

The 10th was occupied patrolling the country north and south of the section visited yesterday, which was of the same character, small open prairies surrounded by dense brush.

Many buffalo tracks were observed, some fresh ones towards evening, but we did not come up to the animals.

Five timber wolves (four black and one grey) were seen at some distance on a well-beaten buffalo trail. One of them was wounded by the guide, but they all made off.

I may here remark that so far we had seen no wolf tracks in the snow, and I thought this peculiar in view of the reports I had heard of the animals being so numerous. The absence of tracks I believe is explained by the fact that they travel on the hard, well-beaten trails made by the buffalo, and consequently leave no impression.

Having made all possible observation in the section now visited, and our dog-feed running very low, I decided to return to Fort Smith, and accordingly left camp at 5 a.m. of March 11 and reached Fort Smith on the 13th.

The 14th was taken up preparing and settling my accounts with the Hudson's Bay Company, the hired Indians, &c., &c., and on the 15th I left for Smith's Landing, where I found Sergt. Field awaiting my arrival.

While at Fort Smith and Smith's Landing, I inquired as fully as possible into the reported killing of the buffalo by the natives in that vicinity, and I found it impossible to obtain evidence that such had been done during the past two years.

I selected and staked off a suitable site for the proposed detachment headquarters at Smith's Landing, after a personal examination of the ground about the settlement, and I believe it to be satisfactory in every way for our requirements.

I left Smith's Landing on March 18, and arrived at Chipewyan on the 20th, after an absence of twenty-two days.

I remained at Chipewyan until the morning of March 25, when I left for the buffalo country by way of Point Providence, on Peace river, with the following party: Antoine White Knife, Cree Indian, guide; Vital Macredie, half-breed,* dog driver; Gregoire Daniels, interpreter and dog driver; and two trains of four dogs each.

The winter trail across Lake Athabasca and the low marshy country to the Quatre

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Fouche river was followed, and camp for the night made on the right bank of the river two miles above its junction with the Peace river, 25 miles. Saw-logs of good size are obtained along the Quatre Fouche river for the steam saw-mill at the Roman Catholic mission, Chipewyan, the logs being cut by the lay brothers during the winter months and hauled to the river bank with dogs. During the summer the mission steamer tows the log rafts to the mission mill.

On the 26th, after leaving the Quatre Fouche, the Peace river was followed to Point Providence, where the winter portage of eight miles was taken across the point, and the river again followed to within half a mile of Buffalo point, at which place we made the night camp, opposite the upper end of a large island, 25 miles. The camp was at the foot of a hill, the face of which has been gradually sliding towards the river, leaving large crevices in the ground.

The trail across Point Providence was through large heavy timber, spruce and poplar, and two long narrow prairie openings were followed. Snowing and drifting all day.

On the 27th, after climbing the steep hill behind our night camp, the country was undulating for about four miles and covered with heavy spruce, jackpine and poplar, then muskeg with scrub spruce for about three miles, after which we came to the open prairie country, and continued travelling through it for the remainder of the day. This open country averages from two to four miles wide, and extends to the vicinity of Smith's Landing, with small groves of spruce and willow dotted over it, which afford shelter for the buffalo. The route which we followed was the same as the native buffalo hunters had used many years ago. The guide informed me that the buffalo never came nearer to the river timber limit than five miles, as that part of the open prairie country was very wet in summer.

On our left at a short distance a low range of hills covered with jackpine was in sight all day, and I have noted them as the Pine hills. Towards evening we noticed some very old buffalo tracks in the snow close to a spruce grove. Snowing the greater part of the day and storming in the evening; 30 miles. The 28th was spent examining the country and following buffalo tracks; during the afternoon one large bull was seen. Storming during the evening.

Having completed my observations, the return journey to Chipewyan was commenced, at which place we arrived on March 30, after an absence of six days, the weather during most of the trip having been cold and stormy.

THE WOOD BUFFALO AND GRAZING GROUNDS.

The adequate protection of the remnant of the far northern buffalo herds of the past is an important matter. The laws at present on the statute book and the wolf bounties are steps in that direction, but, when the remoteness of the grazing district is considered, the ravages by timber wolves, and the fact that small native settlements are situated at out of the way places along the waterways surrounding the grazing lands on three sides, miles from principal centres, that in several instances during the past ten years Indians have been punished by fine for killing buffalo, it will be seen that more direct supervision is necessary.

During my stay at Smith's Landing and Fort Smith, I was unable to obtain evidence of the Indians at those places having killed buffalo during the past two years, and that they had done so during the years immediately preceding that period was a matter of suspicion only. Traders and others who understand the Indian character stated that had such taken place, they would likely have heard of it.

Timber wolves are numerous, as the many tracks observed on the upper Slave river going in the direction of the buffalo country south of Smith's Landing, and the animals seen by my party west of Salt river serve to show, and they undoubtedly destroy many calves and young buffalo.

The Indians state that it is next to impossible to trap the wolves, the brutes being

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so wary, that it is difficult to get at them with a rifle, and the results following the application of strychnine would be too serious in a game and fur country to permit its use except under very careful supervision.

On the accompanying map I have outlined (approximately) in brown the present grazing grounds of the wood buffalo. They appear to move about in small bands, and it is therefore impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the number, but, from all I could learn, I would judge there are between 250 and 300 head. This could be easily ascertained, however, by a patrol with horses in the latter part of September and during October travelling on the prairie openings and high ridges. There would be ample feed for the horses without having to carry any, which is the great drawback in winter travelling with dogs.

For the better protection of the buffalo, I would recommend the following:—

That the section of country within an area four miles inland from the lake shore and river banks in each case, described as follows: Bounded on the north by the south shore of Great Slave lake, on the east by the left limit of Slave river, on the west by the right limit of Hay river to the point where the said river crosses the northern boundary of the province of Alberta, thence in a straight line to the point at which the Jackfish river enters the Peace river, and on the south from the mouth of the said Jackfish river by the left limit of Peace river, be set aside as a Dominion reserve for the wood buffalo of the north.

The four mile stretch along the lake and river embrace the timber of any value and would be outside the reserve limits.

The country within the described area is not suitable for agricultural (grain growing) purposes, it being a big game (buffalo and moose principally and wood deer in the Caribou Hills) and fur section.

That the close season for buffalo be indefinite and not for any stated period, and that it apply to Indians as well as whites.

That permits to hunt game and fur animals (except Buffalo) within the reserve limits, be issued for each hunting season by members of the R.N.W.M. Police under proper regulations, and that the regulations be printed on the back of the permit in English and in the Chipewyan characters.

That the Northwest Game Act apply to the reserve.

That the penalties for killing or taking buffalo be made the same as in the Alberta Game Act.

GAME.

Large game, moose and deer were numerous in the country through which I passed, caribou deer especially in the district east of the Slave river. This has been a great boon to the people in view of the scarcity of fur-bearing animals.

FUR ANIMALS.

At all points visited complaints were heard from the natives of the scarcity of fur and this was confirmed by the traders. Various reasons are given, among them the high water of last season flooding the lower areas, which drowned the young, and the lack of rabbits as a food supply.

Beaver were reported to be fairly plentiful, especially in the vicinity of the Clearwater river, Northern Alberta, where a close season has been in force since 1907.

I heard some little grumbling from Indians respecting the beaver close season, but explained to them that the law must be observed.

At Red Willow lake near McMurray, and not far from the Saskatchewan western boundary, it was difficult to make them understand that the game laws in the two provinces differed. They considered if the Indians at La Loche could hunt beaver, they should be allowed to do the same.

Provided other fur was as plentiful as in previous years, I judged there would have been no complaints respecting the beaver close season.

INDIANS.

In all the cabins visited, I found they had fish and meat, and I saw or heard of no cases of destitution during my trip. Supplies are left at the missions annually by the Indian Department to meet the wants of the aged and infirm.

In a country of many fish lakes, large game in fair numbers, and ordinary care during the plentiful fur seasons, there should be no want among the natives of the far north. The usual Indian habit of extravagance in the days of plenty however exists there.

I noticed in one cabin visited, two gramophones which must have cost not less than \$100. Musical clocks were also seen, and cheap watches and jewellery appeared very general.

The class of goods in the traders' stores differs considerably from the stocks kept when I visited the country ten years ago. One now sees hand sewing machines, ladies' trimmed hats, Stetson hats, Huntly and Palmer's tinned pound cake, and such like.

Beyond the ordinary coughs and colds, I heard of no sickness of a serious character among the Indians.

In this connection I might say that I have frequently seen men, women and children walk outside from an over-heated cabin in their bare feet, so it is scarcely to be wondered at that coughs and colds are prevalent during the winter season.

FISH.

The fish in Lake Athabasca are of a mixed variety, viz.:—Whitefish, lake trout, pickerel and jackfish. The average weights are:—whitefish, 3 pounds; trout, 12 pounds, although some are caught weighing from 30 to 40 pounds; pickerel, 4 pounds; jackfish, 7 pounds.

The principal fisheries are carried on near Goose Island, close to the mouth of the Athabasca river, in the fall, and Big island, twenty miles east of Chipewyan, in the winter. The nets used are forty fathoms long made of fine gilling twine four and a half and five inches mesh.

The following are the approximate quantities caught in the lake during the past fall and winter by the residents of Chipewyan;—

Hudson's Bay Company	30,000
Roman Catholic mission	30,000
Colin Fraser	20,000
Other residents	10,000

WATER FOWL.

During the spring and fall, waveys and grey geese are very numerous in the swamps and marshes near the mouth of the Athabasca river, and form an important item of the food supply for the residents.

Last fall the following numbers were killed for winter consumption:—Peter Loutit, about 1,500; Hudson Bay Company, about 700; Colin Fraser, about 600; other residents, about 800.

GENERAL.

Beyond short periods of stormy and severe weather, the winter in the far north was mild as compared with previous years, the snow did not exceed sixteen inches in depth.

The following steamers of the Hudson's Bay Company will be in operation during the coming season on the Athabasca, Mackenzie and Peace rivers:—

Graham.—McMurray and Smith's Landing. Will leave McMurray about June 12. Will make another trip in August.

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Graham.—Chipewyan to the 'Chutes' on Peace river. Leave Chipewyan between the middle and end of July, making one trip.

Peace river.—St. John on Peace river to the 'Chutes' connecting with *Graham* for Chipewyan.

MacKenzie River.—Fort Smith to Peels river. Leave Fort Smith about July 5, making one trip to Peels river. This boat makes another trip in August as far north as Simpson from Fort Smith.

Colin Fraser, trader of Chipewyan, the Roman Catholic mission, Chipewyan, and Messrs. Hislop and Nagle of Resolution, Great Slave Lake, also have small steamers for their own work.

The only post office on the Athabasca and MacKenzie rivers, between the Athabasca Landing and the Arctic is at Fort Smith on the northern boundary of the province of Alberta.

The mail service in that country at present is as follows:—

Winter.—Three mails between Edmonton and Resolution, Great Slave Lake.

Winter.—One mail between Resolution and Peels river.

Summer.—Two mails between Edmonton and Resolution, Great Slave Lake.

Summer.—One mail between Resolution and Peels river.

At Chipewyan the post office business is attended to by Sergt. Field, R.N.W.M.P. and at Resolution by Messrs. Hislop and Nagle.

At both places I think regular post offices should be established, as they are equally as important points as Fort Smith, in fact receive more mail matter and are larger trading and mission centres

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, Supt.,
R.N.W.M.P.

R. N. W. M. POLICE,

FORT CHIPEWYAN, March 25, 1908.

Supt. ROUTLEDGE,

R. N. W. M. Police,

Fort Chipewyan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report, *re* my trip into the buffalo country from Smith's Landing in the direction of Peace Point.

With instructions received from you I left Smith's Landing on the morning of March 5, with Special Constable Daniels and train of dogs, Vital Mercredi, with train of dogs, Guide Joseph Beaulieu, with train of dogs, and Antoine Thomas (Indian), trail breaker. Five men and three trains of dogs comprised the party.

From Smith's Landing we proceeded in a westerly direction following an old Indian hunting trail for about 8 miles through very thick bush, from this point we left the trail, and our hard work commenced, travelling through deep snow, we were now heading in a southwesterly direction, at 2 p.m. we came to the Salt river, saw numerous wolf tracks here; we followed the Salt river for about 6 miles, then went inland in a southerly direction; we travelled about 25 miles to-day and camped for night 5.30 p.m. The guide and Antoine went on for about 6 miles to make a road, so that it would be hard enough for the dogs to travel on in the morning, they returned to camp 9 p.m.

The country travelled over to-day was principally muskeg, swamps and low stunted spruce and willow.

March 6.—Weather cold and strong north winds. Left camp 6.30 a.m. Joseph Beaulieu and Antoine breaking trail, snow very deep; crossed some very large prairies, the guide informed me that the soil on these prairies is rich and fertile, judging from the long grass that grows there it would make an ideal ranching country; these prairies extend for miles with large bluffs of spruce, jackpine and aspen.

Arrived at Little Salt creek 1.30 p.m.; this is a small stream that takes its rise from some of the large muskegs and swamps inland.

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The water in the creek is very salt indeed, it empties into the Salt river at a place called the Butte, about 35 miles from Smith's Landing. Saw first buffalo tracks here, also numerous moose tracks.

Guide suggested to me that we had better camp here, as he thought the buffalo were not far. Myself and Special Constable Daniels made camp, the guide and the rest of the men went on to make a trail for the dogs, and to try and locate the buffalo herd, they returned to camp 7 p.m., they failed to locate the herd, but saw numerous tracks.

The guide thinks that we will see the buffalo to-morrow if the wind is favourable.

March 7.—Weather very cold, north wind. Left camp 7 a.m. in a southerly direction, through burnt timber and muskeg; travelling very slowly, owing to the bush being very thick in places, and the snow exceedingly deep. The dogs were about played out, so we camped at 3 p.m., about 20 miles from Peace Point, the guide and Antoine went on to make a trail and if possible locate the buffalo, they returned to camp 7.30 p.m., the guide reported to me that he came upon the tracks of a very large band of buffalo, he thinks there are over one hundred animals in the band.

March 8.—Weather cold, north wind, bright and clear. I called Special Constable Daniels 5 a.m. to make a fire and get breakfast, as I wanted to leave camp early this morning. Whilst cutting wood for the fire the axe slipped and Daniels cut himself severely on the left instep, almost severing one of the cords. I was in a quandary to know what to do with him, I bandaged his foot up as well as I could and managed to stop the bleeding. I did not want to turn back from here, and I could not spare one of the men and a team of dogs to send him in to Smith's Landing, so I decided to make this a permanent camp for a couple of days, and leave Daniels in camp with one of the men to chop wood and keep the fire going, whilst I went out with the guide and trail breaker to look over the country, and if possible see the buffalo.

Myself, Guide Joseph and Vital left camp 7 a.m., on snowshoes; our first 5 or 6 miles from camp was through heavy timber; this is where the buffalo wintered; there were tracks everywhere, and bunches of long hair on the branches of the smaller trees, just outside this fringe of timber was the open prairie where the buffalo used to feed, and come back to the timber for shelter during the night.

Judging from the tracks this herd had evidently left their winter quarters for over a week or ten days back, and moved out into the smaller salt prairies and creeks. We followed the tracks up and came to a small creek, this I called Buffalo creek; the herd had been feeding along the banks for several days, the snow was trampled hard and lumpy, in fact we had to take our snowshoes off the snow being so uneven and lumpy. The guide informed me that this is where the buffalo range summer and winter. There is no doubt it is an ideal country for them, abundance of feed, water and shelter, and small patches of salt prairie or sloughs. We followed the tracks for several miles expecting to come upon the herd every minute, but owing to the great crust on the snow we made too much noise walking, and the wind being unfavourable the herd stampeded before we could see them, it was no use to try and follow them, they run for miles when once frightened.

I was very much disappointed not seeing this herd. It was getting late in the afternoon, so I decided we would return to camp, we arrived there 7.30 p.m. very tired and hungry, walking from 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., with only one frozen bannock each to eat all day.

Special Constable Daniels' foot was very much swollen this evening, but he said he was not suffering any great pain, so I decided to remain one day more and make a detour around by Peace Point.

March 9.—Weather cloudy, inclined to snow. Special Constable Daniels' foot very much swollen this morning, he was unable to move. Vital remained in camp with Special Daniels to-day.

I left with Guide Joseph and Antoine, we made a detour around by Peace Point and back to camp, we tracked the buffalo herd close to Peace Point, saw where they circled and went back to their old feeding ground again. The country as far as I went is a magnificent range for buffalo, plenty of feed, water and shelter. The guide

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informed me that the buffalo often go away as far as the river at or near Point Providence.

March 10.—Weather very cold, strong north wind, had a heavy fall of snow in the night.

Special Constable Daniels' foot very sore to-day, packed our sleds, had to put Special Daniels in one of the sleighs, and started at 7 a.m. on our return journey to Smith's Landing, arriving there March 11. I washed and dressed Daniels' foot and sent him back to Chipewyan the following day with Vital Mercredi. I remained at Smith's Landing until the arrival of Supt. Routledge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The distance between Smith's Landing and Peace Point, in a direct line, about 75 or 80 miles.

Two men with three horses, two saddle horses and a pack pony, could patrol the buffalo country to Peace Point. There is an old summer trail hard and dry a few miles above Peace Point which comes direct to Smith's Landing, there is little or no muskeg to cross.

A detachment at Smith's Landing could patrol all that country summer and winter without any great difficulty.

GAME.

Moose and the large wood deer are very plentiful; in fact their tracks are almost as numerous as the buffalo. We got within 25 yards of a large moose cow before she saw us. Apparently nobody hunts in this part of the country. There was not a track of a human being in the whole country travelled over by myself and party.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Fur-bearing animals seem to be very scarce. The only tracks we saw were a few otter on the Salt river, and a couple of fox tracks on the prairie. This is an exceptionally bad year for fur animals.

TIMBER WOLVES.

During the whole trip I only saw one timber wolf; saw quite a number of tracks. It is rather hard to track the wolves, as they follow in the trails made by the buffalo. Their trails are so hard that the wolves leave no impression on them.

TIMBER.

The timber along the banks of the Slave and Peace rivers is principally spruce and poplar, and grows in some places to a very large size. It runs back from the river from four to six miles.

The timber inland between Peace Point and Smith's Landing is of no commercial value, being principally small stunted spruce and jackpine which grows in the muskegs.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. FIELD,
Sergeant.

R.N.W.P. POLICE,

To the Officer Commanding

FORT VERMILION DETACHMENT,

R.N.W.M. Police,

September 13, 1908.

Lesser Slave Lake.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made towards the 'buffalo grazing country.'

In accordance with your instructions, I left this detachment in charge of a party consisting of Special Constable Cardinal, interpreter, and Ambrose, 'Beaver Indian guide,' with horse Reg. No. 2893 and two hired saddle horses, having thirty days' rations and equipment packed on horses Reg. Nos. 24, 147 and 150.

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I was unable to make the patrol due north from Vermilion on account of a range of hills called the Cariboo mountains, which consist of one huge elevated muskeg totally impassable for horses, and no grazing land to supply feed for them. This range of hills extends from Jackfish river, which flows into Peace river near Peace point in a westerly direction to a point north of Red river, then turns with a curve northwesterly until it reaches Hay river, about 100 miles northwest of Fort Vermilion.

I was told before leaving here that I might be able to cross to the north side of the mountains about 60 miles east of here, so I proceeded in that direction, following the Peace river valley on the north side, being at times some 18 or 20 miles from the river, as the trail follows a poplar ridge, where, occasionally, openings are met with which cannot be called prairies, being covered with new growth poplar and willow scrub.

In the first 60 miles I crossed a prairie opening in extent about four by two and a half miles.

On reaching a point due north of Red river, the guide left the old Indian trail and crossed in an easterly direction through pine bush until we reached Deer river on August 17, 1908, where considerable chopping had to be done. Deer river is about 100 yards in width, two and a half feet in depth, has a very swift current but a good ford at this point; it has high banks and runs into the Peace river.

On reaching the level country on the top of the east bank of this river, an elevation of about 600 feet, we went due north for two days through a regular tangle of alder willow and pine scrub, and so much cutting had to be done that we did not make over 25 miles in three days.

Upon reaching an old beaver dam with good feed at the end of a large muskeg, I let the pack horses rest a day; this was on August 20. The next day I took saddle horses and tried to see the country ahead. I did not go more than 10 miles, following an old Indian trail quite indistinct in places, when I had to leave the horses and proceed on foot, probably going another 5 miles. On climbing a big pine tree and using a field glass, the whole of what I saw appeared to be a soft muskeg on which was growing a scrub pine about 6 feet in height and scattered. I reached the camp at 10.30 p.m.

On August 24, we packed up and followed the south side of this muskeg for two and a half days and again tried to cross the mountains through thick pine scrub and occasionally small poplar groves to where the muskeg seemed to end in a small creek draining into the Peace river to the southeast with good feed on both banks, from this point we started again to climb the mountains, but after travelling some five or six miles we had to camp as it was too soft for the horses. The guide informed me that the whole of the Cariboo mountains was the same and that there was no chance of crossing with horses.

On August 30, I came back to a small prairie and gave the horses a day's rest. On September 1, I came down from the mountain into the valley of the Peace river and found an old Indian trail, which I followed west for five days to a point east of Deer river, where I struck our new trail and followed it to Red river, where I took the old Indian trail to Vermilion, at which place I arrived with my party on September 8, at 6 p.m. We travelled about 390 miles in thirty days.

I was unable to see very little more of the country than that surrounding the trail on account of the spruce bush and dense scrub, but I believe that the whole country was wooded.

I did not see any timber large enough, or in sufficient quantities for saw-logs. The moss on the trees is from eight to eighteen inches thick and the pine trees do not take root in the ground, the roots spreading out under the moss, and in the case of the smaller trees, the wind frequently blows them down an acre or so at a time.

On our return trip we crossed numerous creeks which drain the Muskeg mountain into the Peace river.

There are no signs of Indians having been here (east of the Deer river) as far as I went, for perhaps eight or ten years, and it seems to be a totally deserted part of the country.

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I did not meet an Indian until I neared Fort Vermilion on my return trip, and he informed me that I must have been near Jackfish river, where the trail follows the Peace Valley to Peace Point. I don't give this statement any credit, for we would have seen some signs of the trail on our trip.

In my opinion the country I saw was never frequented by buffalo, as there is no feed for them, and is too soft under foot.

We saw a number of fresh moose and wolf tracks, and I believe that the wolves are numerous. We saw no game nor indications of fur-bearing animals, with the exception of a few bear tracks.

I am satisfied that it is impossible to get over the Cariboo mountains with horses.

The horses with the party stood the trip well. I was fortunate in having no sore backs caused by the pack saddles. The horses were tired and leg weary but in good condition.

To sum up the country generally, I would say that the land between here and Red river and back to Cariboo Mountain is fairly solid and some of it would be suitable for agricultural pursuits. From Red river down, as far as I went is soft. Between here and Red river berries of different kinds were fairly plentiful of which cranberries were predominant. Below Red river I saw no berries at all.

Deer river was the largest stream we crossed, the creeks not being more than ten feet wide, but the fords were all good although very swift.

The weather during the trip was good, there being only four days rain.

I submit that a patrol is not effective from this detachment to any part of the buffalo range, and that even if there was a trail down the Peace river valley it would take twelve or fifteen days to reach Peace Point and would be impassable before August 15 on some of the muskegs.

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

R. W. McLEOD, *Sergt., In charge of detachment.*

The Officer Commanding,

R. N. W. M. Police,

Lesser Slave Lake.

FORT VERMILION, March 8, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of my patrol to Hay River.

I left Fort Vermilion with F. Brick, J.P., on morning of February 18, and arrived at Hay river February 20. Hay River post is made up of two stores, the Hudson's Bay Company, and Revillon Bros. The Indians trading there are nearly all Slavis and a few Beavers. The post is situated on Hay river about 60 miles northeast of Hay lake, and 300 miles from the mouth where it empties into Great Slave lake, and is large enough to carry a York boat anywhere, and has been used for York boats and canoes before a post was erected from this point. The post is 110 miles from here and the country is all prairie, with small poplar bluffs scattered over and good building timber along the deep coulees.

I inspected the fur in the possession of the traders, chiefly for beaver and buffalo skins, but there were none. A few Slavis Indians came in during the two days I was there and I was making inquiries regarding beaver and buffalo. From the information I could get I believe the Indians are living up to the game laws. So far as I can learn there has not been a buffalo killed in this part of the country, nor have any been seen by any of the Indians for the last fifteen years. There is not even a rumour of any having been killed by the Indians since that time.

The timber wolves are plentiful in the Hay River country, and they are killing and running to other parts the moose, deer, and game. Together with fur being very scarce, the Indians are having a hard winter.

On February 23, I left Hay river, arriving in Fort Vermilion late on February 24. The trail was good.

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

R. W. McLEOD, *Sergeant.*

APPENDIX K.

INSPECTOR A. M. JARVIS, C.M.G., REPORT ON HERSCHEL ISLAND.

'DEPOT' DIVISION, MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
HERSCHEL ISLAND, November 20, 1907.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Herschel island from August 7, 1907:—

HERSCHEL ISLAND.

This island is situated in north latitude 69 degrees 32 minutes 15 seconds, and west longitude 138 degrees 57 minutes 15 seconds. The distance is 8½ miles from east to west, and from north to south at the widest place 4½ miles. Its highest point is about 500 feet high, and the island is approximately 23 miles around.

It was surveyed in 1889 by Commodore Stocton, of the United States Naval Department, and the United States revenue cutter *Thetis*.

The difference in time between the island and Greenwich is 9 hours 15 minutes and 55 seconds. Most of the island is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and numerous wild flowers are to be found, but no trees or shrubs.

The whaling companies have storehouses here and the officers of the ships have dwellings. These buildings, together with those of the R. N. W. M. Police and natives are built on a sand-spit, in front of which is what is called 'Pauline Cove.'

This bay or harbour is 700 yards long by 600 wide. There is an average of three fathoms of water in the cove, and from 40 to 50 ships could winter here with safety. The tide rises three feet, but with strong winds much higher.

The whaling captains one and all agree that Herschel island is the best place yet known to them to the eastward in which to winter. They claim that they can get out of here to the whaling grounds earlier in summer, that there is more wood, fresh water and a safer harbour, and it is through no choice of theirs that they go into Baillie island, Langdon bay or other places. In every case that they do not winter here they are caught in the ice, and have to make for these other places as a refuge. But they claim that the climate is very much better than here, Herschel island being considered a blowhole. There is either a northeast or southwest wind blowing, and the captains say that 'a nor'easter never dies in debt to a sou'wester.'

WHALING.

It was thought for many years that it was impossible to get east of Pt. Barrow, Alaska, for Bowhead whales. The first was taken from Canadian waters in 1891 by the ss. *Grampus*. Her catch was 21 whales for 1889-90-91.

Since that date, including this year, as nearly as I can ascertain, with the assistance of Captains G. W. Porter, Geo. B. Leavitt, James A. Tilton and J. A. Wing, all veteran whalers, the catch has been, in Canadian waters, 1,345 whales. Putting the bone at an average of, say, 2,000 lbs. per head, and the average price at \$5 per lb. (taken from the sales of the last five years), this resource would amount to \$13,450,000.

Taking into consideration with this the fur trade with the natives, the total amount would reach \$14,850,000.

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The bone from the Bowhead whales is practically all controlled by Edgar R. Lewis, of New Bedford, Mass., and buyers come to him from England, France, Germany, and in fact from all parts of the world, it being used in the manufacture of whips, corsets, parasols, silks, &c., &c.

It is generally thought that the whaling industry is decreasing, and in fact, not so much bone is being taken out as formerly; but this results not from there being less whales, but may be put down to the use of steam-going whalers in place of the old sailing ships. The whales are being driven farther and farther to the eastward.

Captain Geo. B. Leavitt, one of the most successful whalers, who went out this year with 15 whales, told me in conversation that he saw this year more whales than any year previous, but they were on the move. About 15 or 16 years ago there were big catches around Herschel island, the 'mouth of the Mackenzie,' Pullen and other islands. The ships are gradually working more and more to the eastward, and from my observations while on a whaling cruise this summer, and from talks with various captains, I am of the opinion that these whales come through the 'Dauphin Union' or 'Prince of Wales' straits, or east of 'Banks' Land.' There appear to be a great many feed slicks between here and 'Banks' Land,' these slicks being discerned by the appearance of an oil on the top of the water. It consists of a sort of jelly and brit, and is carried to different localities by the currents and moving ice.

There are three kinds of Bowhead whales in these waters.

A whale was caught by Captain Simmons of the ss. *John and Winthrop* having 3,350 pounds of bone in its head. At Herald island, in 1886, a whale was caught having stuck into it the head of a harpoon marked 'Ansel Gibbs.' This ship was wrecked at Marble island, Hudson's bay, on October 13, 1871.

In 1887, Captain Geo. W. Porter, off Pt. Barrow, took a whale having a native copper harpoon in it. This whale had about one-half barrel of pus collected around this harpoon. In 1893 a whale was taken by the *Norwhal*, having in it a flint harpoon head. These are used only at Greenland, and this whale must have been struck at least twenty-five years previous. These harpoon heads have not been used since then.

The whale taken by Captain Porter must have been struck by Canadian Esquimaux, as the Americans use only ivory and iron harpoon heads.

Whalers starting from San Francisco ship on the following lays: The captain, first mate and boateader are paid at the market price of the bone; second, third, fourth and fifth mates at the rate of \$2.50 per pound; and the remainder of the crew at the rate of \$1.50 per pound.

	Lays.
Captain.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$
1st Mate.	$\frac{1}{22}$ to $\frac{1}{35}$
Boateader.	$\frac{1}{22}$ to $\frac{1}{35}$
2nd Mate.	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{35}$
3rd Mate.	$\frac{1}{45}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$
4th Mate.	$\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{55}$
5th Mate.	$\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$
Chief engineer.	\$.130 per month.
Assistant engineer.	100 "
	Lays.
Carpenter, cooper and blacksmith.	$\frac{1}{75}$ to $\frac{1}{90}$
Blacksmith, only.	$\frac{1}{40}$
Steward.	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$
Cook.	$\frac{1}{125}$
Fore-mast sailors.	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$
Green hands.	$\frac{1}{200}$
Fireman.	$\frac{1}{125}$

Advances are made to the captain and first mate of \$500 each, and to the remainder of the crew proportionately according to rank.

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There were eight ships in here this season. Six have gone out with the following catches.

Norwhal.	15
Belvedere.	1
Jeanette.	4
Hermann.	1
Bowhead.	4
Beluga	0

A list of the names of the officers and crews is being forwarded under separate cover.

The SS. *Karluk* is wintering here and sent out one whale on the *Hermann*. She is commanded by Captain J. A. Wing, who has been forty-seven years in the whaling business. Both Captain Wing and First Officer Ellis are courteous and agreeable gentlemen, and we are fortunate in having them as close neighbours during the long dreary winter.

The gasoline schooner *Olga* commanded by Captain Wm. Mogg, on which the murder of Jackson D. Paul was committed, arrived here on September 1, 1907, and left on September 6, en route Prince Albert's Land. She was detained at Pt. Barrow by the United States revenue cutter through some irregularities through which she lost her season's work. It is doubtful whether she will have reached Prince Albert's Land this season, as we have had some very heavy gales since she left here. Captain Mogg was short of a crew and he took some natives from here expecting to pick up more at Baillie island.

On August 12, I left here as the guest of Captain Geo. W. Porter, of the twin screw ss. *Beluga*, on a whaling cruise to the eastward. We covered between 1,600 and 2,000 miles. We were detained for nine days by the breaking of one propeller, and the other getting badly twisted in the ice. During the cruise we passed Geary, Pelly, Hooper, Pullen and Baillie islands. We passed Cape Bathurst and went on to Nelson's Head, Bank's Land, and up the Prince of Wales straits in sight of Prince Albert's Land. Our N. Lat. was 72 degrees 5 minutes. We then went back in sight of Cape Bathurst, and then to 72 degrees 25 minutes N. Lat., and 131 degree W. Long. On our way back in about 72 degrees 5 minutes N. Lat. 126 degrees 28 minutes W. Long., we lowered five boats with crews of six men each, consisting of boat header, boat steerer and four sailors, seven whales having been sighted at 6.30 p.m. The boats returned at 11.30 p.m., unsuccessful. Next day at 2.30 a.m., we raised three more whales and lowered five boats. The boats came back at 1.20 p.m., again unsuccessful. The whales were close enough to the ship to photograph. But in each case there was no wind, and rowing up to the whales makes too much noise and scares them off. Captain Leavitt of the *Norwhal*, told me that this was nothing unusual as he had lowered twenty-two times without striking, and had gone out with fifteen whales.

Navigation is very difficult around here owing to the shifting currents, and to the variation and deviation of the compass, in some cases amounting to 90 degrees.

We were 150 miles north of the magnetic pole on this cruise. We saw some light scattering ice, but none of the old impenetrable ice-fields spoken of by McLure 1850-53.

From the crow's nest, as far as the eye could reach there was open water and one might have gone on and on.

Bank's Land has an area of about two-thirds the size of England. The cliffs at Nelson's head are about 1,000 feet high. Musk ox and reindeer, are said to abound on the island. We also sighted seven polar bear on the east side of Nelson's Head, and when we spoke the ss. *Jeanette*, she had on board five recently killed. None of the whalers have ever seen any natives, but at Cape Kellet they found ashes of recent fires, and the remains of musk-ox. From its appearance it is covered with grass,

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there being no timber, and very little drift wood is to be found on its shores. There is no appreciable tide here.

I was very kindly treated by Captain Porter, first officer Markey, and in fact by all the crew. The steward, Peterson, was most kind. He is a Dane and is said to be a count probably travelling under an assumed name. I saw as good discipline on this ship as one would see on a ship of the British navy.

MINERALS.

It has been generally known here for many years that the natives to the eastward have been using copper for cooking utensils, harpoons, needles, &c., &c.

Captain Klengenberg, who wintered at Prince Albert's Land, brought down a great many specimens of copper from there. It is not known at just what point he did winter. The *Olga* again left here on September 6 for that place, having on board two experienced prospectors. I am informed by the natives that there is a great deal of graphite and other minerals in the vicinity of Kopuk, Richards island. I am of the opinion that within the next few years we shall be called upon to act as mining recorders in this district.

Numerous inquiries have been made of me by the crews of the different ships, as to the Canadian mining regulations. I think that our men should be supplied with copies of the latest mining laws covering the unorganized territories.

Gold is reported to have been found at Flaxman's island, in Alaska, 160 miles west of here.

Between 'Trail Point' and 'Horton River' are what are called the 'Smoking Cliffs.' They consist of cliffs about 200 feet high, the smoke said to arise from burning sulphur.

NATIVES.

There are about fifty natives or 'Kogmollicks' at present on the island. During the summer about 250 'Nunatalmutes' visit here during the time the ships call. They have in all about thirty-five whale boats. Some of them carry the United States flag, but all are anxious to have the Canadian ensign. I think it would be a good idea to send in a supply of small flags, either for sale or as a gift to the natives. They are a clean, well-set-up tribe, and are much superior to the Indians along the Mackenzie river.

The 'Nunatalmutes' are the inshore natives and subsist chiefly on what they kill in the mountains, such as mountain sheep and deer. The 'Kogmollicks' are the shore natives and subsist chiefly on fish, seal, white whale and oog-a-rock.

They are rather looked down on by the 'Nunatalmutes,' but for what reason I cannot determine.

They are quite religious, holding services on Sunday and doing no work on that day. There is no missionary here. Their religion they carry into their every day lives. They neither beg nor steal, and slander is unknown among them. They are as near 'God's Chosen People' as any I have ever seen. After my experiences of this world, I could almost wish I had been born an Esquimaux.

They are very fond of their children, and take the greatest care of them. They never require to be chastised and are very obedient. One never sees any quarrelling or bickering amongst them. They show the true sport in their games of football and baseball. They play these games on the hard snow when the thermometer registers 25 degrees below zero.

The other day I noticed a crowd of little tots, in their skin clothes, playing on the snow for several hours, as though they were in a bed of roses. The thermometer was 18 degrees below, and it would have been the same had it registered 30 degrees below.

CRIME.

There has been no crime reported in the district to date.

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Upon my arrival here information was laid by Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald against Capt. Christian Klengenber, for the murder of Jackson D. Paul, engineer of the gasoline schooner *Olga*, at Prince Albert's Land, on or about September 1, 1905. A warrant was issued for his arrest (see C.R.), but it was found that although his intentions were to return to Prince Albert's Land this spring, he did not, as he had been apprehended by a United States revenue cutter at Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, and taken either to Seattle or San Francisco for trial. Klengenber was seen by the first officer of the *Beluga* before coming here this spring. Had he not been apprehended we would not have hesitated to go to Prince Albert's Land after him.

FISH AND GAME.

There is an abundance of seal, oog-a-rook, and white whale in and about Herschel island. Smaller fish are also numerous.

Up to the present 89 mountain-sheep have been killed in the mountains south of here. The outlook for meat this winter is good. I do not know what price we shall have to pay, but we hope to get it as reasonably as last year. We are purchasing through the *Karluk*, as they carry trading goods that we have not.

Geese and ducks abound here, particularly in the spring. On the southwest Sand-spit below here large numbers of geese and ducks are killed in the spring. Last spring about 1,800 were shot. Captain Ellis, who is the first officer on the *Karluk*, is a noted shot. In the spring of '98 he and a man named Atkins were detailed by Lieut. Jarvis, of the United States revenue cutter *Bear*, to procure geese and ducks for the wrecked whalers off Point Barrow, Alaska. His bag was 1,132 for three days. He is looking forward to the spring shoot this year.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline of the detachment is all that could be desired. Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald is a capable and efficient non-commissioned officer, with an abundance of tact in handling both whalers and natives.

Constable Carter is an excellent cook, and I know him of old to be a good dog driver, but up to the present he has had no trip.

Constable Pearson, F.S., although he had no experience at cooking, turned out very well, being instructed since he became a member of this detachment. I do not know his capabilities as a dog driver and tripper, but as he is leaving with me for Fort Macpherson in a few days, I shall be able to report on him later.

Corporal Selig, S.E.A., who is in charge of the detachment at Fort Macpherson, arrived here on November 15, accompanied by Constable Pearson, C.H.C., and guide in a very creditable condition, the dogs looking fat and healthy. This was his first experience on the trail, and he made the trip in ten days, this being considered good time. He is the first to cross from Stokes Pt. The thermometer registered 13 degrees below zero on his arrival and there was a southwest wind blowing.

Corporal Selig reports that Constable Pearson, C.H.C., stood the trip well. His conduct was good and his work well done. The patrol returns with me to Fort Macpherson.

HEALTH.

I found on my arrival here, Reg. No. 2218 Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald, F.J., suffering from a severe cold, probably contracted from the natives, as there was an epidemic of 'La Grippe' on the island at the time. He would not go off duty, but preferred to wear it out.

Reg. No. 3948 Corporal Selig, S.E.A., reports having a severe cut on the hand while repairing a sled at Fort Macpherson, but made a good recovery.

Reg. No. 2127 Constable Carter, S., met with a rather painful accident while fishing on the Peels river in the month of July. He went up the river in the whale-

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boat to set the fish nets, and when returning to moorings reached out to catch the buoy. The force of the boat going down the stream pulled his arm back and the muscles were badly strained. He has, however, completely recovered, being returned to duty on September 3, 1907.

During the month of August there was an epidemic of 'La Grippe' on the island. There were two deaths, one man and one woman.

There are but few medicines at this detachment, and there was a constant call for them.

DEATHS, BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

The two deaths mentioned are all that occurred during the year.

In the cemetery here are buried twenty white men.

Capt. Wicks had his side crushed by falling down the hatches of the *Thrasher*, and lived but two hours. His body was frozen and taken to San Francisco. The body of one chief engineer, who died at Baillie Island, was also taken to Frisco. One man was murdered at Albert's Land, two were supposed to be drowned, and one poisoned there during the winter of 1895-96. There have been twelve men frozen to death here and one at Baillie Island since 1893. Two went through the ice while driving dogs and the bodies were never recovered. Capt. Simmons died in 1908 and was buried at Langdon Bay. There have been a number of desertions, some still unaccounted for. One was shot and killed in 1895; another was wounded but recovered. A number of sailors and natives had their hands and feet amputated on account of exposure to cold.

During the past year there have been six births. Four marriages were contracted during the year, one of them being quite noteworthy. The bride was a young girl of not more than 17 years of age, and had been taken by her fourth husband. She is very comely, and was given away by her brother-in-law, 'Su-pi-di-do,' commonly known as 'Sour Potatoes.' Three winters ago she had both feet amputated at Baillie Island on account of exposure to cold. The wedding breakfast consisted of seal meat, muktuk (whale meat), and frozen rotten fish. The ceremony took place at the 'Igaloo,' or house of 'Supidido,' there being about fifty persons present. The size of the 'Igaloo' is 10 x 12 feet. I was invited and got as far as the door. The odour arising from the preparations of the 'dêjeûner' was more than I could stand, and I had to retire.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions sent in this year arrived in excellent condition, on account of having been hermetically sealed. I think it is the only safe way of sending them in, from what I observed when coming down the river on the transport.

Everything is of good quality except the tea. This is a beverage for which one develops quite an appetite.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings here are very comfortable and commodious. We have had the billiard and dining rooms partitioned, using the upstairs flooring for this purpose. This partition has been covered on each side with calico, purchased from the ships. This means a great saving of fuel, which is becoming a very serious question here. Outside of my own room there is but one small bedroom. This is occupied by Constables Carter and Pearson, and is warmed by heat from the kitchen stove. I have given Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald permission to sleep out of barracks in one of the officers' houses adjoining. This obviates the necessity of opening up a large barrack room and heating it. The buildings are in a good state of repair, but require painting outside and in. Hitherto the dining room kitchen and bedroom have been papered. This has become old and the walls should be repapered. The carpet in the dining room and my bedroom is very much worn, and I should like to see these floors covered with linoleum. The sizes of these rooms were forwarded to you under date of 5-3-07.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I think that either we be supplied with more provisions, or the whalers going to the eastward, before passing this point, be compelled to leave a certain amount of stores here, in case they should meet with a mishap. Take the case of the ss. *Alexander*, wrecked at Langdon Bay last year. Between 45 and 50 men had to abandon the ship without food, and arrived here just in time, as luck would have it, to catch the last boats leaving for Frisco. It is true there was one ship wintering here, but she had barely enough provisions to carry her through the winter. We had just enough.

I am of the opinion that each whaling company should be asked to contribute 50 sacks of flour, and a few barrels of meat, for each ship sent east of here; they would do it. We could store it and look after it for them. It would be, perhaps, the means of saving a good many lives. I can see how impossible it would be to try and get a crowd of men even as far as the Yukon river. The Hudson's Bay Company can never be depended on to furnish any provisions, as they get scarcely enough to put them through the winter.

There have been five wrecks on this coast in recent years. The *Penelope*, off Shingle point; the *Bonanza*, off King point; the *Triton*, off Herschel island; the *Alexander*, off Horton river; the *Duchess of Bedford*, off Flaxman's island; and a small mission steamer off Shingle point.

From what I can learn here the fuel is becoming more scarce each year. The summer season is so short, and the wind is nearly always blowing heavily from the southwest or northeast, so that very few trips can be made to the mainland for wood. Even when it is calm here there is such a swell at the mainland that it is sometimes impossible to land a whaleboat.

The whalers never carry more coal than they require, being in fact always short. It is only through their kindness to us that we are able to secure a few tons each year.

The *Olga* is wintering this year at Prince Albert's Land. She is owned and controlled by certain whaling captains, and is sent there with a view to prospecting and trading with the natives.

As the tendency of the whalers is to get east of here, I think a detachment should be opened at Prince Albert's Land. There are natives there, and they should be protected from the liquor trade. Previous to the *Olga's* visit there was but one old woman who remembered seeing a white man. This would probably be McLure or Collison in 1850-53. In order to do this, a ship would have to be fitted out from San Francisco, Victoria or Vancouver. Small portable buildings should be sent, and enough fuel and provisions for at least three years.

In conclusion, I would like to point out the necessity of sending all provisions, stationery, recreation articles, kit, &c., &c., for this detachment billed through to here. There is a great deal of trouble caused when articles for Fort Macpherson and this detachment arrive at the former place packed in the same cases.

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

A. M. JARVIS, Inspector,
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

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APPENDIX L.**INSPECTOR A. M. JARVIS, C.M.G., REPORT ON MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.**

'DEPOT' DIVISION, MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, July 16, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of the Mackenzie River District, from February 13, 1908, to July 16, 1908.

1. GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Since my last report there is no change to note, except that from the long night of winter to the perpetual day of summer.

2. CUSTOMS.

No collections were made at Fort Macpherson, nor at Herschel Island, as no ships have come, or any dutiable articles reported.

3. FISH, GAME AND FUR.

At Herschel Island there were 178 saddles of mountain sheep and 124 of deer brought in for the use of the police and ships making in all 7,735 pounds for the season 1907-08 up to May 11. 721 ptarmigan and 49 seal were also killed by the ship's natives, together with 3 polar bears on the north side of Herschel island. The natives killed for their own use about 880 ptarmigan. In the vicinity of Escape reef and the mouth of the Mackenzie there were killed 31 deer and 250 ptarmigan. Up the Mackenzie river in the vicinity of 'Black mountain' 43 deer were killed. On the river near this place 18,000 fish were taken, through the ice, and frozen for winter's use.

At the Indian camps west and south of Fort Macpherson 321 moose were killed, and on their way to the Fort in the spring the Indians killed 43 mountain sheep and 375 deer.

For the use of the police, Hudson's Bay Company and natives, here and at Arctic Red River, about 50,000 dried and green fish will be required.

The amount of meat brought in to Herschel Island would probably represent about two-thirds of the kill, the remainder being used as food for men and dogs.

Near Kopuk, east of the mouth of the Mackenzie, 7 polar bears were taken, and OOvayioak, the Esquimaux chief, thinks 20 would cover the number taken at or near Baillie island. These will most likely be traded at the ships when they arrive this summer.

I left Herschel Island before the spring flight of ducks and geese, and am unable to state the number bagged this season, but at Escape reef, where I was camped 46 days, waiting for the ice to go out, there was excellent shooting of ducks, geese, swans and cranes.

Corporal Selig, who followed the ice down the Mackenzie, reports great numbers of these birds, and bagged all that could possibly be used.

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At Fort Macpherson the flight shooting was excellent, as reported by Corporal Selig.

Ning-ak-shina, one of the natives hunting for the ss. *Karluk*, had an exciting experience on Icy reef late in November, after the patrol left Herschel Island for Fort Macpherson. He fired at a polar bear, that was amongst some heavy ice, but the bullet glanced off the skull of the bear. Ning-ak-shina slipped and fell while putting another cartridge into his rifle. The cartridge jammed, and the bear grabbed him by the left forearm, putting its fangs through and through. His dog, fortunately, bit the bear behind, which caused it to let go its hold on Ning-ak-shina. Another native, attracted by his yells, ran up and finished the bear. I saw this native in the early part of May, and his arm was not yet healed, but no bones had been broken. Three or four bears were killed at this place.

The fur catch in the district has been small as compared with previous years. There is a predominance of lynx skins, as many as 150 having been taken by each of two brothers. Marten have been very scarce.

4. PATROLS.

The usual winter patrol, upon which I have already reported, was made from Herschel Island to Fort Macpherson and return to there. In addition to this, after the severe weather had moderated, I sent out a patrol to search for the deserters from the ss. *Karluk*, and also a patrol looking for Morand, who, we were almost certain, had never gotten out of the country. His death is referred to in another part of this report.

I left Herschel Island on May 12, and went into camp at Escape reef. I left the island rather earlier than necessary, as the ice remained good for a considerable time afterward, but in the year previous, on May 27, a team of dogs had gone through the ice at Escape reef. I thought it unwise to take any chances.

Corporal Selig arrived at Escape reef with the whaleboat on June 11 to take me to Fort Macpherson. The boat had to be left five miles from Escape reef as the bay was packed with ice. We did not get out of here until June 26 at 9.20 p.m., when we had to get the assistance of natives to work the boat through the ice.

On the other hand the Fort Macpherson detachment were called upon to make two patrols to and from Herschel Island, and on account of no contract having been let for the fish, most of them had to be hauled from the Arctic Red River.

The amount of mileage made by the detachment for the year ending June 30 will be considerably over 4,000 miles. This has kept the men and dogs in good health and condition. It appears to me to be a very good record for this or any detachment. Special reports have been received and forwarded on these various patrols.

5. WHALERS.

There has been no whaling done since my last report, but news has been received from the ships that went to the westward last year after leaving Herschel island, to the effect that they made good catches, particulars of which have been forwarded. Nothing has been seen or heard of the gasoline schooner *Olga* since last report, and of course there would be no chance of news until the ships go east this year.

A number of the ship's crew received letters which arrived at Herschel island per *Jap Wada*, on March 15, giving them the news of several ships intended to be outfitted for wintering to the eastward of Herschel island this year.

There were nine desertions from the ss. *Karluk*. Three of the men were brought back by the police. Some of them returned, snow blind and badly tuckered out, not having reached any further than the mainland. "Morand" who deserted twice was frozen to death.

The crew was apparently well treated, but there is no accounting for a sailor deserting in any country. These men have been known to have deserted ships for floating ice in the Arctic and go off.

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6. MAIL.

No mail except a few letters brought from Dawson to Herschel island per *Jap Wada*, has been received.

7. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

At Herschel island there have been two births and one death, a female, by consumption, of long standing. Between Kopuk and Baillie island there were three deaths about Christmas time. In the spring between these places there were eleven deaths, which occurred as follows:—

In April, 1908, a party of Esquimaux left Baillie island with dogs, sleds, &c., for Kopuk, near Richard Island. On their way they found a "stinker" or dead whale. They cooked and ate some of it. The next day they found another "stinker," and also ate some of it. After travelling about 25 miles they were taken violently ill. Six adults and two children died, but one small girl survived. At Toker Point were camped some Esquimaux. One young man who was out attending his traps, found the party in their snow houses, all dead except the small girl. Learning where this last whale was, a party went out from Toker Point. They proceeded to have a feast, which resulted in the death of three more. The names of the dead are as follows:—

Baillie Island.

1. Koo-min-a-luk, old man.
2. Na-pi-uk, his son.
3. Pu-ni-cha, wife of Na-pi-uk.
4. Nosh-u-el-ivuk, male child of Na-pi-uk and Pu-ni-cha, 2 years old.
5. Pig-a-luk, female child of Na-pi-uk and Pu-ni-cha, 8 years old.
6. Chi-tu-runu, young man.
7. Kin-u-runu, wife of Chi-tu-runu.
8. A-ko-nuk, young man.

Kopuk.

1. A-von-tuk, man, 25 years old.
2. Muk-cha-a-luk, female child of A-von-tuk, 4 years old.
3. I-ta-chi-uk, young man, 20 years old.

The bodies, except four, were buried according to Esquimaux custom, but no wood could be found for the graves of these four. Relatives will, no doubt, see to this. There was neither travelling by sea nor land when I learned of this in May, as the ice was breaking up and the rivers swollen. The only opinion I can advance is that their deaths were caused by poisoning by ptomaine or from the effects of tonite, the explosive used in killing whales with bombs.

At Fort Macpherson there have been four births, there being one pair of twins, which is a very rare occurrence among the Indians.

There have been no marriages contracted and but one death occurred, an old man at Arctic Red River this spring.

8. HEALTH.

The health of the detachment at Herschel Island, and of the natives has been very good. On the other hand, at Fort Macpherson, after writing my last report to you there was an epidemic of 'ulcerated sore throat.' This was diagnosed by Rev. C. E. Whittaker and his wife, the latter having been a nurse in an English hospital, as "diphtheria." The reverend gentleman appeared seriously alarmed and asked me to take steps to confine it. I immediately put on a quarantine, but this was raised as soon as there was no doubt that the epidemic was "ulcerated sore throat" and not 'diphtheria.' Apart from that, the health has been good.

9. NATIVES.

Mr. Z. Stefansson informs me that Dr. Howe, surgeon of the Anglo-American Polar Expedition, during the winter of 1906-7, found on the north coast of Alaska among the Esquimaux whom he had occasion to treat a rather larger proportion afflicted with hysteria than would be the case in either a private or hospital practice in an American city. Dr. Howe based his opinion on his own experience in the Boston City Hospital and in private practice in Lawrence, Mass.

His medical supplies running low, Dr. Howe experimented along faith cure lines with one old Esquimaux woman, who was supposed to be suffering with some internal complaint. Giving her a pill, the effect of which he knew was to be the turning yellow of the sclerotic coat of her eye, he solemnly told her that if her eye did not present a yellow appearance next day she would surely die; otherwise, her cure would be absolute, complete and final. She was to report next day. The following morning the patient presented herself bright and early at the doctor's door, yellow-eyed, radiant and completely cured. With Caucasian and Esquimaux alike, great is the power of faith.

Mr. Stefansson relates another instance of faith and works. Seated one day with Oo-vai-oak, side by side, fishing through adjacent air holes in the ice, the white man was experiencing fisherman's luck. Calling across to him, Oo-vai-oak said, 'How is it, brother, have you any fish?' 'No,' replied Stefansson, 'I have taken nothing.' 'Have you spoken to God this morning?' asked the chief in a businesslike tone. 'No,' said the wilted Walton. 'Well, that's what's the matter,' returned Oo-vai-oak, 'I always speak to God every morning before I go fishing.' The missionary told me what to say. It always works. I have many fish.' Stefansson, interested, asked, "And do you do the same when you go duck hunting or goose hunting, or when you are after seal?" 'No,' eagerly responded Oo-vai-oak, dropping his line and pressing close to the explorer, 'Is there a prayer for duck and one for geese and for seal? The missionary never told me that. You teach it to me, eh? I like to make sure what to say to catch that fellow, goose and seal." But, unfortunately for both, Stefansson did not have the charm.

I was very much surprised to find so much snow blindness among these natives, and I am informed that every fresh attack leaves their eyes weaker.

It was with a sincere feeling of regret that I took leave of these "younger brothers of the race." Their last expressed wish was, "Send us a school teacher (not a missionary), we want to learn to read and to do things." In view of the fact that Canada has deemed it wise to make tenders of good will and treaties with her various Indian tribes, might I suggest that the time is opportune for her to take some official cognizance of these her most northerly subjects? The shores of Britain's Seven Seas can show no more intelligent or gently-kind people than the Esquimaux of Northern Canada, none that so readily respond to courtesy and good will. As it is now, their knowledge of English speaking people percolates to them through men of the American whaling fleet. These Esquimaux are Canadians and British subjects, and some official acknowledgment of the fact by the British or Canadian authorities would be seed cast on good ground. I would again suggest that the British ensign and some medals and gifts be officially sent to them, that they may feel that they are equally with ourselves loyal sons of the "Grey Old Mother Over Seas."

10. ACCIDENTS.

I regret to report the death by drowning of Baptiste Bouvier, on July 9, 1908, at Little Lake, 28 miles below Fort Providence, and I cannot do better than quote from the log of the steamer *Mackenzie River*, given me by Captain J. W. Mills, which is as follows: "At 6.50 p.m., while hauling a pail of water Baptiste Bouvier, one of the hands of the *ss. Mackenzie River*, fell overboard, the hatch going with him, and although the hatch was only ten feet away from him, and a life buoy thrown from the steamer by Langford, one of the employes of the Hudson's Bay Company, struck the

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water only six feet from him, he drowned before the boat could reach him. Impossible to recover the body." Captain Mills further states: "All the Hudson's Bay Company posts have been notified, and hunters are on the lookout for the body. Baptiste Bouvier was probably 22 years of age. His home was at Fort Providence. His father, now dead, was fort interpreter at Fort Providence. His mother is now married to the interpreter at Resolution.. Baptiste Bouvier worked on the construction of the steamer *Mackenzie River* all last winter. He was a good worker."

11. EXPLORATION.

Mr. V. Stefansson arrived at Fort Macpherson on July 6, 1908, on the ss. *Eva*, of Hyslop & Nagle, with a whaleboat and eleven dogs. He is accompanied by Dr. R. M. Anderson, a naturalist on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History of New York city. Mr. Stefansson's present expedition is the second of a series of journeys he has planned to carry out within the coming fifteen years, during which time he hopes to visit and study every Esquimaux settlement from East Cape, Siberia, to the east coast of Greenland and the shores of Labrador. On his first journey, in connection with the Anglo-American Polar Expedition, he spent the thirteen months from July, 1906, to August, 1907, with various groups of Esquimaux between Cape Brown just east of the Mackenzie river, Arctic Canada, to the north of the Colville river, American Alaska.

The present journey is planned to cover two years, one of which he expects to spend between Cape Brown and Bathurst Inlet, Canada, the other on the Colville river, Alaska. He believes that near the mouth of the Coppermine river there is a group of Esquimaux who have never seen a white man; these he desires to study while as yet they are uncontaminated by white influence, and before "civilized" ways and the diseases of civilization undermine their health, and their system of living. On the Colville river there is, by native report, a group of about 300 natives, only odd members of which have had contact with whites. These are the only "uncivilized" branch of the so-called Nunatagmiuts (Dwellers among the Hills) who formerly occupied a large portion of the Arctic slope of Alaska, but who have now become few and are scattered to distant places because of the absence of deer from their former hunting grounds.

Mr. Stefansson's present expedition is supported jointly by the Canadian Geological Survey and the American Museum of Natural History. In supporting this work, the survey is resuming the study of the native races of Canada so ably carried forward by its late head Dr. Geo. M. Dawson, but which has, since his day, been allowed to fall in abeyance. That this work should be resumed among the Esquimaux is especially desirable, for not only are their habits rapidly changing and becoming more difficult for scientific study, but they are also by natural gifts probably the most admirable and by circumstance the most misunderstood and misrepresented of all the native races of Canada.

Besides the main purpose of the study of the Esquimaux, the expedition has the subsidiary ones of gaining all possible information about the natural history of the country. For this purpose Dr. Anderson, who is a zoologist by profession, has already made a considerable collection of observations and of specimens along the Athabasca, Slave and Mackenzie rivers. These collections have been shipped by the Hudson's Bay Company's transports up the river, while those made along the coast will probably be carried out by whale ships.

Mr. Stefansson left for Herschel Island on July 16, 1908, after having secured the service of an Esquimaux and his family. Mr. Stefansson is admirably fitted for the expedition. He can live with the natives as a native, their winter diet of frozen rotten fish being of not the slightest inconvenience to him. Although having been but thirteen months amongst the Esquimaux, I am informed by them that he speaks better Esquimaux than they do themselves.

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12. BUILDINGS.

The buildings at Herschel Island require painting both in and outside. They are in a fair state of repair otherwise. Those at Fort Macpherson as previously reported, are not habitable. Upon the arrival of the steamer *Mackenzie River* this year, I called upon Mr. Angus Brabant, the officer in charge of Mackenzie River District, Hudson Bay Company, and arranged with him to have the south building or storehouse, as per photograph I sent you last year, put in a proper state of repair for our own use, to be completed by November 1. I also arranged for a storehouse. The company had no windows at Peel river, and as we had a considerable number on hand, I arranged to let them have ours at cost landed Peel river. I forwarded the correspondence *re* this matter to Staff-Sergeant Fitzgerald informing him of the action I have taken in regard to this.

13. PROVISIONS AND STORES.

At the time of writing this report the stores were being unloaded on the bature off the ship *Mackenzie River*. I examined these, and everything appeared to be in excellent condition, except the flour, a considerable amount of which had been wet in transit, but to what extent I could not determine. The coal oil seemed to be in very much better state than last year. None of the cases had the appearance of being leaky. I requisitioned for cooking ranges for both Herschel Island and Fort Macpherson. These were sent forward. Before leaving the island and Macpherson I checked over all the provisions and stores, and found all correct, except at Fort Macpherson, where there was 200 pounds of sugar short. This was caused by using so much for sweetening berries which were brought in by the natives. I have instructed Sergeant Selig to replace this at once, and not to allow such a shortage to occur again. This shortage of sugar can be made up from the ships' stores when they go to the island with mail in their whale boat.

14. DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

There have been no breaches of discipline in the district since taking over command. It was a great pleasure for me to have Staff-sergeant Fitzgerald with me for the past year. This non-commissioned officer has been untiring in his efforts to carry out my orders and the rules and regulations laid down at headquarters. Meals were served at the strike of the clock, dogs fed no matter how cold the day, and at my weekly inspections there was the same regularity. Fitzgerald has now completed twenty years in the service, five years of which have been spent on that lonely storm-swept island where one never sees twenty-four hours continuous good weather, summer or winter. As this non-commissioned officer has spent twenty years of his life always on the frontier and stationed in remote places, I do not think there is any gift in the government too good for him.

Of Constable Carter, this constable, like Staff-Sergeant Fitzgerald, has about completed twenty years service. He is one of the best all-round men in the force that I know of, good four-in-hand teamster, dog driver, carpenter and in canoe or whale boat is equally good. As a bread, pastry and meat cook, he has no equal in the force. If sent on a trip, one has that feeling that he is going to get there and return. I have much pleasure in placing his name before you.

Sergeant Selig and his men have done in the past year a good deal of patrolling, and have accomplished a great deal. Sergeant Selig speaks highly of the two constables Pearson who are with him.

15. GENERAL.

Our freighter, Mr. Christian Steen, arrived in Fort Macpherson from Escape Reef with his sloop and three whale boats some days before the arrival of the ss. *Mackenzie River*...His transport is in very much better shape this year than last. He

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has enlarged the sloop and replaced the canvas in the sails. I have reduced the freight charges this year three-quarters of a cent, as I considered we were paying too much for the distance hauled, and I think a further reduction of one-quarter of a cent could be made next year.

The traders' posts at Peel's river and Wrigley have been withdrawn; these properties belonged to Hislop & Nagle. The Episcopal mission closed at Peel's river on July 16, 1908. The Rev. Mr. Whittaker heard by the steamer *Mackenzie River* that no goods were being shipped in from San Francisco, and as none had been sent in by the *Mackenzie River*, he had to pack up at once and go out. Both the Reverend gentleman and Mrs. Whittaker have been very kind to our men, and will be greatly missed by them. Before leaving we presented them with a small purse of gold containing \$60 as a token of our esteem. This leaves us without any spiritual adviser in the country, and the school has also to be closed in consequence. Both the reverend gentleman and Miss Hamilton expect to go to Hay river to be stationed there this winter, while Mrs. Whittaker will proceed east she having been in poor health during the past winter.

I noticed at King Point on the Arctic coast that the grave of Gustav Wiilk who died while caught there in the ice in 1906, is in great danger of being carried out to sea, as the ocean is undermining the high point where he was buried. Wiilk was one of Captain Amundsen's assistants in taking observations on the *Gjoa*, and made the Northwest Passage. The body was interred in a large vault cut out in the frozen ground, in which they had their instruments and took their observations while there. The house Captain Amundsen lived in on the shore has now tumbled into the sea. I think if Captain Amundsen or the Norwegian government were notified of the state of this grave, they would take steps to have the body taken home. This could be done by way of San Francisco, if arrangements were made with the whalers. I am of opinion that the body is still frozen and in a good state of preservation. I have instructed Sergeant Selig when he returns from the island this summer with Mr. Steen, our contractor, and his natives, to remove the body back to a safe distance. There is no immediate danger until September, when we get the equinoxial gales. If you have Captain Amundsen's book on the Northwest Passage, you will find the exact position of the grave when taken in 1906.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I think no unmarried officer should be allowed to remain in this ice-bound country more than a year and a half. The term of two years really means two and a half, with no one to converse with or associate with, the year and a half I consider quite long enough. With the non-commissioned officers and men it is different; they can play cards and amuse themselves, but with us, we are expected, as at other places, to keep aloof from the men, in order to maintain discipline.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

A. M. JARVIS, Inspector.
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON G. P. BELL, M.D., REGINA.

REGINA, November 30, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending October 31, 1908.

The number of cases was 873, which is slightly less than last year, a large majority being as usual minor ailments. There were, however, seven deaths, two from enteric fever, two from gunshot wounds, one accidental, the other suicidal, one from cardiac dropsy, one from fistula and one from syncope.

General diseases.—The chief of these were enteric fever, 26; influenza, 58, and rheumatism, 29.

Local diseases.—These consisted largely of affections of the respiratory and digestive systems, the most important being one case each of pneumonia, hepatitis and jaundice.

Injuries.—Many of these were of slight severity, there were seven fractures, one being a compound fracture of the leg.

Surgical operations.—There were no major operations.

Recruiting.—One hundred and fifty three applicants were accepted and twelve men re-engaged after leaving.

Invaliding.—Seven men were invalided during the year, two for epilepsy, one for hepatitis, one for mental disorder, one for defective vision, one for rheumatism and one physically unfit.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The medical officer of "D" division reports that the general health of the men has been good. There were three cases of enteric fever.

From "E" Division three cases of enteric fever are reported, and the medical officer states "that the female guard room has been made thoroughly sanitary by being connected with the sewage and waterworks. Prison accommodation is very insufficient.

At Fort Saskatchewan the sanitary condition of the barracks is reported to have been very good.

The medical officer at Battleford reports two cases of enteric fever in the families of members of the force.

At Regina an outbreak of enteric fever occurred towards the end of September when in the course of a month, twenty-three persons contracted the disease. The water and food supplies were at once investigated, samples of water and milk, together with a number of flies captured in the division kitchen being submitted to the provincial bacteriologist for examination. He reported the milk free from contamination but that the well water contained typhoid bacilli. This water, however, was used by the entire community for domestic purposes, yet the disease fell solely upon those having access to the division mess. A board was held, by your order, to enquire into the origin of the disease and to suggest measures for its suppression, when in view of the general satisfactory condition of the barracks, the distinct localization of the outbreak, and the absence of fuller bacteriological evidence, the board believed the source of infection, in all probability, was the shedding of bacilli by an individual

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who then immune had been the subject of enteric fever at some previous time, and that flies were the possible carriers of infection causing contamination in the divisional mess, the infection having been brought from a source outside the barracks. Measures were at once taken to arrest the disease, the well was promptly closed, and the water supply from the city of Regina used for all purposes. No fresh cases having occurred since October 26 it is hoped the outbreak is at an end. The new sewage and water system has been partially carried out and it is expected will be shortly completed.

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

G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon

TABLE showing the number of cases, deaths, and invalided, of the force outside the Yukon Territory, for the year ending October 31, 1903.

	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.
<i>General Diseases.</i>			
Influenza	58		
Enteric fever	26	2	
Dysentery	6		
Gonorrhœa	4		
Parasitic diseases	3		
Alcoholism	3		
Rheumatism	29		1
Debility	8		1
<i>Local Diseases.</i>			
Diseases of the—			
Nervous system	40		3
Eye	6		1
Other organs of special sense	8		
Circulatory system	14	2	
Respiratory "	247		
Digestive "	195	1	1
Urinary "	4		
Organs of locomotion	14		
Connective tissue	8		
Skin	42		
<i>Injuries.</i>			
General and local	158	2	

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, V.S.

REGINA, November 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1908.

The general health and condition of the horses during the past year has been good although the cases requiring medical or surgical attention have been somewhat in excess of those of 1907.

Glanders made its appearance among the horses of "K" Division early in the spring, the affected animals being in the post at the time the disease was discovered. As the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act provides that all contact animals must be subjected to the Mallein test, this was done with the result that seven were found infected. The affected animals were promptly destroyed, and the carcasses disposed of. The stables, harness, saddlery, &c., were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and every possible precaution taken to prevent a further outbreak of this disease. Just where these horses contracted glanders is not positively known, but as a couple of them had been turned out in a pasture field in the vicinity of Lethbridge, and as a couple of glandered horses had been found ranging close to this field, it is quite probable that from these strays the police horses became infected.

The "K" Division horses destroyed for glanders were Reg. numbered as follows: 2876, 2970, 2986, 121, 2683, 2804 and 2978.

Horse Reg. No. 2628 of "E" Division was also found to be suffering from glanders and was destroyed. This horse was being used on one of the detachments north of Calgary, and evidently contracted the disease in the livery stable in which it was being kept, the owner of the stable having a number of horses destroyed at the same time for the same reason.

The loss of horses in "N" Division has been very heavy, no less than sixteen having died or been destroyed during the year. The cause of death in the majority of cases has been reported as due to exhaustion, and at times lack of proper food. I am, however, inclined to think that the eating of poisonous plants may have had something to do in causing the death of some of these horses. Certain poisonous plants having a somewhat similar effect upon horses as the loco weed when eaten are found in the country through which the Peace River Yukon Trail runs. These plants may not have been the immediate cause of the death of any one animal, but through feeding upon them horses become so reduced in strength and vitality that they cannot withstand the hardship met with in that country.

"C" division lost four horses, Reg. No. 2526 died from enteritis, 2447 from anemia, 106 from pneumonia and 2748 from heart failure.

"E" division beside the one destroyed for glanders lost two horses, Reg. No. 265 died from pneumonia, and 2764 from ulceration of the bowels.

"G" division had one death that of horse Reg. No. 3006 which died from cerebral apoplexy.

Depot division lost one. Horse Reg. No. 306 was one of a carload just brought in from the west, and had only been in the corral a short time when it jumped over the corral fence lighting upon its head and shoulder, and breaking its back in the fall.

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"H" division reported the loss of two horses. Reg. No. 2958 from colic, and 2660 destroyed as being unfit for further service.

Following is a list of the cases treated during the year:

Diseases of circulatory system	1
" digestive system	56
" respiratory system	31
" nervous system	1
" muscular system	118
" glandular system	9
" osseous system	15
" urinary system	6
" plantar system	67
" tegumentary system	8
Wounds punctured	31
" incised	25
" lacerated	9
" contused	97
Tested for glanders	29
Reacted and destroyed	8

Sixty-five remounts were taken over during the year, the following being the names of the parties from whom the horses were purchased, and the number supplied by each:—

M. Arnold, Macleod	1
P. D. Sanders, Calgary	1
H. Miller, Pekisko	6
H. M. Hatfield, Pincher Creek	5
R. E. Margesson, Medicine Hat	6
A. P. Day & Son, Medicine Hat	10
A. P. Day, Medicine Hat	4
W. Rae, Medicine Hat	1
Frank McHugh, Calgary	1
F. A. McHugh, Calgary	3
George Short, Calgary	1
A. N. Allan, Okotoks	1
George Hoadley, Okotoks	5
A. H. Eckford, High River	3
P. Lachance, Macleod	2
W. J. Glass, Macleod	1
D. Warnock, Pincher Creek	3
N. Nicholson, Macleod	1
A. Neas, Cardston	1
E. J. Jains, Cardston	1
R. S. Smith, Cardston	2
J. J. Marsden, Cardston	3
W. A. Douglas, Maple Creek	3

During the year just past I have visited and inspected the horses at Prince Albert, Battleford, Fort Saskatchewan, Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge and Maple Creek, also a large number of detachments. At the different points visited I found conditions as regards stabling, forage, shoeing, &c., satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Inspector,

Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX O

INSPECTOR E. A. PELLETIER, REPORT ON PATROL NORWAY HOUSE TO SANDY LAKE.

NORWAY HOUSE, March 18, 1908.

The Commanding Officer,
Depot Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that according to instructions received from you I proceeded on a patrol to Sandy Lake, leaving Norway House on February 19, and returning on March 16, having been 27 days on the journey. After having travelled a distance of about 600 miles with dogs.

I left Norway House on the date mentioned above, accompanied by the following: Constable Cashman driving one team of dogs, Special Constable W. T. Towers as guide, "Indian," ex-prisoner Angus Rae, "Indian," of Red Deer Lake near Sandy Lake, Mr. Donald Flett, an Hudson Bay Company man, as interpreter, with his train of dogs. Myself driving one train of dogs.

Angus Rae came as far as Sandy Lake where I left him with sufficient provisions to reach his home about two days distance. We were obliged to carry him on the sleighs most of the way as he completely played out, before the first day was over, his feet got bruised and he got in very bad shape. On his account we were delayed considerably as in those places where riding on the sleighs was impossible we had to wait for him, as he could not go faster than a slow walk; however, he proved useful from Island Lake to Sandy Lake where he acted as guide.

We reached Oxford House on Sunday noon the 23rd after having travelled short days to spare the dogs. The distance from Norway House to Oxford House is 160 miles, time 4½ days

While at Oxford I heard three complaints, two of which were settled there and then, amicably, and one of which I could not attend to as the party was away on his hunting ground.

The first was a case of house-breaking with no intent to steal, but to borrow. The defendant claiming that the informer had given him permission to go into his house and use his stores while he was away hunting. This happened the winter of 1906-7. A compensation was given by the defendant and both were satisfied.

Second complaint was about a man from Island Lake who was keeping from its mother a child of his late brother's. The mother wanted the child back. After making enquiries I found that she was a good worker and able to provide for the child, and when at Island Lake I told the chief to make that Indian "Adam Harper" No. 1, return the said child to its mother as soon as possible. Adam No. 1 was away on his hunting grounds a couple of days from Island Lake.

Third complaint, was about an Indian beating his wife. I could not see the Indian as he was away to his traps, but I left word that if I heard any more of this about him, "he would feel very sorry for it." This expression is about the only one which can convey the meaning intended. This Indian I heard is very much addicted to beating his wife.

The country travelled between Norway House and Oxford House is mostly lakes and rivers, some portages are encountered, the longest of which is not over 8 miles. The last one just before getting into Oxford Lake. There are also two about 4 or 5 miles long. The others are short.

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From Norway House we go down the Nelson for about 14 miles, until near Sea Falls, then cut across into a big swamp which drains into Lake Nelson, known as "Lake Winnipegosis" by the Indians.

A large lake of about 30 miles and of good width. From the lower end of this lake we follow the water course into Oxford lake making such portages as are required to avoid bad places and rapids.

The general appearance of the country seems unfit for agriculture, mostly muskegs and sandy soils with small jack pines, very few poplar or birch bluffs are met, in few places it is solid rock, and at others the ground is covered with boulders. There are patches of timber but none of any commercial value.

SETTLERS.

Those four white men which left last fall for Churchill early in October got frozen about 70 miles from Norway House on their way to Oxford. Two of them left for the outside, the remaining two are still there, they built a good sized cabin and are comfortable for the winter. They brought ample provisions and are not in need of any help. They expect to make a new start in the spring coming back to Warren's Landing to procure a new outfit. These are the only two white men between Norway House and Oxford.

GAME AND FUR.

Is very poor this year all over.

GENERAL HEALTH.

There has been a great amount of sickness this winter among the Indians of Oxford lake. A sore throat and bad cold is the general complaint, mostly due I believe to the mild winter. On Monday, the 24th, it was very stormy and as it was still raging at night we decided to lay over Tuesday. We left Oxford on the morning of the 26th with a special guide for Island lake. The weather was very cold and all the trails filled in. The guide was to come as far as Beaver Hill Lake, 70 miles, considering the state of the trails it was expected it would take us three days to Beaver Hill. We made it in two days, getting there late the evening of Thursday, after having some difficulty in locating the last portage. We left next morning and arrived at Island Lake early in the afternoon of the 28th, distance of 20 miles. Total distance between Oxford House and Island Lake 90 miles.

The country travelled between Oxford and Beaver Hill Lake is just a river across the points of which there are some short portages, then into a lake and a succession of portages and lakes; mostly lakes.

The country gets more and more broken and some steep hills are encountered, but not of any great elevation. On one we had to take the dogs out and drop the sleighs down by hand. There is no timber of any value along the road. There are some few patches of burnt timber, none of any great extent, and few are recent. Between Beaver Hill and Sandy Lake the country is more broken and there are fewer lakes, the trail being mostly portages. There are fewer muskegs and the timber growth is better.

Game and fur is scarce. Fish is not plentiful at this time of the year and the Indians in general being very improvident, some of them have a hard time, having next to nothing to eat. Rabbits are scarce.

Indians rely on game at this time of the year, but they have been very unsuccessful in their hunt this winter on account of the light fall of snow.

INHABITANTS.

We only came across two Indian camps between Oxford and Sandy Lake.

On my arrival at Sandy Lake I immediately sent word to the chief and a few of

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his Indians that I wanted to see them. These Indians are very little enlightened and their knowledge of the laws concerning this country is very slight.

I spoke to those that came, about a dozen in number, and asked them if they had anything to bring before me. They had nothing. I explained to them a few of the laws that affected them the most, such as murder, poisoning, assault, theft, about making false statements, laziness and gave them some advice about looking forward to the future and not to live from hand to mouth as they do. I spoke to them about their superstitions, that as long as they were harmless we would not interfere, but that as soon as they became serious and dangerous they were unlawful. They seemed to be attentive, I believe this lecture will bear good results.

The only white men living at Island Lake are the Hudson Bay Company's agents, and a young Methodist school teacher. I am told there are about 600 or 700 Indians at Island Lake, as many if not more than the Oxford and Gods Lake Indians combined. The language spoken is 'Saulteux,' the same language is spoken at Sandy Lake,

Island Lake is a large lake full of islands, mostly small and heavily timbered. Good sized timber is to be had here in many places. The soil seems to be better than any other place I have seen this journey; in ordinary years potatoes and garden vegetables ripen, also oats. Fish is very plentiful and of good quality, white fish is the staple fish. I have seen some trout about 25 pounds large, deep water trout, some are said to be a great deal larger. While I was at Island Lake I discovered that dog food was a problem there this year and that we would have to take our dog food from Island Lake for the return journey. To make the trip effective I sent Constable Cashman on Monday, the 2nd, with a guide to Sandy Lake. He carried a letter written in Saulteux that was to be sent to the chiefs of the Suckers and Cranes, requesting them to come to Sandy Lake where I wished to see them, and to bring only their most important people with them as provisions were short at Sandy Lake. Consequently I left the following Thursday with Angus Rae as guide. We reached Sandy Lake on Saturday afternoon, distance of 90 miles, 60 miles of which is portage.

Country travelled.—From the Hudson Bay Company's post we cross the lake about 25 miles, then enter into the long portage about 45 miles long, when we come into some lakes and portages until the Hudson Bay Company's post, the latter part being about 20 miles. The country between Island and Sandy Lake is poor in timber, mostly jack-pine on the benches and black spruce of stunted growth on the lower lands or muskegs. The country is hilly, but none of any height. One or two would reach from 200 to 300 feet, slope gradual. It is more broken than in any other section of this district, there being two divides on the long portage. We saw no deer tracks and only two fur tracks, one otter and one wolverine. We found no Indians living on or near the trail. On my arrival at Sandy Lake I found that Indian runners had been to the Suckers and Cranes, who had their camp two days out in different directions, and they were expected to arrive at any time.

On Monday morning the Cranes came in. I spoke to them in the afternoon. The Cranes are a good band. I spoke to them as to the Island Lake Indians. They expressed their pleasure as to our coming into the country; that they were glad to hear the laws of the white man, and that they would remember and do as the law asked them to do. Th chief seemed to be a nice middle-aged man and very sincere.

The Fiddler band or Sucker band came in in the afternoon about supper time. I spoke to them in the evening. The Sucker Indians are recognized as the worst band in the district. They are murderers, liars and very crooked. I gave them good strong talk through the interpreter, and I feel sure they will remember for some time to come what I told them, I spoke to them about two hours explaining the law, and to what they were rendering themselves liable in each different charge. I told the chief that if he did not change his ways I would put another chief in his place; that a good chief had usually a good band and otherwise; that we were the friends of the good Indians and that the bad Indians need fear us as we were numerous and when we were

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after one man we always got him no matter how long it took. They were not to think that because they were living in an isolated place we would not hear of their doings, nor take steps to punish them in case they were against the law. That I hoped that the next time that I shook hands with him I would be able to say "I shake hands with a good chief."

He seemed to be quite affected with what I told him, and assured me he would do better in the future and try to make his people 'live better.' That they were very ignorant and were glad to hear the laws, that his band was bad and that it would be a lot of work to make them good. He then turned to his people and told them to remember what they heard and to try to live better, so they would become the good friends of the 'soldiers.' The Indians have us as soldiers all through this district. This meeting, I believe, will be of good results. I must say that if I had not been accompanied by a good interpreter I would never have been able to speak to them the way I wanted. Mr. Donald Fleet, who accompanied me on the journey, made it possible to explain the law to the Indians and make the patrol an efficient one.

One Indian woman that belonged to the Suckers asked me to be transferred to Island Lake tribe, she said that the Suckers did not live right and she wanted to go and live at Island Lake. I found that she was related to some of the Island Lake Indians and I allowed her to do so. An Indian "Paul" employed by the Hudson Bay Company made the same request on the same ground. I found it could be done and I told him to consider himself an Island Lake Indian from that on.

I profited by this to point out to the chief of the Suckers that some of his people were ashamed of their own brothers, that the life they led was such as to make them wish to live in another part of the country away from them. I gave Angus Rae sufficient provisions to reach home, and warned the Suckers that Angus was now a friend of ours and that if they molested him in any way they would feel very sorry for it afterwards.

My mission to Sandy Lake being completed I left on my return journey on Tuesday morning March 10.

We made Island Lake in two days. After resting the dogs one day we left on the 13th and came direct to Norway House, reaching the latter place on the 16th. The distance between Sandy Lake and Norway House is 270 miles; this made six days of actual travelling.

The trails were heavy in many places between Island Lake and Norway House and the weather was bad, being very cold and storming. We had strong head winds nearly every day. The country between Island Lake and Norway House via Beaver Hill Lake is mostly lakes, except that 20 miles stretch between Beaver Hill Lake and Sandy Lake which is described previously. On leaving Beaver Hill Lake we travel along a small river and fair sized lakes until the divide near Molson's lake.

The general country is flat; one or two portages are fairly rough, full of large boulders; but they are not of great length. The country is about the same as around Norway House, the timber of no value and no agriculture land of any extent. Between Island Lake and Norway House only three Indians are near the trail, one on Beaver Hill and two on Molson's Lake. The party reached Norway House without accident and none the worse for the journey.

GENERAL.

To make police work effective at Island Lake and Sandy Lake, it is necessary for us to build a post at Island Lake, and maintain it for a sufficient period to enable the Indians to gather the right and wrong of things generally.

Island Lake is in a central place, from where patrols could be sent to God's Lake, Oxford Lake, Sandy Lake, all of them being about 90 miles distant in different directions. A good location is to be had; dog food is plentiful and of good quality; good building timber is handy, the only drawback is that it is hard to get provisions in and

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on that account they are a high price, some three or four cents a pound dearer than Split Lake prices. Otherwise the location is good and in a district where it is most needed. There would be difficulty in the performance of our duties, and the suppression of unlawful practices, such as killing old people or sick people. The missionary at Island Lake told me that he had warned them against the custom with good result at Island Lake but little result at Sandy Lake, principally with the Sucker tribe who seem to be in dread of punishment in this world rather than the next. They are with very few exceptions a very dirty lot, all of them very improvident, and these years will suffer as the rabbits are nearly extinct, still there is not much destitution among them. There has been much sickness all through this winter; if they would be cleaner and of cleaner habits, a great deal of sickness would be suppressed, which is mostly throat and chest trouble.

Our pack of dogs proved most effective this winter and I believe it is due to the good care we gave them. I had two pups one year old this May, raised and bred by ourselves which did good work on this patrol, and returned in splendid condition.

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

E. A. PELLETIER, Inspector.
Commanding Norway House Sub District.

Re NORMAN OR OWL RAE.

He is now at Island Lake totally deaf, he is sickly and I believe in consumption. He has been supplied with charity nets and charity goods when required. He was unfit to be taken to Sandy Lake and it was also his wish to remain at Island Lake.

Re JACK FIDDLER.

I made enquiries at Sandy Lake to find out how the Suckers took the news *re* suicide of Jack Fiddler. They never seemed to have talked about it. It is a known custom amongst the Indians of the territories never to mention the name or refer to an Indian that is dead. Nevertheless I repeated the news to them and said that we ourselves were very sorry to find that he had taken his own life, that we were treating him well and that we never thought he would do such a thing.

Re JOSEPH FIDDLER.

I told them that he had been taken into the white man's country where he would be kept till the great chief of the white people thought it proper to send him back, that perhaps they would never see him any more. He was well looked after and if he died it would be a natural death.

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APPENDIX P.INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL, REPORT ON TRIP FROM HAZELTON, B.C. TO FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, *via* PINE RIVER PASS.

MACLEOD, October 10, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that under instructions from the Commissioner I left Calgary on June 16, 1908, for Hazelton, B. C., to close all matters connected with the building of the Peace River Yukon trail, bringing out all horses to Fort Saskatchewan, selling any that were too weak or unlikely to stand the trip, and also selling all stores not required. Reg. No. 4138 Constable D. Ross and Reg. No. 4291 Constable A. St. Laurent, accompanied me from Calgary, Reg. No. 4330 Corporal J. Darling to join party at Hazelton. The Grand Trunk Pacific route was selected. In Vancouver I was fortunate enough to meet Mr. C. C. Van Arsele, division engineer for the Grand Trunk Pacific, who informed me that from Tete Jaune Cache for 100 miles down the south fork of the Fraser river there was no trail and no feed for the horses. Over this stretch the Grand Trunk Pacific people are using the water route, using canoes and boats for the transporting and all travel is by water. He recommended the Pine River Pass. This was reported to be the best and shortest route, with good feed the whole distance.

A general description of the route taken is as follows. From Calgary to Vancouver by Canadian Pacific Railway, a distance of 600 miles. From Vancouver to Essington at the mouth of the Skeena river, by C. P. R. steamer, a distance of 565 miles. From Essington up the Skeena river to Hazelton by Hudson Bay Company steamer, a distance of 180 miles. By saddle horses and pack trains from Hazelton to Fort Fraser, by Bulkley Valley, a distance of 210 miles. From Fort Fraser to Fort St. James, a distance of 40 miles. From Fort St. James to MacLeod Lake, a distance of 85 miles. From MacLeod Lake to summit of Pine Pass, a distance of 60 miles. From summit Pine Pass to Fort St. Johns, a distance of 225 miles. From Fort St. Johns to Peace River Crossing, 200 miles. From Peace River Crossing to Lesser Slave Lake, a distance of 100 miles. From Lesser Slave Lake to Athabasca Landing, 200 miles. From Athabasca Landing to Fort Saskatchewan, 85 miles. Total distance travelled by saddle horse and pack train, 1,205 miles.

COPY OF DIARY.

Monday, June 15, 1908.—Left Macleod for Calgary by train at 8 a.m. Arrived in Calgary at 12.30 p.m. Reported to commissioner in barracks at 2.30 p.m. Received instructions to proceed to Hazelton and close all matters in connection with the building of the Peace River Yukon trail and return with horses by Grand Trunk Pacific route, Hazelton to Fort Saskatchewan. Constables Ross and St. Laurent to accompany me from Calgary. Corporal Darling to join the party at Hazelton.

Tuesday, June 16, 1908.—Left Calgary accompanied by Constables Ross and St. Laurent for Vancouver by train at 4 a.m.

Wednesday, June 17, 1908.—Arrived in Vancouver at 10 a.m. Was unable to get a boat sailing for Essington before Sunday, June 21. Spent 18th, 19th and 20th in Vancouver.

Sunday, June 21, 1908.—Left Vancouver at 11 p.m. on the ss. *Princess Beatrice* for Port Essington.

Monday, June 22, 1908.—On board the *Princess Beatrice*.

Tuesday, June 23, 1908.—Arrived at Port Essington at 4.30 p.m., mouth of Skeena river. Stopped at Essington Hotel. Essington presents quite a busy appearance at this season of the year. Four large canneries running and the Grand Trunk Pacific have 100 miles of the road in course of construction from Prince Rupert to Graveyard Point, and this is the only licensed town in the vicinity of the work. The three hotels at this place are crowded. The Grand Trunk Pacific runs on the north side of the Skeena and the river is about 6 miles wide at this point.

The 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th June, 1908, were spent in Essington waiting for a boat to go up the Skeena river.

Monday, June 29, 1908.—Hudson Bay river steamer *Port Simpson* arrived in Essington at noon with manager Thomson on board, and left at 12.30 p.m., for Prince Rupert. I took passage on the *Port Simpson* and went over to Prince Rupert. Arrived at Prince Rupert at 4 p.m., and stopped over night in Prince Rupert. The Hudson Bay Company boat is taking up a load of freight for the Grand Trunk Pacific and is being loaded up. Prince Rupert has no licensed hotels and is a very quiet and orderly place, work on the Grand Trunk Pacific is going on from this point.

Tuesday, June 30, 1908.—Left Prince Rupert at 11 a.m., on the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Port Simpson* for Hazelton. Arrived in Essington at 2 p.m., and took on baggage and passengers and left again at 3 p.m., for Hazelton. Most of the passengers are men employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which are working between Prince Rupert and Kitelas Canon. The boats stop at all camps which are about 5 miles apart on this stretch. Tied up for the night at Hole in the Wall.

Wednesday, July 1, 1908.—Left Hole in the Wall at 4 a.m. Arrived at Canon at 7 p.m. Tied up for night. Unable to get through Canon on account of high water. Steamer *Hazelton* is expected down from Hazelton at any time and will take passengers and freight from above the Canon, and the Hudson's Bay Company have two teams here to make the transfer, a distance of about one mile.

Thursday, July 2, 1908.—At Canon on board the steamer *Port Simpson*. Steamer *Hazelton* arrived at head of Canon at 7 p.m. Transferred to Hazelton. The Hudson's Bay Company have a large shipment of fur sent down by the *Hazelton*, valued at thirty thousand dollars. This represents all the fur from the Hudson's Bay Company posts in this district. The steamer *Port Simpson* left at 8 p.m. for Prince Rupert.

Friday, July 3, 1908.—On board the steamer *Hazelton*, which is tied up at head of Canon. Boat is being loaded up and having boilers washed out.

Saturday, July 4, 1908.—Left Canon on steamer *Hazelton* for Hazelton at 9.30 a.m. About thirty passengers on board and fifty tons of freight. Tied up for the night at Loron Creek.

Sunday, July 5, 1908.—Left Loron Creek at 5 a.m. Arrived in Hazelton at 9 p.m. Stopped at Omineca hotel.

Monday, July 6, 1908.—Corporal Darling left at 7 a.m. with saddle horse to bring in five horses which are running in vicinity of Glen Vowel meadow. Could only find three, which he brought into Hazelton in p.m. Constables Ross and St. Laurent repairing saddlery.

Tuesday, July 7, 1908.—Corporal Darling left at 7 a.m. with saddle horses to find the two horses missing from Glen Vowel. Returned in p.m., reported unable to find them. I received information from packers that the two horses had been seen about eight miles this side of Kispiox. Raining all day.

Wednesday, July 7, 1908.—Corporal Darling with saddle horse left at 7 a.m. for Kispiox to bring in the two horses missing. He returned in p.m. with them. Constables Ross and St. Laurent fixing up camp equipment.

Thursday, July 9, 1908.—Corporal Darling and Constable Ross with two saddle horses and three pack horses left at 7 a.m. for old Hudson's Bay Company's ranche in Bulkley valley, to bring in all horses. Constable St. Laurent employed in packing up rations for trip.

Friday, July 10, 1908.—In Hazelton. Inspector McDonell making out boards on

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stores and horses. Steamer *Hazleton* arrived at 9 p.m. The *Omineca Herald*, first paper published in Hazelton, came out to-night.

The 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th instants were spent in Hazelton waiting for horses to be brought in from Bulkley valley. Sold haying outfit for what it cost.

Wednesday, July 15, 1908.—In Hazelton. Weather fine. Corporal Darling and Constable Ross, with twenty-five horses, arrived from Hudson's Bay Company's ranch at 11 a.m. Two horses left in valley. Sold horse Reg. No. 140 and pack ponies 168 and 197 to Mr. A. A. Parker, for the sum of \$300.

Thursday, July 16, 1908.—In Hazelton shoeing horses for trip. Sold horses Reg. No. 57 and 47 to William Wilson for the sum of \$300. Sold horse Reg. No. 2 to J. W. Sealey for the sum of \$50. This horse is very weak and poor. Forwarded drafts for Receiver General to the Commissioner.

Friday, July 17, 1908.—Left Hazelton for Fort Saskatchewan via Bulkley valley to Fraser lake, then to Fort St. James, and MacLeod lake and Pine pass. Camped for night at Stormburg flat. Distance travelled, 18 miles. Have 19 head of horses, two to be picked up in valley. Trail good except for about half a mile in Cider swamp. Horses all in good condition and doing well. Standing order for trip: Reveille at 4 a.m. Horses to be brought in and saddled before breakfast. After breakfast pack as quickly as possible and move camp. Constable St. Laurent cook for trip and to carry carbine.

Saturday, July 18, 1908.—Left camp No. 1 early. Camped for night at telegraph station across the Bulkley river. Good feed at this point. Crossed river on bridge at Morrice town.

Sunday, July 19, 1908.—Left camp No. 2 early, and camped for night at old Hudson's Bay Company's ranche. Distance travelled, 20 miles. Trail good. Open country from Glacier House to Hudson's Bay Company's ranche for about four miles. Passed some nice timothy hay meadows. Picked up pack pony No. 26. Have all horses now, twenty-one in all. All in good condition. The old Hudson's Bay Company ranch now owned by Mr. H. Hanking.

Monday, July 20, 1908.—Left camp No. 3, Hudson's Bay Company ranch, early. Camped for night near Peter White's place. Passed the towns of Aldermere and Telkwa. The *Bulkley Pioneer*, Mr. John Dorsey, publisher, is printed at Aldermere. Aldermere is a small place, has two hotels, one store, blacksmith shop and livery stable. This place is sixty miles from Hazelton. Mails by the new contract recently let, will leave Hazelton every Tuesday at 8 a.m., arriving at Aldermere the following day at 5 p.m. On the return the mails will leave Aldermere on Friday at 8 a.m., and reach Hazelton on Saturday at 5 p.m. This schedule will remain in force from May 1 to October 31. After that date until April 30, the mails will leave Hazelton each alternate Tuesday, proceeding to Aldermere, and return with all despatch, stopping before the return trip at least twelve hours at Aldermere. This will remain in force for two years. The town of Telkwa is a townsite of 160 acres of surveyed and plotted land. The Bulkley river cuts the townsite in two, as it flows through the centre of the town. This town is at the junction of the Telkwa and Bulkley rivers. One hotel and store, and a few people live here; a good ferry over the river. Trail branches here for Kitchlas canon or Skeena river. This route is not travelled yet to any extent as the trail is not properly opened up.

Tuesday, July 21, 1908.—Left camp No. 4 early, and camped for night on open flat. Travelled 15 miles. Country open in places. Passed Rond lake and Le Croix ranch, which is well fenced and has some good large buildings and fields, and a number of cattle. Two Grand Trunk Pacific survey parties are at work in the vicinity of Aldermere. A bunch of cattle belonging to C. Barrett & Co. are running in the vicinity of our camp.

Wednesday, July 22, 1908.—Left camp No. 5 early. Camped for night near McGinnes' ranch. Travelled 15 miles. Weather very warm and flies bad. Passed through rough country, very hilly and stony, and covered with dead, fallen and standing burned timber. McGinnes has a nice place, a large flat with good hay meadows;

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good buildings. Passed two small lakes and old government ranch now owned by C. Barrett & Co.

Thursday, July 23, 1908.—Left camp No. 6 early. Camped for night at South Bulkley Telegraph Station. Distance travelled, 20 miles. Trail runs through timber the whole distance, birch, spruce, black pine and poplar. Very little open country. Not much feed until reach Bulkley river. Passed three small lakes. Flies very bad.

Friday, July 24, 1908.—Left camp No. 7 early. Camped for night on south side of Bulkley summit. Distance travelled, 15 miles. Good trail. Passed through some nice grazing land. Met two men with two horses from Fraser lake. Flies bad. Watershed is now into the Fraser river.

Saturday, July 25, 1908.—Left camp No. 8 early. Camped for night near telegraph station at Burn's lake. Distance travelled, 15 miles. Passed through some nice open flats. Mr. McKinley, from Edmonton, is the operator there, and he informed me that he has two sons living at Stony Plains near Edmonton.

Sunday, July 26, 1908.—Left camp No. 9 early. Camped for night at Poison Creek, half-way station on telegraph line. Distance travelled, 15 miles. Trail runs through rough country. Has spruce timber and is stony. Poison creek runs through a fine large flat, about 500 acres of good land but not much depth to soil. Two Indian families are living here. They have a few head of cattle and part of the flat is fenced. I met two parties of prospectors, four men and eight horses. Weather fine.

Monday, July 27, 1908.—Left camp No. 10 early. Camped for night on open flat, four miles north of Shovel creek. Distance travelled, 20 miles. Trail good. Runs through jackpine and sandy soil. Grand Trunk Pacific survey runs close to trail. Weather fine.

Tuesday, July 28, 1908.—Left camp No. 11 at noon. Rained all night and morning, cleared at noon. Camped for night at Stella Indians' village at head of Fraser lake. Distance travelled, 10 miles. Trail good. Runs through some fine, open flats with good soil. Good feed. One white settler two miles north of Stella. Has his wife and family with him. Has a good garden and some hay cut, but no farming. Trail for Francis lake branches off here, runs seven miles southwest and joins Francis lake trail at lake.

Wednesday, July 29, 1908.—Left camp No. 12 early. Arrived at Fort Fraser, Fraser lake, at 1 p.m. Distance travelled, 18 miles. Trail follows northeast side of lake. Runs through heavy timber and many soft places. G.T.R. survey runs on other side of lake. Some good flat country near Hudson's Bay Company post, with good feed. The Hudson's Bay Company have some hay cut. Sent telegram to Commissioner reporting arrival. Trail for Stuart lake branches off here. Fort St. James 40 miles northeast. Grand Trunk Pacific survey runs to Fort St. George and on through by Yellowhead pass. Grand Trunk Pacific survey runs north through Bulkley valley, crossing Bulkley river near mouth. Telkwa river follows Bulkley river to Skeena river, crosses Skeena river eight miles below Hazelton and follows north side to Prince Rupert. Some of the Carrier Indians make this point their headquarters. Last winter they received \$1,000, distributed amongst them by the government through the Hudson's Bay Company. They claimed the run of salmon was poor, and no game.

Thursday, July 30, 1908.—Left Fort Fraser camp No. 13 early. Trail for Stuart lake branches off half a mile south of Hudson's Bay Company at Indian Village. Main trail and telegraph line runs south. Travelled 14 miles and camped for night at Trout creek. Good trail, but feed for horses not up to much; sloughgrass. Trail is through timber the whole distance. Some Indians going south passed our camp. Mr. Peters, Hudson's Bay Company manager at Fraser Lake, with saddle horse passed our camp.

Friday, July 31, 1908.—Left camp No. 14 early. Camped for night at Rabbit creek. Distance travelled, 15 miles. Trail good; runs through bush the whole distance, jackpine, and soil is stony. Two hills from Trout creek, 700 feet of a climb. Passed one good camping place seven miles from Trout creek on small lake, with good meadows. Weather very warm and flies bad.

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Saturday, August 1, 1908.—Left camp No. 15 early. Arrived at crossing of Stuart river at 10 a.m. Crossed all horses in scow run by Donald Prince, an Indian. The scow takes seven horses at a trip. Took three trips to cross our outfit. Arrived at Fort St. James, Hudson's Bay Company post at Stuart lake. This is the company's headquarters for this district, Mr. Murray in charge. Camped for night. Put horses in Hudson's Bay Company's pasture; this is the only grazing ground near the Fort. I authorized Mr. Murray to sell all the provisions left by the police at Fort Graham, where they were intended for the use of my party. Raining all day. Distance travelled, 10 miles. Trail bad for two miles; many soft places near the lake.

Sunday, August 2, 1908.—Left Fort St. James camp No. 16 early, for MacLeod lake. Trail to Manson creek branches off here. Travelled 20 miles and camped for night. Trail good; passed through some good hay meadows about three miles out from Fort St. James.

Monday, August 3, 1908.—Left camp No. 17 early and travelled 20 miles. Camped for night at place called Sand Point. Passed lake about two miles long on left of trail and one small lake on right of trail. The country is covered with a growth of jackpine and soil sandy. Trail good. Feed only at camping places. Crossed Salmon river, a tributary of the Fraser, which enters it above Fort St. George. The height of land between the Stuart lake drainage area and that of the Salmon river was crossed during the day; altitude 2,600 feet.

Tuesday, August 4, 1908.—Raining all night, and did not clear up until 9 a.m. A start was made at 10 a.m., and camped for night at Grand Boulie. Distance travelled, 15 miles. Trail runs along the hillside to the north of Carp lake; altitude, 2,750 feet. Water drainage flows into Long lake, which in turn empties through Long Lake river into MacLeod lake and thence by the Pack, Parsnip and Peace rivers into the Mackenzie river, which flows into the Arctic ocean.

Wednesday, August 5, 1908.—Left camp No. 19 early. Camped for night at Deep creek. Feed and trail good. Forded the Long Lake river near the outlet of the lake. The trail follows the general course of Long Lake river, but as the river here takes a curve to the north and west, the trail takes a more direct course to the northeast, crossing the river again, however, at its outlet into MacLeod lake and near the Hudson's Bay Company post. Long Lake river near the outlet of the lake where the trail crosses and where the water is sluggish, was found to be a stream about 100 feet across and about two or three feet deep. A few hundred yards further down, however, the river becomes rapid, and within the distance of half a mile drops by a succession of rapids and falls through a vertical height of about 200 feet, below which point the river continues to flow rapidly in a trough-like valley.

Thursday, August 6, 1908.—Left camp No. 20 early, and arrived at MacLeod lake, Hudson's Bay Company post, at 12.30 p.m. Trail good; runs through jackpine the whole distance. Good feed in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company post, but limited. The regular used pack trail ends here. All supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Graham are shipped by boats from this point, down the Pack river and then up the Findlay river. I hear such bad accounts of the trail from here to the Pine pass that I have decided to hire a guide. After considerable trouble, I engaged two Indians, Choyah and Pierre, at \$1.50 per day with rations. These Indians are superstitious, and won't travel alone, so it was necessary to take two of them. All arrangements were completed for an early start next morning. MacLeod lake discharges to the north through Pack river, which in turn empties into the Parsnip river. This lake, which is about 17 miles long by 1½ miles wide, lies in a northwest and southeasterly direction, parallel with the Rocky mountains, and along the western slope of what might be called a second range of the foothills, separated from the main range by the valley of the Parsnip. The altitude of MacLeod lake is about the same as that of Stuart lake, 2,250 feet. On the west side of the lake back of the flat-bottom land the hills rise gradually to the plateau level, the whole being densely wooded with poplar, cottonwood, small spruce and balsam. On the east side of the lake the hills rise somewhat more rapidly to a height of about six hundred feet above the lake and

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are wooded with spruce of fair size. The MacLeod lake Indians are a branch of the Beaver tribe of Nomadic Indians, and up to a few years ago had no fixed abode or permanent settlement, but living summer and winter in tepees, following the game around, and of late years have suffered a great deal from sickness. Last winter \$300 was distributed amongst them by the government through the Hudson's Bay Company. This is the first time that any relief was ever paid to these Indians.

Friday, August 7, 1908.—Left camp No. 21, MacLeod lake, early. Constable St. Laurent and Indian Choyah took all stores down the Pack river to crossing in canoe, a distance of about three miles. The remainder of the party took horses down to crossing of Pack river, which we forded, the water coming up to about the saddles, but would be unsafe for horses loaded. The Pack river is a rapid stream from 40 to 60 yards across, its bed composed of large boulders and its channel frequently split by islands. The water becomes in the summer very shallow in many places, even for canoes. About seven miles down the river widens into a lake, some three miles long and one and a half miles across, locally known as Trout lake. The Pack river from here to its junction with the Parsnip is nearly parallel with the latter river, between the two being a strip of low-lying country, only a couple of miles across, from the east side of Trout lake about midway between its ends, there is a portage trail across the strip to the Parsnip river. After crossing the river the first of our hard work commenced. There is practically no trail and the timber is heavy. Much dead fall, all hands chopping, one man being left with horses. Reached the portage Indian trail at 5 p.m. and camped for night. Very little feed for horses. Distance travelled, 8 miles.

Saturday, August 8, 1908.—Left camp No. 22 early, and camped for night on east side of Parsnip river. Followed Indian trail from the Pack to Parsnip rivers, then up the left limit of the Parsnip to above the mouth of Misinchinea river. Made raft and crossed the Parsnip, swimming the horses. Had everything crossed by 6 p.m. The Parsnip river is a large stream about 100 yards across at this point, and deep, the waters of which are clear and green, produced from melting snow and ice on the main range of the Rocky mountains, along the base of which the river flows. Had to cut trail the whole distance from Trout lake. Distance travelled, 10 miles. Very little feed.

Sunday, August 9, 1908.—Left camp No. 23 early. Travelled for ten miles over burned country, fairly open in places with growth of jackpine; Camped for night on banks of Misinchinea river. Good feed at this camp for our horses for one night.

Monday, August 10, 1908.—Left camp No. 24 early, and travelled 12 miles. Camped for night on banks of Misinchinea river. Trail is badly blocked with timber. Had a very hard day. Raining all day, everything wet. Feed scarce and poor, only slough grass.

Tuesday, August 11, 1908.—Left camp No. 25 early, and travelled 18 miles. Camped for night on banks of Misinchinea river. Trail runs through heavy timber, hemlock, spruce and pine, and is badly blocked with timber. Very little feed for horses. Found a large slough about half a mile from camp with good feed. All horses taken there for night. Weather warm, flies bad.

Wednesday, August 12, 1908.—Left camp No. 26 early. Crossed Misinchinea river half a mile from camp, which we forded at this point. It is a deep stream with mud banks, and about 50 feet wide. Trail follows this river to Summit lake.

Thursday, August 13, 1908.—Left camp No. 27 early, and travelled all day through heavy timber, dead fall, devil club and underbrush. Distance travelled, 5 miles. Very bad day. Very little feed for horses.

Friday, August 14, 1908.—Left camp No. 28 early, and reached Summit lake at 11 a.m. River is shallow with stony bottom, which we followed for some distance. Passed some good feed about two miles from Summit, red top and blue joint about three feet high. Discharged both Indian guides and paid them off. Elevation, 2,844, a Grand Trunk Pacific survey post. The Grand Trunk Pacific had survey parties through during the season 1906, from both sides of the mountains, and have a com-

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plete survey of the pass. By their line they only make it 111 miles from summit of Pine pass to Fort St. James, Stuart lake. Summit lake is about one and one-half miles long by one-half mile wide. Its outlet is by the Misinchinca river, which in turn flows into the Parsnip river. Two Indians with their families are camped here from MacLeod lake, Dan and Frances. I engaged Dan to act as guide for four days, to travel down the Pine pass at \$2 per day with rations, Dan to be allowed to take his ten-year old son with him.

Saturday, August 15, 1908.—Left Summit lake early. Trail follows around east side of lake, very soft in places and bad mud holes. Good feed two miles northeast of lake. Came to Pine river at 10.30 a.m. Is a very small stream here, and a bad hill going down to the Pine. Trail runs through heavy timber which has been burned, and a great deal of dead fall. Met a party of three men from Edmonton with eight horses. Names of party: C. H. Munsey, J. H. Staler and A. Duffy. This party left Edmonton last summer, and wintered in Grand Prairie, having left there this spring. They are going through to Hazelton, B.C., looking over the country. Some of their horses are badly cut and crippled. Distance travelled, 8 miles.

Sunday, August 16, 1908.—Left camp No. 29 early, and travelled 10 miles. Trail very rough, and considerable timber to cut, although it is much easier having the Munsey party trail, but they took their horses in places where I would not put stock without cutting the timber. Trail is bed of Pine river in many places.

Monday, August 17, 1908.—Left camp No. 30 early, and travelled 10 miles. Trail follows bed of Pine river most of time. Water deep in places. Camped at Beaver meadow. Good slough grass here, and signs of beaver. Passed one Indian camp from MacLeod lake. Passed through some good timber.

Tuesday, August 18, 1908.—Left camp No. 31 early, and travelled 14 miles. Trail very bad, through heavy timber and poor feed. Discharged Dan, the Indian guide, who returned to Summit lake. The Pine river is quite a stream here, wide and deep, with steep banks. Heavy timber.

Wednesday, August 19, 1908.—Left camp No. 32 early, and travelled five miles, when we came to a fine open meadow with good grass. Camped for day, and turned horses loose to rest. Country seems much more open and valley is wider. This is the first good camping ground since we left MacLeod lake.

Thursday, August 20, 1908.—Left camp No. 33 early. Travelled 15 miles. Passed one Indian camp with horses. These are Crees from Moberly lake out hunting. Trail and feed good; some fine open flats with good grass. Timber light. Trail follows left limit of Pine river. Grand Trunk Pacific survey runs here also. Horses all in good condition and doing well.

Friday, August 21, 1908.—Left camp No. 34 early, and travelled 15 miles. Trail fair, much more open country. Good feed. Passed trail going to Moberly lake at 10 a.m. Camped for night on banks of Pine river. Saw one Indian, who is from St. Johns.

Saturday, August 22, 1908.—Left camp No. 35 early, and travelled 15 miles. Trail follows side hills, which are fairly open and covered with slight growth of poplar. Passed through some fine open flats, which support a fine growth of grass, from two to three feet high. An Indian named Charlie Wetby, from Moberly lake, with two horses and boy, came into our camp this evening. This man talks good English, and all the members of my party know him. This Indian states that the shortest and best trail to Spirit river from this point is to follow the Pine to Middle Fork, cross there, and take the Indian hunting trail to Pouce Coupe Prairie. This I decided to do, and changed my route.

Sunday, August 23, 1908.—Raining all night and still raining up to 7 a.m. When it cleared up a start was made for the Middle Fork of the Pine. Trail follows bank of river through bush. After travelling 12 miles reached Middle Fork. Camp made here for night on fine open flat with hay about four feet high, red top and blue joint. This flat is about two miles long by one mile wide. Made a raft on the Middle

Fork at this point. River very deep. Crossed over and examined the shore for a trail, but could not find any signs of a trail. Thick bush and high mountains on each side of the Middle Fork. Returned to camp. Raining all afternoon.

Monday, August 24, 1908.—Raining all night, everything wet. Left camp at 10 a.m. Followed an old trail six miles down the Pine, where I found trail across the river. Forded the Pine river. At this point it is very wide, with a good ford at this season of the year. After crossing the river the trail leads up a steep hill though poplar. Camped for night. Very poor feed here. This is not a regular travelled trail. Some horses have been taken over this trail recently.

Tuesday, August 25, 1908.—Raining all night and still raining at 5 a.m. A start was made to find better feed for the horses. Travelled six miles and camped for the day. Good feed here. Have to do considerable chopping to get the pack train through.

Wednesday, August 26, 1908.—Left camp early. Trail running through fine open valley for about five miles. This valley is drained by the eastern branch of the Pine. Passed two old Indian camps and camped for night on creek, which follows into the east fork of the Pine. Good feed at this camp. Have been travelling through good feed all day.

Thursday, August 27, 1908.—Left camp early. Travelled all day, stopping two hours for dinner and rest horses. Came on east branch of the Pine river at 10.30 a.m. Is a very large stream at this point, with rocky bottom, and running about eight miles an hour. The trail we are following is an Indian hunting trail, and is running too far south to come out at Pouce Coupe Prairie. I am under the impression Charlie Wethy meant Grand Prairie. We are now travelling in the right direction to come out there. Followed up east fork till we came to a large creek. Here the Pine makes a turn to the east, and one dim trail follows up the creek while a few horse tracks are found on the opposite side of Pine river, the writer with saddle horse having crossed the Pine, which is very deep and swift. Camp for night was made near creek. Good feed here for horses.

Friday, August 28, 1908.—Horse Reg. No. 2921 got his near hind shoe caught in his halter, and when found this morning was nearly dead, stopped over for a day to see if we could save the horse. Inspector McDonell with saddle horse left early, and followed trail up creek. Constable Ross and St. Laurent made raft and crossed river to follow trail on other side of the Pine. Corporal Darling remained in camp to look after horses. The writer, after travelling about five miles, saw a large black bear eating berries on the hillside; returned to camp for rifle. Constables Ross and St. Laurent having returned, reported a new trail heading in direction of Pouce Coupe Prairie. The writer returned with Constable St. Laurent to kill the bear, which we found in the same place still feeding. Constable St. Laurent killed him, which proved to be a fine big bear about 400 pounds. Corporal Darling and Constable Ross crossed the river on raft and followed trail for about six miles, when they came to end of trail, the Indians having killed a moose here and taken the horses out to pack the meat.

Saturday, August 29, 1908.—Raining all night and still raining at 5 a.m. Killed horse 2921, as he was getting worse all the time; was blind and could not eat. Moved camp to where we killed the bear and pitched camp. The balance of the day was spent in smoking and drying the meat, as we are getting short of rations. Good feed at this camp.

Sunday, August 30, 1908.—Left camp early, and travelled all day, making 15 miles. Trail very bad. Passed two old Indian camps and two caches of meat. Camped on Jackpine ridge near muskeg at head of a lake. Feed poor.

Monday, August 31, 1908.—Left camp early, and travelled 12 miles in a large valley with good feed. Passed lake, which is about two miles long by half a mile wide.

Tuesday, September 1, 1908.—Left camp early, and travelled four miles, when we came on headwaters of east branch of the Pine. It is divided into about four streams here, flowing over gravel bed and shallow, which we forded. After crossing the river came on an old trail, which we followed, and after travelling about four miles through

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burned timber came to end of trail. I decided to turn back, as this is only the Indians' hunting grounds. We returned and camped for night on east fork of Pine. Distance travelled, 12 miles. Good feed here, and moose must be very plentiful as they have roads beaten down, like cattle. I thought they were horse trails until I examined the tracks.

Wednesday, September 2, 1908.—Left camp early on return journey to Pine river at crossing near Middle Fork. Just as we were leaving camp an Indian on horseback came into the camp. I wanted to hire him to take me to Grand Prairie. He states that the only way out is to go back the way we came. He knows no other. This is his hunting ground and trails are only hunting trails.

The 3rd and 4th September were taken up with return trip to crossing of the Pine river, six miles below Middle Fork. Camp on the 4th being pitched on the large bottom at Middle Fork.

Saturday, September 5, 1908.—Left camp early for Fort St. John. Travelled northeast and camped for night at north end of Moberly lake. We followed an Indian short-cut through the bush which led over the mountain. Trail very bad. Lot of dead fall. Good feed and fine open prairie at north end of the lake. This good land is reported to extend for some distance down the Moberly river. Moberly lake is about fifteen miles long, in a general east and west direction, by about two miles wide. It receives from the west a stream which rises towards the headwaters of the Pine river in the Rocky mountains and empties to the northeast by Moberly river into the Peace river some five miles above Fort St. John.

Sunday, September 6, 1908.—Left camp early, and took Fort St. John trail. This trail follows north side of Moberly lake, crossing the river just below the outlet and continuing due east up a draw, rapidly climbing a range of hills, elevation 3,150 feet, that runs northeasterly and separates the valley of the Moberly river from that of the Pine. After crossing the range of hills the trail drops rapidly into the general valley of the Pine river, in which it would appear the river has had various channels, the present channel being the most easterly, while the other channels are indicated by almost continuous lines of lakes, lying in clearly marked valleys, all tending towards the headwaters of the present river. These old channels are some 200 feet lower than the general plateau level. The whole district is covered by a scrub growth of poplar, from 15 to 30 feet high, through which the trail runs. Passed one Indian camp and purchased one pound of tea. Camped for night on an open meadow with good feed.

Monday, September 7, 1908.—Left camp early, and travelled 24 miles, when camp for the night was made. The trail in a few miles came to the edge of the valley of the Pine river, but kept along the plateau some little distance back to avoid the numerous coulees, or gulches making out from the main valley. It is not practicable to follow down the river valley, since while there is considerable bottom land, it is first on one side of the river and then on the other, the river wanders from a cut bank on one side to one on the other, effectually cutting off all travel on either bank. Met Mr. Whitford and family with a pack train. These people came from Buffalo lake, near Edmountain, and are going to settle at Moberly lake.

Tuesday, September 8, 1908.—Left camp early. The Pine river here takes a bend to the east, entering the Peace river some five miles below Fort St. Johns, while the trail keeps to the north across the plateau, when the valley of the Peace is reached. The plateau maintains its level until within about half a mile of the river, and the ground drops off at an angle of 30 degrees to the river bottom some 800 feet lower. We arrived at the Peace river south side opposite St. Johns at 2 p.m., and had dinner. This is a fine large flat. Here the trail from the south converges. This flat is about three miles long by half a mile wide, much of which is open prairie and the remainder covered with small poplar. On this flat Mr. John A. Macdonell, the commissioner appointed by the Dominion government to make the selection of the land in the valley of the Peace river, built two large log buildings and did some fencing. Here he stayed for two seasons. We crossed the river, swimming the horses, and taking the

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stores across in canoes. No one has been over the trail to the south for two seasons, which is bound to be badly blocked with timber.

Wednesday, September 9, 1908.—The forenoon was occupied in getting the supplies left here by Commissioner Perry last year, and doing some shoeing. A start was made at 2 p.m. for Lesser Slave lake. Camped for night on top of hill east side of north Pine. The trail led up the hill at the back of Fort St. Johns to the level country above the river valley, about 700 feet. There are small clumps of willows and poplars with open meadows with splendid growth of grass. Another bad hill at the North Pine. These are the only hills on this trail until you get near Peace river crossing. You can take a wagon from Edmonton to St. Johns by this trail. The Whitford family came through with wagons by this trail, which they left at St. Johns. Reveille changed to 5 a.m. from this date.

Thursday, September 10, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 20 miles. Camped for night on open prairie. Passed through about four miles of bush; remainder of travel was through open country. This fine open country is reported to extend for about 20 miles north of the Peace river. Muskegs are reported as becoming more frequent as one proceeds north.

Friday, September 11, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 20 miles, when camp for the night was pitched near a small creek in one of the numerous open meadows. We passed through, crossed Moose river at 10 a.m. This is a very small stream at this season of the year. Crossed two small bridges; both required repairs. Passed through one bad muskeg about one mile long.

Saturday, September 12, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 20 miles. Camped for night on east branch of Clearwater creek. Trail good, and good feed the whole distance. Crossed one small bridge, which requires repairs.

Sunday, September 13, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 20 miles, and camped for night in open meadow near small stream. Trail good but brush needs cutting out.

Monday, September 14, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 30 miles, and camped for night. Country which we passed through similar to that which we have been travelling through for the last few days. Good feed everywhere. Horses all doing well. Had a rainstorm this afternoon which lasted two hours.

Tuesday, September 15, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 20 miles. Camped for night at Lake Des Isles. Good trail, all dry, and country fairly open.

Wednesday, September 16, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 20 miles. Camped for night at Burnt river. Passed Hay lake, Indian reservation. There are a number of haystacks put up, also some good log buildings; no one present. This country is mostly open prairie.

Thursday, September 17, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 16 miles, and camped for night at Old Wives lake. Fine open country; good feed. Some buildings here, and a man cutting hay.

Friday, September 18, 1908.—Broke camp early, and arrived at Peace river crossing at 3 p.m. Distance travelled, 28 miles. Crossed river on ferry, and camped for night at Police Detachment. Met Mr. Justice Beck and Judge Noel here, who have just arrived from Edmonton.

Saturday, September 19, 1908.—Left Peace river crossing at 8.30 a.m., and camped for night at Little Prairie. Distance travelled, 22 miles, over good wagon road. Met three four-horse teams.

Sunday, September 20, 1908.—Raining all night. Left camp at 10.30 a.m., and camped for night at Buchanan's place. Distance travelled, 20 miles. Trails good but muddy. No grass here; had to feed hay.

Monday, September 21, 1908.—Broke camp early, and camped for night at Heart river. Distance travelled, 18 miles. Trail good.

Tuesday, September 22, 1908.—Left Heart river at 8 a.m. Arrived at Lesser Slave lake post at 1 p.m. Travelled 18 miles. Inspector Jennings is away on duty

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at Sturgeon lake. Sergeant Vernon is in charge of the post. He showed me a telegram from the Commissioner directing that six horses be left here. I will leave horses Reg. Nos. 25, 204, 2940, and pack ponies Nos. 212, 218 and 33.

Wednesday, September 23, 1908.—Snowing. Stopped over for day to get rations and rest horses. Corporal Darling and Constable Ross shoeing horses and numbered same. Constable St. Laurent fixing up camp outfit for trip to Edmonton.

Thursday, September 24, 1908.—Board held on horse Reg. No. 2921, which was destroyed on August 29, 1908. Left Lesser Slave lake for Fort Saskatchewan at 8.30 a.m. Travelled 16 miles and camped for night. Took trail through bush to cut banks on lake. Trail good and good feed on shore of lake. N. T. Co. steambot passed at 7 p.m. going down stream.

Friday, September 25, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 20 miles. Camped for night on shore of lake below the narrows. Passed three haystacks. Good feed on shore of lake, and for stretch of four miles splendid hay meadows, red top and blue joint comes up to the horses' backs.

Saturday, September 26, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 28 miles, and camped for night. Trail follows shore of lake, and is very stony at this point. Hard on horses' feet. Met Mr. Parker with four-horse team and wagon with mail.

Sunday, September 27, 1908.—Broke camp early, and camped for night at end of lake at head of Little Slave river. Good feed here. Trail follows shore of lake, and is very stony. Travelled 28 miles. Signs of coal washed up from the lake for ten miles; seams must be in lake.

Monday, September 28, 1908.—Left head of Slave river early. Travelled 35 miles, and camped for night at M. Donaldson's. Fed horses hay and oats. Trail follows bank of river and is very soft in places. Passed three stopping places, which are kept open in winter only. A Mr. Norris who keeps a stopping place above the rapids has a young moose, which is very tame and is a regular pet with the children. Snowing and raining all day.

Tuesday, September 29, 1908.—Raining all night, cleared up in early morning, and a start was made at 9 a.m. Camped for night at Moose Portage on Athabasca river. Some half-breeds and Indians are living here. Trail runs through bush for the first 20 miles, then through some nice hay meadows which run to within one mile of the Athabasca river at Moose portage. Trail good. Travelled 27 miles.

Wednesday, September 30, 1908.—Weather fine. Left Moose portage early. Travelled 16 miles, and camped for night on small creek which runs through muskeg. Good feed here. Trail runs through bush back some distance from the river. Trail good.

Thursday, October 1, 1908.—Broke camp early, and travelled 30 miles. Camped for night at Bauld hill. Fed horses hay. Trail good with exception of about eight miles near Bauld hill, which is very soft. Met purser of steamer *Midnight Sun* on horseback who is on his way to steambot loading on Slave river. The steamer *Midnight Sun* is tied up for the winter.

Friday, October 2, 1908.—Left Bauld Hill at 9 a.m., arrived at Athabasca Landing at 2 p.m. Travelled 18 miles. Good trail. Crossed river on ferry and stopped at Police Detachment. Constable Taylor in charge here. Reported my arrival by telegram to Commissioner.

Saturday, October 3, 1908.—Left Athabasca Landing at 8.30 a.m., and travelled 20 miles. Camped for night at I. F. Fournier's stopping place. Fed horses hay and oats. Good wagon road. Weather fine.

Sunday, October 4, 1908.—Left Fournier's place at 8.30 a.m. Had dinner and fed horses hay at Stony creek. Camped for night at half-way house, Newton Egge's place. Fed horses hay and oats. Distance travelled, 26 miles. Good wagon road the whole distance.

Monday, October 5, 1908.—Left Halfway Lake at 8.10 a.m., and stopped for night at Sturgeon. Distance travelled, 28 miles. Good wagon road. Fed horses hay and oats.

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Tuesday, October 6, 1908.—Left Sturgeon River at 8.30 a.m., and arrived at Fort Saskatchewan at 11.15 a.m. Distance travelled, 12 miles. Reported and handed everything over to the officer commanding 'G' Division. Horses all in good condition and party all well.

GENERAL.

The trail from Stuart Lake to Macleod Lake passes along the height of land separating three drainage areas and the greater part of land in this section consists of gravel benches, barely supporting a scanty growth of jackpine. There are, however, a few patches of land in the bottom which is very fair, and a few good hay meadows, but these are too isolated to be of any general importance. These conditions prevail all the way to the crossing of the Misinchinea river. From there to the summit of Pine Pass, and for 60 miles down the Pine river the timber is much larger and the soil is good. On the east side of the mountains there are some splendid open meadows on the bottoms of the Pine Valley, the best of these being on the north side of the river at the Middle Fork. The trail from St. Johns to Peace River Crossing runs through a nice section of country, some good open land with sufficient good timber for all purposes required by settlers. In the whole of the district passed through there are no settlers or settlements, after leaving Fraser Lake until Hay Lake is reached on the north side of the Peace river except the isolated posts of the Hudson Bay Company. After crossing the Moberly Lake trail leading to Hudson's Hope on the Peace river there are numerous game trails and Indian hunting trails running in all directions that are very confusing to a stranger in the country, while the almost continuous growth of poplar shuts out any view of the hills, &c., precluding the use of such landmarks in travelling, so that it is not advisable for any one to travel without a guide thoroughly familiar with the district. The Pine Pass is a good route if it was properly cut out. It would also be a good route for either wagon road or railroad; the highest point in the pass being 2,844 feet and no heavy work. I estimate the distance from Hazelton to Fort St. Johns to be 595 miles, whilst by the Peace River Yukon trail it measured 474 miles, with a good open trail. The trip from Hazelton to Edmonton or Saskatchewan by the Peace River Yukon trail can easily be made in 60 days travel. I am perfectly satisfied now that the only open route through the mountains, north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the Peace River Yukon trail opened out by the force. Two parties went in and one came out by this route and reported the trail in good order.

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

A. E. C. McDONELL, Inspector,
Commanding Party.

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

APPENDIX Q.**STAFF-SERGEANT MARSHALL, REPORT ON PATROL FROM PRINCE ALBERT TO PELICAN NARROWS.**

PRINCE ALBERT, November 3, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you, that on October 7 last, by instructions from you, I left Prince Albert with Special Constable Lavolette, C., and team horses Reg. Nos. 2955 and 2956 to patrol north. We left the post at 8 a.m., and after an hour delayed by the ferry, made good progress, camping at noon for dinner about 20 miles out, late same afternoon we passed the Sturgeon lake, and camped about 9 miles north of the lake for the night. Distance travelled, 40 miles. Trail bad owing to heavy rains previous day. Weather fine and mild. On October 8, left camp at 7 a.m., made fair progress, getting stuck in one small muskeg, and having to pull the wagon out backwards, we crossed Beaver Creek twice, once by fording, and the second time by bridge, this bridge is unsafe and we took the horses over one by one, and then the wagon by hand. Camped for night at 6 p.m. Trail very bad on account of muskegs. Distance travelled 40 miles. Weather fine and cool. Game very scarce, but saw and shot two partridge. On October 9, left camp at 7.30 a.m., and made Rein-Deer Forks 9.45 a.m., there are three log cabins at this place, but unoccupied. Rein-Deer lake starts here, and canoes can travel by it to Montreal lake, we left the Forks at 11.20 a.m., and then commenced the worst part of the trail, this is a string of muskegs and extended for about 5 miles we got through safely and made camp for night about 7 p.m. Distance travelled 30 miles. Weather rainy, strong northwest wind.

On the morning of October 10, we were delayed by the horses straying away, but caught them, and made a start at 9.30 a.m., crossed several muskegs, stopped for dinner at 11 a.m., and finally arrived at Montreal lake at 2 p.m. Distance travelled 15 miles. Trail very rough. Weather fine, cool and calm. The trail from Prince Albert to Montreal lake is the worst I have ever travelled over, by reason of the muskegs, in the winter the trail is good and straight, the distance (in winter time) being only 80 miles. The country generally is hilly and well wooded with small timber, plenty of sloughs, making it possible to camp anywhere along the trail. Game is very scarce, no moose or other large game could be seen.

At Montreal lake the Hudson Bay Company has a post, and about 3 or 4 miles away is an Indian settlement, the Indians on this reserve number about 200 but are all away trapping, &c. Revillon Brothers (Ltd.), a wealthy fur-trading company, have a post in the village. I obtained 100 pounds of hay from the Hudson Bay Company to feed our team with, Lavolette having orders to rest two days before starting on return trip to Prince Albert. At Montreal lake I met Mr. Simpson, who is inspector and auditor for the Hudson Bay Company, and he informed me that in accordance with the arrangements made by you with the Hudson Bay Company at Prince Albert, transport and rations would be supplied by the Hudson Bay Company, and that he (Mr. Simpson) had a canoe with two Indians ready to start north. On the morning of the 11th October, Mr. Simpson and myself started for Lake la Ronge in a canoe with two Indians acting as bow and steersmen. The wind being favourable, we sailed the whole day and finally reached the head of Montreal lake at 9 p.m. This lake is about 40 miles long and from 3 to 5 miles wide.

On the morning of October 12, we left Montreal lake at 7 a.m., and commenced to descend the Montreal river; this river is small but very swift, it is about 100 miles in length, and has a large number of small rapids, we walked over three portages, but the Indians took the canoe and equipment round by water; the first portage is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile,

the second one 4 miles, and the third one is 1 mile in length. We finally camped for the night at 10.30 p.m. Distance travelled about 60 miles. Weather fine and cool. Did not see any game. Surrounding country thickly wooded, small timber.

October 13, we started at 7.30 a.m., and entered a chain of small lakes, they are a continuation of the Montreal river, the last and biggest lake being named Bigstone lake; at noon we met some Cree Indians from Lake La Ronge Reserve; they were fishing and shooting. Leaving Big Stone lake, we entered a small and shallow river which runs into Lake la Ronge, about 10 miles in length; this river, although so short, is full of rapids and to lighten the canoe, we walked (Mr. Simpson and self) over one portage about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, and then found that we were on the banks of Lake la Ronge. Some Indian topees are standing here and on the opposite side of the river can be seen a small lumber mill, this mill is operated by the English Church Missionary Society; its power is derived from a turbine water wheel which is turned by the river. We enter Lake la Ronge from the south, and can then see the Indian settlement extending along the western shore until it reaches the Episcopal mission; the Hudson Bay Company have a small store in this settlement, as have also Revillon Brothers. We cross the southern part of the lake and then arrive at Hudson Bay Company's post at about 4 p.m., this is some 4 miles from the Indian settlement. It is polling day and Mr. Simpson just has time to vote before the booth closes; the day I learn has passed very quietly, only eleven votes being polled. The Rev. Brown is here voting, and I had a long talk with him; he informs me that there are about 550 Indians on this reserve, of which about 520 belong to his church (Episcopal) also that he keeps a large boarding school, clothing and educating about 45 Indian children, he says that the health of the Indians is good, and their behaviour is satisfactory.

Whilst at Lake la Ronge I stopped at the Hudson Bay Company's post, but although I was there three days, was unable to visit the Indian and Church Settlements owing to stormy weather. Lake la Ronge is an enormous body of water, said to be about 40 miles wide and 100 miles long, it is a beautiful lake, having a large number of islands, which like the banks of the lake are large masses of rocks, although well timbered. Mineral Island, which was the origin of the mining stampede last spring, is about 25 miles northwest from the Hudson Bay Company's post. I did not visit this island, as nobody is living on it and nothing has been done in respect to mining beyond putting in claim stakes; I am informed that a development syndicate which has some claims, intends to take out about five tons of the quartz, and ship it east, to have a fair assay made, but this will be done when the rock can be hauled by the winter road, as at present the only route would be by canoe, the way I have just come by with the disadvantage of going upstream. Mr. McGinnis of the Geological Survey Department has been on Lake la Ronge all the summer, looking for coal deposits; he was unable to locate any, and has very little faith in the mineral values of rock in the district. He has left the lake and gone down east to winter. Mr. Reid showed me samples of rock, 1 silver, 2 nickel, 3 copper; none of them seemed to be very rich and the copper would not begin to compare with that in the Yukon. Gold is said to have been found amongst the other minerals, but in such small quantities as not to be worth considering. Mr. Simpson finished his auditing and inspecting duties on October 15, and said we could make a start on the 16th, the weather is becoming cold, and there was some trouble in procuring Indians for the canoe, but finally two were got, who said they were willing to go as far as Stanley, so on the morning of the 16th we left the post, there was a strong wind blowing which caused a heavy sea, and the canoe began to leak badly from an old patch, however, we made the Indian settlement and obtained a fresh canoe from the small store there, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. We then proceeded northwest up the lake and camped at 7 p.m., for the night on one of the small islands. Weather cold and stormy. Wind north. Distance travelled about 20 miles.

On October 17, left camp at 7.30 a.m., passing Mineral Island an hour later on our left. Our first portage is made about 10.30 a.m., and we leave Lake la Ronge by

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a chain of smaller lakes, a second portage is made and then we camp for dinner, after dinner we make a third portage which brings us into Long Lake, this is about 10 miles long; at the end comes a fourth and final portage, and we start off in the Churchill river; we proceed down stream about 5 miles and arrive at 5.30 p.m. at the Hudson Bay post at Stanley. Although it is getting dark, the deserted Indian village can be seen across the river, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at this point, also a fine old wooden church; this church, which we passed close by on the following day, belongs to the English Church Mission, it is not used now, and is slowly falling to pieces, its steeple is about 90 feet high, the belfry being roofed with tin or zinc, the windows are of stained glass rendering it an object of beauty and wonder; on the west of the village is a hill about 300 feet high, it is called Arrow hill, and our canoe men tell me (through Mr. Simpson's interpreting) that formerly the Indians on attaining manhood, had to shoot their arrows up the hill, and those reaching the summit ensured a long life for the shooters, Mr. Stevenson is the post manager for the Hudson Bay Company at Stanley, he gives us a hearty welcome, and we are glad to get under shelter, after a cold rough day on the water. Distance travelled about 35 miles. Mr. Stevenson is a type of the Scotch pioneers who in early days helped to make the Hudson Bay Company famous. I get very little opportunity to talk to him, as he and Mr. Simpson are at work till midnight over the store books, &c.; he informs me, that there are about 300 Indians belonging to the Stanley reserve, but that, except for two or three families, they are all away trapping and hunting. He says that their health has been good, and has nothing to complain of concerning their behaviour; he says he is wintering two horses, as plenty of hay has been already stacked, it having been cut close by, with a scythe; Lake la Ronge by the winter trail is only 40 miles from Stanley. We leave Stanley at 9.30 a.m., on October 18, (Mr. Stevenson having procured two Indians for this trip, which will take us to Pelican Narrows) and proceed down the Churchill river, passing close to the old Indian church and village; this is a wonderful river, it consists of a string of lakes connected by small waterfalls, the lakes vary in width from about 1 to 3 miles wide, with islands scattered all along, the waterfalls or rapids can only be negotiated by portages. One out of the four portages which we made during the day was particularly prominent, as the canoe is taken to a cluster of large rocks in the center of the falls, and one has a pleasant knowledge that should a paddle break, nothing could save the canoe and occupants from being swept down into the miniature Niagara; the skill displayed by these Indians in running the bad waters is marvellous, at the third bad place Mr. Simpson and self got out and walked the length of the rapids, the Indians taking the canoe by water, they went over the first fall like lightning and then they both commenced to paddle hard across the river, right through waves and eddies they went, with the current running at about 12 miles an hour, and then they straightened the canoe and flashed down the second series of waterfalls, it was a wonderful sight, the Indians, however, did not seem to think anything about it, so one can only suppose that they have been often through the same place. The steersman of our canoe is named Murdo, he is a fine specimen of manhood, standing over 6 feet in height and weighing probably 210 pounds, his regular summer employment is that of steersman in the Hudson Bay Company's York boat, these boats are used to bring freight to the different posts, they are about 40 feet long, open and propelled by 12 oarsmen, and it requires considerable skill and strength to steer these big boats down the rapids of the Churchill. We camp for the night at 5.30 p.m., at the fourth portage, and our tent is pitched within 20 feet of a roaring fall of big waters, this is the famous Keg portage so-called, Mr. Simpson tells me, because some years ago a number of barrels stacked on the rocks (whilst crossing portage) gave way, and all went down the stream. Weather all day has been fine and cold. Distance travelled about 40 miles. On October 19, we leave camp at 7 a.m., and having left the Churchill river, find ourselves in a string of small lakes, with high rocky banks on either side; these lakes do not appear to be named, we make three portages during the day, the last one leading to Burnt Wood Lake, about 5 p.m., rain

and snow commence to fall, and we paddle hard against a head wind, for an hour, when finally a dim light is seen in the distance, this is reached and proves to be an Indian fish camp of four tepees. Our tent is pitched here and a big fire lighted outside at its entrance, as the snow is still falling fast and the temperature denoting heavy frost. Mr. Simpson makes arrangements with two of the Indians and they agree to take us on to Pelican Narrows the next day. The Indians who have brought us from Stanley, will thus be able to return right away, and avoid the delay and danger of a freeze-up. Distance travelled about 40 miles.

On October 20, it is raining hard, with snow laying all around, but after waiting for our two new Indians we leave camp about 10 a.m., and start out against a head wind and a heavy rain. We make four portages during the day, the last one bringing us into Chambeau lake (about 20 miles long) after passing which brings us to Pelican Narrows, where we land wet and semi-frozen. Mr. Simpson gave me a room in his house during my stay here. He also at once sent out to try and procure two Indians to take me south. On October 21 it was still stormy and blowing hard; I went around the settlement during the day, there is a large church here (Roman Catholic) but the two priests were both away getting fish for winter food for their dog train, there is a large Indian village, but at present only three of the cabins are in use, as the Indians are all away trapping and fishing, this reserve has a population of about 250, the general health is good, and their behaviour satisfactory; about 1 mile west of the Hudson Bay Company's store, Revillon Brothers have established a post of about four buildings, the manager in charge, however, was away and the post at present temporarily closed. The storm abated in the evening and an Indian was found who was willing to take me south, but it was necessary to get another one as one man could not bring the canoe up north again. On the morning of October 22, accompanied by one of the Hudson Bay Company men, I went out to a fishing camp and finally secured a young Indian about eighteen years old. We started in the afternoon, making one portage, and camped about 5.30 p.m. North wind. Cloudy and cold. Distance travelled about 30 miles. On October 23, we made an early start about 6 a.m., made four portages and shot two rapids, finally camping for the night about 6 p.m., being some 15 miles north of Beaver lake. Distance travelled about 50 miles. Wind south. Cloudy and cold. On October 24, we made an early start and crossed Beaver lake, this lake is about 15 miles long and 3 to 5 miles wide, like all these lakes, it is very picturesque, having rocky bound shores, well timbered, also a number of small islands. We stopped for dinner on a big island in the lake, the banks of this island are formed of enormous masses of a species of shale, these blocks are squared down as if by human agency, I should say that they are entirely valueless as regards any mineral. After leaving Beaver lake we pass through some big rapids and camp about 5.30 p.m. Distance travelled about 35 miles. No wind, mild.

October 25.—We leave camp at 7 a.m., a cold, foggy morning; I walked around 2 portages, whilst the Indians take the lightened canoe down 2 bad rapids; we pass through about 15 miles of bad water, and arrive at the north end of Lake Cumberland at 10 a.m., we camp for dinner; the fog is very thick, and it is impossible to see more than about 100 yards ahead, our steersman is depending mainly on the direction of the wind to take his course; after dinner we continue to paddle for some 5 hours, and then find it necessary to camp at 5 p.m.; this Cumberland lake is only about 20 miles long, and had it been fine weather, we could easily have made Cumberland House to-day. The water is very shallow and full of sand and mud bars. Distance travelled, about 28 miles. Light south wind, heavy fog all day.

On October 26 we make an early start, the fog is lifting, and as we go on, it gradually blows away, and the post of the Hudson's Bay Company comes in sight; we arrive there about 11 a.m. Mr. Rosser, of the Hudson's Bay Company, is very hospitable, gives me a good dinner, and hires 2 Indians to take me on to the Pas. I only stayed in Cumberland House about 3 hours; the election was supposed to be held here to-day, as they had not been notified of the change of date of the polling day.

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There are very few people here, mostly Indians, and very peaceable. I left Cumberland House at about 3 p.m. same day, en route for the Pas, we proceed down the Tailing river, and camp at 5 p.m. Distance travelled (for whole day) about 35 miles. I should have stated that in winter time it is considered as 2 days' travel for a dog team, from Cumberland House to Pelican Narrows, also that horse teams will freight up to Beaver Lake. About 5 miles from Cumberland House I met Corporal Munday in police canoe, with one Indian; he states that he is patrolling to Cumberland House, and will return to his detachment in three days time.

We start on the 27th at 7 a.m., it is bitterly cold, and the water is freezing on the canoe and paddles; it is a swift running river, and we make fair progress, passing a small settlement of three cabins at noon, called la 'Barriere,' our river shortly after this flows into the Saskatchewan, and we keep paddling, until it is too dark to go on any further, camp is made at 7 p.m. Distance travelled, about 50 miles. A terrible northwest gale is blowing, and the river banks are covered with ice.

On the 28th an early start is made at 7 a.m., a heavy gale is still blowing, with a slight snow, as we get near the Pas there is a straight stretch of water for about two miles, the waves are terrible, being about 3 or 4 feet high, and they commence to come in over the stern of the canoe, the steersman keeps very cool, and finally succeeds in landing us, without any casualty, there is no landing place at this place (the Pas), and its river front is exposed to the full force of the wind, when blowing from the north or northwest. Arrived at the Pas about 10 a.m. I hired a man to take me on a handcar to Etiomami, we started at 11 a.m., and made about 54 miles, stopping for the night at a railroad siding called the '35' mile, it being that distance from Etiomami; there is a construction camp at this point, as the C.N.R. Co. are busy hauling gravel to ballast this track, which is intended for the Hudson Bay line, they are ballasting about half a mile per diem, the gravel being hauled from a point some 15 miles northwest of Etiomami.

On the 29th the handcar is put on the construction train, and I get in the caboose, and leave for the gravel pit, this being the nearest to Etiomami that the train will go; at the gravel pit or '15' mile siding, our handcar is unloaded by the train men, and we pump the remainder of the way to Etiomami, finally arriving there at 11 a.m. Distance from the Pas to Etiomami, 90 miles. I find that the tri-weekly train has gone, so it is necessary to stay over in Etiomami until October 31. I left Etiomami by train at 3.30 a.m. on the 31st, and arrived in barracks at Prince Albert at 1 p.m., same day. Total mileage, 910. Whilst travelling I did not notice any large game, but the managers of the various posts that I visited en route, state that they expect the fur trade to be as good this year as in former winters.

The lakes seem to be full of fish, especially whitefish, this fish would appear to be the principal diet for the Indians and their dogs.

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

S. MARSHALL,
Staff-Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding,
'F' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

APPENDIX R.**CORPORAL S. E. A. SELIG, REPORT ON TRIP FROM MACPHERSON TO EAGLE CREEK.**

DEPOT DIVISION.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT, MAY 12, 1908.

Insp. A. M. JARVIS, C.M.G.,
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a trip made by me across the mountains west of here to bring in meat from an Indian camp on Eagle creek.

Friday, April 24, 1908.—Mr. Furl, of the Hudson's Bay Company, to-day informed me that I could get some moose meat if I cared to haul it from across the mountains. There being a party of Indians going back to the camp and several teams going from here to return with meat, I decided to go. Accordingly I left here with one team of dogs at 10 p.m., the travelling being now done at night when the snow is frozen, it being much too soft to travel by day. The distance is 150 miles.

Saturday, April 25.—I broke my sled early this morning, 1 a.m., going down a nose in the foothills. The head was broken almost completely off, but I put on runners made of young spruce, and it seems to answer the purpose all right. I will reach the camp at any rate. Camped at 8 a.m. among some jackpine. Fed the dogs, had something to eat, and went to bed. Broke camp at 8 p.m. and travelled 12 miles, when we made tea at the Last Willows, before ascending the mountain. The mountains are not steep, but there is a long climb to the Pass, up, up, up.

Monday, April 27.—Fine, cold at night. After getting over the Pass we descended into a ravine, where we found wood and had a lunch. Travelling very good this morning, but on the mountain top there is a lot of bare ground to be avoided. Descended into Canyon river and made a camp at 8 a.m. Fed dogs, had something to eat, and went to bed. Made a cache of grub before leaving here. (It is always advisable to make a cache before entering an Indian camp, because they are generally short of tea, &c., and have no flour, and they will do their best to beg it out of you. They always make presents and expect as much in return. Thus they will make one a present of a moose nose or heart and expect flour in return). Broke camp at 8 p.m. Snow not very hard, and travelling not good. Getting cold towards midnight as we are ascending the second mountain.

Tuesday, April 28.—Fine and warm. Had lunch among some scrub pine at 6 a.m. The camp is three 'spells' away. (A 'spell' is the distance travelled each time a fresh team takes the lead, and is from 4 to 7 miles long), which as spells go here is about 20 miles. Snow soft and travelling slow. Made the camp at 10.30 a.m. There are six lodges here and 44 Indians, old and young. One of the men is a Christian leader connected with the mission, and holds services here. Fed our dogs and went to bed. This evening the traders for the Hudson's Bay Company and Hislop & Nagle traded some of the goods they brought for skins, meat and fur. They also received fur to take to the posts for which the Indians are to have credit when they arrive at the Fort. Saw the first geese of the season to-night.

Wednesday, April 29.—Remained in camp gathering meat, the Hudson's Bay Company's man purchasing his and my load. Talked with the Indians and found that they had a very good winter, this camp having killed 114 moose. They were out of tea and tobacco for two or three days, and that caused some of them to make the trip into the Fort. They had a good warm camp surrounded by forest. I had to pur-

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chase a sled here, as my own (being one of the old Dawson patrol sleds), was already broken, will not stand the trip back with a heavy load. Had runners of pine put on under the sled to save the wearing on the ground, and in the river beds where the water softens the birch and the sled wears through in a very short time.

Thursday, April, 30.—Fine. Remained in camp to-day. Trading finished, and the traders have packed their goods and articles received in trade. Snow rapidly melting.

Friday, May 1.—Fine. Remained in camp to-day. Loaded sleds this afternoon, loads about 350 lbs. To save climbing a hill about 4 miles long we decided to go around this hill by way of a small river. Started to pull out at 9 p.m., but found the snow too soft and decided to wait until midnight.

Saturday, May 2.—Fine. Pulled out at 12.05 a.m. Travelling exceedingly bad, the crust not strong enough to support the dogs and sleds. Snowshoes are practically useless, as one goes through the crust in most places, and has trouble extricating oneself. Including myself there are six sleds in the party. Camped at 7 a.m., having made about 12 miles. Pulled out at 9 p.m. A little colder and travelling somewhat better. Very hard on the dogs. One has to use a 'pushing stick' most of the time to assist them.

Sunday, May 3.—Fine, very warm. Could not make very far, but succeeded in getting out of the river to the hard snow in the foothills. Camped at 7 a.m. Fed dogs and went to sleep. Could not start before 11 p.m., as the snow had not frozen much. One of my dogs very sick with diarrhoea and vomiting, presumably from eating its fresh meat. He would not eat when we camped, but I managed to feed him some through the day.

Monday, May 4.—Fine. Going very bad as there is considerable bare ground to cross, also several creeks, in which the water is running. Camped at one of these creeks at 7 a.m. The dog that was sick is much better. Eats all right. Pulled out at 10 a.m. Going still bad.

Tuesday, May 5.—Fine. Descended into Canyon river at 8 a.m., and made a camp. Found our cache of grub undisturbed, and had a square meal. Were longer returning to this cache than we anticipated, and straight moose meat and tea becomes a monotonous diet. Started storming about 10 a.m. Looks very bad in the mountains. Cleared a little in the evening, but the Indians of the party, that had crossed here before, would not move as long as the wind lasted.

Wednesday, May 6.—Clearing. Pulled out at 5 a.m., and travelled until 11 a.m. Wood is very scarce as we ascend, and when we came to some scrub pine we put some on top of our load, taking enough to make lunch once, and some for the camp. This latter we hauled about 20 miles, camping on the bank of a small river. Started making the ascent of the second range of mountains at 8 p.m., taking a different, and the Indians say, easier route, than we travelled coming.

Thursday, May 7.—Fine. Made the Pass all right, and got down to the foothills, about 25 miles from the Fort, where we made camp. Broke camp at 10 p.m. Travelling fair.

Friday, May 8.—Snowing and blowing from the north. Descended into a small creek at 6 a.m. and followed it to a small river which enters the Peel, 4 miles above the Fort. Lots of water running in this river, which we had to cross twelve times, the water being up to the knees. We finally reached the Peel, but found the mouth of the small river all open, and had to go up the Peel one mile before attempting to cross. We reached the Fort at 5 p.m., cold and wet.

General remarks.—This trip, except the climbing, to the camp was by cariole, and more pleasant than anything else. But returning it was work, hard at that, from start to finish, more particularly where the snow was deep, for here as soon as one tugged at the sled, down one would go, almost to the arms, and when we reached the last small river the sled was submerged, and dogs swimming, at a great many of the crossings. It was a case of get into the water and pull the sled through.

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I left the camp with about 350 pounds of meat, and reached the Fort with 200 pounds. The 150 pounds was used for myself and dogs. The dogs were fed about 2 pounds each, each day.

The weather was fine for travelling. One did not require many clothes to keep warm, as the thermometer did not reach zero. During the day one could sleep well, and foot gear would dry well in the sun.

The Indians in the camp were healthy and contented. I found them very hospitable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. E. A. SELIG, Corporal,

In charge Fort Macpherson Detachment.

The Commissioner,
Regina.

A. M. JARVIS, Inspt.,

Commanding Mackenzie River District.

FORT MACPHERSON, August 7, 1908.

PART II
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

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SCHEDULE 'A.'

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1908.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	
Depot . . .	Regina	1	1	1	6	1	1	8	3	2	75	13	112	82	
	Arcola								1				1	3	
	Balcarres								1		1		2	3	
	Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	4	
	Broadview									1			1	1	
	Carnduff										1		1	1	
	Canora										1		1	1	
	Carlyle										1		1	1	
	Craik									1			1	1	
	Dupuis										1	1		2	3
	Esterhazy										1		1	1	1
	Estevan									1				1	2
	Fillmore											1		1	1
	Fort Pelly											2		2	2
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1			1	1
	Grenfell											1		1	1
	Indian Head								1			1		2	3
	Kutawa											1		1	1
	Kamsack										1			1	3
	Lumsden											1		1	1
	Lannigan										1			1	1
	McKenzie River					1			1	1		4	1	8	2
	Moose Jaw									1		1		2	4
	Moosomin					1					1	5		7	1
	Milestone											1		1	1
	Mortlach											1		1	1
	North Portal									1				1	1
	Norway House								1				2	2	6
	Ottawa					1			2	2				5	5
	Sheho									1				1	1
	Split Lake											2		2	2
	Strassburg											1		1	1
	Town Station										1			2	1
	Weyburn											1		1	1
	Whitewood											1		1	1
	Willow Bunch										1	1	1	3	4
	Wood Mountain					1					1	3	2	7	14
	Yorkton					1				1	1	6		9	4
	On command					1			1		1	3		6	6
		Total, Depot Division	1	1	1	12	1	1	14	15	14	122	20	202	152
A	Maple Creek			1	1			2	2	2	8	3	19	20	
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	4	
	East End										1	1	2	4	
	Town Station									1			1	1	
	Swift Current								1		1		2	4	
	Willow Creek									1	1	1	3	4	
	Herbert										1		1	1	
	Saskatchewan Landing										2		2	3	
	Montgomery Landing									1	1		2	2	
		Total, 'A' Division			1	1			2	4	5	16	6	35	43

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SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions during the summer of 1908.—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	
C	Battleford			1				2	1	1	7	4	16	16	
	Onion Lake							1					1	2	
	Lloydminster									1	1		1	2	
	Sounding Lake										2		3	4	
	North Battleford									1			1	1	
	Wilkie										3		3	3	
	Eagle Lake										2		2	2	
	Jackfish										1		1	1	
	Lashburn										1		1	1	
	Paynton											1		1	1
	Radisson											1		1	1
	On command					1						4		5	4
	Total, 'C' Division				1	1			3	1	4	23	4	37	38
	D	Macleod			1	2	1		3	1	4	16	7	35	39
Pincher Creek					1					1	1		3	3	
Frank									1		2		3	3	
Coleman											2		2	2	
Lille											1		1	1	
Lundbrek											1		1	1	
Cardston									1		1	2	4	4	
Twin Lakes											2	1	3	4	
Big Bend											2		2	3	
Stand Off										1	1	3	5	6	
Kipp											1	1	2	2	
Peigan											1	1	2	1	
Nanton												1		1	2
Stavelly											1		1	1	
Claresholm					1						1		3	3	
Reid's Hill												1		1	1
On command						1								1	1
Total, 'D' Division					1	5	1		3	3	7	35	15	70	76
E	Calgary			1	2			3	3	1	16	4	30	30	
	Banff								1		1		2	2	
	Bankhead									1			1	1	
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Cockrane										1		1	1	
	Red Deer										1		1	1	
	Innisfail										1		1	1	
	Oids										1		1	1	
	Okotoks										1		1	1	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Gleichen							1			1	2	4	3	
	Berry Creek									1	1		2	4	
	Millarville										1		1	1	
	Trochu Valley									1	1		2	5	
On Command											3		3	3	
Total, 'E' Division				1	2			4	5	4	30	6	52	53	

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SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions during the summer of 1908.—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
F.....	Prince Albert.....			1				1	1	1	5	4	13	15
	Asquith.....										1		1	
	Birch Hills.....										1		1	1
	Bonne Maddone.....										1		1	1
	Cumberland House.....									1			1	
	Duck Lake.....										2	1	3	3
	Etiomami.....										1		1	
	Gillies.....										1		1	1
	Hanley.....										1		1	1
	Humboldt.....									1			1	1
	Isle a La Crosse.....										1		1	
	Melfort.....										1		1	1
	Rosthern.....										1		1	1
	Saskatoon.....							1	1		2		3	2
	Tisdale.....										1		1	1
	Vonda.....										1		1	
	Wadena.....										1		1	1
	Warman.....										1		1	1
	Watson.....										1		1	
	On command.....				2					1			3	
	Total 'F' Division.....			1	2			2	2	4	22	5	38	30
G.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....			1				3		1	17	1	23	15
	Edmonton.....				1				1		3	2	7	5
	Wetaskiwin.....								1				1	1
	Camrose.....										1		1	1
	Sedgewick.....									1			1	1
	Harland.....										1		1	1
	Hardisty.....										1		1	1
	Stettler.....								1				1	2
	St. Albert.....										1		1	1
	Morinville.....												1	1
	Stony Plain.....									1			1	1
	Lac St. Anne.....										1		1	1
	Athabasca Landing.....										2	1	3	2
	Vermilion.....										1		1	1
	Vegreville.....										1		1	1
	Tofield.....										1		1	1
	Andrew.....								1				1	1
	Saddle Lake.....												1	1
	On command.....										1		1	4
	Total, 'G' Division.....			1	1			3	3	4	31	4	47	42

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SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions during the summer of 1908.—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
K.....	Lethbridge.....				1	1			1	2	1	10	3	19	24
	Coutts.....					1				1		2		4	8
	Writing on Stone.....											1	1	2	3
	Pendant d'Oreille.....									1		1	1	3	2
	Wild Horse.....											2	1	3	2
	Warner.....											1	1	1	1
	Medicine Hat.....					1					1	2		4	6
	Medicine Lodge.....											1	1	1	2
	Irvine.....											1	1	1	1
	Josephsburg.....										1	2		3	3
	Taber.....										1			1	1
	Magrath.....										1			1	1
	Stafford Village.....										1			1	1
	On command.....									1	1			2	2
	Total 'K' Division.....				1	3			1	5	5	25	6	46	57
M.....	Hudson's Bay.....			1		1			3	1	8	7	21		30
N.....	Lesser Slave Lake.....				1				2		1	2	6	12	3
	Athabasca Landing.....			1						1	4		6		
	Chipewyan.....								1		1	2		13	
	Vermilion.....								1			1	2		
	Peace River Landing.....							1			1		2	3	
	Sturgeon Lake.....										1		1	1	
	Hazleton.....									1			1	36	
	On command.....													2	2
Total 'N' Division.....			1	1			1	4	2	7	4	20	53	16	
B.....	Dawson.....	1		3	1			2	2	1	10	13	33	8	
	Town Station.....								1		3		4		
	Grand Forks.....									1			1	1	
	Granville.....								1				1	1	
	Quartz Creek.....										1		1	1	
	Selkirk.....									1			1	2	
	Forty Mile.....								1		1		2		7
	Sulphur.....										1		1	1	
	Total 'B' Division.....		1		3	1		2	5	3	16	13	44	14	7
H.....	Whitehorse.....			1	2	1		2		1	8	10	25	9	
	Carcross.....								1	1			2	2	
	Livingstone Creek.....							1			1		2	2	
	Tantalus.....										1		1	1	
	Champagne's Landing.....										1		1	2	5
	On command.....										1	1	2		
Total 'H' Division.....			1	2	1		3	1	2	12	11	33	16	5	

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SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions during the summer of 1908.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District	1	1	1	12	1	1	14	15	14	122	20	202	152	....
Maple Creek District	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	16	6	35	43	....
Battleford District	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	23	4	37	38	....
Macleod District	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	3	7	35	15	70	76	....
Calgary District	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	5	4	30	6	52	53	....
Prince Albert District	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	22	5	38	30	....
Fort Saskatchewan District	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	31	4	47	42	....
Lethbridge District	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	5	25	6	46	57	....
Hudson's Bay District	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	7	7	21	....	30
Lesser Slave Lake District	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	7	4	20	53	16
Dawson District	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	5	3	16	13	44	14	7
Whitehorse District	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	12	11	33	16	5
Total strength, 30th June, 1908...	1	2	11	33	5	1	38	51	55	347	101	645	574	58

SCHEDULE B.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force by Divisions, October 31, 1908.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot...	Regina.....	1	1	1	6	1	1	9	4	1	88	11	124	60	....
	Arcola.....								1				1	1	....
	Balcarris.....								1				1	2	....
	Big Muddy.....									1		1	2	5	....
	Broadview.....									1			1	1	....
	Canora.....										1		1	1	....
	Carlyle.....										1		1	1	....
	Carnduff.....										1		1	1	....
	Craik.....								1				1	1	....
	Dupuis.....									1	1		2	3	....
	Esterhazy.....										1		1	1	....
	Estevan.....								1				1	1	....
	Fillmore.....										1		1	1	....
	Fort Pelly.....										1		1	1	....
	Grenfell.....										1		1	1	....
	Indian Head.....							1			3		4	4	....
	Kamsack.....									1	1		2	2	....
	Kutawa.....										1		1	1	....
	Lannigan.....									1	1		2	1	....
	Lumsden.....										1		1	1	....
	McKenzie River.....							1	1		4	1	7	1	....
	Milestone.....										1		1	1	....
	Moosejaw.....								1		2		2	2	....
	Moosomin.....				1					1	2		5	4	....
	Mortlach.....										1		1	1	....
	North Portal.....									1			1	1	....
	Norway House.....									1		1	2	1	....
	Ottawa.....				1			2	2				5	1	....
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1	....
	Sheho.....										1		1	1	....
	Split Lake.....							1			2	1	4	1	....
	Strassburg.....										1		1	1	....
	Town Station.....										2		2	1	....
	Weyburn.....										1		1	1	....
	Whitewood.....										1		1	1	....
	Willow Bunch.....									1		1	2	5	....
	Wood Mountain.....				1					1	6	2	10	12	....
	Yorkton.....				1					1	4		6	7	....
	On command.....				1								1	1	....
	Total, Depot Division.....	1	1	1	11	1	1	14	15	9	133	18	205	128	....
A.....	Maple Creek.....			1	1			1	1	3	7	3	17	16	....
	Ten Mile.....								1				1	2	....
	East End.....										1	1	2	4	....
	Town Station.....									1			1	1	....
	Swift Current.....								1		1		2	5	....
	Willow Creek.....									1	1	1	3	4	....
	Herbert.....										1		1	1	....
	Saskatchewan Landing.....										2		2	3	....
	Montgomery's Landing.....									1	1		2	2
	Pelletier's Lake.....									1			1	1
	Total, 'A' Division.....			1	1			1	3	7	14	6	33	40

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SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions, October 31, 1908.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
C.	Battleford.....			1				2	1		7	4	15	16		
	Onion Lake.....							1					1	2		
	Unity.....									1	2		3	4		
	North Battleford.....												1	1		
	Wilkie.....									1	2		3	3		
	Lloydminster.....										2	2	4	2		
	Paynton.....										1	1	2	1		
	Wainwright.....										1	1	2	1		
	Radisson.....										2	1	3	1		
	Jack Fish.....										1	1	2	2		
	Eagle Lake.....										2	2	4	2		
	Lashburn.....										1	1	2	1		
	On command.....				1							2	3	4		
	Total, 'C' Division..				1	1			3	1	3	23	4	36	40	
D.	Macleod.....			1	2	1		3	3	2	16	5	33	33		
	Pincher Creek.....				1					1	1		2	4		
	Frank.....									1	2		3	3		
	Coleman.....										2		2	2		
	Lundbrek.....										1	1	2	2		
	Cardston.....								1		1	2	4	4		
	Twin Lakes.....									1	1	1	3	3		
	Big Bend.....										2	2	4	3		
	Stand Off.....									1	1	2	4	5		
	Kip.....										1	1	2	1		
	Peigan.....										1	1	2	1		
	Manton.....									1	1		2	3		
	Staveley.....										1		1	1		
	Claresholm.....				1						1		2	3		
	Granum.....										1	1	2	1		
	Kootenai.....										1	1	2	1		
	Boundary Creek.....										1	1	2	1		
	Total, 'D' Division..				1	4	1		3	4	9	34	12	68	71	
	E.	Calgary.....			1	2			3	1		17	4	28	25	
Banff.....									1		2		3	3		
Bankhead.....										1			1	1		
Canmore.....											1		1	1		
Cochrane.....											1		1	1		
Red Deer.....											1		1	2		
Innisfail.....											1		1	1		
Olds.....											1		1	1		
Okotoks.....											1		1	1		
High River.....									1				1	1		
Gleichen.....								1			1	2	4	3		
Berry Creek.....										1	1		2	4		
Trochu Valley.....										1	1		2	5		
Strathmore.....											1	1	2	1		
On command.....											1		1			
Total, 'E' Division..					1	2			4	3	3	30	6	49	50	

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SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions, October 31, 1908.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
F	Prince Albert			1	2			1	1		6	3	14	16	
	Asquith										1		1	1	
	Barrows										1		1	1	
	Bonne Madonne										1		1	1	
	Duck Lake										1	1	2	4	
	Etiomami										1		1		
	Green Lake										1		1		
	Hanley										1		1		
	Humboldt									1			1	2	
	Isle a La Crosse										1		1		
	Melfort										1		1	1	
	Rosthern								1	1			1	1	
	Saskatoon								1			1		2	5
	Tisdale										1	1		1	1
	The Pas										1			1	
	Vonda											1		1	1
	Wadena											1		1	1
	Warman											1		1	1
	Watson											1		1	1
	On command										1		1	2	2
	Total, 'F' Division			1	2			2	2	3	22	5	37	38	
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1				3	1	1	11	3	20	28	
	Edmonton				1					1	4	2	8	5	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Morinville										1		1	1	
	Stony Plain									1			1	1	
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin								1				1	1	
	Camrose										1		1	1	
	Daysland										1		1	1	
	Hardisty										1		1	1	
	Lacombe									1			1	1	
	Stettler										1		2	2	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Vermilion										1		1	1	
	Saddle Lake										1		1	1	
	Andrew								1				1	1	
	Tofield										1		1	1	
	Harland										1		1	1	
	Athabasca Landing										3	1	4	2	
	On command										1		1	1	
	Total, 'G' Division			1	1			3	3	5	31	6	50	52	
K	Lethbridge			1	1			1	3	2	14	3	25	19	
	Coutts				1				1		2		4	9	
	Writing on Stone										1	1	2	3	
	Pendant d'Oreille								1		1	1	3	3	
	Wild Horse										2		2	3	
	Warner										1		1	1	
	Medicine Hat				1						2		3	6	
	Medicine Lodge										1		1	2	
	Josephsburg									1	1		2	2	
	Taber									1			1	1	
	Magrath										1		1	1	
	Grassy Lake										1		1	1	
On command										1		1			
	Total, 'K' Division			1	3			1	5	5	27	5	47	51	

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SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions, October 31, 1908.—*Con.*

Division.	Peace.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
M.....	Hudson's Bay.....			1		1			3	1	9	6	21		30
N.....	Athabaska Landing.....			1					1	1	2		5	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake.....				1						1	2	5	14	
	Peace River Crossing.....							1			1		2	2	
	Sturgeon Lake.....										1		1	1	
	Vermillion.....								1			1	2	5	4
	Chipewyan.....								1		1	1	3		12
	Smith's Landing.....									1	2	1	4		
	On command.....									1	1		2		
	Total, 'N' Division.....			1	1			1	4	3	9	5	24	24	16
B....	Dawson.....		1		3	1		2	2		16	12	37	8	
	Town Station.....									2	3		5		
	Grand Forks.....									1			1	1	
	Sulphur.....										1		1	1	
	Quartz Creek.....										1		1	1	
	Granville.....								1				1	1	
	Selkirk.....									1			1	2	
	Forty Mile.....								1		1		2		7
	Total, 'B' Division.....		1		3	1		2	4	4	22	12	49	14	7
H.....	White Horse.....			1	2	1		1	1	2	5	12	25	9	
	Carcross.....							1				1	2		
	Livingstone Creek.....							1			1		2	2	
	Champagne's Landing.....									1			1	2	5
	Total, 'H' Division.....			1	2	1		3	1	3	6	13	30	15	5

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District.....	1	1	1	11	1	1	14	15	9	133	18	205	128	
Maple Creek District.....			1	1			1	3	7	14	6	33	40	
Battleford District.....			1	1			3	1	3	23	4	36	40	
Macleod District.....			1	4	1		3	4	9	34	12	68	71	
Calgary District.....			1	12			4	3	3	30	6	49	50	
Prince Albert District.....			1	2			2	2	3	22	5	37	38	
Fort Saskatchewan District.....			1	1			3	3	5	31	6	50	52	
Lethbridge District.....			1	3			1	5	5	27	5	47	51	
Hudson's Bay District.....			1		1			3	1	9	6	21		30
Peace River District.....			1	1			1	4	3	9	5	24	24	16
Dawson District.....		1		3	1		2	4	4	22	12	49	14	7
White Horse District.....			1	2	1		3	1	3	6	13	30	15	5
Total strength Oct. 31, 1908.....	1	2	11	31	5	1	37	48	55	360	98	649	523	58

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

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R.N.W.M. POLICE, YUKON TERRITORY,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., November 1, 1908.

The Comptroller,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, for the twelve months ending October 31, 1908, on the work performed by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon Territory, together with reports from the following officers:—

Superintendent A. E. Snyder, commanding 'H' Division at Whitehorse.

Inspector T. A. Wroughton, commanding 'B' Division, at Dawson.

Surgeon L. A. Pare, Whitehorse.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.

During the year there were no changes in the personnel of the officers. On October 31, 1908, the undermentioned were serving in the Yukon.

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood.

'B' Division—

Inspt. T. A. Wroughton.

" F. P. Horrigan.

" R. Y. Douglas.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson.

'H' Division—

Supt. A. E. Snyder.

Inspt. F. J. A. Demers.

" J. A. Macdonald.

Surg. L. A. Pare.

Supt. Snyder and Insp. Wroughton, the two commanding officers, though greatly handicapped owing to our reduced strength, have worked cheerfully and hard. The other officers have not only been attentive to their duties, but are willing at all times to render any assistance in their power.

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

From a mining standpoint the Yukon has had a more successful year than was expected, the output exceeding that of 1906-7 by \$400,000. This was owing to the fact that the larger companies have nearly completed their preliminary work of installing electrical conveyors, pipe lines, ditches, power-plants, &c., and have had ten dredges at work this season. Comparatively few individual miners are left, the richer diggings having been worked out, and the mines are now in the hands of companies with a large capitalization who are working their ground on a scientific basis; in this way they are able to work low-grade ground which the individual miner could not make wages at.

There were not as many stampedes during the past year as in former seasons, the reason being that the people have at last realized that the large companies would not purchase claims on the off-chance of the ground being valuable. When it became known that experts were put on the ground and made a very thorough prospect before purchase was concluded, stampedes, to a large extent, ceased.

Owing to the fall in the price of copper, and to the stringency of the money market, copper properties have not been worked on as large a scale as the people of the

district had reason to hope; however, work on several of the properties has been going steadily along during the summer and large dumps are being piled up at several of the mines, awaiting an advance in the price of copper to warrant shipping to the smelter.

A number of claims have been staked in the district, and representation work is being done on all claims staked last year.

Several new and rich leads have been struck in the course of the last few months, and the people still have abiding faith in the copper belt and hope that, in the near future there will be an awakening in the copper industry, which will furnish a large amount of traffic for the new spur built this summer by the White Pass and Yukon route.

The spur is completed as far as the Seven Mile post which is nearly a mile beyond the 'Best Chance' mine. The completion of the spur to the more remote mines will not be undertaken by the company until the advance in copper above referred to is assured.

On the whole the outlook for the copper industry in the Whitehorse district may safely be said to be bright and great activity will take place when the demand for the metal becomes more active.

WHEATON AND WATSON RIVER COUNTRIES.

Late in September of the present year Colonel Conrad representing Eastern capital purchase a group of quartz claims located near Gold Hill for \$50,000 and started a crew of men to work at once. He also secured options on several other groups in the district.

Several hundred men have been prospecting and doing representation work during the summer, and at present, no part of the territory has a better future.

Colonel Conrad has been interested in the Watson and Wheaton countries for two years, and always has entertained abiding faith in their future, and the many rich strikes made during the past few months are existing proof that his convictions were well founded.

The road recently built by the government between Carcross and Whitehorse, passing by the gateway to the Wheaton country, is one of the best, most popular and useful roads ever built in the country.

CONRAD AND WINDY ARM.

As predicted in my last year's report, Colonel Conrad has had installed a large concentrator at Conrad for the reduction of ore from which great results are expected.

Messrs. William McKenzie, Edmond Bristol and Colonel Conrad have grouped a large number of their claims which they are planning to operate on a large scale next year. The celebrated 'Big Thing' mine is included in one of the groups.

Colonel Conrad and associates have had R. Riblet, the largest Aerial tramway constructor in America taking elevations and a general survey, looking to the construction of a tram, similar to that which was operated in 1897-1898, over the Chilcoot Pass.

Mr. Riblet came direct from St. Louis at the instance of the promoters and other miners in the district. It is the intention to run the tram over the Chilcoot Summit from Dyea to a point on Lake Linderman, thence by large barges, for the purpose of shipping ore from the various mines in the Conrad district, as they claim the White Pass rates are prohibitive.

KLUAHNE.

In the Kluahne district, Burwash is the banner creek. Richard Fullerton struck it rich in August on claim No. 71 below, where he is working a crew, and it is reported has taken out over \$200 per man per day.

All the miners are jubilant over the prospects of that country to which they predict a big rush next spring. This is a rich country there is no doubt.

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The great drawback to the country is the extremely high freight rates by wagon, which is almost prohibitive unless the ground is extra rich. When the contemplated railway to the head of the White river is built, Kluahne, as a gold producer will very likely be heard from.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK.

This has been a prosperous season for Livingstone Creek. Everybody on the creek has been doing fairly well, and the output which is \$75,000 will compare favourably with the best season in the history of the camp.

Several new rich strikes have been made and considerable representation work has been done, and the people of the district all feel that at last Livingstone Creek is a fixture and a gold producer. Prospects for 1909 are very promising.

WHITE RIVER.

Good reports continue to come from the White river. The boundary survey party have been working in this district during the summer, and they report that the majority of the rich copper deposits are on the Canadian side of the line.

Quite a number of men are doing representation work on the several claims already staked.

When the contemplated wagon road is built by the government, look out for a rush to this country.

Mr. L. Burwash, mining recorder at Whitehorse, left Whitehorse about the middle of September to locate the trail proposed from Kluahne to the head waters of the White river thence overland to Dawson by the head of Swede creek. He gave up the latter part of the journey and went down the White river in a boat to Dawson, the work being too arduous an undertaking so late in the year. I have not heard the results of his report.

At least twenty-five prospecting outfits have been taken up the Porcupine river into Canadian territory from Fort Yukon this year. The prospectors were bound for many points up the river. A good many were going over the divide to Firth river on the Arctic coast where Wada and Smith have staked. Others again were destined for creeks further to the westward of Herschell island.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Owing to lack of men, assistance to other departments was again curtailed during the past year, and in the course of time we will be able to confine our attention to police duties pure and simple.

The care of two hundred and forty-four (244) convicts, common gaol prisoners and lunatics occupied the greater portion of our attention. The insane were, on commitment sent to New Westminster with as little delay as possible. We have sent thirteen (13) lunatics outside during the year, five recovered after a short period of detention, while one remains under observation.

For the Department of Indian Affairs, we have rendered the usual assistance in the way of provisions to the destitute and medical attendance and medicines to the sick. The Indians have not improved during the year industrially, and as the salmon catch was very small during the past summer I anticipate greater demands than usual on our quarter-master's stores during the coming winter.

For the Department of the Interior we have had less to do than in former years. Members of the force at Forty Mile no longer act as landing waiters for the customs department, but at Champagne Landing they still act as preventive officers.

Since my last report we have been relieved of the mining recorder's work at Sulphur and Dominion; in the Dawson district, Grand Forks, Forty Mile and Dominion are the only remaining detachments acting as agents to the mining recorder and Livingstone Creek in the Whitehorse district. The constable at Tantalus was agent to the Crown Timber and Land Agent until withdrawn in August.

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During the past year the unpleasant duty of searching persons leaving the territory for contraband gold dust was carried out both at Dawson and Whitehorse, but I am glad to say with far less friction than formerly. Special constables had to be employed at Whitehorse for the search, no others being available. The town detachment at Dawson looks after this duty in so far as outgoing steamers on the lower river are concerned; the Forty Mile detachment inspect all passengers in small boats leaving for Alaska.

There was no outbreak of glanders or any other infectious or contagious disease among the animals in the territory during the year and the Department of Agriculture has consequently, not required much assistance. Staff-Sergeant Nyblett having left at the expiration of his term of service, the only representative of the department is Dr. A. P. Hawes, M.R.V.S., now stationed at Whitehorse.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The force in the Yukon is now armed with Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers. Our artillery stores consist of a brass muzzle loading 7 pr. gun, of use for saluting purposes only, and a 7-pr. steel gun both at Dawson. We have also a Maxim gun at Dawson and a Maxim and Nordenfeldt at Whitehorse; all are in good order and serviceable

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year, and the only repairs contemplated are new floors at Whitehorse in the division mess rooms, recreation room and kitchen. A partition in the large barrack room is also needed as only half the room is occupied. General repairs for the up-keep of the various buildings were made as required.

Partitions were put in the Granville detachment, part of which is now occupied by the mining recorder.

A partition was put in the large barrack room at Dawson, as only half the room was occupied, and it is now much more economical to heat.

The offices at Dawson were completely re-arranged last spring, painted, papered and kalsomined, and are now very comfortable.

CANTEENS.

Both canteens are in good, sound financial condition, with the stocks on hand practically the same as last year.

Both are well patronized and are of the greatest assistance to all ranks. Monthly grants are made to the sergeants and division messes.

The books of both canteens are audited annually. Mr. E. E. Stockton, an inspector of the Auditor General's Department audited those at Whitehorse, but had not time to examine the Dawson set. It is the intention to materially reduce the stock carried in each canteen.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality of clothing and kit supplied is very good, and with one or two exceptions, the supply on hand is sufficient for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am very much pleased to be able to report that the conduct and discipline of the force under my command has been excellent, only three men having been dismissed during the year.

This speaks well for the character of the men here, when one takes into consideration the temptations they have to withstand on all hands.

There were no desertions; one non-commissioned officer was reduced to the ranks.

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CRIME.

I regret to report a murder in the territory during the past twelve months, the first in years. Strange to say, all the crimes of this character which have occurred in the Yukon, with one exception, were committed at different points on the river between Dawson and Whitehorse.

The one to be recorded this year was no exception to the rule. Three men, Elfors, a Finn, and Bergman and Anderson, two Swedes, left Whitehorse in a small boat together last June. Eleven miles below Selkirk, Elfors enticed Bergman about a mile back from the river and killed him. He returned to Anderson, and after leading him to within a few yards of the scene of the murder fired at him. Anderson though wounded, managed to escape and convey word to Reg. No. 2447 Constable Thompson (now corporal) at Selkirk that in all probability Bergman had been killed. The latter dressed Anderson's wounds, engaged ex-Constable Prissick to assist him and promptly started down the river in a canoe after Elfors. We had no sooner received word in Dawson of the suspected murder than the telegraph line went down. There were no steamers running on the river, as navigation had not opened, so I could not get men from here to the scene, some 175 miles up-stream, nor could I get Whitehorse by wire to send men down by canoe or boat. Finally, Supt. Snyder was reached via Eagle, Fairbanks, Valdez and Skagway, and he at once sent an officer and a sergeant. In the meantime, Corporal Thomson had captured Elfors, and seven days later the party from Whitehorse assisted by Indians and men from here, found Bergman's body. Elfors was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on October 6. He was executed on that date.

The following summary appeared in the Yukon papers as "a record of which all Yukoners should be proud, exemplifying as it does the manner in which law should be carried out."

June 8, murder committed.

June 10, Elfors, the murderer, captured (100 miles from the scene of the murder).

June 11, preliminary examination begun.

June 17, body of Bergman, the victim, found.

June 22, coroner's inquest concluded, verdict, 'Bergman killed by Elfors.'

June 26, preliminary hearing concluded.

June 27, Elfors arraigned and trial fixed.

July 6, trial begun.

July 7, trial concluded, verdict guilty, sentenced to hang October 6.

October 6, execution carried out.

I promoted Reg. No. 2447 Constable F. H. Thompson to corporal for his prompt action in pursuing and capturing Elfors. The latter was fully armed, and evidently did not mean to surrender without a fight. The constable waited until he had fallen asleep and then carefully removed his weapons before seizing him. The officer commanding 'B' Division deals more fully with the murder in his report.

On June 15, some arrivals by small boats reported another murder had occurred on the river, but were unable to give particulars, having got their information from other travellers.

A few days later still another tragedy was in the air. A Finn named Stefan Hlistoff reached here, and through an interpreter informed us that while coming down in a small boat with another Finn, two Turks and two Greeks, he heard the last mentioned four plotting to kill him and his compatriot. He promptly jumped overboard and swam ashore, leaving his friend to his fate. After a lot of trouble we located the boat with the party of Turks and Greeks, and found the alleged victim alive and well. Hlistoff, his former companions claimed, was crazy. The other murder reported proved after a deal of investigation, to have no foundation.

In all these cases we were very much handicapped, as owing to our reduced strength there was only one constable on the whole stretch of 460 miles of river between

here and Whitehorse, and he was absent from his detachment at Selkirk looking for Bergman's body. The wire was down the greater portion of the time, and we had no means of getting up stream, as no steamers were running.

A man named Sochia put us to a great deal of trouble and expense by claiming he had been held up and robbed of \$450 near Carcross while mushing along the track to Skagway. The surrounding country was scoured for the two men described by Sochia, but no trace of them could be found. The alleged victim eventually made his way to his home in Everett, Wash., and we asked the police there to watch him. The chief wrote telling us that the money of which Sochia claimed to have been robbed was not his, but belonged to a friend, that the alleged victim had changed several large bills in nearby towns, and that he—the Everett Chief of Police—put no credence in the hold-up story. It was concocted to enable Sochia to get away with his friend's money.

Sluice-box robberies have not been numerous this year, only two having been reported. These are the hardest cases to bring to a successful conclusion, as it is next to impossible for anyone to identify any particular lot of gold dust.

The mail robbery, the details of which were given in my last report, ended in the suicide of one of the suspects and the acquittal by a jury of another, although the Judge's charge was strongly against the accused. The third man suspected proved an alibi and was not brought to trial.

The dance halls died a lingering death, but are at last suppressed. When the Yukon ordinance was amended last year so that they were not permitted on licensed premises, a move was made to new locations and soft drinks were sold. One proprietor shortly afterwards went out of business and closed up, but the other kept going for some months. Although frequented by low women, we could not obtain convictions for some time, as they behaved themselves and the dances were orderly. As time passed, however, the manager and frequenters became bolder, and the former was landed in jail for one month for keeping a disorderly house. That effectually closed the premises, and no dance halls are running now. The suppression of these places rid us of some of the alleged 'artists,' as the women frequenters are called. A good many remain, however, and have reverted to the ranks of the prostitutes.

In August last we made an effort to reach the macques, or human vultures, who live on the avails of prostitution. Attempts had been made to get the women to give information which would lead to the conviction of the men they were supporting, but the unfortunates were too much afraid of the vampires and denied that they contributed to their support. Nine of the women, who were commonly thought to have macques, were then summonsed to court on a charge of prostitution. We thought that by getting a conviction against these women we would have them in such a position that we could compel them to disclose the names of their macques. The papers had given some prominence to this case and, as a consequence, the macques took fright and left in a hurry for parts unknown. The magistrate convicted each of the women and fined them \$25 and costs each. At the same time he pointed out to them that they were beyond the pale, that they existed against the law and were liable to severe punishment on any complaint. These women, no doubt, carry on their calling, but in such fashion that the general public is not aware of it, and no complaints have since been made. In fact, most of the girls are now out of the country, and all the suspected macques, with the exception of one, who went away but who has lately returned, and is now under observation.

There have been several convictions for gambling during the past year. On the creeks in the vicinity of Dawson it seems almost impossible to stamp out the evil. When it is considered that during the long winter evenings the miners have no form of amusement, it is not to be wondered at that they resort to the nearest roadhouse, and any diversion is acceptable. It is at such times and at such places that the 'tin-horn' and 'booster' gets in his work and inveigles the unsuspecting miners into forbidden games. In Dawson and Whitehorse a game will occasionally start up in the rear of some cigar store or saloon and continue until there is a raid by the police. There are

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no regularly conducted games, however, and any attempt to gamble in any public place is promptly suppressed.

So much has been published in the past few months in the eastern press about the alleged lack of morals and law in the Yukon that I would like to quote the remarks of a few of the men of standing in Dawson.

Mr. Justice Dugas, in a late interview, says: 'The absence of crime generally is noticeable in the Yukon, though there may be some cases here and there, as in any other community.'

Mr. Justice Craig, during the course of a speech, remarked: 'I see by the outside press that it is stated broadly, and without qualification, mind you, that law is not enforced in the Yukon Territory. I may say that in all the eight years I have been here the law in the Yukon has been enforced in precisely the same way as the law in every other part of Canada. There is no distinction. It is unfair to the Yukon Territory that statements should go abroad that law generally is not enforced. I know of no mining camp where law is so well observed, where men and women are so safe in going about the streets as they are in this camp.'

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, Methodist Minister, wrote the *London Times* as follows: 'Regarding Dawson, our city is most orderly and seldom is a drunken man seen upon the streets. The R. N. W. M. Police rule with a firm hand, and life and property are safer in Dawson than in London.'

I could quote many other statements to the same effect, both from Canadians and Americans who have lived here, but think the above will suffice.

Now, as regards the alleged immorality. That the laws of morality have been, in certain instances, violated in the Yukon no one will for a moment deny or attempt to excuse, but this is no reason why a cry about Yukon immorality should be raised all over Canada. I venture to say that if the persons who are so greatly agitated about the morals of Dawson (though the majority of them have never been here), would look into the social conditions in their own towns or cities they would find far more immorality than in the Yukon; that is, if the eastern papers are to be believed, and I do not suppose for a moment that a newspaper would deliberately misrepresent social conditions in the city or town where it is published.

A gentleman who lived eleven years in the Yukon, when interviewed last December in an eastern Canadian city, said: 'Dawson in spite of the tales of saturnalia that sometimes filter down, is highly respectable. I have seen more trouble and immorality in the few nights I have been here than in the eleven years I spent in the Yukon.'

Another gentleman now living in eastern Canada is quoted as follows: 'A resident who has been seven years in Dawson says that he never witnessed such glaring effrontery (on the streets) in Dawson's wildest days: He and his daughter, coming home last Sunday night, had to betake themselves to the mud to avoid imminent humiliation.'

In Dawson, on the other hand, women have been perfectly safe on the streets at any hour of the day or night, until quite recently. I am sorry to say that since the influx of low-class Europeans this spring a number of ladies have complained of having been accosted by men. Soliciting by women, which is so common outside, is unknown here.

The people of the Yukon are moral and law-abiding. Let those who are so anxious to redeem the people of this Territory commence their crusade in their own city or town. Judging from the outside press there are few, if any, places in Canada that can presume to give Dawson a lecture on morals.

The following is a list of the cases tried on the Territory since October 31 last.

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LIST OF CASES Entered and Dealt with in the Police and Magistrate's Courts in the Yukon Territory during the Year ending October 31, 1908.

Classification.	Awaiting from last Year.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for Trial.
Administration, law and justice—						
Perjury		1		1		
Contempt of court		1				1
Resisting arrest		2	2			
Against religion, morals, &c.—						
Drunk and disorderly		86	83	2	1	
Keeping common gaming house		5	3			
Players and lookers-on in gaming house		30	19		9	
Keeping common bawdy house		21	19			
Inmates common bawdy house		2	1	1		
Vagrancy		3	3			
Creating a disturbance		1	1			
Living on avails of prostitution		1	1			
Excessive use of liquor		11	10	1		
Offences against the person—						
Assault, common	1	30	21	7	3	
Assault causing actual bodily harm		4	2	2		
Using threatening language		3	2	1		
Murder		1				1
Attempted murder		1			1	
Non-support of wife and family		1	1			
Neglect to provide for child		1		1		
Theft from person		1			1	
Offences against property—						
Fraud	3					3
Theft	1	25	13	10	1	2
Shooting dogs		1	1			
Wilful damage		1	1			
Obtaining money under false pretences		2		2		
Damage to wagon		1	1			
Cruelty to animals		1	1			
Robbing mail		1			1	
Burglary		1		1		
Offences against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons		1	1			
Nuisance		2			2	
Drunk and discharging firearms		1	1			
Causing disturbance		3	3			
Pointing firearms		1	1			
Offences against the Indian Act—						
Intoxicated		24	24			
Supplying liquor to Indians		16	14	2		
Having liquor in Indian camp		1	1			
Offences against Yukon ordinances—						
Operating steam boilers, no licence		12	1	11		
Insane	1	18	13	5	*1	
Interdicted		12	12			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours		2	2			
Selling liquor without a licence		17	15	2		
Violation of liquor ordinance		3	3			
Obstructing public highway		1	1			
Allowing loose, idle and disorderly women on licensed premises		10	10			
Non-payment of wages		3	3			
Keeping dog without licence		1			1	
Capias		1				†1
Offences against city by-laws—						
Pushing handcart on sidewalk		1	1			
Discharging firearms in city limits		1	1			
Violation of health ordinance		7	7			
Driving automobile on sidewalk		1	1			
Doing brokerage business, no licence		1	1			
Selling cigars and tobacco, no licence		1	1			
Riding bicycle on sidewalk		16	16			
Total	5	396	318	55	21	8

* Under observation. † Being held at Whitehorse

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CASES Entered and Dealt with in the Territorial Court during the Year 1907-8.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.
Against the administration of law and justice—			
Contempt of court	1	1	.....
Against the person and reputation—			
Murder	1	1	.....
Fraud	3	.....	3
Theft	2	1	1
Total	7	3	4

DETACHMENTS.

The Tantalus detachment was closed this summer, as the constable stationed there took his discharge, and we had no one to take his place.

The Dominion Creek detachment (at Caribou) was also closed during the summer, owing to our being short of men.

A constable was sent to Quartz creek as usual on April 1, and withdrawn again on October 1.

During the past twelve months I have received verbal requests or petitions from Teslin, Stewart River, Black Hills, White River and the Yukon Gold Company, asking for detachments, but have not had a man to send.

There should be police at least at four points on the river between Dawson and Whitehorse, viz.: Hootalinqua, Tantalus, Selkirk and Stewart. They are necessary to protect and regulate the small-boat travellers in the early spring. As will be seen under 'the head of 'Fires,' an enormous amount of damage was done this year by fires which had been left burning by campers and which spread before they could be extinguished. The government telegraph line, and bridges, cribbings, &c., on the government road suffered great damage, to say nothing of the thousands of cords of timber and cordwood which were destroyed.

When it is remembered that some 300 small boats, containing 1,367 persons, came down the river this spring, it is readily seen that the travellers—the majority of whom are total strangers to the country—and even to their companions—should be kept under some sort of supervision and also compelled to comply with the laws of the land.

We still adhere to the system of numbering every boat that leaves Whitehorse, and keeping a register of the persons in each. A slip to the occupants containing their names is also given. This slip is collected by the police on the arrival of the boat in Dawson, and the names checked off. If a person is missing the occupants have to give a satisfactory account of the absent one.

This season we had not the necessary men to watch the water-front day and night, and some of the boats escaped notice on arrival, or when passing through. We had great trouble in tracing these, but eventually succeeded in accounting for all.

On the passes issued at Whitehorse were conspicuous notices regarding the necessity of extinguishing all camp-fires, but unfortunately most of the foreigners coming in could not understand, much less read, English.

In view of the murder on the river this spring, and the trouble we had in investigating alleged murders, I propose, next season, if I have enough men, to re-establish the three detachments at Hootalinqua, Tantalus and Stewart, and have all small boats call at these places and at Selkirk on their way down.

Other places at which detachments should be re-opened are Duncan and Miller creeks. These sub-districts are now without police protection. A trapper named Flett

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became insane near Duncan creek last spring. People in that locality were very much afraid of him and finally, as there were no police within 180 miles, the miners took matters in their own hands, captured the lunatic and brought him in a dog team to Dawson. The arrest of Flett and his conveyance to Dawson, the return of his captors to Duncan, and compensation for their loss of time cost the government \$1,200.

The miners of Miller creek during the last few months also had to take charge of one of their number and send him to Dawson, a distance of 65 miles, in charge of two friends. This also cost the government a large sum. Again, last week we had to pay two other miners \$800 for expenses incurred in bringing in an insane man from Hoole river.

In view of the above mentioned expenditures, the enormous amount of damage done to government property through the spreading of camp-fires, and the expenses entailed to capture and convict murderer Elfors, I think it will be admitted that a good deal of money would have been saved had there been a few more police in the Territory.

DOGS.

We have very few dogs on the strength. They are only needed now when patrols have to be made off the beaten trails. There are seven (7) on charge in 'B' Division and none in 'H.' I will have to obtain a few more for the Macpherson patrol.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

We were unable to hold any of the usual 'setting-up' and 'arm' drills during the year, as we were too shorthanded, in fact no drills of any kind were held.

Neither division could spare the men to hold the annual target practice, although in Dawson several of the men availed themselves of the use of the Dawson Rifle Association butts in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons.

ESTABLISHMENT.

On November 1, 1907, the force in the Yukon numbered ninety-three (93) of all ranks. The automatic reduction continued and we have now but seventy-nine (79) of all ranks.

The loss and gain during the year was as follows:—

<i>Loss.</i>	
Discharged, time expired.	20
“ by purchase.	5
“ dismissed.	3
“ to pension.	1
Transferred to the outside.	2
Total.	31

<i>Gain.</i>	
Transferred from the outside.	8
First engagement.	1
Total.	9
Total loss.	22

The establishment of special constables underwent the following changes:—

Total number engaged.	44
Total number discharged.	37
Gain.	7

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This shows a total decrease in our strength since November 1 last of fifteen of all ranks.

The number of non-commissioned officers and constables re-engaging without leaving during the year was nine.

On January 14, 1907, I was notified that the force in the Yukon was to be reduced to one hundred (100) of all ranks. At the close of my last annual report, October 31, 1907, our strength was ninety-three. During the past twelve months the average has been eighty-one (81), while in some months we have been as low as seventy-five (75). The number of all ranks at present (October 31, 1908) is 79, or twenty-one (21) under the authorized number.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Both divisions are well supplied with fire appliances. In Dawson we have lost the large chemical engine which was required by the Dawson fire department from whom we had borrowed it.

We still have the fire hydrant with good pressure, hose reel and hose. Fire pails, babcocks, axes, &c., are distributed throughout the barrack buildings.

A water system has been installed at Whitehorse, but does not extend to the barracks. Supt. Snyder thought of shutting down the barrack engine and pump for the winter and relying upon the volunteer fire brigade in town, supplemented by our own men, hose and appliances. It was found, however, that owing to the length of hose to be laid the water froze before it reached barracks. We have, therefore, to rely upon the same system as last winter, and, in truth, I think it very reliable.

Fire drills are held at least once a week in winter.

FORAGE.

Our forage this year has been obtained by contract locally, is of first-class quality, and is giving every satisfaction.

HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to say that the health of both divisions has been exceptionally good during the past year, no serious case of illness having taken place, and there are no deaths.

The vital statistics of the territory for the twelve months ended October 31, 1908, shows: Births, 99; marriages, 59; deaths, 77. This shows an increase of five in the number of births, of 14 in the number of marriages, and a decrease of seven in the number of deaths as compared with the preceding year.

Last spring an outbreak of measles occurred in Dawson, and the schools had to be closed for some time.

HORSES.

All horses on charge are in very good condition. We have now in 'B' division 14, and in 'H' division 15, a total of 29, or 11 less than this date last year. 'B' division sold two to promote economy. In 'H' division, one died, one had to be destroyed, and seven were sold owing to the reduction of the force.

IMMIGRATION OR INFLUX OF UNDESIRABLES.

The appointment last July of Mr. Noot, the Collector of Customs at the White Pass Summit, to act as immigration officer was a good move. I sincerely hope the customs officer at Forty-Mile will be given similar powers.

Owing to the strike at the Treadwell mines on Douglas Island, and the labour troubles in Fairbanks and elsewhere in Alaska, a large number of undesirable characters flocked into the Yukon from the coast before Mr. Noot's appointment. They

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are still arriving from the lower river country, as there is no preventive officer at Forty-Mile. One of the first boats from Whitehorse this spring brought no less than eight prostitutes, the majority of whom had macques with them.

The White Horse *Star* of July 31, says, 'never in the history of the north was it invaded by as tough a class of people as within the past few months'.

Under date of June 5, the same paper remarks, 'The Slavonians who went on strike at Treadwell for better wages—not being satisfied with \$3.50 per day—are now invading the Yukon by hundreds. The White Pass Railway gave employment to a few but only until they could be replaced by men of a whiter race. Slavonians may be all right in Slavonia, but they are an undesirable class anywhere in North America.'

The Slavonians who crowded into Dawson are certainly of a very low type and their looks are not prepossessing. They are uneducated and few, if any, can speak English. I understand they were driven out of Juneau and Treadwell by the United States troops for their actions during the strike. The Juneau papers expressed the delight of the community in getting rid of them.

The Dawson papers were equally opposed to the influx of these people. The *News* of June 17, says, 'With the influx of the many new people from the coast to the Yukon, many undesirables as well as desirable characters are coming. A large number of macques and women of illegitimate calling are among late arrivals, and the rush has scarcely begun.' Much more of the same nature might be quoted from the Yukon press.

A noticeable feature of this inrush of the lower class Europeans was that they were all well armed. A customs officer at White Horse informed me that a larger number of guns, rifles and revolvers were brought in by immigrants this spring than at any time since 1898.

Up to June 2, soon after the ice went out, 191 small boats containing 798 persons had left for Dawson. Seventy-five per cent of the travellers were foreigners, mostly Slavonians and kindred races. Some 300 odd small boats arrived in all, each containing four to five passengers, and it is estimated three hundred walked in over the ice in March.

From the Lower River (Alaska) we also received a lot of undesirables. In April last, Judge Reid (who has recently been appointed) summarily closed all the dance halls in Fairbanks, gave orders that no women were to frequent saloons, and put all those accused of unlawful cohabitation under bonds to appear before the grand jury. 'The vags and human parasites,' says a Dawson paper of June 6, 'were fined \$40 and costs and given a blue ticket. They arrived in Dawson on the first trip of the steamer *Tanana*.'

Last spring a man named Andreas Kastel arrived from Eagle. He was insane when brought across the boundary by stage, and in a few days became so violent he had to be confined. He was eventually sent out to New Westminster after the government had been put to great expense. This man was a citizen of the United States, and was apparently deliberately sent here from Eagle to be got rid of. Another American, Oscar Browne, became insane shortly after his arrival and died in our care.

It will be seen from the above that the Yukon was becoming a resort for all classes whose presence was not required on the coast or in Alaska.

Mr. Noot's appointment will stop the influx from the former and the customs official at Forty-Mile should be given similar powers in order to prevent persons, blue ticketed in Alaska, from coming here.

Quite a number of Hindoos arrived here during the past summer, and a still larger number got only as far as White Horse. They could not get employment and could not stand the climate. In each and every instance the government, after giving them food for a short time, had to pay their fare back to Vancouver.

The United States immigration authorities are exercising the strictest vigilance

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at the White Pass and at Eagle to see that undesirables do not enter United States territory from the Yukon. Not only are they making all persons give a detailed account of themselves, but they are charging a head-tax on all persons leaving Dawson for the United States who are not Canadians, Mexicans or Americans. The tax is collected by the White Pass ticket agent here in Dawson at the time of the sale of the ticket. The certificate issued for the \$4 is collected by the immigration officer on the train or boat after leaving Canadian territory. British subjects who have lived in Canada for one year are treated as Canadians, but all others have to pay \$4 head tax for the privilege of passing over the narrow strip from the Summit to Skagway, even if they intend going to British territory.

The fact that this United States tax is collected in Canada and is even levied from recently arrived Britishers who pass in and out of the Yukon, has caused caustic comment. It is generally thought Canada should retaliate or at least refuse to allow the tax to be collected on our side of the line.

INDIANS.

In March and April last we took a census of the Indians in the territory, and found a total of 1,150.

I regret to say that drunkenness seems to be increasing among the Indians both in the southern and northern portion of the territory.

The Moosehides, living within a mile of Dawson, have given us a good deal of trouble during the year owing to their drinking proclivities. Those in the vicinity of Whitehorse are just as bad—if not worse. The facilities for getting intoxicants in both places are so great, and the Indians themselves are so cunning, that it is difficult to catch those who supply them with the liquor.

I tried hiring one of the Indians as a special constable to detect the guilty parties, but, as the Rev. B. Totty, a missionary among them, writes, 'these people are not willing to testify against one another,' and when it comes to giving evidence as to where they get the stuff to drink, and who provided it, they feign ignorance or describe some imaginary person.

However, in spite of our difficulties, some 15 white men have been imprisoned during the past year for the supplying of liquor, and a number of Indians sentenced to hard labour for being drunk. The evil continues, however, in spite of our efforts to suppress it.

The women, too, are in many instances addicted to liquor, which leads to immorality among them. In Whitehorse there are several 'squaw men,' *i.e.*, white men married to squaws, who are the cause of a good deal of evil. These men purchase liquor and retail it to the Indians, and we have also reason to believe they allow their squaws to cohabit with other white men and Indians.

The growing tendency of the Indians to stay around the towns is to be deplored. Their own chiefs suggest that they be compelled to remain away, and I myself think it would be to their advantage if they could be given reserves and compelled to remain on them. I realize that the government would have to support them, whereas at present they earn their own living. They come to the towns to sell their fish, game, furs, snowshoes, moccasins, &c., and a good many find work as day-labourers in different localities. The police surgeons, to whom they go for medicines and medical advice, live in the towns, so they always have an excuse, under present conditions, for loafing about Dawson and Whitehorse.

The Indian Commissioners, sent in by the federal government during the summer, are, I think, well posted as to the conditions.

It has been reported to me that liquor is being smuggled into the territory from Haines Mission via the Dalton trail, and sold and traded to Indians near Dalton

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House. It is also stated that the Teslin lake Indians are obtaining liquor from Atlin. Owing to the reduction of the force, we were compelled to withdraw our posts in these outlying districts, but we hope to be able to put a stop to the traffic.

In July last Mr. Poole Field, an ex-policeman, who had a trading store on the Pelly at the juncture of Ross river, brought word that he feared trouble between the Pelly and Blind Creek Indians in that remote district, because Liard Bob, a Pelly killed Jonathan, a member of the Blind Creeks. The latter had been ostracized by his tribe for the theft, and was looked upon as a 'bad Indian.' He quarrelled with Liard Bob, and attacked him with an axe. According to eye-witnesses—all Indians—both men grabbed their guns, but Bob was the quicker, and killed Jonathan. According to all the evidence we could get, the Liard Indian had to fire in self-defence. The affray occurred last winter at the headwaters of the Pelly.

Although Jonathan was an outcast, the Blind River chief demanded a life for a life, according to the Indian custom. In June the chief and his followers arrived near Mr. Field's store, where the Pellys were trading, to enforce their demand. Several traders and trappers, however, induced them to forego their vengeance until the police could be summoned. The Indians were assured the latter would see that justice was done both parties. The steamer *Pauline* happened to be about to make her annual trip up the Pelly when Mr. Field arrived with news of the trouble, he having come down by canoe. I sent Inspt. Horrigan up to the scene, and by exercising a good deal of discretion and showing plenty of determination, he re-established peace between the two tribes. His report is appended. A very much exaggerated account of the affair was sent out to the Canadian and American press, stating, among other things, that twenty constables were sent with Inspt. Horrigan. As a matter of fact, no member of the force went with him. Had I known the exaggerated and bloodthirsty versions of the affair which had been sent outside, I would have sent a special report for your information, but considered the matter of ordinary routine and in the usual line of police duties.

INSPECTIONS.

During the year I inspected Whitehorse district twice, and the Dawson post and detachments several times.

MAILS AND TELEGRAMS.

We have practically nothing to do with the Post Office Department now, except to carry mails on our special patrols, such as to Fort Macpherson and to the outlying creeks when occasion offers.

We have not been called upon to render any assistance to the telegraph linemen.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to all members of the telegraph service, from Mr. Gilchen down, for their prompt and willing assistance whenever we have requested their aid in connection with our police duties. They have always been most courteous and obliging.

SPECIAL PATROLS.

The usual patrol to Fort Macpherson was made last winter with Constable Dempster in charge. The trip was made in very good time, with no untoward accident. They brought back with them a very large mail. Copy of Constable Dempster's report is appended.

Inspt. Horrigan made a trip up the Pelly river; a copy of his report is also appended.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

All our provisions, with the exception of butter, are contracted for locally, and are of very good quality; the prices charged are reasonable. The butter was received from

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the Government creamery at Calgary, and is, I think, giving better satisfaction than any we have ever received before.

Contracts for all other supplies, such as hardware, wood, forage, &c., were let locally.

STEAMERS AND LAUNCHES.

The *Vidette* has been transferred to the Department of the Interior to be used by the Survey Branch.

The launch *Tagish* was turned over to the British Columbia government agent at Atlin; the launch *Jessie* was sold. We have now only the launch *Gladys*.

I have already reported to you the advisability of the police having at least one powerful and swift launch for use on the Yukon river during the interval between the going out of the ice at Dawson and the opening of navigation through to Whitehorse, which period is generally some six weeks in length. There are no steamers running then, nor for some time before the close of navigation in the fall. During these periods we have absolutely no means of getting up or down stream. This fact was forcibly brought home to us last spring at the time of the Elfors murder below Selkirk, when I had to order a detail to leave Whitehorse by canoe, as none could be sent from here.

I am glad to acknowledge, as my report closes, the receipt of the necessary authority to have a launch, such as needed, built at Whitehorse.

TIMBER FIRES.

In June and July a great amount of damage was done in the southern end of the Territory by forest fires. Hundreds of square miles of fine timber was destroyed and telegraph poles consumed along many stretches, miles in length. There had been no rain since the previous September, and everything was as dry as tinder.

On July 13 a bush fire threatened the town of Whitehorse, and citizens, railway employees, steamer crews and Indians turned out to save the outlying houses. On the 15th it became necessary to telegraph Dawson for authority to hire men to fight the flames, and only by the most strenuous efforts were the buildings at the Anaconda and War Eagle mines saved. The Copper King and Arctic Chief properties were also seriously threatened. Bridges and cribbing on the Whitehorse-Dawson road and also on the trails leading to the mines were destroyed. Hundreds of cords of wood, cut, split and stacked for steamer and domestic use were burned. The fires were unquestionably started by the small boat parties who camped out between Whitehorse and Dawson. The majority followed the ice down and whenever the jam in front broke, and moved down stream, they would jump into their boats and continue their journey, leaving their fires burning. These, of course, spread, and before long the whole country was ablaze. The police were criticized for not catching the offenders, for not extinguishing the fires before they spread, and, in the vicinity of Whitehorse, for not turning out to assist in fighting the flames. Some letters were written to the press, but were not published, for the reason that with our reduced numbers we were unable to do more than we did. With only one constable on a 460 mile stretch of river, and with several hundred persons passing down in small boats, it was realized the police were powerless. I requested the Commissioner to offer a \$50 reward to anyone who would give information leading to a conviction, but, although he did so, there was no result.

GENERAL.

On the departure of the last boat this month, it was estimated that about 1,000 more people than usual had remained in Dawson for the winter. A large number of these are the Yukon Gold Company's labourers, who, having learned of the hard times and difficulties of getting employment outside, have rented cabins and purchased sufficient food to last them until work starts up in the spring. There are some—I fear a

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good many—who, having spent all their wages in riotous living are now penniless and cannot pay their way out nor provide food for the winter.

The first steamer from Whitehorse arrived on June 18. The last boat up river left Dawson at 2 p.m. on October 18, so we had just four months navigation.

The ice went out at Dawson on May 7, and the river closed again on October 26. The local government has, during the past month, decided to tax all federal officials in Dawson, including the police. Tax notices have been served, but I understand those concerned are not going to pay until the courts have ruled on the legality of the action.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

Asst. Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory.

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1908.

The Assistant Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for 'H' Division, Royal Northwest Mounted Police, for the twelve months ended October 31, 1908.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The outlook for the district has not been so favourable as in former years, owing to the financial depression and consequently the low price of copper.

Six of the copper mines have been doing development work and some of them have shipped a few carloads of ore, but nothing in the way of large tonnage has been accomplished.

In the 'Windy Arm' district, a concentrator has been established at the 'Venus' mine, to handle the output of that mine, and some others of the mines are being developed.

In the 'Wheaton' district considerable development work is in progress, but nothing of interest has been developed.

About \$75,000 has been taken out of the Livingstone Creek district this season, which is a little in excess of last year.

In the 'Kluhane' district a few thousands have been taken out, but the exact amount is not ascertainable.

The Tantalus coal mine took out 6,000 tons which was consumed on the White Pass and Yukon Route boats burning coal, and shipped to Dawson.

Four gasolene launches have been built here this season, two for the White Pass and Yukon Route, and two for private parties.

Labour has been plentiful, and the rate of pay slightly less than other years.

The White Pass and Yukon Route have constructed a spur from their main line, to tap the copper belt. The rails are laid and road ballasted to the Best Chance mine, a distance of seven miles from the main line, and about seven miles more has been surveyed and the 'right of way' cut out. Work has ceased for the present.

During the early part of the year, owing to the excessive dryness, the district was visited with disastrous bush fires, which destroyed a great deal of valuable timber. We unfortunately were not in a position to cope with this nuisance, owing to our shortness of men.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The division is armed with the Colt revolver and Lee-Enfield rifle, which are serviceable and in good condition.

All accoutrements are in good order.

We have two Maxim guns which are both complete and in good order.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.

Champagnes Landing is a sub-port of entry, and the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment there, acts as sub collector.

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Department of the Interior.

The non-commissioned officer at Livingstone Creek detachment, acts as agent for the mining recorder, and he also acts as agent for the Crown Land and Timber agent.

Members of the town detachment at White Horse and of the Carcross detachment, have searched the persons and baggage of all persons leaving the territory, for gold on which royalty has not been paid.

Females are searched by a woman employed for the purpose.

Owing to our shortness of men, for the last two months a special constable has been engaged for the duty of 'gold searcher' at White Horse.

Department of Justice.

The guard-room at White Horse is used as a penitentiary, common jail and insane asylum, for the southern Yukon.

During the year thirteen insane persons were escorted to the asylum at New Westminster, B.C.

One inquest and two inquiries into death were held, our officers acting as coroners.

Indians.

During the year all sick Indians were as far as possible given medical aid and such other assistance as they required, and in addition to this provisions were issued to those, who, after careful inquiry appeared to be fit subjects for help, owing either to age or other infirmities.

On August 11, Surgeon Pare visited Selkirk to attend to the injuries of an Indian who was mauled by a bear.

Meteorological.

A record of temperature and rainfall is kept and monthly returns sent to the head meteorological office at Toronto.

BUILDINGS.

All buildings in the division are in fairly good repair.

The guard-room, canteen, division mess and division kitchen need re-flooring.

I have received authority from you to have this work done, and will go ahead with same as soon as the new draft of men arrive; it being impossible to do the work with our present strength.

I have also received your authority to partition off a portion of No. 1 barrack room, which portion will be furnished by the canteen and used as a library and recreation room.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good standing financially and is a source of benefit to all ranks.

Grants were made to the division and sergeants mess, and a motion was recently passed at a canteen committee meeting that a library recreation room be furnished out of canteen funds.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Of good quality and sufficient to meet all requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for the past year has been fairly good. One corporal was reduced to the ranks and two constables were dismissed from the force.

CRIME.

No crime of a serious nature occurred in the district during the year.

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There has been a great deal of drunkenness amongst the Indians, twenty-three convictions having been made under the Indian Act, all in connection with liquor or drunkenness.

One man convicted of theft was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

The following is a classified summary of cases entered in 'H' Division during the year:

Nature of Crime.	Entered.	Convicted.	Discharged or withdrawn.
Offences against the person—			
Assault.....	6	4	2
Theft from the person.....	1		1
Offences against property—			
Robbing the mail.....	1		1
Burglary.....	1		1
Theft.....	3	2	1
Offences against public order—			
Drunk and discharging fire arms.....	1	1	
Causing a disturbance.....	3	3	
Pointing fire arms.....	1	1	
Offences against religion and morals—			
Excessive use of liquor.....	11	10	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	12	12	
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1	1	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Indians drunk.....	13	13	
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	11	9	2
Having liquor in Indian camp.....	1	1	
Offences against ordinances—			
Keeping dog without licence.....	1		1
Selling liquor without licence.....	1		1
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	1	1	
Insanity.....	1		1
Capias.....	1	In guard room.	
Total.....	71	58	12

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES.

During the year there were two suicides.

On January 29, one J. E. A. Barton, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was a member of the firm of Barton Bros., butchers, of Dawson, and had just come up from Dawson and was on his way to the outside. He was to have left on the morning of the 29th, and on that morning he got up as usual, had his breakfast, packed his valises, and sent them over to the railway station. He started to go to the railway station, but turned back to the hotel, locked himself in his room and shot himself through the head with a revolver. An inquiry was held and an inquest was deemed unnecessary.

On July 16, Henry Lawrence Bradley committed suicide by blowing off half his head with a rifle. It is alleged that whilst on a spree in Dawson he was robbed of \$700 and put on a boat bound for Whitehorse, without a cent to his name. From Whitehorse he is supposed to have written to Dawson for money, and upon not receiving any answer, he became despondent, and made away with himself. An inquest was held and a verdict of suicide given.

On June 20, two brothers, Alphonse and Eugene Larose, were drowned whilst attempting to shoot the Whitehorse rapids in a canoe. Immediate search was made for

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the bodies, and that of Eugene was recovered a quarter of a mile below the rapids, on the night of the accident, whilst that of Alphonse was not recovered until July 7, being picked up about 12 miles below the scene of the accident.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the further reduction in the strength of the division, the Tantalus detachment had to be withdrawn and the Champagnes Landing and Livingstone detachments reduced to one man.

DISTRIBUTION.

—	White Horse.	Carcross.	Champagnes Landing.	Livingstone Creek.	Town Station.
Superintendent.....	1				
Surgeon.....	1				
Inspectors.....	2				
Sergeant-Major.....	1				
Staff Sergeants.....		1		1	
Sergeant.....					1
Corporals.....	2		1		
Constables.....	5			1	
Special Constables.....	11				2
Total.....	23	1	1	2	3
Horses and ponies.....	9	2	2	2	

DOGS.

The cost of feeding being so high and having very little use for dogs, the remaining team has been disposed of, it being cheaper to hire them when required than to maintain.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

No drills were held during the year.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Satisfactory arrangements having been made with the town fire department, it was not necessary for us to run our steam pump this summer.

It will, however, be run during the winter months, the town service not being reliable during the cold weather.

Fire pails and babcocks are distributed round barracks, and the men are detailed to their stations and occasionally practised in turning out, laying hose, &c.

FORAGE.

Of good quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

As fuel, wood only is used, and that supplied has been of good quality.

The barracks are lighted with electricity, by the Yukon Electrical Co., who give a very satisfactory service.

GUARD-ROOM AND PENITENTIARY.

The building used as guard-room and penitentiary is kept in as good condition as is possible. The following is the acting provost's report for the year:—

HARNES AND SADDLERY.

Sufficient and in good repair.

HEALTH.

The health of the division and of the district has been very good during the year. Surgeon Pare's report deals fully with this subject.

HORSES.

Owing to the continued decrease in the strength of the division, it was found necessary to dispose of more horses.

During the year seven horses were cast and sold, one died of acute colic, and one was destroyed, having sustained an incurable injury.

This leaves us with thirteen horses and two ponies in the division, all of which are serviceable and in fairly good condition.

INDIANS.

It is evident that the government assistance given to sick and destitute Indians at White Horse, is most injurious to the well being and morals of the Indians, and I strongly urge that some steps should be taken to have sick and destitute Indians collected and assisted at some point where they are not so open to the temptations of civilization.

As a point in question. Should one member of a family be ill requiring medical assistance, the entire family, regardless of numbers will accompany the invalid to White Horse leaving their means of subsistence, and upon arrival here, apply for assistance.

If they have means, they carefully conceal the fact, and spend same for liquor, and if there are any females in the family they are exposed to severe temptations.

The pernicious effect of the necessity of their coming here, is far reaching in society generally. Their medicines should be supplied them elsewhere, than where they are open to the greatest temptation.

In March, a census was taken by us of all Yukon Territory Indians in the southern Yukon, including Teslin Lake, Dalton House, Klubane, Livingstone Creek, Hootchi, McClintock and Tagish.

INSPECTIONS.

The Post at White Horse has been inspected by you several times during the past year.

It has also been inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

The arms and accoutrements are inspected every Monday by the orderly officer, and the guardroom is visited daily by Surgeon Pare.

PATROLS.

From Livingstone Creek patrols were made to White Horse during the winter months, and to Hootalinqua, Masons Landing and neighbouring creeks during the summer.

From Champagnes Landing patrols were made to Klubane, Mendenall Landing and Dalton House.

From Carcross patrols were made in the launch *Gladys* to Conrad, Tagish and Mill Haven.

Patrols to Yukon Crossing, Little Salmon, Montague and Braeburn were made from Tantalus.

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During March patrols were made to Teslin Lake, Dalton House, Hootchi, Kluhane, &c., for the purpose of taking a census of the southern Yukon Indians.

TRAILS.

The local government have had several gangs at work repairing old, and building new trails.

The old trail between this place and Carcross has been put into shape, and there is now a fairly good wagon trail to that place.

SUPPLIES.

All articles supplied locally have been very satisfactory, and the butter received from the Government Creameries has been of excellent quality.

TRAFFIC.

The traffic over the railroad and steamboats has fallen considerably short of former years, and is almost entirely in the hands of the White Pass and Yukon route.

A larger number than usual of small boats went down the river.

The following figures give the passenger traffic for the year ending September 30, 1908:—

Arrived by train	5,164
Departed by train	5,416
Arrived by steamboat	2,875
Departed by steamboat	2,093
Arrived by stage	169
Departed by stage	422
Departed by small boats	1,267

TRANSPORT.

The land transport is in good order, and being in excess of requirements, some have been disposed of.

The launch *Gladys* has been used for patrolling the upper lakes, and is in good condition.

The Alco Vapour launch *Tagish* was handed over to the government agent at Atlin, by your order.

The *Vidette* was not launched this year, and I have instructions from you to hand her over to the Department of the Interior, when they may require her.

Tenders were invited for the purchase of the launch *Jessie*, and she was sold to the highest bidder, by your order.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'H' Division.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR T. A. WROUGHTON, DAWSON.

'B' DIVISION OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31st, 1908.

The Assistant Commissioner,
 Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
 Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

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

ARMS.

The division is equipped with the Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers. These have been inspected weekly in the post, and those at the various detachments as often as an inspecting officer visited them, and all have been found to be in a serviceable condition.

As we had so small a number of men in the division during the year, we were unable to have the usual annual target practice. I have endeavoured, however, to encourage all members to practise as much as possible in their own time especially on Saturday afternoons.

The government again paid the rental for the use of the 'Dawson Rifle Association's Range,' which has been a great convenience to us, as they employ a permanent marker who was at hand at any time our men could get to practice.

All possible assistance has been rendered the different departments during the year.

Asylum.—During the year we have had eighteen (18) insane persons in our custody, an increase of three (3) from last year. Of these, thirteen (13) were transferred to the Provincial Insane Asylum, at New Westminster, being an increase of seven (7) to that of the previous year.

The following table shows the nationality or race of the insane patients and the disposition made of them.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
English	1	..	1
Scotch	1	..	1
Canadian	4	..	4
American	3	..	3
Italian . . . . .	..	1	1
Austrian	2	..	2
Norwegian	3	..	3
Coloured	1	1	2
Unknown . . . . .	..	1	1
Total transferred to New Westminster			13
Discharged at Dawson as cured			4
Under observation			1
Total			18

Coroners.—Nine (9) inquests and four (4) inquiries were held during the year by our officers acting as coroners. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

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Customs.—Owing to the reduced number of men in the division, customs work has been eliminated from our duties.

Department of Interior.—Forty Mile, Selkirk and Grand Forks still continue to act as agents to the mining recorder and Crown Timber and Land Agent. At all other places where this was formerly done by our men, mining recorders have been appointed.

The members of the town station and a female especially employed, search all passengers on the down river steamboats for contraband gold dust. Those leaving in small boats are looked after at Forty Mile.

Department of Justice.—Members of the different detachments excepting the town station execute all sheriff's processes.

At Dawson, the town station has served the following writs in connection with work at the courts:—

Warrants to apprehend	70
Warrants to search	4
Summons to defendants	41
Summons to witnesses	129

The penitentiary and gaol inmates in connection with this department, as well as lunatics are in our custody.

Enumerated below is a list of prisoners we have had in custody during the past year:—

Whites, male	122
Whites, female	25
Coloured, male	1
Indians, male	16
Indians, female	1
Insane, whites, male	14
Insane, whites, female	2
Insane, coloured, male	1
Insane, coloured, female	1
<hr/>	
Total	183

The attached report of Provost Sergt. Smith gives the disposition of the prisoners.

The health of the convicts and common gaol prisoners has been fairly good. One common jail prisoner, an Indian who was sentenced to one (1) month with hard labour for assaulting his wife, spent all his time inside the garden-room suffering from some unknown complaint.

Inquiry department.—We have received one hundred and sixty-nine (169) inquiries for missing persons during the year, and were able to supply information in seventy-four (74) cases.

Indigents.—A number of destitute persons have been rendered assistance by authority of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, when found deserving.

Liquor License Department.—Some assistance given to this department during the year. All infractions of this ordinance which we noticed were reported to the inspector.

Post Office.—Post office work in outlying districts is now looked after by private individuals. We made some patrols last winter to Glacier Creek from Forty Mile, and to Mayo from Dawson and what mail there was, was taken.

The Fort McPherson patrol took a large number of letters for Fort McPherson, Herschel Island and surrounding districts bringing a quantity back.

General.—The Local Government, Department of Agriculture, Public Administrator and Mining Inspectors received assistance when required.

The estates of deceased persons were handed over to the Public Administrator for administration.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Owing to the small number of men, the large barrack room was found to be too large, and was accordingly partitioned off. By this we were enabled to effect a saving in the consumption of fuel.

Some repairs are constantly required to the buildings as they have been in use for a good many years.

During the spring of the year the offices were re-arranged which has made a great change for the better.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is a great boon to all the members of the division. It is in a flourishing condition, and supplied with everything necessary.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit as supplied by the department is suitable for our requirements.

Some of the field jackets and trousers were of a very small size. We have, however, received a further supply.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division for the past year has been satisfactory. There were fifteen (15) breaches of discipline which were more or less serious, one constable was dismissed.

CRIME.

Considering the large influx of persons of all nationalities into this country during the summer, crime has been kept well under control. We have, however, had one particularly brutal case of murder, but am pleased to report that we were successful in bringing the culprit to justice.

Taking into consideration the disadvantages under which we laboured, in not being able to get to the scene of the crime from here, I think the record is a good one.

The crime was committed on the morning of June 8, about twelve (12) miles below Selkirk and about one hundred and sixty-three (163) miles above Dawson on the left bank of the river.

The murderer was captured on the 10th, a little below the mouth of the Stewart river, and over (100) one hundred miles from the scene of the tragedy.

On the 11th of June, the preliminary inquiry was commenced and enlarged from time to time.

On the 17th of June, the body of David Bergman, the murdered man was found and on the 26th June, the murderer was committed for trial.

The trial took place on the 6th of July, and on the 7th the jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty,' and Elfors (the murderer) was condemned to be hanged on October 6th. Just one month elapsed from the commission of the crime to the passing of the sentence. This sentence was duly carried out on the date fixed.

As prophesied in my last report 'Dance Halls' on temperance lines did not prove a very marked success, and the principal one, the 'Orpheus' went out of business.

The 'Floradora,' run by one Murray Eads continued spasmodically for some time longer. In January, however, we were successful in getting a conviction against the house for selling liquor to dance hall women.

Mrs. Lulu M. Eads, the licensee was fined \$50 and costs, and was informed that unless the dance hall was cut out entirely, the license would be cancelled forthwith. In consequence the dance hall closed and we had peace for a short time.

In May, however, the 'old Orpheus' dance hall started up again, under the management of one John McCrimmon. I immediately put on detectives who were present at all times to see if we could get hold of something to justify us in entering proceed-

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ings. The parties, however, were on their guard, acting under legal advice and for some time we were not successful.

Finally under the Vagrancy section we were enabled to prove that the women frequenting the place were prostitutes, and that the house was a disorderly one kept for the resort of prostitutes.

The manager was arrested and given imprisonment with hard labour.

This has, I think effectually put a stop to the dance halls and their kindred vices in Dawson.

Gambling on the creeks, I am sorry to say is still more or less prevalent. We have endeavoured to abate this evil and succeeded in getting several convictions but we find the greatest difficulty in keeping it down, for the principal reason that local public opinion is more or less in sympathy with the delinquents and it is next to impossible to get evidence that is not perjured.

I beg to further submit a short synopsis of the crimes that occurred during the several months of the year:—

In November, 1907, there were not many cases and nothing very serious. We were still busy getting evidence in the 'Post Office Gold Dust' robbery case.

During the month of December, 1907, Richard L. Hall, was arraigned for participating in the robbery of gold dust from the post office and his trial was set for April 6th, 1908.

An ex-convict, J. Dick, was sentenced to 3 months with hard labour. This was suspended for 10 days on the condition that he left the country, which he has done.

In January, 1908, we obtained convictions against five (5) women of the demi-monde for selling liquor without a license.

We had been trying for a long time to close the dance halls in town, as they were largely responsible for various crimes and succeeded temporarily.

One Lulu M. Eads, licensee of the 'Floradora' saloon was fined \$50 and costs for allowing her rooms over the dance hall to be used for the purpose of enticing men to drink, and permitting liquor to be drunk on the premises by women of loose, idle and immoral character.

From the evidence obtained in this and other cases the license inspector threatened to cancel all saloon licenses, unless the licensees ejected these women from their premises. As a result of this the 'Floradora' dance hall was closed.

We have had considerable trouble with drunken Indians at Moosehide. These Indians are very cunning and by reason of their close proximity to town are liable to get liquor at almost any time. It is next to impossible to find out from whom they obtain the liquor as they say the first white man they see gives it to them. We have, however, been successful in several cases and the offenders are heavily punished.

During February, 1908, the proprietress and inmates of the Fourth Avenue Hotel, were arrested under a search warrant. This hotel had been suspected for a long time as being a house of assignation and the place was put under observation. These cases dragged on for a long time and in the following month, the proprietress was fined \$40 and costs and one of the inmates fined \$30 and costs. The charges against the others were dismissed.

Charles L. Woodworth, an ex-prisoner was arrested for theft of some hay. This man has had many narrow escapes of again getting into jail. He always employs a lawyer to defend him and manages to get off. In this case he was able to prove a colour of right and the case was dismissed.

James Busch, a sneak thief, and a deserter from the United States Navy was arrested for theft of some shovels.

He was sentenced the following month to 50 days hard labour. This man was a 'tough' and while in our custody defied prison discipline. However, after a few terms in dark cells and the bread and water cure, he became quite docile.

George Grenier was fined \$50 and costs for supplying liquor to Indians at Selkirk.

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In March, 1908, a conviction was obtained against Charles Jackson, an Indian for being drunk and disorderly and he was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Charles L. Woodworth was again arrested this time for theft of wood and again discharged.

During April, 1908, the Indian river staking case was tried for the second time, the jury having disagreed at the first trial. The evidence for the Crown was very conclusive and the Judge charged strongly against the defendants, yet the jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

The long deferred 'Post Office Gold Dust' robbery case was tried on the 6th inst. This case aroused a good deal of interest because the accused, Richard L. Hall, was well known and from the fact that the chief actor in the affair, also a well known resident of Dawson, had poisoned himself.

The evidence was circumstantial, but conclusive. We had had the greatest difficulty and had gone to much expense and hard work in obtaining evidence. The trial lasted three days. The judge's charge in this case was against an acquittal, but the jury found for the prisoner, and 'not guilty' was their verdict.

Some of the jury afterwards gave curious and unique reasons for their finding. One is now employed by Hall in and about his premises in town.

F. X. Laderoute, an old man, about 65 years of age, was fined \$50 and costs for supplying liquor to Indians.

In May, 1908, one Laughlin McNeil, a saloon keeper was arrested for allowing loose, idle and disorderly women on his premises. He was found guilty, but pleaded that these women were there without his knowledge and consent. He was dismissed with a caution.

During the month some roadhouse keepers on Quartz creek were arrested on the same charge and were fined \$50 and costs each.

On the 19th of this month, a wire was received from Selkirk, stating that there had been a row between two men, John Morrison and Alfred Atkinson, and a gun had been brought into play. The case was tried in Dawson, and faults were found on both sides, the defendant, Atkinson, was fined \$1 for the assault and paid \$20 as damages for destruction of property.

On the 8th of June, I received a telegraph message from Constable Thompson, stationed at Selkirk, stating that one Emil Anderson had reported that a travelling companion named Ned Elfors had attempted to murder him and that another companion David Bergman, was missing and that he, Anderson, believed Elfors had done away with him.

I wired Thompson to bring Anderson to Dawson, to hire an assistant, and to search the river for Elfors on his way down. This he did and in the meantime I took every precaution to see that the man did not slip by us here or at Forty Mile, the river being watched wherever practicable. A gasoline launch was procured and made several attempts to get up the river, but unfortunately without success, the launch always breaking down.

However, Constable Thompson with ex-Constable Prissick, reported that they had captured Elfors a little below the mouth of the Stewart river. The capture was cleverly executed and showed good judgment on the part of Constable Thompson who was later promoted to the rank of corporal by yourself for his good work.

Though cautioned, Elfors made several statements and gave out the following story: That Anderson had attached him with a knife and that he had shot him in self-defence, that Bergman was still alive, and that he had gone down the river in another boat with some other men. He could not describe this boat nor give any particulars as to the men, their names, appearances, or anything that would lead to their identification, but stated very emphatically that Bergman would turn up.

In the meantime you had instructed a party of men under Inspector Demers to go down the river from Whitehorse and to search the vicinity of the alleged attack upon Anderson for the missing man.

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A very damaging circumstance was the fact that Elfors when arrested had a sum of money consisting of \$20 and \$10 gold pieces which Anderson stated had belonged to Bergman.

On June 13, I detailed a party under Corporal Mapley to search for the body of Bergman, and on the 17th I received word that the body had been found and that it was clearly a case of murder, there being a number of bullet wounds in the head. The body was brought down and identified by Anderson as that of his companion Bergman.

It was feared at one time that Anderson who had received a fearful shock would break down mentally. He is only 22 years of age and a foreigner, yet I do not remember ever hearing evidence more clearly or better given. His memory under the circumstances was remarkable, and every one who heard him was convinced of the truthfulness of his statements. The true history of the crime is as follows:—

Three men, Ned Elfors, Emil Anderson and David Bergman were on their way to Dawson in a small boat, numbered 113. They had previously met in Seattle, where they had decided to come to Dawson. Elfors had been in this country some four or five years previously, and therefore was regarded as the leader of the party. Bergman and Anderson both had enough money for the trip, but Elfors had very little.

On arrival at Whitehorse, they purchased a boat and provisions. Their guns they had bought in Seattle. Elfors had told the others that the best way to carry their money was to tie it in a small piece of rag. Both of them did so, Bergman tearing off a portion of his handkerchief for the purpose.

Several times on the way down, Elfors was very cranky, but no serious trouble occurred until after they had reached Selkirk.

There they stopped to purchase some more provisions for which Bergman paid, receiving some small change back from the storekeeper.

After leaving Selkirk they proceeded on towards Dawson and camped that night about twelve miles below on the left bank. Elfors proposed to Bergman to go out next morning and kill some rabbits, and incidentally mentioned that they might get a bear. Early next morning Elfors and Bergman started out leaving Anderson asleep in bed.

About an hour afterwards Elfors returned alone and awakened Anderson saying that he and Bergman had shot some rabbits and that they had also shot a bear. He asked Anderson to go with him and help as Bergman had stayed behind to skin the bear. After taking a cup of coffee, they started out, Anderson carrying a piece of rope and Elfors a .22 Special slung over his shoulder.

Anderson was on the lead and was told by Elfors to walk straight ahead as it was only a short walk to the place where Bergman was. On the way it started to rain and they sat under a tree for shelter, Anderson sitting with his face towards Elfors, who told him that the proper way was to sit with his back to the tree, he would then have had his back towards Elfors. Anderson, however, would not do so, and after a while they started out again, Anderson still in the lead and Elfors a few paces behind.

A few moments afterwards Anderson heard a shot and felt a pain in his jaw. He turned around and saw Elfors trying to hide something which he thought was a revolver. He caught hold of Elfors and threw him down. While wrestling on the ground, Elfors made several attempts to get at the rifle which was slung over his shoulder but Anderson seeing this flung Elfors aside and started to run away. He stopped once to call Bergman, but receiving no answer kept on running until he struck the telegraph line leading towards Selkirk.

His boots and socks he had discarded on the way and his feet were very badly lacerated on the journey. About two miles from Selkirk he met Mr. Stillman who cared for him and took him to his (Stillman's) home at Selkirk. Here his wounds were attended to and Constable Thompson stationed at Selkirk was notified. He, in turn, immediately wired me the circumstances of the case.

There is no question but that Elfors intended to murder Anderson, and doubtless thinking that Anderson was fatally wounded and would perish in the woods, proceeded on his way to Dawson, taking with him the boat, camping outfit and personal property

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of the party with the exception of some of Bergman's clothes. (These he threw away to lend colour to his story that Bergman had taken his things and gone on down the river to Dawson in another small boat.) But for Anderson's lucky escape, the crime would probably have never been discovered.

On the 15th June, a man named Stephen Hlistoff, stated that he and five others were coming to Dawson in a small boat from Whitehorse. During the journey he overheard three of them plotting to murder the rest. He jumped out of the boat, swam ashore and later on came down the river on the steamer *Prospector*. The rest of the party landing in Dawson some days later. I had them brought to barracks and held a full inquiry was found that there was no truth in Hlistoff's statement. The other men were very indignant, all saying that Hlistoff was crazy, and that it was the second time he had jumped overboard apparently without reason.

On the 18th June, one Jennie Davis was arrested on a search warrant for stealing certain articles from a state room on one of the boats. She was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

Charles L. Woodworth was sentenced to 30 days' hard labour and fined \$20 and costs, for being drunk and disorderly and abusing his horse.

During this month W. L'Heureux, proprietor of a licensed premises was fined \$50 and costs for allowing prostitutes on his premises.

Sidney Sheldon of Dominion was fined \$50 and costs for being the keeper of a common gaming house. Eight players and lookers on were also fined \$20 and costs.

It is rather difficult to get the necessary evidence for a conviction in these gambling cases as our men on detachment are so well known, and some one is always on the watch to give the gamblers the tip on the approach of a policeman. In these cases just cited we had to employ special detectives.

During July, one May Fields was sentenced to three months hard labour for keeping a bawdy house.

On the 6th July, Ned Elfors was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 6th October, 1908.

On July 6 Leon C. Hoffman was arrested at Twelve Mile on a warrant which was issued at Calgary. He was wanted for theft and for jumping his bail bonds.

He was held here until Constable McCullough arrived from Calgary with the necessary papers both returning on August 11.

On the 10th July, one John McCrimmon was arrested under the Vagrancy Act for keeping a disorderly house and was sentenced on the 21st to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

One Tanana Silas (Indian) was sentenced on the 18th to one month with hard labour for assaulting his wife. He was sick the whole time and not able to do any work.

On the 17th of this month, three men at Selkirk were accused of firing shots across a barge which was coming down the river loaded with explosives. The case was investigated and finally the charge was withdrawn.

On the 22nd, one Herman Fuchs, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing some blankets from an empty cabin.

On the 22nd, one Florence Herr was fined \$50 and costs for allowing disorderly women to drink on her premises.

On the 25th, one Louise Girard was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for selling liquor to Indians. One of these Indians (Fat John) died later from the effects of his debauch.

On the 27th, six women on Quartz creek were fined \$50 and costs each for selling liquor without a licence. They were also found guilty of being the keepers of bawdy houses for which they were fined an additional \$50 and costs.

On the 30th, one Lillian Lewis was fined \$100 and costs for selling liquor without a licence.

During August, 1908, nine (9) *demi-mondes* in Klondike city were arrested for

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being the keepers of bawdy houses. There were a number of very undesirable men, commonly know as 'Macques' in town and they were supposed to be living off the proceeds of these women, who were asked to divulge the names of these men. They, however, would not do so, and were each fined \$25 and costs.

On the 28th August a pretty bold robbery occurred in town, some \$500 in jewellery and cash being stolen. We were unable to obtain any clues, the victim either did not or would not suspect any one.

During September, 1908, Jack Wells and Ida Giraldi were arrested for stealing jewellery from a bartender in town, but the charges were dismissed.

Thomas Ross was arrested at Grand Forks for theft of \$200 from one Nathan Harvey. He was committed for trial and was sentenced on the 5th instant, to two years with hard labour.

Mrs. Josephine Reda, a cigar-store keeper, was fined \$20 and costs for selling tobacco, &c., without a license. She was also ordered to close her store which she has done.

Patrick Kirby was sentenced to six months' hard labour for theft on the 21st instant.

On the 25th of this month, one James Mitchell was arrested for theft from the person and was sentenced to one year with hard labour.

On September 22, Harvey Henderson was fined \$50 and costs for allowing prostitutes to drink on his licensed premises at Sulphur Creek.

During October, 1908, some trouble arose at Moosehide in which one Indian named Thomas Young who was drunk, had bitten the finger of another Indian and otherwise assaulted him. A warrant was issued but he hid himself in the bush, but was arrested later and sentenced to one month with hard labour.

On October 6, Ned Elfors was duly hanged for the murder of one David Bergman in June last. He made a confession on the scaffold stating that he had killed Bergman.

On the 10th instant, a fatal shooting affray occurred in the Golden Eagle Hotel in Dawson. One, Fred Hopkins who had been working for one of the large companies, had been drinking in town until he was 'broke.' He had gone into the hotel of which one Kitty Lamar is proprietress, and proceeded upstairs, telling the woman he wanted to speak to her. She followed him and when they got upstairs he pulled a revolver and tried to shoot himself. The woman attempted to wrest it from him and in the struggle was shot herself in the body and leg.

She ran out of the room and he then shot himself fatally through the head. The woman has recovered.

A list of cases entered and dealt with in the district during the year follows:—

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CASES entered and dealt with in the District during the year ended October 31, 1908.

Classification.	POLICE COURT.					
	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.
Offences against the administration of law and justice—						
Perjury.....		1		1		
Contempt of court.....		1				1
Resisting arrest.....		2	2			
Offences against religion, morals, etc.—						
Drunk and disorderly.....		74	71	2	1	
Keeping common gaming house.....		5	3	2		
Players and lookers on in common gaming house.....		30	19	2	9	
Keeping common bawdy house.....		21	19	2		
Inmates of common bawdy house.....		2	1	1		
Vagrancy.....		3	3			
Creating a disturbance.....		1	1			
Offences against the person and reputation—						
Assault, common.....	1	24	17	7	1	
Assault, causing actual bodily harm.....		4	2	2		
Using threatening language.....		3	2	1		
Murder.....		1				1
Attempted murder.....		1			1	
Non-support of wife and family.....		1	1			
Neglecting to provide for child.....		1		1		
Offences against property—						
Fraud.....	3					3
Theft.....	1	22	11	9	1	2
Shooting dogs.....		1	1			
Wilful damage.....		1	1			
Obtaining money under false pretense.....		2		2		
Damage to wagon.....		1	1			
Cruelty to animals.....		1	1			
Offences against public order, etc.....						
Carrying concealed weapons.....		1	1			
Nuisance.....		2			2	
Offences against the Indian Act—						
Intoxicated.....		11	11			
Supplying liquor to Indians.....		5	5			
Offences against the Yukon ordinances—						
Operating steam-boilers without a license.....		12	1	11		
Insane.....	1	17	13	4	1	
Interdicted.....		12	12			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....		1	1			
Selling liquor without a license.....		16	15	1		
Violation of liquor ordinance.....		3	3			
Obstructing public highways.....		1	1			
Allowing, loose, idle and disorderly women on licensed premises.....		10	10			
Non-payment of wages.....		3	3			
Offences against the city by-laws—						
Pushing hand-cart on sidewalks.....		1	1			
Discharging firearms within city limits.....		1	1			
Violation of health by-law.....		7	7			
Driving automobile on sidewalk.....		1	1			
Carrying on brokerage without a license.....		1	1			
Selling cigars and tobacco without license.....		1	1			
Riding bicycle on sidewalks.....		16	16			
Total.....	6	325	260	48	16	7

The nine lookers on in the "common gaming house" case, was withdrawn at the request of the acting-policemagistrate, Judge Craig.

* Still under observation.

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CASES entered and dealt with in the Territorial Court during the year.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice—			
Contempt of Court	1	1	.....
Offences against the person and reputation—			
Murder	1	1	.....
Fraud	3	.....	3
Theft	2	1	1
Total	7	3	4

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, ETC.

During the year there were several deaths under this heading of which the following is a list.

On November 22nd, 1907, a man named Israel Dicks died at Flat Creek on the Klondike river. Const. Simons, A. L., was despatched with a dog team to bring the body in. At the inquiry held by Inspector Douglas it was stated that the deceased, who was a prospector and an old man was relaying his grub from place to place with a hand sled. He had been suffering from some heart trouble for some time and after one of many arduous trips he fainted away. This was succeeded by death.

The doctor who examined him had no hesitation in saying that he had died from heart disease. All his effects were handed to the Public Administrator.

On December 4th, 1907, an old man on Sulphur creek named Loue Lang died from inflammation of the bowels. It was not thought necessary to hold an inquest. He had no relations and all his effects were turned over to the Public Administrator.

On the 1st April, 1908, it was reported that the Cliff House had burned down and it was feared that the proprietor Henry Shurbohm had been burnt to death. Insp. Douglas and Corporal Mapley investigated, finding the remains of some man which would correspond to those of the proprietor. An inquest was held, the jury bringing in a verdict that the deceased had met with his death through being burnt. All his effects were destroyed in the fire.

On the 13th April, 1908, one Joseph Laporte was killed on Gay Gulch, Eldorado Creek, by a quantity of earth falling on him. It was found at the inquest that death was purely accidental. His effects were handed over to the Public Administrator.

On May 9th, 1908, one Henry Hohlwick fell down a shaft and was drowned in some water at the bottom. The jury brought in a verdict to that effect.

His effects were turned over to the Public Administrator.

On May 11th, 1908, one Ralph Smith was overcome by gas at the bottom of a shaft. Much interest was taken in this case as it was the first of its kind which had happened in this country. An inquest was held at which the jury stated that deceased had been poisoned by a noxious gas.

On the 15th June, 1908, one Miholojo Ivancevic was accidentally drowned in the Klondike river. He and two others were coming down to Dawson on a raft and at some nasty place in the river, he fell off into the swift water. Before help could arrive he was drawn under and drowned. His body has not been recovered and all his effects were on him at the time.

In my last year's report I mentioned under this heading that one Joseph Lent had been accidentally drowned in the Yukon river near Ogilvie, in August, 1907. It was found out afterwards at the inquiry that the deceased was a deserter from the United States army and that his proper name was Joseph Henzel. A full description was taken at the time and kept on file.

On June 16th, 1908, a body was found in the Yukon river near Moosehide, caught

in some brushes. It was brought to Dawson and an inquest was held. The body was in a remarkable state of preservation and was positively identified as that of Henzel, (alias Lent). His effects were handed to the Public Administrator.

On the 18th June, an inquest was held on the body of one David Bergman. It was found some twelve miles below Selkirk with gunshot wounds in the head. An inquest was held at which the jury brought in the verdict that deceased had met with his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by one Ned Elfors who was then in custody for the crime. This case has been more fully reported upon under the heading of crime. All effects were turned over to the Public Administrator.

On the 9th July, 1908, one Jesse Stanley, an ex-sergeant of the United States army either jumped or fell overboard from the SS. *Selkirk*, while in dock at Dawson. His body was found about a week afterwards caught in a fisherman's net about a half a mile below the scene of the accident.

His body and all effects were forwarded to the officer commanding the United States troops at Fort Egbert, Alaska.

On the 24th July, 1908, an Indian named Fat John was suffocated at Moosehide. An inquest was held at which it was stated that there had been a drinking carousal and deceased had started to become aggressive. He had been put to bed and as a precaution to prevent him getting up, there being a sick woman in the same room, his hands and feet were tied. He had rolled over face downwards on the blankets and had suffocated.

On the 24th August, 1908, one Elizabeth Reinecke was found floating in the Yukon river, near Forty Mile. She had been missing for some time and active search was made for her but without success. An inquest was held, the jury bringing in a verdict that deceased had come to her death by drowning, said act being performed during temporary insanity.

On October 6th, 1908, an inquest was held on the body of the murderer, Ned Elfors, who was hanged for wilfully killing David Bergman, on June 8th last.

On the 10th October, 1908, one Fred Hopkins committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, the jury bringing in a verdict to that effect.

DETACHMENTS.

This year, the same as last, Quartz creek was opened during the summer months. I think it will be necessary to station a man there every summer, as that creek is a pretty lively one and I believe the presence of a constable is advisable.

Sulphur detachment has been moved farther down the creek there being no work around the old detachment.

Dominion detachment otherwise known as Caribou, was abandoned, as there was very little work at that part of the creek, and we could ill afford to spare a man.

It has also been decided to rent a small cabin at Forty Mile during the winter months. The old detachment, while in every way suitable as a summer residence, would have cost too much in repairs to make it habitable for the winter. On this date we are maintaining the following detachments:

Grand Forks, 1 corporal.

Sulphur, 1 constable.

Granville, 1 sergeant.

Selkirk, 1 corporal.

Forty Mile, 1 sergeant, 1 constable.

Town station, 2 corporals, 3 constables.

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DISTRIBUTION.

	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson.....	1	3	1	2	2	2	16	12	37	10	.....
Town Station.....						2	3		5		.....
Forty Mile.....					1		1		2		7
Selkirk.....						1			1	1	.....
Grand Forks.....						1			1	1	.....
Sulphur.....							1		1	1	.....
Granville.....					1				1	1	.....
Total.....	1	3	1	2	4	4	21	12	48	14	7

DOGS.

We have seven (7) government dogs on charge at the present time. It will be necessary to purchase a few more for the coming Fort McPherson patrol.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

We have not been able to do much under this heading as we have had barely enough men to perform the necessary duties.

FIRES, FOREST, ETC.

There were several serious fires during the spring and summer along the river caused in many instances by small boat passengers who had neglected to extinguish their camp fires before leaving.

Much timber was burnt and the telegraph suffered in many places.

Hardly any fires occurred in town during the year, damages at about \$833.50.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The chemical engine which was loaned to us has been taken back by the local fire department.

We have, however, a hydrant, about 800 feet of hose, fire extinguishers and buckets.

FORAGE.

The last quantity of forage received was of very good quality. We had some poor hay on our hands from last year, but by mixing it with the good, we were able to use it.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

We have received a very good quality of wood this year. A good lighting system is maintained by the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our supply under this heading is serviceable and sufficient for our requirements.

HEALTH.

The health of the division throughout the year has generally been very good.

Reg. No. 4035 Const. Milward, W. H., was sent to the hospital twice, suffering from cystitis. He was there for a few weeks, but made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

Reg. No. 4161 Const. Morgan, J., was also in the hospital suffering from rheumatism. He was sick for a month and was then returned to duty.

Some of the other members of the division were off duty for a few days suffering from gripe and other minor ailments.

HORSES.

We have fourteen (14) horses on charge and all are now in good condition.

Two (2) were sold during the year in the interests of economy, a very good price being obtained.

Two of the team horses were sent to Selkirk being put out to grass during the summer, both suffering from sore feet. They have, however, recovered and are returned to duty.

There were a few cases of sickness amongst the others but none of special mention.

There is no veterinary surgeon in barracks at the present time, Dr. Hawes, the Dominion veterinary having been transferred to Whitehorse.

INSPECTIONS.

The post has been inspected by yourself as has also the detachments.

Weekly sanitary inspections are made by the assistant surgeon.

All departments and detachments have been frequently inspected by the officers when going out for that purpose and when upon magisterial duties.

LIBRARY.

By disposing of a number of old books we were enabled to purchase new ones from England which were very acceptable.

The library is in good condition and well patronized.

MINING.

During the past year there has been considerable activity in placer mining on the outlying creeks, and the results generally have been eminently satisfactory. On Quartz creek, which was prospected prior to the discovery of the Klondike and passed over during the excitement of the great rush of '98, numerous plants have been operating, and the best evidence of the result of these operations are the preparations which have been made for mining during the coming winter. On Black Hills Creek and tributaries there has been much prospecting and development work during the past summer, and a large number of miners will be working on the creek during the winter. It is confidently asserted that the yield of gold in the Black Hills district next spring, will be a considerable item in the aggregate output of the territory. During the past year new discoveries were made on the following tributaries of Black Hills creek, namely:—Allen Gulch, Barrett, Lund, Rosa, Ida, Sheppard, Scottish, Murray, Willis, Gough, Dugas, Canoe and Donar. The following discoveries have also been made on other creeks throughout the territory, namely: White Island, Mohawk, Durkes, Dwyer, Florence, Falconer, Marion, Cameron, Cable, David, High Cache, Brooke, Gravel, Log Cabin, Little Dome, Slough, Stevens, Walhalla, Millway, Laporte, Nodine, Braze and Corp.

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High Cache Creek is a tributary of Firth river, and is situated on the Arctic slope. The location which was made by a Jap, named Wada, who made a most arduous trip last spring between the Arctic Ocean and Dawson, is the most northern claim on record on the American continent. Wada, who is also the discoverer of the Fairbanks gold fields in Alaska, returned to his claims on High Cache early in the summer, and intends prospecting in that locality for a couple of years.

A considerable amount of gold has been recovered during the past summer on Sulphur Creek, where quite a large number of miners will be operating during the winter. Lower Dominion presents a scene of continued activity and prosperity, and the miners in this section are well satisfied with the results of their work.

There are very few individual plants operating on Bonanza and Hunker, a large number of the claims on these creeks having been acquired by the Yukon Gold Company, which has been operating hydraulic plants during the past season on Bunker Hill, American Gulch, Fox Gulch, King Solomon Hill, Acklan group of claims on the right limit of the Klondike, and on Paradise Hill, Hunker creek. The source of supply for the hydraulic plants on Bonanza, is the large dam, which was constructed on the upper portion of this creek by the Yukon Gold Company. At the commencement of the season it was estimated that this dam contained approximately 250,000,000 gallons of water, which was applied in the operation of the hydraulic elevators on Bonanza, as well as furnishing water to the giants on the hills. Two hydraulic elevators installed by the Yukon Gold Company were operating on Bonanza. These elevators have a capacity similar to the dredges. During the summer the company has also operated four dredges on Bonanza and three on Hunker. The power for the dredges as well as the elevators is transmitted from the Twelve Mile, where the company generates the electricity required for its operations. This plant consists of two Pelton wheels, but a third wheel will be installed for next season in order to furnish additional power to the mining machinery on Bonanza and Hunker.

The large ditch which this company has been constructing is now finished as far as Lovett Gulch on the right limit of Bonanza. The ditch was tested and found to be satisfactory. The water furnished by this ditch, which is over 60 miles in length, will be applied early next season to Jackson Gulch, Lovett Gulch and Bear Creek. The output of gold for the present year is estimated at about \$3,200,000.00, an increase of \$400,000.00 over that of last year. The decrease in the output during the past few years was due, (1) to the fact that the fabulously rich claims of the Klondike District have been worked out, and (2) to the acquisition by purchase of a large number of producing claims by the Yukon Gold Company, which has been spending millions of dollars installing dredges, hydraulic plants, building dams and constructing ditches and flumes on an enormous scale, to mine the creek and hill claims on Bonanza and Hunker creeks. Next year the immense works of this company will be in full blast, and the result will undoubtedly be a large increase in the output of the gold.

In quartz mining there has been more than the usual activity during the past summer, considering the number of claims which were held in good standing. For the year ending October 1, 1908 there were recorded 209 Quartz Claims, as against 362 for the previous year, and 28 copper locations as against 6 for the previous year. There has been considerable development work on the 'Lone Star' Group at the head of Victoria and Gay Gulches. It is the intention of the owners of a number of Quartz Claims at the head of Dominion Creek, to drive a tunnel during the present winter between Dominion and Lombard Creeks, a distance of 2,000 feet, with the object of cross-cutting the body of ore, which the owners allege exists in this group.

Besides the copper properties around Whitehorse splendid samples of copper ore have been brought to Dawson from the head of White River.

During the past summer a joint survey party has been determining the International Boundary Line, and it is found that the copper properties at the head of White River are located on the Canadian side.

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PATROLS.

Local patrols have been made whenever possible. A patrol to Mayo and Duncan Creek was made last fall, another to Glacier Creek from Fort Mile and the annual patrol was made to Fort McPherson. The route taken was the same as that of the previous year. Const. Dempster was in charge of this patrol. His report of the trip is attached.

I sent Inspector Horrigan on patrol up the Pelly river as it had been reported to me that an Indian had been killed by another Indian in self-defence, but there was a good deal of feeling in the matter as the two Indians belonged to different tribes.

Inspector Horrigan was able to adjust the matter satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

The killing was undoubtedly done in self-defence. A report of this trip is also attached.

SUPPLIES.

Outside as well as local supplies were all of good quality.

TRANSPORT.

We have been able to dispose of some of our transport, selling a wagon and a few canoes. Prices obtained were very fair. The transport remaining is in good condition and all that is required.

GENERAL.

Mr. Justice Macaulay is the only judge in Dawson at the present time. All magisterial work on the creeks and in outlying places is performed by our officers, as is also the police court in Dawson when the judge is otherwise engaged.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks. Inspectors Horrigan and Douglas have been kept very busy especially during the summer months with their duties as magistrates and coroners.

In September we received eight (8) new men from 'Depot' division. These have, however, only served to replace those who have left the force—in fact, we have, excluding specials, four (4) less this year than last and from present indications we shall lose a number during the coming year.

Many places in the district have petitioned for detachments, giving very good reasons, but it has been impossible to accede to their request.

Accompanying this report, I beg to submit the report of Inspector Horrigan on his patrol up the Pelly, report of Assistant Surgeon Thompson, report of Corporal Mapley on his patrol to Mayo, and surrounding creeks, report of Const. Dempster, in charge of the Fort McPherson patrol, report of Sergt. Smith, the provost, and synopsis of prisoners confined during the year.

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

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspector,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE GAOL.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1908.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the penitentiary and common jail for the year ended October 31, 1908.

One hundred and eighty-three prisoners have been confined during the past year, being an increase of fifty over the preceding year.

These prisoners are classified as follows:—

Whites, male	122
Whites, female	24
Indians, male	16
Indians, female	1
Coloured, male	1
Coloured, female	1
Insane, white male	14
Insane, white, female.	2
Insane, coloured, male	1
Insane, coloured, female	1
<hr/>	
Total.	183
Number of convicts confined	5
Number of common gaol prisoners.	45
<hr/>	
Total.	50
Maximum number in any one day.	23
Minimum number in any one day	6
Daily average for the year	11

The daily average is the same as last year. The number of prisoners confined at midnight October 31, 1908, was 13.

The following are the nationalities or races of all prisoners confined during the year excepting those charged with insanity, whose nationalities or races are shown under the heading 'Lunatics.'

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Nationality.	Male.	Females.	Total.
American.....	37	13	50
Canadian.....	25	2	27
English.....	16		16
Irish.....	9		9
Scotch.....	11		11
Welsh.....	1		1
French.....	1	4	5
German.....	7	1	8
Italian.....	2		2
Swiss.....		1	1
Belgian.....	1		1
Austrian.....	1	2	3
Swede.....	3		3
Norwegian.....	5		5
Russian Finn.....	2		2
Dalmatian.....	1		1
Corsican.....	1		1
Coloured.....	1	1	2
Indian.....	16	1	17
Total.....	140	25	165

CONVICTS RELEASED, TIME EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Release.
Hrastel.....	Theft.....	3 years P. S.....	13-1-'08.

CONVICTS RELEASED ON TICKET OF LEAVE.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence. Release.
McDonald, Walter	Theft from the person	2 years P. S.....	15-3-'09. | 9-5-'08.

CONVICTS EXECUTED.

Name.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	By whom Sentenced.	Date of Execution.
Elfors, Ned.....	Murder.....	7-7-'08.	Judge Craig....	6-10-'08.

EXECUTION.

The execution of Ned Elfors for the murder of one David Bergman, was carried out on the sixth day of October, 1908.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the convicts and common jail prisoners as shown by the records has been very good; there were a few breaches of discipline but these were mostly committed by two prisoners, who, soon found that it was to their advantage to be on their good behaviour. Strict discipline has been maintained and the escorts have performed their duties very satisfactorily.

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PRISONERS' HEALTH.

The health of the convicts and common jail prisoners has, on the whole been very good. One Indian prisoner 'Tanana Silas,' who underwent a month's hard labour was sick the whole of the time from some disease, the nature of which was not decided.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied to the prisoners has been of very good quality, and in sufficient quantity.

PRISON CLOTHING.

There is good supply of prison clothing on hand of excellent quality.

The greater part of the clothing is supplied to the jail through the quartermasters store.

The clothing for the female prisoners has been made by themselves with the exception of such articles as they could not make, such as shoes, &c., which were purchased locally.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year the prisoners have been employed at sawing, splitting and delivering wood and doing all kinds of unskilled labour, such as repairing buildings, hauling gravel, keeping the barrack enclosure in good order, &c.

LUNATICS.

There were eighteen insane patients confined during the past year, of whom thirteen were transferred to New Westminster, four discharged at Dawson cured and one is now held under observation.

The following are the nationalities or races of the insane:—

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Coloured.....	1	1	2
Scotch.....	1	.....	1
Norwegian.....	3	.....	3
American.....	3	.....	3
Canadian.....	4	.....	4
English.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	.....	1	1
Italian.....	.....	1	1
Austrian.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	15	3	18

I attach synopses of penitentiary prisoners and of all prisoners confined during the year.

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

E. SMITH, Sergeant,
Provost.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1908.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Division,
R.N.W.M. Policee,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following synopsis of the penitentiary prisoners confined during the year ended October 31, 1908:—

Crime.	SENTENCED IN YEARS.			Total.
	3	2	1 yr., 2 mos., 24 days.	
Theft.....	1	1	1	3
Theft from the person.....		1		1
Total.....	1	2	1	4

The above synopsis includes one convict discharged, time expired, one released on ticket of leave, and one who whilst on ticket of leave was convicted and sentenced to six months hard labour on a charge of theft, and is now serving out the balance of his sentence of three years P.S. i.e., 1 year, 2 months, 24 days. There are now two convicts undergoing sentence at this jail.

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

E. SMITH, Sergeant,
Provost.

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF INSPECTOR F. P. HORRIGAN ON INVESTIGATION INTO TROUBLE BETWEEN PELLY AND BLIND CREEK INDIANS.

DAWSON, Y.T., August 8, 1908.

To the Office Commanding, 'B' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I returned from the Upper Pelly (Nahanni House) on August 7, 1908.

I left Dawson July 26 by steamer *Pauline* (Independent), Captain Raymond in command. My instruction were to proceed to the Upper Pelly and hold an investigation *re* shooting of Jonathan (Indian) by Laird Bob (Indian), said to have occurred sometime in October, 1907 about 30 miles from the Nahanni House, Upper Pelly, lying between the head of the Orkney and Ross rivers, also to stop at Stewart and make necessary arrangements to hold court on my return, and on my way back to stop at Selkirk and wire for instructions *re* case pending there.

The following prospectors and traders were on board *en route* to various points in the Pelly district: Mr. Field and wife, Del Van Gorder, Swan Bredvick and Ole Bredvick, two Indians, Jake and Dugald, who were in Dawson for some time under treatment with Dr. Thompson, Police Surgeon. Joe Cote joined the party at Selkirk with five tons of freight for his post on the Pelly Bank. The boat carried 11 tons of supplies. In addition to the above we carried 10 passengers for Stewart to engage in running rafts of wood to Dawson.

We reached Selkirk at the mouth of the Pelly river at 4 a.m. on the 29th, and after loading Mr. Cote's freight and making some necessary repairs to the boat we left at 9 a.m. and arrived at Minards & Grenier's ranch where we remained some time looking over the farm. Through their kindness we left with a good supply of fresh vegetables.

The farmers informed me that they had under cultivation 100 acres, as follows:—

80 acres of oats, 65 bushels to acre, at \$1 per bushel. . .	\$5,200
10 acres barley, 50 bushels to acre, at \$2.40 per bushel. . .	1,200
5 acres wheat, 20 bushels to acre, at \$1.50 per bushel. . . .	150
5 acres vegetables, yielding 2 tons potatoes, at \$100 per ton.	200
	\$6,750

This will give you an idea how farming pays in the Yukon. The two partners do all their own work. The crops were looking exceptionally well at the time we were there.

In addition to farming in the summer, they cut wood for the W.P. & Y. Rte., in the winter, and, I am informed, clear about \$2,000, making their woodcutting and farming \$8,750. They have supplied themselves with all the latest machinery, threshing machines, self-binders, &c. Their buildings are very comfortable, and, for old bachelors, everything in connection with the place is kept very neat and tidy.

We arrived at Squaw Rapids at 11 p.m., where we had considerable difficulty owing to the water being so low; after working for an hour the captain decided he couldn't steam through, as it was rather dark, and decided to tie up till daylight.

Thursday.—All hands went ashore and lined the boat through. At 2 p.m. we reached Granite Canyon and steamed through without any difficulty. About 4 a.m.

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the captain made for shore, tied up and sounded the alarm and fall-in for all willing workers to proceed to cut wood and load it, as there are very few wood yards along the Pelly.

As we sighted Granite Canyon we noticed a canoe, lead colour, bottom up, partially submerged, stern resting on a rock on the beach, bow split which put it out of commission, no paddles or oars. I am under the impression the canoe is the property of Mr. Neville Armstrong, or the government survey party which is up at the headwaters of the White river.

Whether the canoe broke away or in coming through the canyon was upset and some people lost, is hard to say. Passed the MacMillan at 9 p.m.

Friday, 31st.—Crew and passengers went ashore and cut 5 cords of wood. We then made good time till we reached Crimmons Bar, where captain dispatched a squad ashore to work the line as the stream was very low and the current fast, and it was impossible to steam the boat over the bar. We made very slow progress during afternoon and evening owing to it being necessary to use the line in several places.

Saturday, August 1st.—At 3 a.m. wood call sounded, and cut 3 cords of wood. We then steamed on and made the best run of the trip till 10 a.m., when we chopped 4 cords of wood. We made very slow progress during afternoon and evening owing to being compelled to line the boat at 3 different places. As the night was getting dark the captain decided to tie the boat up at 12 o'clock half a mile from Fishhook Bend.

Sunday, 2nd.—We left there at 3 a.m. All went merrily until 5 a.m., when we hit a rock on a reef about 4 miles above Fishhook Bend, a short distance from where the steamer *La France* met with her mishap last year, and stove two holes in our port bow, and stove one of the kelsons. The captain, as soon as he got clear of the rock turned the boat down stream and beached her as soon as he found a good place, which, luckily, was only a short distance. The chief engineer at once started the siphon and all available hands commenced to bail the water out with buckets; at the same time the chief engineer started to put soft patches on the holes, which was accomplished in about 4 hours. Then another start was made. We experienced considerable difficulty steaming through the *La France* reef; we struck rocks several times, and at one time it looked as though we would be compelled to turn back owing to shallow water, swift current, and the channel being darted with boulders, some hidden from sight, others several feet above the water. Traders on board, from the Pelly say they never saw such low water in the river at this season of the year.

We reached Mr. Rose's camp and trading post where we purchased more wood. Mr. Rose supplied us with some fresh vegetables and also treated us to some fresh strawberries growing in the garden, which were relished very much by the crew and passengers.

Mr. Rose informed me that Mr. Lewis, trader from the Upper Pelly, was at his place the day previous and told him that he was afraid there would be bloodshed between the Blind Creek and Pelly Indians. When he left they were lined along the bank on opposite sides of the river talking at each other *re* the death of Jonathan, and he advised me to proceed up as soon as possible.

After unloading 1,500 pounds freight, we steamed on.

Monday, 3rd.—We made very slow progress, only making 10 miles, rocks and low water obstructing our passage. We were compelled to line at 5 different points. We reached Orkney Bar at 8.30, 15 miles from Nahanni House. We tried to cross the bar, but were unable to do so, and decided to unload part of the cargo, but were still unable to cross.

After examining the bar, I had a consultation with Mr. Fields and, after a great deal of persuasion, he decided to pole me up to Nahanni House, my port of destination. I made arrangements with the captain to hold the boat until my return and to pay him for lost time; I considered the importance of my mission justified me in

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doing so, especially after finding the empty canoe, as I would be able to get information about Mr. Keil and the government survey party. It was also imperative that I should go after what Mr. Rose told me the previous day about the Blind Creek and the Pelly Indians. I reached Nahanni House, at the foot of the Rose river, about 4.30 and, after holding the investigation *re* the shooting of Jonathan (evidence attached herewith), I made inquiries and found the greater part of Mr. Lewis' story, to my surprise, was true. I called the Pelly Indians together and told them not to pay the Blind Creek Indians anything *re* Jonathan, and also advised them to be careful and avoid any further trouble with the Blind Creeks.

Then I found that the Blind Creek chief and his band had moved down the river I left instructions with one of the band (Dugald) what I expected the Blind Creeks to do, and left for the steamer at 10.30 p.m. We were fortunate, when about one mile from the steamer to pass an Indian camp and went ashore and found that they were the Blind Creeks. I told Chief Injettuh and his advisers to come down to the steamer at once; that I wished to see them on important business. The chief accompanied by six braves, arrived at the boat about 1 o'clock. I told him that unless he would promise me to tell the band to be good and cut out quarrelling with the Pellys, I would take him to the Skookum house at Dawson on the steamer. For a long time I was unable to get him to say anything; finally he gave in and promised he would carry out my wishes.

The trouble between the Indians arose over the shooting of Jonathan, the Blind Creek Indians claiming the Pellys promised to pay them 1,000 blankets and 30 rifles. The Pellys claim they did not make any promise, but said they would do whatever the police officer said on his arrival. The Blind Creeks had the Pellys pretty well frightened and were playing a regular hold up game.

Wednesday.—At 7 a.m., we left for Selkirk and all went well until we reached La France Reef when we struck the same rock that put the *La France* out of business last year. Fortunately our boat struck on her port side forward of the middle and only broke five ribs and strained some of the timbers. We struck rocks again coming through the canyon, in fact we were bumping more or less all the way down. We reached Selkirk, Thursday evening and after visiting the detachment and doing some other business, left for Stewart, where I held court after which we proceeded on our way to Dawson, reaching here at 5.30 Friday, August 7.

Game.—The Pelly is one of the best places on the continent for hunting, especially for moose, sheep and caribou. Bear of all varieties are to be had in abundance. Generally speaking furbearing animals have been on the decline during the past few years, due to natural causes, and the trappers believe that in a few years, due to the same natural causes, they will be plentiful again. The various streams in the district abound with fish. The country is justly termed 'the Sportsman's Paradise.'

MINING.

The prospectors informed me that, up to date they have found nothing to pay for their working, but on some of their claims they have found colours and indications of good pay enough to warrant them in continuing and they are of the opinion that eventually they will strike something rich.

CLIMATE.

Not unlike Dawson barring the heavy fog in winter. They have had an exceptionally dry season throughout the district.

VEGETABLES.

I found several very fine gardens growing all kinds of vegetables which were looking exceedingly prosperous.

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INDIANS.

The Pelly Indians are far superior in every way to any Indians that I have met in the country. They are sober, honest, and self-provident. Morally their standard is very high, should one of the women stray from the narrow path she is ostracized from the band, the same as for stealing. It seems too bad that so far no provision has been made for a school for the children, as they are a very bright, clever looking crowd. It also seemed strange to me that some of the churches have not put forth an effort to reach them. I see a great field for some good active Christian work.

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

F. P. HARRIGAN, Inspector.

R.N.W.M. POLICE, 'B' DIVISION OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., August 7, 1908.

To the Office Commanding, 'B' Div.,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that when we stopped at Mr. Rose's trading post, about 50 miles from the Nahanni House, Upper Pelly for wood, Mr. Rose informed me that Mr. Lewis, trader from Nahanni House, was at his place the day before, and informed him that the Blind Creek Indians, under Chief Injettuh, were on the warpath, and he feared there would be bloodshed. He said when he left the Pelly bank, the Pelly Indians were lined up on one side and the Blind Creeks on the other, and advised me to hurry along as soon as possible.

When we reached the bar, 16 miles from the Nahanni House, and found the boat could not go any farther up the river, I at once tried to engage men to pole me up, and for some time it looked as if I would not be able to do so, as the traders were very anxious to get their freight up, as all the traders of the Pelly were sold out of provisions. However, Mr. Fields came to my rescue and engaged two men. I also had to promise the captain of the boat proper compensation for waiting for my return.

I held an investigation and found that the report was partially true. The Pellys induced the Blind Creek Indians to hold a flag of truce and wait until the boat arrived, which was expected in a day or two, in the hope that an officer would be aboard to settle the matter. The feeling ran so high that on Sunday night, the Pellys asked Mr. Field's partner and another white prospector to go over to their camp and help them as a large number of their Indians were away, and they feared the Blind Creeks would attack them and kill Bob.

The cause of the trouble I found was that the Blind Creeks claimed the Pellys promised them compensation, or presents, to pay for the killing of Jonathan. The Pellys say they did not promise them anything, but that they told the Blind Creeks they would do whatever the police officer decided, when he came up. I called the Pellys together and told them what I expected of them, and I feel sure they will carry out my instructions and try and avoid any further trouble. The Blind Creek Indians left the day before I arrived. Expecting to return with the boat, I told Mr. Field I wanted to leave a message with some Blind Creek Indian, who would tell the chief what I told him. He advised me to see an Indian called Dugald.

I told Dugald to tell the Blind Creeks' chief that I advised the Pellys not to pay

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them anything; that I decided Bob was justified in killing Jonathan in self-defence. I also told him to tell the chief that if he did not keep his band quiet we would send police for them and take them to Dawson and punish them hard.

I still felt that, in the interests of justice, I should see Chief Injettuh, of the Blind Creeks, but as the *Pauline* expected to leave for Dawson the next morning, I did not know what to do. Fortunately, on our return trip, when about 1 mile from the steamer we ran across an Indian camp, about 12.30 midnight, and, thinking they might be the Blind Creeks, we went ashore and found our surmise was quite correct. I told the chief I wanted to see him and his advisers at the steamer as soon as possible on important business. The chief, accompanied by six braves, arrived about 1 o'clock. I read the Riot Act to them and told the chief that unless he would promise me to tell his band to be good and cut out this scrapping with the Pellys, I would take him to Dawson on the boat, which seemed to set him thinking. However, it was fully an hour before I could get a promise from him; the first 20 minutes he would only say, 'Me nothing to say; me nothing to tell; big Indian me.' After parleying for about an hour, I lost my patience and gave him ten minutes to decide. Finally he promised me that he would carry out my instructions.

Mr. Field informed me the next morning that Chief Injettuh, of the Blind Creeks, after the powwow on the steamer, on his returning to camp, ran across several of the Pelly Indians and invited them to his camp and had a big hiyu love feast, and buried the hatchet. I talked to the chief pretty straight and told him what he might expect if he did not see that my instructions were carried out.

From what I could learn during the time at my command, feeling between the camps since the shooting, had run very high, and the only thing that kept the Blind Creek Indians back was the Pellys telling them to wait until the boat arrived, the Pellys feeling that if they could keep them quiet till then all would be well.

I found it very hard to obtain any information from any of the whites with the exception of Mr. Fields (who rendered me very valuable services) as they seemed to be afraid to express an opinion lest they might perhaps offend one or other of the tribes.

Just before the boat pulled out I learned that the Blind Creeks demanded from the Pellys 1,000 blankets and 30 rifles; finally they offered to settle for 500 blankets and five rifles.

I learnt, while up the Pelly, that Dugald, one of the Indians who is in Dawson under treatment with Dr. Thompson, has been a disturber in the camp and caused a row over Jonathan's death last spring, and I am credibly informed, had it not been for the timely intervention of Mr. Fields and another prospector, blood would have been shed. Some of the prospectors say that Dugald killed two prospectors in the Liard country some six years ago. All agree, up the Pelly, that he is a disturber and 'no good.' Once, since Jonathan's death, he made the boast that the police couldn't get him if he wanted to get away.

The Chief of the Blind Creek Indians is a brother of Jonathan's—who was killed by Bob. Previous to the shooting of Jonathan he would have nothing to do with him and said that he was 'no good Indian, all the same white man,' and would not even speak to him, but since Jonathan's death, he has been the chief disturber. The whole thing seems to me to be a hold-up for presents.

I hope and believe that the trouble is now all over. I can assure you that I put forth my best efforts to bring around a peaceable settlement, but, as you know from experience, Indians are peculiar people. Should there be any further trouble, I am satisfied the Blind Creeks will be the cause of it.

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

F. P. HARRIGAN, Insp.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON L. A. PARE, M.D., WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1908.

The Officer Commanding, 'H' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report (medical) for the year ending October 31st, 1908.

For the tenth year in succession 'H' division is very fortunate in being able to congratulate itself on the fact that no deaths occurred during the year.

Except a few cases of influenza we have had no cases of a contagious or epidemic nature, which seems to bear out my old contention that there is no healthier climate than this region.

A few cases came under the charge of lunacy, but after a few days treatment they proved sane enough to discharge.

The general health of the division and district has been excellent indeed.

I append a list of cases treated during the year, which speaks for itself.

The Indian cases are not included.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARE,
Surgeon.

Diseases.	Cases.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Dislocated thumb.....	1	12	Returned to duty.
Cut and bruised hand.....	1	50	" " "
Insomnia and general nervousness.....	3	4	" " "
Rheumatism.....	3	9	Prisoners (old complaints) returned to duty.
Gastric disturbances.....	4	3	Returned to duty.
Corns and bunions.....	2	5	" " "
Bruises and lacerations.....	1	31	Prisoner returned to duty.
Biliousness.....	2	3	" " "
Neuralgia.....	3	4	" " "
Scalded hand.....	1	27	" " "
Diarrhoea.....	2	3	" " "
Odontalgia.....	5	.....	Teeth extracted.
Influenza.....	3	4	Returned to duty.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, M.D.,
DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1908.

The Officer Commanding, 'B' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report for the year ending October 20, 1908.

The total number of cases treated during the year was sixteen, being the smallest number on record in this division.

I am pleased to be able to state that there was no death amongst the members of the force in this division during the year.

There were three cases of serious sickness only, that of Reg. No. 4035 Const. Millward, W. H., who was in the hospital, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but who recovered and was returned to duty on November 11, 1907. On February 5, 1908, Constable Millward was again attacked with cystitis; he was placed in hospital, and when recovered was returned to duty March 3, 1908.

Reg. No. 4161, Const. Morgan, J., was placed in hospital on October 28, suffering from an attack of rheumatism. He recovered fully and was returned to duty on November 27, 1907.

The remaining cases were of grippe and minor ailments, there being nothing of a serious nature, they all recovered and were returned to duty in due time. A list of all cases is appended.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Eighteen patients were received during the year, fifteen males and three females. Of these, thirteen were sent to the New Westminster asylum for treatment, four were discharged, and one is still under observation.

GUARD-ROOM AND PENITENTIARY.

The general health of this department has been good. There has been no sickness of a serious nature. The Moosehide Indian, Tanana Silas, who received sentence with hard labour, for assaulting his wife, was an old invalid, and during his incarceration he was unable to work on account of illness. He is supposed to be a bad Indian, and his confinement, I believe subdued him, and left a good impression upon him.

INDIANS.

As has been the case for several years, there was a good deal of call for service to the Indians of this district throughout the year, and I am of the opinion that the Indians from outlying districts hear and know of the treatment and care accorded the sick on the Moosehide reserve, because I have had a great demand upon me for treatment from Peel river, Blackstone, Upper Pelly, Upper Stewart, Selkirk and other districts during the past summer and last winter. They have received every attention and consideration.

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GENERAL.

The sanitary condition of the barracks, generally, is very good, the buildings are warm, comfortable and clean, every attention being given to this end.

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

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

CLASSIFIED List of Cases Treated in 'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T., Year ending
October, 1908.

Name of Ailment.	Number of Cases.	Days.	Remarks.
Typhoid.....	1	39	Recovered.
Rheumatism.....	1	30	"
Cystitis.....	1	26	"
Cold.....	2	3	"
Indigestion.....	1	1	"
Biliousness.....	2	2	"
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	4	"
Rash.....	1	11	"
Gonorrhœa.....	1	1	"
Grippe.....	2	5	"
Alcoholism.....	1	3	"
Chancroid.....	1	1	"
Headache.....	1	1	"
	16		

APPENDIX F.

CONSTABLE W. DEMPSTER, PATROL, DAWSON TO FORT McPHERSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., March 24, 1908.

The Officer Commanding

'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* Patrol to Fort McPherson for the winter of 1907-8.

According to instructions, I left Dawson on December 26, 1907, in company with Reg. No. 4075, Const. Simons, A. L., Special Consts. Forrest, A. E., and Darell, H., as trail breakers, and John Martin as Indian guide. We carried 24 pounds mail for Fort McPherson and Herschel Island. Const. Fitzgerald with team accompanied us up the 12 mile to Tombstone creek, a distance of 53 miles from Dawson.

The transport consisted of 4 toboggans, I found that the 2 oak toboggans were too thin, one of them split badly on this account. They were also too long, making them very inconvenient for making short turns on the trail. The Indian toboggan is never longer than 5 feet.

Our snowshoes were very poor. Several of them had to be refilled after only two days wear. The babiche in them appeared to be of very poor quality. The frame work also broke very easily. I am informed that this is on account of being made too hurriedly and not being given time to dry.

The route travelled was the same as last year, that is: Up the 12 mile river through the Seela Pass and down the Blackstone river, about thirty miles, thence up a tributary on the right limit named Xmas creek, to its head and across a divide into Mitchell creek, a tributary of the Big Heart river, down this creek about 25 miles, thence over another divide making a portage of about 5 miles into the Little Heart river down the Little Heart about 2 miles and across a portage of about 3 miles into the Bib Heart river, up the Big Heart about 2 miles to the mouth of Wolf creek, a tributary on Right Limit, thence up the creek to its head and though another pass into Forrest creek, a tributary of the Little Wind on the Left Limit thence down the Little Wind about 50 miles, (about 5 miles down the Little Wind we made a portage of about two or three miles on the Right Limit to avoid open water), thence down the Big Wind river about 50 miles to Peel river, (we also made a portage of a few miles on the Left Limit to avoid open water), round a point at Hot Springs about 10 miles below the mouth of the Little Wind river. Entering that river on its right limit, thence down Peel river about 15 miles to Mountain creek, a tributary of the left limit and the commencement of the big portage. Thence up Mountain creek about 25 miles, thence turning northwards by a steep climb reached the summit of another pass and continue northwards to the Caribou-Born river. Here we made a detour from the old route, crossing the Caribou-Born river, we climbed the Caribou-Born mountain and continued northwards along the summit of the ridge to the head of Trail river, from there down the Trail river to Peel river, thence down Peel river, making a small portage of about 10 miles on the right limit to McPherson.

We arrived at McPherson on January 25, 1908, having been 31 days on the trail. We remained at McPherson 24 days to feed our dogs and procure snowshoes. We had the utmost difficulty in getting them, as there was no babiche to be got. On our return trip we left McPherson with 26 lbs. mail on February 19—the day following the arrival of the Edmonton Packet, arriving in Dawson on March 14, 1908.

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On the outward trip we came across three Indian camps along the Blackstone river, and about seventy miles from McPherson we met two families, numbering about ten, coming from McPherson up to the Big Wind to hunt and trap. The Indians on the Blackstone and Heart rivers now number about 150. Within the last year they have been joined by a large number from Peel river. They appear to be very industrious. On our homeward trip we encountered no Indians, they being scattered along the Blackstone, Heart and Wind rivers and their tributaries, where they hunt and trap during the winter. These Indians trade almost entirely with Dawson.

The trail on the outward trip was fairly good as far as the Heart river,—from there on the snow was very deep which made trail breaking very heavy and progress slow. Some of the small creeks and also the Little Wind river are to a great extent covered with glaciers. On the latter stream the glaciers are several miles long and in places very slippery. We were fortunate enough to cross many of these glaciers without encountering water, although several times we were delayed a great deal having to scrape the ice frequently from the bottom of our toboggans.

On the Big Wind there was a great deal of open water and the ice in places was very thin. The deepest snow was encountered on the lower end of the Big Wind and across the 'Big Portage.'

On our homeward trip we followed our old trail but heavy snowfalls made the trail very heavy. More water was also encountered on the glaciers. We were obliged to lay in camp for a day and a half on the Little Wind on account of the wind being so strong on the glaciers that men and dogs could get no grip, it simply carried the dogs and toboggans before it.

Weather.—The weather during the whole trip was very mild with the exception of a few days at the latter end of both the outward and homeward trips. Snow fell on fourteen days during the homeward journey.

Game.—Along the upper reaches of the Blackstone, Hart and Wind rivers, caribou and sheep are very plentiful, although last season not so plentiful as usual. On the lower end of the Big Wind and the upper part of Peel river, Mountain creek and Trail river, moose tracks were very abundant.

Provisions.—The provisions were of good quality and ample for our requirements. The dog feed which consisted of dried meat, purchased on Blackstone was very good. On the return trip our dog feed consisted of dried whitefish.

Dogs.—All told we had 19 dogs, 5 of which belonged to the Indian and 3 private dogs. In this connection I have to say that I was very much impressed with the great superiority of the Indian dogs over our own, on a trip of this kind. Our dogs were bigger, stronger and apparently in far better condition than the Indian dogs when we left Dawson, but as soon as the deep snow was encountered I was surprised at the ease with which the Indian dogs handled themselves and their load compared with the laborious manner in which ours got along. On arrival at Fort McPherson the Indian dogs were in better condition than leaving, but the majority of our dogs were very thin. Four dogs were lost on the trip: 1 government dog and 2 private dogs. One dog 'Ned' played out and running loose stayed at an Indian camp on the Peel and as we did not see these Indians on our return he is still with them. 'Ben' died on Trail river on the homeward trip five days from McPherson. He would eat nothing and had been running loose for three days. One private dog ran away and has since returned to Dawson. Another one played out one day from McPherson and was left on the trail with the expectation that he would have followed into camp, which he failed to do.

Timber.—Along the Blackstone there is no timber beyond a few small patches of scrubby spruce here and there on the hillsides. From Mitchell creek to the Little Wind there is ample timber for camping purposes. Along the lower part of the Little and Big Winds, there is a heavy belt of timber along both banks. There is also good timber along the Peel. Along the big portage spruce is very small and scrubby.

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General.—Regarding the members of the patrol who were with me I cannot speak too highly, all performed their work cheerfully and willingly, and in a very satisfactory manner. We carried a tent and stove and found it very convenient. We procured a couple of extra dogs and toboggans before leaving on which we loaded the tent, stove, grub-box, and several days rations. This was a great convenience as it obviated the necessity of overhauling each load at night for the various articles of food required.

COPY OF DIARY.

Thursday 26.—Left Dawson at 10 a.m. for Fort McPherson with 24 pounds mail. The patrol consists of the following: Const. Dempster W.J.D., Const. Simons, A. L., Special Const. Forrest, A. E., Special Const. Darell, H., and Indian guide John Martin. Eighteen dogs and four toboggans. Const. Fitzgerald with two horse team accompanied patrol. Reached the mouth of Twelve Mile and stayed the night. Eighteen miles. Weather mild.

Friday 27.—Left mouth of Twelve Mile at 7.30 a.m. and arrived at the Sawmill at 2.30 p.m. Twenty-five miles. Weather mild.

Saturday, 28.—Left Sawmill at 8 a.m. and arrived at Tombstone at noon. Loaded the toboggans in afternoon. Weather mild.

Sunday, 29.—Left Tombstone at 8.30 a.m., proceeded up Twelve Mile. Camped at 2 p.m.. Some of the dogs very tired. Trail good. Weather colder. Party of Indians from Dawson to Blackstone passed us this afternoon. Const. Fitzgerald, who accompanied patrol with team, returned to Dawson this a.m.

Monday, 30.—Mild, head-wind, foggy and light snowfall. Broke camp at 8.15. Trail good. Went through Seela Pass into the Blackstone river. Glacier in pass not very bad. Arrived at Mitchell cabin at 2.10 p.m. and camped. Dogs tired.

Tuesday, 31.—Weather moderate. Left Mitchell's cabin at 8.10 a.m. proceeded down Blackstone, arrived at Indian camp at 11 a.m. and stayed to purchase dried meat from the different Indians. Trail good. Valley almost clear of brush of any kind, small patches of scrubby spruce on hillsides.

Wednesday, January 1, 1908.—Weather rather cold and clear. Left camp at 8.35 a.m., delayed through having to hunt for dogs. Went across the valley and up small creek to Joseph creek to procure dried meat. Proceeded down Blackstone about 10 miles, up small creek on Right Limit, over Long hill, and down into Xmas creek, a tributary of the Blackstone on right limit. Arrived at Indian camp at 2.45 p.m. and camped. Trail good.

Thursday, 2.—Cold head-wind. Waited this a.m. for Indians to get dried meat from caches some distance away. Left camp at 12.15 p.m. Followed up Xmas creek and over fairly low divide into Mitchell creek. Struck timber about 5 miles down and camped at 3.15 p.m.

Friday, 3.—Weather cold. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. Trail good, little water in places on the glaciers. Camped at 2.20 p.m. Lots of small spruce all the way down. Broad valley, low hills. Seam of coal on left limit of creek.

Saturday, 4.—Mild. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Followed up small gulch on right limit of Mitchell creek and over divide into Little Hart river, about 5 miles down Little Hart, thence 2 miles across portage on right limit into Big Hart, up that stream about one mile to mouth of Wolf creek, a tributary on the right limit and on up Wolf creek. Camped at 3.45. Trail heavy up creek. Met Indian this afternoon (John Martin's father) with message that his wife was very ill and likely to die. Our Indian guide, John Martin, requested leave to see her and left us for Indian camp up Hart river this p.m.

Sunday, 5.—Martin returned to camp this a.m. Broke camp at 10.30 a.m. Followed on up Wolf creek glacier for about 5 miles. Short portage on right limit. Crossed creek to portage on left limit. High mountains on either side. Small timber. Trail fairly good. Camped at 3 p.m.

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Monday 6.—Broke camp at 8.10. Proceeded up creek mostly glacier to the head through low pass into head of Forrest creek, a tributary of Little Wind on left limit. Camped at 3 p.m. Saw small herd of caribou this p.m. Forrest and Martin went after them and shot one. High bare mountains on both sides. Small spruce along valley. One dog ran away from camp this a.m.

Tuesday, 7.—Mild. Dempster and Forrest hauling caribou into camp. Simons repairing wrapper. Martin repairing snowshoes and toboggans.

Wednesday, 8.—Cold north wind. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Down creek four miles to Little Wind river. Proceeded down Little Wind. Two mile portage on right limit. Crossed two long glaciers, ice very slippery, no footing for dogs. Got into water several times. Camped at 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, 9.—Mild. Broke camp at 8.45 a.m. Trail very heavy down Little Wind. Wide valley, high mountains on both sides. Low hills on lower end. Fairly heavy timber belt along both banks. River broken by numerous willow islands and gravel bars. Camped at 2.45 p.m.

Friday, 10.—Mild. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Reached mouth of Little Wind at 11.30. Here the high bare mountain ridges and peaks recede from the river and along the Big Wind, the hills are low and sparsely timbered. Channel broken by numerous bars and islands. Trail very heavy, bad ice in places. Camped at 3 p.m. Heavy timber belt along both banks of the stream.

Saturday, 11.—Mild, and thick snowfall during the night. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Trail very heavy all day. Made portage on left limit round hot springs. Camped at 2.50 p.m. at mouth of Hungry creek. Travelling slow. Snow is much deeper along here, and lots of open water.

Sunday, 12.—Cold and clear. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Got into water several times. River open in many places. Low timbered plateau on either limit. Saw otter tracks along river. Camped at 2.45 p.m.

Monday, 13.—Cold head-wind and light snowfall. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Heavy trail all day. Snow getting deeper. Dogs very tired. Saw fresh moose tracks. Camped at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, 14.—Cold head-wind and light snowfall. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Reached Peel river at 9.20 a.m. Camped at mouth of Mountain creek at 3.35 p.m. Heavy trail. Forrest breaking trail for morning start.

Wednesday, 15.—Mild, cloudy. Broke camp at 8.40 a.m. Trail very heavy up Mountain creek. Little water in places. Camped at 2.45 p.m. Simons and Martin went on to break trail for morning start.

Thursday, 16.—Mild, light snowfall. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and followed on up Mountain creek. Camped at 1.30 p.m. Dempster, Forrest and Martin went on to break trail over hill which is very steep. Had to shovel out snow with snowshoes. Broke trail for about three miles and returned to camp.

Friday 17.—Mild and clear; broke camp and reached summit of Pass about 10 a.m.; continued down Cardinal creek and camped at 3 p.m.

Saturday 18.—Moderate; broke camp at 8.20 a.m. and reached the Caribou-Born river and camped at 1.50 p.m. Forrest and Martin went on to break trail to the timber line on the Caribou-Born mountain; they returned at 4.15; Dempster repairing toboggans.

Sunday 19.—Cold north wind; broke camp at 7.45 a.m.; reached summit at 8.35 and followed the ridge to the head of Trail river, camping at 3 p.m.

Monday 20.—Mild, light snow; broke camp at 8.30 a.m. and camped on Trail river at 3.15 p.m.

Tuesday 21.—Cold and clear; broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; saw lots of fresh moose tracks; struck Indian trail at noon and reached Vetregnor's camp at 2.30 and camped. Two families were camped here on their way up to the Big Wind. They had killed four moose.

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Wednesday 22.—Very cold and clear; broke camp at 7.45 a.m.; reached Peel river at 12.30 and camped at 3 p.m.; dog 'Ned' played out and stayed at Indian camp.

Thursday 23.—Cold and clear; broke camp at 8.20 and reached Collins cabin at 10.30 camping on the 7-mile portage at 3 p.m.; very cold in tent last night, all took turns sitting up to keep fire going.

Friday 24.—A little milder to-day; light snowfall; broke camp at 8.20 a.m., reached a cabin at 5.45 p.m.; some of the dogs nearly played out; left private dog on trail.

Saturday 25.—Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., and arrived at Fort McPherson at 2.30 p.m.

Sunday 26 to February 18.—Resting at McPherson.

Wednesday 19.—Left McPherson on return trip to Dawson at 8 a.m.; camped at 4 p.m. at Vetregnor's cabin.

Thursday 20.—Mild; snowing all day; broke camp at 7.30 a.m.; were overtaken this p.m. by Jim Firth with letters from Inspector Jarvis *re* supposed epidemic of diphtheria at the Fort; camped at 4 p.m.

Friday 21.—Broke camp at 7.10 a.m., and camped at 3.15 p.m. near Collins camp.

Saturday 22.—Mild, cloudy; broke camp at 7.20 a.m.; trail heavy; camped at 3 p.m. on Trail river.

Sunday 23.—Mild, light snowfall; broke camp at 7.15 a.m.; struck water in several places, camping at 2.15 p.m.

Monday 24.—Mild, cloudy; broke camp at 7 a.m. and camped at 3.30 p.m.; dog 'Ben' died last night,—had not eaten anything since leaving McPherson.

Tuesday 25.—Cold wind, a.m.; snowing and drifting; broke camp at 6.50 a.m. and crossed divide into head of Caribou-Born river and camped at 2.15 p.m.

Wednesday 26.—Mild, light snowfall and west wind; broke camp at 7.10 a.m.; reached summit above and camped on Mountain creek at 2.45 p.m.

Thursday 27.—Mild, snowing; broke camp at 7.10 a.m.; camped below canyon on Peel river at 4 p.m.

Friday 28.—Mild, snowing; broke camp at 7.30 a.m.; camped at 4 p.m.

Saturday 29.—Mild, cloudy; broke camp at 7.40 a.m.; camped on portage at 4.15 p.m.

Sunday, March 1.—Cold and clear, south wind; broke camp at 7.15 a.m.; camped at 4.15 p.m., about 12 miles up Little Wind.

Monday 2.—Stormy, snowing and drifting; broke camp at 7.15 a.m.; made a few miles and were obliged to camp at 10.30 a.m., as the wind was too strong for the dogs to make any headway.

Tuesday 3.—Storming all day; did not move out of camp to-day as the wind was too strong.

Wednesday 4.—Mild head-wind and snow all day; broke camp at 7.18 a.m.; lots of water on glaciers to-day; camped at the mouth of the creek at 4.15 p.m.

Thursday 5.—Stormy and snowing all day; broke camp at 6.50 a.m.; crossed divide into Wolf creek; encountered lots of water on the glaciers which caused considerable delay; camped at 4 p.m.

Friday 6.—Cold and clear; broke camp at 7.15 a.m.; encountered water on glaciers; camped at 3.30 p.m., on Little Hart river.

Saturday 7.—Snowing, mild; broke camp at 7.15 a.m.; crossed divide into Mitchell creek; camped in cabin about ten miles up at 5 p.m.; lots of water and heavy trail.

Sunday 8.—Strong wind all day, snowing; broke camp at 7.10 a.m.; trail very heavy; camped at 3 p.m., in last timber on this side of the divide.

Monday 9.—Clear and cold; broke camp at 7.20 a.m.; crossed divide into Xmas creek and into the Blackstone; camped in 'Joseph's' cabin at 5 p.m.

Tuesday 10.—Clear and cold, snow, north wind; left cabin at 7.45 a.m.; got through the Seela Pass in the afternoon and camped at 5 p.m., in 12-mile cabin.

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Wednesday 11.—Clear and cold, north wind; broke camp at 7.45 a.m.; trail heavy; camped at 3.30 p.m.

Thursday 12.—Clear and cold, north wind; broke camp at 7.30 a.m.; arrived at Power-House at 10.45 a.m. and had dinner; arrived at logging camp and stayed the night.

Friday 13.—Cold and clear; left camp at 8.20 a.m.; camped at mouth of 12-mile at 3 p.m.

Saturday 14.—Cold; left 12-mile at 8 a.m., arriving in Dawson at noon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER, *Const.*,
In charge of Dawson-McPherson patrol.

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING
"M" DIVISION.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY,

February 28, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the months of January and February:

Patrols.—Frequent short patrols have been made from here for hunting and otherwise. A patrol was made in the beginning of January to Split lake for the purpose of seeing the country and taking out the mail for the south. Another patrol leaves here March 2 for York Factory, taking a mail which will be forwarded by the Hudson's Bay Company with their packet about March 10. No patrol has been made to Fullerton this winter, there being neither men nor teams for the work. As a patrol was made last September by water it was not a necessity to make one.

Assistant-Surgeon Lacroix arrived at Split lake from Norway House in January and accompanied the patrol on its return to Churchill. The arrival of a surgeon has long been looked for and is very welcome.

Dogs.—We have been somewhat unlucky with these this winter. Two have had to be destroyed, one has died and three others are unfit for work having been caught in traps, set by Hudson's Bay Company's men in the vicinity.

Conduct.—The conduct of the men has been good.

Arms and Accoutrements are in good order.

Strength at Churchill.—When Const. Rowley goes out on March 2 by the patrol on transfer to Depot Division, there will be two sergeants and three constables at this post, in addition to the specials and natives who are all necessarily employed. Of the enrolled men one sergeant and one constable are also necessarily employed.

Carpenter.—I would again urge the necessity of a really good carpenter being sent here. There is continual risk of boats being stove in here as it is impossible to haul them up above risk from seas every day after they have been in use. At the company's post, four miles up the river, there is no sea and boats can lie on the mud with safety.

Crime.—There has been none.

Permits.—Those issued last year have not yet come to hand. They may have arrived at York Factory by the winter mail, if so they will be cancelled by Sergt. Donaldson who goes down in charge of the patrol.

Beacon.—Should any vessels be coming to Churchill this summer the captains should be notified that *Battery Beacon* no longer exists, having been destroyed in a heavy gale last September. I have notified Mr. Chipman, Commissioner Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, of this.

Bugler.—I would ask that if possible a bugler might be one of the men coming up this summer but not for this duty alone. He would have to do general duty. It is difficult to keep fatigue hours without one. A bugle would be required, there is none here. If this cannot be done I would ask for a large bell, same as a ship's bell, upon which the hours can be struck.

Weather.—The winter has been exceptionally fine. Although the thermometer has been fairly low, ranging to 43° below, we have had but few of the high winds which were the rule last winter. The snowfall has, however, been heavier.

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Dog feed.—Thirty-nine deer have been killed by police since January 1. Of these 10 are still cached, 5 were used to feed dogs in camp and 24 weighing 1,950 pounds, were brought to barracks. Oatmeal with fish and deer meat is fed three times weekly until sufficient deer can be procured to ensure feed until summer. There is no dog feed to be purchased. Deer are much further away this winter than last but they appear to be working this way.

Rations.—Deer meat cannot be issued as rations until full amount is obtained for dog feed.

Coal.—This has now to be hauled from the other side of the river. All that was landed on this side has been used including the 200 bags brought over by the Hudson's Bay Company on contract. This entails a round trip of three miles for each load of between 700 and 800 pounds and the piled up ice in the river makes it slow work.

Health.—There has been an epidemic of influenza here and the doctor has been fully occupied at the barracks and Hudson's Bay Company's post. The wife of the Church of England clergyman here was prematurely confined and puerperal fever set in. The doctor was in constant attendance and Mrs. Moodie has nursed her since the first. There was no one else and it was a case of life or death. I am happy to say the patient is now out of danger. The case reflects great credit on Dr. Lacroix.

Drugs.—The Hudson's Bay Company have no medicines and these have had to be supplied from police stores. The doctor has made out a list of drugs required by the company and I have advised the clerk in charge to requisition for these as the police cannot continue to supply medicines. Those already supplied and any which may be needed before arrival of the steamer will be charged to the company.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, Supt.,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the four months ended June 30, as follows:—

Buildings.—331 logs were got out on east side of the river and hauled to barracks, a distance of about 8 miles, by dog teams. The following buildings have been or are in course of erection:—

Log store, 16 feet square for dog feed; banked up all round with stones covered with earth and sodded. The roof is also covered with earth for coolness.

Log Q.M. store, 40 feet x 15 feet, inside measurement.

Large frame porch on Asst. Surg. quarters.

House for employed natives, of logs in 'Red river frame,' 32 feet 6 inches x 16 feet, inside measurement.

Latrine for natives built of log posts and short ends of boards over from barrack buildings.

The Q.M. store and native house cannot be finished until some of the spare lumber, &c., is brought down from Fullerton.

All the frame buildings have been painted two coats of white outside, with the cornice, corner strips, windows and chimneys of light grey. The roofs are painted red. This was much needed, it will preserve the buildings and gives the barracks a

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neat and bright appearance. As soon as these buildings are completed the room in assistant surgeon's quarters, which at present has to be used for stores (flour, &c.) will be done up for use of that officer and a lean-to kitchen erected at the back of the quarters. Should married officers' quarters be erected later on, these can be used for sergeants' quarters.

I shall endeavour to get a small building erected this fall or next spring, which can be used as a hospital. Should any contagious disease unfortunately strike this place there is nowhere to isolate a patient.

As logs cannot be procured longer than 16 feet, the buildings have to be put up in Red river frame style. It takes a long time, but makes a good job.

Employed Natives.—Both Pooke and Tूपearlock are A1 men. There is very little that they cannot do and they can be trusted not to waste time. In order to keep them here and make them satisfied, their pay has been increased to 50c. a day from the 1st July. They are well worth the money. They are good at any thing, and as boatmen they are hard to beat.

Patrols.—Two patrols have been made to York Factory. The second was made necessary by an error of a clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company at York Factory returning the police mail, sent down March 3, in a package for the company here. Tूपearlock and Indian 'David' went on this patrol. Short patrols of 3 or 4 days have been made frequently in various directions. A patrol by boat arrived from Fullerton on June 28. The party consisted of Regt. No. 4172, Const. Macmillan, employed native 'Scottie,' and 3 others hired for the trip. They left Fullerton on June 3. All ice was well off shore until within about 100 miles of Churchill, when it was driven in and the party was detained 13 days at or near Driftwood Point. From that place they had to work through ice all the way to Churchill. The natives are loud in praise of the way the whaleboat stood the ice.

River.—Owing to the snow having gone early this year, there has been no high water since the ice went out. The river is now about summer height. A channel broke in the harbour on the night of June 15, and next day the harbour was practically clear of ice at low water. Owing to the continuous northerly and easterly winds the ice has never got sufficiently far into the bay to get out of the river current and so goes in and out with the tide. The ice, however, both in the bay and river is loose and in 'needles' and a good steamer should have no difficulty in working through.

Dog feed.—This was hard to procure last winter. There is now about 8,000 pounds of white whale, seal and deer meat packed with oil in barrels and headed up, which have been procured from the natives this spring. A further supply will be got if possible, which, with the corn meal requisitioned for would make us more independent of deer meat next winter. In addition about 600 pounds of dried seal meat is on hand for patrols.

Dogs.—We have had rather bad luck with our dogs, although not worse than our neighbours. Since last report two dogs have died of distemper and one was found dead about 4 miles from barracks. One of the two former was a bitch with 5 fine dog pups, all of which died as well as the mother of distemper. 'Topsey's' last year's pups are doing well after a severe attack of distemper and she has two more fine dog pups. Reports from Fullerton state that dogs there are very scarce, a large number have died of starvation. Two more teams will be required here next winter besides 3 dogs to complete No. 3 team. I hope to obtain some from the Esquimaux camped near here and to obtain the balance required when I go north.

Harness.—This is all in good condition and the supply is sufficient for the present. Should more be required it will be made here by our own natives.

Strength.—There has been no change since last report. It is quite inadequate to perform the work which should be done. Men for this district should have had experience in the force and be good travellers—such men as Const. Cashman.

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Discipline.—This has been good and the men have done an immense amount of work for their number.

Health.—The health of the division has been excellent. There has been no sickness at the Fullerton detachment.

Drills.—None can be held, there being only two duty constables at Churchill and one at Fullerton when all are in barracks.

Crime.—None since last reports.

Detachments.—I would recommend that the original intention of placing an inspector at Fullerton be carried out, more especially if Baker Lake detachment is built. Several things reported upon by Sergt. McArthur require an officer to deal with them. I would go to Fullerton myself when the ice clears sufficiently to enable a boat to 'beat up' the coast as she would have to do against northerly winds, but I cannot well leave before the steamer arrives.

Arms, &c.—Arms and accoutrements are in good order. They and the barracks are inspected weekly.

Game.—All kinds of game have been scarce this last season in both north and south. Last season was the worst for years for foxes. Wolves were fairly numerous. Deer were very scarce everywhere and only to be found in small bands. Reports from the north speak of great destitution amongst the natives. One man died of starvation between Fullerton and Baker lake and others were so weak as not to be able to get into the barracks. Sergt. McArthur had to send out on different occasions to bring families to the barracks at Fullerton and supply them with food. Many of their dogs had died for want of food and this made things worse, as the hunters are dependent on them. From the barracks these natives went out hunting and brought in whatever they got. They are not lazy, but are always willing and eager to go off hunting if able to do so. There is no doubt the loss of life would have been considerable had the police not been there. At various times I have impressed upon the natives that although the police would help them in times of want when game could not be got, they would have to do everything possible to help themselves. They have never tried to take advantage of the promise and have never even in times of want begged for food without being willing to give work in return. In fact it is very rarely that they will ask for anything.

Weather.—The spring at Churchill was early, the snow having completely disappeared from the level by May 6. Summer, however, has been late in coming—there has practically been none until this week, when the mosquitos began to get their work in. In the north the weather has been about as usual with not quite as bad winds during the winter. Chesterfield Inlet was free from ice when the patrol passed the first week in June.

Trade goods.—Our stock of these will require replenishing next summer. It is impossible to get on without this store as natives must be paid for their work, dog feed, &c., &c., and the only way to do so is through a trade store. As an average of 50 per cent is added to cost of all articles carried a very considerable saving is effected, and still the natives get better value than from outsiders.

General.—The patrol from Fullerton will be kept here until July 15. when if the weather permits it will return with the whaleboat, unless the steamer arrives before that date.

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

J. D. MOODIE.
Superintendent.

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SERGEANT R. M. DONALDSON OF PATROL CHURCHILL
TO FULLERTON.

CHURCHILL, H.B., 12 October, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'M' Division, Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to report *re* trip to Fullerton by hired boat, Hudson's Bay Company's coast boat *McTavish*.

I left Churchill at 4 a.m. on September 2. With me were Reg. No. 4570, Const. Travers, Police natives Dooley, Tupearlock and Elaanuk and hired natives Oolabuck and Uvayuk. The two hired natives were to be dropped off in the vicinity of Cape Eskimo on the return trip.

The first day out we only made as far as Seal river, where we anchored for the night. On the 3rd we had a strong southerly wind and made a fine run, anchoring at night off Cape Eskimo. On the 4th we only made about 30 miles, the wind being light in the morning and veering round later on to the northwest and blowing very strong. We had to anchor at 3 p.m. in the lee of a reef on account of the heavy sea. It took us until the night of the 6th to get across Mistake bay as we had head winds and calms. On the 7th we made a good run from Term point to the south side of Chesterfield Inlet, but on the 8th had head-winds and only got as far as Promise island. Near there we met a native whaleboat with 'Kidney' in charge. These natives had not been to Fullerton this year.

At noon on the 9th we met the police whaleboat from Fullerton, Reg. No. 4172, Const. MacMillan, S.-Const. Ford and native Poke en route to Churchill after supplies and mail. They came aboard and we took the whale boat in tow. We anchored that night under the cape at the north side of Chesterfield. On the 10th we had a strong northwest wind, and had to make two tacks to get inside of Depot island. After that our course was more to the east and we made a fine run, getting into the harbour at Fullerton at 5 p.m., but having to beat up to the post did not get ashore until 9 p.m. Everybody in good health and very much pleased to get their mail.

Work performed at Fullerton.—I remained at Fullerton 11 days. During that time I took stock of all articles in Q.M. and trade stores, articles on Q.M. and division forms 30, the stores received per *Neptune* in 1905 and the building material for Chesterfield Inlet.

The trade store was run out of some articles, viz., ammunition, &c., about the only articles the Chesterfield and Baker lake natives will buy. The supply I took up on the *McTavish* will be nearly sufficient, however, to keep Sergt. McArthur going until next year. In provisions I found he did not have sufficient to carry him through the winter. I made out a schedule of what he would need to carry him through and Sergt. McArthur made an arrangement with Capt. Comer (wintering at Fullerton) who very kindly agreed to supply provisions to be returned at Fullerton next summer. The stores received were flour, sugar, butter, matches and No. 1 primers. The No. 2 primers in the store are scarcely ever called for.

Sergt. McArthur and myself made out a return of all issues from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, in order to make out his returns for that period. I found a surplus of some articles at Fullerton in cases where the articles had been struck off the ledger at Fullerton and transferred to that at Churchill, but through mistake not shipped. Some of these stores I packed and put aboard the boat and some I arranged

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to have transferred back to the Fullerton ledger. I also packed and shipped the stores of which you gave me a list. Const. Travers and S.-Const. Ford were engaged in decking over a part of the boat and in putting aboard and stowing the cargo. I sent Tूपearlock and the two hired natives away with the police natives after deer. They were away four days, but did not succeed in getting many deer. All the natives were called in and the change in the value of a skin made known to them and the difference it will make in the value of their furs. The natives employed by the police were much pleased to hear that their pay has been doubled since July 1, 1907. I arranged with police native 'Poke' to be transferred to Churchill, taking with him, his wife and mother-in-law, also for native Tूपearlock to return to Churchill, bringing his wife.

Whaling.—The schooner *A. T. Gifford* (53 tons net, Geo. Comer, master; Heyward, 1st mate; Reynolds, 2nd mate; Brass, 3rd mate, and eight men) arrived at Fullerton in the latter part of August, and entered for customs. She is up on a two-years' whaling cruise. She made a trip to Repulse bay to secure natives and finally went into winter quarters on September 15. Capt. Comer informed me he is going to try to work into Fox channel and winter somewhere up there next winter. The Scotch Company are reported to be still carrying on whaling at Repulse bay and Lyons inlet. Their sloop is wintering at a place between those two places and Cleveland is reported to be in charge. Sergt. McArthur reports that the natives at Fullerton with the police whaling gear were out frequently during the summer looking for whales, but did not succeed in getting any.

Natives.—There were about sixty natives camped at Fullerton when we arrived. Most of them had come from Chesterfield, but some of them had come from as far inland as Baker lake. One man stated that a day's travel west of his hunting ground, the runners from the fur-trading posts about Slave lake had come in. Nearly every native brought in more or less fur and took back ammunition. They were all anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer, but when we arrived they gave up hope and began to pull out for the winter. Capt. Comer brought down the Ivilick tribe from Repulse bay and the Wager. They will winter with him at Fullerton.

Furs.—Sergt. McArthur reports last winter very poor for foxes. A lot of Musk ox and wolf hides have been brought in by the natives for trade. Majority of these are prime skins. Polar bear have been very plentiful during the spring and summer.

Game.—The supply of game about Fullerton is reported to be much the same as usual. Sergt. McArthur has a large supply of dog feed on hand from walrus, seal and white whale.

Some of Capt. Comer's Ivilick natives wintered on Southampton Island last winter and say that game was very plentiful also furs especially wolves.

On our trip up we killed deer on an island in Mistake bay about 20 miles from the main land. These deer are reported by the natives to have been on this island for a great many years. The whole mouth of Chesterfield inlet seemed to be covered with eiderduck. On our return trip our natives who went ashore at Cape Eskimo stated that looking from the tops of the highest hills the country seemed full of deer making south. This was on Sunday 29th, Sept.

The return trip to Churchill.—We left Fullerton for Churchill at 7 a.m., Sunday, 22nd, Sept. The party were myself, Const. Travers, S.-Const. Ford, native Tूपearlock wife and child, and Poke, his wife and wife's mother. A heavy gale from the north had been blowing all day Saturday, consequently there was a big sea outside though the wind was light. We anchored at Whitney inlet that night. On the 23rd we made a good run and anchored off Marble island at night. On the 24th we made Term point by 3 p.m., but ran on a reef in attempting to get through and did not get off until nearly 6 o'clock when we got through and anchored in a small harbor to the south of the point.

Term point is shown on the Admiralty map as a peninsular but is really an island at high tide when there is a passage deep enough for small draught boats. There is a

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good deep harbour on the south side completely landlocked and with a depth of 18 to 25 fathoms.

During the night of 24th. the wind veered to west north west and on the 25th. blew a very heavy gale with snow. At 3 p.m. our anchor started to drag and at midnight when it caught we were within ten fathoms of the rocks. We made preparations to get our rifles and ammunition ashore as soon as the boat should strike. The gale continued all Thursday and night but during that time our anchors held better.

On the 27th the wind slackened and we got away at 11 a.m., and anchored at night in lee of a reef about 30 miles from Cape Eskimo. A very heavy sea running all day.

On the 28th the wind was from west southwest and we were close hauled to Cape Eskimo and had to beat up to an anchorage which we reached at 4 p.m. We landed the native Oolabuck and Uvayuk there. Their families were camped inland from there.

The 29th there was a southerly gale with snow. Poke and Tupperlock were put ashore in the kayak to look for deer. Poke returned that night with one deer. Tupperlock also secured a deer but did not return until the following morning. The wind hauled to the north in the a.m. on the 30th. and we made a fairly good run south.

There is no shelter of any description between Cape Eskimo and Churchill. That night we anchored about 3 miles off shore and at that distance had only three fathoms of water. During the night the wind shifted to east north east and was blowing strong. In getting up our anchors a sea struck us just as the chain of the big anchor was tight. The chain broke and we lost the anchor and about 3 fathoms of chain (Hudson's Bay Company's.) This left us with only our own small galvanized boat anchor. At 2 p.m. the wind and sea got so heavy we had to anchor. I had the two chains spliced together thus giving a very long chain. A heavy gale from south east all night. At 11 p.m. our anchor gave way and we commenced drifting ashore, we drifted down on a reef and having nothing else to use as a drag had to throw overboard one of our coal stoves with a rope attached. This had the desired effect as we just managed to clear the reef. We built a raft out the spars and some planks we had aboard though we had little hope of reaching shore as a tremendous sea was running. Our anchor caught shortly after midnight on the 2nd. October and held. The gale continued during the a.m. of the 2nd. but died down in the p.m. and about 6 o'clock came on from the west. It blew strong from the first and by 10 p.m. was blowing a heavy gale. Our anchor gave way again about midnight and we commenced to drift to sea. I let things go for an hour or so hoping the anchor would catch again but finally decided the flukes must be broken and we hauled in our chain. It took an hour's hard work to get the chain in as we had the full length out and the boat was pitching badly. The shank was broken just above the flukes. We got the jib set but it blew away. We then pulled up just enough of the foresail to get headway on her and held on until daylight. After that we got the foresail double reefed on her and were then able to haul closer to the wind. Seas frequently broke over us and we had to bail out (the pump was frozen) after each sea came in. We held on all day and the following night keeping as close up as we could in order not to drift past Cape Churchill. At 2 a.m. on the 4th October we sighted land and kept off and on until daylight. The weather was thick and I did not recognize the coast. Decided to beach the boat as we were all about exhausted having been unable to get any food prepared for two days and no sleep for three nights besides having all our clothes and bedding wet. Our fresh water gave out the previous day. We ran the boat on a sandy beach and got ashore without any difficulty.

When the weather cleared we found we were about ten miles east of the Churchill harbour. I sent a report of our arrival over by Tupperlock to the Barracks asking for help. That night Corpl. Nicholls and a party arrived overland from the Barracks to help get the boat off but as the sea had driven her up higher we were

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unable to do anything. I returned with Corpl. Nicholls to barracks on the 5th, leaving orders for the party to take all stores out of the boat and make a cache then to come overland to barracks. On the 6th. a party went from there and all available men from the Police, Corpl. Nicholls in charge to get the boat off on morning tide the 7th. On arrival however they decided the sea was too heavy to risk launching her so after taking out all gear pulled her up higher for the winter.

The hull of the boat was not injured apparently when we left though she might have been strained by the heavy seas.

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

(Signed) R. M. DONALDSON,
Sergeant.

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APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF SERGEANT D. McARTHUR PATROL, FULLERTON TO WAGER BAY.

FULLERTON, H.B., JANUARY 25th, 1908.

The Officer Commanding, 'M' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Fort Churchill.

SIR.—I have the honour to report that from information received from Natives around Fullerton that some of the Ivilicks natives were sent musk-ox hunting in the vicinity of Wager bay or inlet I thought it advisable to make a patrol and investigate.

On arrival at Wager inlet I found traces of natives there, but thought it advisable to see if I could not find the rest of the natives further on, so proceeded some distance farther along the coast, and came to their camp near Repulse bay.

I found on arriving there that three men and their families intended to go on a musk-ox hunt.

I gave them all to understand that they must not kill musk-ox unless they were starving, and in that case they had to hand over the skins to the Government (or police.) They said they would not go and kill musk-ox as they did not want to get into trouble.

These natives also informed me that a Scotch vessel by the name of *Ernest William* was wintering near there in Frozen straits, so I thought it advisable to make a patrol there, and see the man in charge. I arrived there on the 28th of December and was made welcome, and also got provisions for my return.

I found a man by the name of Cleveland in charge, and he informed me that he had orders from his firm in Dundee not to take musk-ox skins under any consideration, and not to allow any of his natives to kill any.

Mr. Cleveland informs me that the natives told him that Capt. Comer told some of the Ivilicks to go musk-ox hunting last fall when Capt. Comer was in Repulse bay with the schooner *A. T. Gifford*. He also informed me that two natives by the names of By & By and Cock-Eyed Jack were at present at the Wager killing musk-ox.

I left Mr. Cleveland's boat in Frozen straits on Dec. 31, 1907, to proceed to Wager inlet. On arriving there I found that Mr. Cleveland's report of two natives being there killing musk-ox was quite true, as that same evening By and By came up to my igloo, and I asked him where he had been, and what he had been doing, and he said musk-ox hunting and that he killed four musk-ox, and his brother (Cock-Eyed Jack) killed five, making a total of nine musk-ox.

I told him that I wanted the skins and also wanted to know who gave him orders to go and kill musk-ox. He said that Capt. Comer of schooner *A. T. Gifford* had sent him and his brother.

He also claims that he personally knew nothing as regards not killing them, and thought because a white man told him to go it must be all right.

I had him go and get the nine musk-ox skins and bring them into the barracks at Fullerton.

I also paid him for his four, but did not pay Cock Eyed Jack, as I think he knew better as he has worked some time for Capt. Comer.

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The natives all gave me their word that they would proceed to the schooner as soon as they kill some seal at the Wager to have enough oil to take them to Fullerton. The following is a copy of my diary for the patrol:—

December 4.—Dull. No wind. Left Fullerton at 8.40 a.m. travelled east and north east about 15 miles and camped for the night as sleighing is too heavy.

December 5.—Fair. Left camp at 7 a.m. and travelled north east along coast for 20 miles, and camped for the night. Saw nine deer. Got six deer.

December 6.—Stormy, in camp.

December 7.—Stormy, in camp again today.

December 8.—Drifting north east wind, left camp at 8 a.m., travelled north east about 25 miles and camped rough ice.

December 9.—Fair; no wind. Travelled on mainland all day as the ice was all gone with the tide. Reached Yellow bluff.

December 10.—Repairing sleigh. Did not travel.

December 11.—Fair northeast wind. Travelled all day on mainland as there is no ice visible.

December 12.—Fair southwest wind this p.m. Travelled north and northeast most all day; camped at 2 p.m., dark.

December 13.—Stormy, did not travel.

December 14.—Fair this a.m., stormy this p.m.; camped at 2 p.m. near Wager.

December 15.—Fair; left camp at 7.30 a.m., reached Wager; crossed up along the side as there is no ice at the regular crossing.

December 16.—Fixed sleigh this a.m. by moonlight, and crossed Wager; got one seal. Lost one of the police dogs near Wager, went crazy and died this p.m.

December 17.—Left camp at 7.15 a.m.; travelled southeast along Wager, making slow progress on mainland.

December 18.—Fair; made good day; saw lots of deer tracks.

December 19.—Fair; left camp at 7.15 a.m.; got two deer, and came up to police cache at the place where Mr. Cleveland's house used to stand; found the cache in a dreadful shape, nothing but pemmican and canned meats, and these tins were all broken, let in the wet and spoiled the cache.

December 20.—Left camp at 7.20 a.m. and had to camp at 12 a.m. on account of storm.

December 21.—Left camp at 7 a.m. Fine day; made good run. At 2 p.m. saw some Igloos on mainland and went in and found a large number of Ivilicks belonging to both Capt. Comer and Capt. Murray camped for the night; gave them to understand they must not kill musk-ox.

December 22.—Stormy; did not travel. Informed to-day that Scotch boat was quite close and one of the natives informed me he knew a short road to the boat, so I am getting him to go with me.

December 23.—Stormy.

December 24.—Stormy.

December 25.—Left camp at 7.30 a.m., lots of rough ice; travelled north about 30 miles. and camped for night.

December 26.—Stormy.

December 27.—Left camp at 7 a.m., crossed Repulse bay and camped on other side of bay.

December 28.—Left camp at 7 a.m.; travelled east and came to Mr. Cleveland's boat at harbour that has no name, near Lyons inlet.

December 29.—Resting.

December 30.—Preparing to return to Fullerton.

December 31.—Left ship at 7.30 a.m.; quite dark and camped on Repulse bay.

January 1.—Stormy this a.m.; left camp this p.m. and travelled about 15 miles and camped at some islands to feed the dogs.

January 2.—Stormy.

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January 3.—Left camp at 8 a.m. and crossed the bay on our way home. Camped at mainland for the night.

January 4.—Made good run to-day, arrived to-day where we left the native on our way up.

January 5.—Made another good run and camped near Cleveland's place.

January 6.—Started across mainland to go to the crossing of Wager, came up to the native we left and I paid him for his trip.

January 7.—Fed dogs and resting.

January 8.—Left camp at 8 a.m.; stopped about halfway to the Wager.

January 9.—Stormy.

January 10.—Left camp at 7 a.m.; reached Wager at 1.30 p.m. Met native By and By, and he informed me that he and his brother had killed 9 musk ox. I told him to get the skins and bring them into barracks.

January 11.—Resting dogs.

January 12.—Stormy.

January 13.—Left camp at 7 a.m.; made good run; camped on mainland.

January 14.—Stormy.

January 15.—Stormy.

January 16.—Drifting, left camp and travelled about 12 miles and camped.

January 17.—Stormy.

January 18.—Left camp at 7 a.m.; made good run. Bitch had pups this p.m. and all the pups froze.

January 19.—Left camp at 7 a.m.; made good run. Camped at Yellow Bluff. Fixed sleigh.

January 20.—Stormy.

January 21.—Drifting; left camp at 7 a.m.; arrived at Whale point at 3 p.m.

January 22.—Left Whale point at 7.30 a.m.; arrived at Fullerton at 3 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) D. McARTHUR, Sergt Reg. No. 3571,
In charge of Fullerton.

APPENDIX C.

FURTHER REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, November 16, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward report of 'M' division to October 31, 1908.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Everything is quiet in the district. There are no settlements and therefore nothing to report as to crops, &c. The population consists entirely of half-breeds, Indians and Eskimo, with the exception of the few missionaries and the clerks of the Hudson's Bay Company. The natives have until the last two years been entirely under the control of the company, and it is difficult to get them to understand that the company's orders are not the laws of Canada. If they were taken into treaty they would soon grow out of this idea. Messrs. Malet and Thivenet, representing the firm of Revillons Freres, arrived in Churchill last August via Norway House. They selected a site on the east side of the Churchill river almost opposite to the police barracks, and intend building there next summer. I am informed that they intend building at York Factory also. An agent of the firm was left here to look over the country and become acquainted with the natives. The natives already feel the advantage of the coming opposition, the Hudson's Bay Company having doubled their price for furs.

CRIME.

There has been none.

FIRES.

A fire was started through carelessness on the part of two Indians going north last summer. It did practically no damage. The Indians will be brought up the next time they come into Churchill. They had got 30 to 35 miles start when the fire was noticed on the west side of Button Bay. There being no horses in this division, it was useless attempting to follow them as they are sure to be in this winter. All patrols by land in the summer have to be done on foot.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Morrier, D.L.S., and a party arrived on July 25, for the purpose of laying out the government town site on the east side of the Churchill river. Every assistance possible was rendered to him in the way of supplying rations, tools, &c., and in moving camp when necessary. A team of dogs has been placed at his disposal to assist in taking his baggage to Split lake. He will go out with our patrol as soon as the lakes and rivers are frozen sufficiently. It will be about November 20.

GUARDROOM.

This is amply sufficient for present purposes containing three well built cells.

STATE OF NATIVES—INDIAN AND ESKIMO.

The Indians in this district are non-treaty and get their living by hunting and trapping. There is usually a good-sized camp of them near the Hudson's Bay Com-

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pany's post during the summer. A number of Eskimo came from the neighbourhood of Cape Esquimaux in the early part of May and camped near old Fort Prince of Wales at the entrance of the harbour. Both Indians and Eskimo live by fishing and hunting seal and white whale, which they sell to the police and the company for dog feed. The Eskimo are fairly good workers, though not so good as those in the neighbourhood of Baker lake and north of that place. Many of these people were nearly starving before July owing to the failure of fish and the seal becoming scarce. Rations were given to a few who were too sick to work and who had been unable to earn anything during the summer to buy food to keep them until they got back north again by water. To others work was given of various kinds by the police. This was chiefly paid for in provisions. The Indians also were almost starving, but were too lazy to work when it was offered to them, apparently preferring to starve rather than do anything except hunting. There was a good deal of sickness amongst the natives. Asst. Surgeon Lacroix has been appointed Indian doctor by that department and his services were frequently called for.

DRILL AND MUSKETRY.

No drills are possible, there not being sufficient men here. All available men are fully occupied in doing necessary work so that musketry practice could not be carried out. The men, however, obtain a fair amount of short range practice in deer hunting during the winter. The arms and accoutrements are in good and serviceable order.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men was on the whole good, only a few minor offences having occurred.

CANTEEN AND LIBRARY.

There is no canteen here but tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, &c., are kept in the quartermaster's store for issue on repayment. There is a good library; part of the books are at Fullerton, which is a great boon to all. Books are lent to our few neighbours whenever asked for. If some magazines weekly and illustrated papers could be sent up by the two mails which we can depend upon in the winter and summer, they would be greatly appreciated.

STORES.

The stores are all in good order and there is a good supply of most articles. A few things will be required next year, principally in trade store, with which to pay natives for work and for deer meat and dog food purchased. I regret to say that a quantity of bacon and hams will have to be condemned and used as dog feed. Every means even putting it in brine and soda, have been used to render it fit for food but some of it was too far gone and results were not satisfactory. Next summer it will be three years old. I would recommend that all supplies of a similar nature to above be packed in hermetically sealed cases. Other supplies have kept well.

PRISONERS AND LUNATICS.

There have been none in this district.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been fairly good and no serious cases have occurred.

HORSES.

There are no horses here. If work on the harbour and railroad is commenced, horses will be absolutely necessary to enable men to move in the spring and summer. Hay for the first year would be required; after that it could be cut here.

DOGS.

This has been an unfortunate year for dogs. Nine, including two well grown pups died. Of these five were inland dogs. The Hudson's Bay Company, the mission and the natives were all equally unfortunate.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

The Hudson's Bay Company received 10 sleighs by the *Pelican* and I succeeded in purchasing three of these. Some more will be required next winter. The harness is in good condition and the additional sets required have been made by our own natives. They cost about one quarter of the prices of saddler made harness and are equally as good.

FUEL AND PROVISIONS.

As reported last winter our coal supply here is insufficient to carry us through to next summer. On July 1, 1908, the quantity on hand at Churchill was only five tons, the balance being at Fullerton. In addition to this there were five tons taken over from the Hudson's Bay Company last year at their request to be returned to them when they established a post at Baker lake. Possibly sufficient wood can be cut and hauled to keep going what fires will be required in barracks whilst the Split lake (in November) and the Norway House patrols (in January) are away. If this is not feasible a camp has been prepared in the bush and the winter will be spent there under canvas, the barracks being closed.

PATROLS.

I made a patrol in January last with the mail to Split lake and two were made to York Factory, the first in March in charge of Reg. No. 3566, Sergt Donaldson, the second a special patrol with mail left on April 22. Frequent short patrols of three or four days were made in different directions during the winter and spring. A boat patrol arrived from Fullerton detachment on June 28. A long winter patrol was made by Reg. No. 3571 Sergt. McArthur from Fullerton to Repulse Bay and thence north-east to the vicinity of Lyons Inlet. The Hudson's Bay Company's coast boat *McTavish* was by your instructions, hired to proceed to Chesterfield Inlet to meet Insp. Pelletier's patrol from Mackenzie river. She took supplies for Fullerton detachment, sailing from Churchill on August 5, which was the earliest date on which the boat could be put in order for the trip. Her crew consisted of the following non-commissioned officers, men and natives.

Reg. No. 3566 Sergt. Donaldson.
 Reg. No. 3347 Corpl. Reeves (Depot division).
 Interpreter Ford.
 Natives 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock.'

A year's supplies were taken for Fullerton detachment also rations for the round trip and for Inspector Pelletier's party. The *McTavish* had orders to go to Ellis Island on the south shore of Chesterfield Inlet and wait until September 1, when if the above officer had not arrived she was to return to Churchill. Nothing has been heard of the boat or crew since they left Churchill. On September 22, I left in our whale boat with the following crew in search of her:—

Reg. No. 3419 Sergt. Nicholls.
 Reg. No. 4526 Const. Caldwell.
 Reg. No. 4546 Const. Brown.
 Reg. No. 4570 Const. Travers.
 Reg. No. 4687 Const. Jones.

taking what supplies we could carry. Owing to the breaking of the rudder and continuous northerly gales we were compelled to run back arriving at the barracks

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September 27. The heavy weather continued until October 4, by which time it was far too late in the season to make another attempt.

STEAMER FOR PATROLS.

The experience of the last two years, 1907 and 1908, proves that open boats are unsafe for such long distances in Hudson's Bay. It is true that the Hudson's Bay Company usually sends a coast-boat once a year on what is known as the 'Marble Island' trip, although the boat only goes to Tern point about halfway between Churchill and Fullerton. The company did not send this year. The coast-boat leaves Churchill early in July with a crew of Eskimo who know the whole coast thoroughly. When the company wanted to send the *Strathcona*, a larger boat than the *McTavish*, to York Factory in the beginning of September, a crew could not be got amongst the half-breeds, there were no Eskimo here, they having returned north some time before. All along the west coast the tide goes out from two to four miles leaving a shore studded with boulders and reefs which are only passable at high or nearly high tide. Even with a west wind the land is but little protection on account of its being so low and almost flat. When blowing hard from any point east of north to run ashore is almost certain disaster. Only a vessel large enough to ride out a gale in the open is fit for use at any time of the year along this coast. For 200 miles north of Churchill there is no shelter whatever. From this north, shelter of a kind can be obtained under the lee of islands but it cannot be called secure. Last year (1907) the *McTavish* returning from Fullerton to Churchill was blown out to sea in a terrific gale and very nearly lost with all hands. This has already been reported. In the same gale Battery Beacon at the entrance of the Churchill river was blown down and smashed to pieces; the slip at York Factory was carried away and the Wymiss river coast-boat returning from York Factory with the year's trading supplies, &c., was driven ashore and became a total wreck. The seas in the Hudson's Bay are worse for open boats than any I have seen in the north or south Atlantic or around the British Isles, they are so short that a boat has no time to rise to them.

Last year the *Pelican* at anchor off York had to steam full speed up to her anchors (both were down) and even then Capt. Grey told me he doubted if he could hold his own. This year she lay for four days unable to discharge her cargo into the coast-boats. The average time occupied by the company's coast-boat on the round trip from Churchill to Tern Point and return is 21 days. The longest time she has been delayed by adverse winds and bad weather in one place is 18 days and on the same voyage she was detained 3 days in another place. The *Pioneer*, a coast-boat was lost about 10 years ago near Cape Esquimaux.

In my opinion it is absolutely necessary to have a steamer of good horse-power if any patrolling is to be done in the bay, a steamer capable of heading out to deep water in the teeth of any ordinary heavy gale. The only vessels lost in the bay, as far as I am aware, have been sailing vessels.

GAME.

Last winter was a poor season for game of all kinds both here and in the north. Wolves were fairly plentiful, deer were scarce and only found in small bands. The reports from Fullerton show great destitution amongst the natives from Baker lake north to Repulse bay, and aid had to be given on several occasions to prevent starvation. Patrols were sent out from Fullerton to bring in to the detachment different families of natives who would otherwise have perished. One man is known to have died of starvation between Fullerton and Baker lake. Many of the dogs had died from want of food and as the men are dependent upon them for hunting their loss made it more difficult to procure game. There is little doubt that the loss of life would have been heavy had the police not been there to render aid. It is these seasons of scarcity of game, combined with the hard life they lead which keeps the Eskimo population so

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small. The Indian can always at least keep warm, but the Eskimo when starving is also without heat, being almost entirely dependent for both food and fuel on the result of the hunt. On this also depends their clothing. The dry moss to be obtained under the snow is used to a certain extent as fuel but it is not equal to fat or blubber.

DETACHMENTS.

There is only one detachment (Fullerton) up to the present. I have previously suggested the advisability of placing two men and an interpreter at York Factory from whence the country to the south and west could be patrolled. Should work be commenced on the harbour at Churchill and on the railroad it would be necessary to place a detachment on the east side of the river and, as mentioned elsewhere, to provide horses for the work.

CHANGES.

Asst. Surgeon Lacroix was posted to this division and arrived at Churchill on February 4. It is a great comfort to know that a doctor is in barracks. His services have been in great requisition especially by the Hudson's Bay Company's servants. One constable was transferred to depot and two others go out by the winter patrol. Two constables arrived from Regina in July last on transfer, via York Factory.

GENERAL.

Last year was comparatively mild and the spring early. Sleighing was practically ended by May 6. The Churchill river broke open to the bay June 15, although it had been open about 4 miles up from the entrance to the harbour a week earlier. The weather in the north was about the same as usual. Chesterfield inlet was free from ice when the patrol passed in the first week of June. It usually opens in the latter part of May. This is owing to the rapid current and the unobstructed entrance allowing the ice to go out without jamming.

I cannot close without bringing to your notice the way in which Reg. No. 3566 Sergt. Donaldson and Reg. No. 3419 Sergt. Nicholls have performed their work during the past year. In addition to the work of quartermaster-sergeant and storeman combined, Sergt. Donaldson has at all times showed himself willing and anxious to do any work which had to be done. I most strongly recommend him to your favourable notice for promotion to the rank of staff-sergeant. Sergt. Nicholls has had charge of all division stores and generally done the work of a sergt.-major besides working hard himself on all fatigues and building work going on. He is a good traveller and dog driver.

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

J. D. MOODIE, Supt.,
Commanding "M" Division, Hudson Bay.