

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1909

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OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

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 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

November 10, 1909.

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REGINA, November 1, 1909.

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 transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 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.

This report is closed this year one month earlier than last year, so that it only deals with eleven months' work, this change having been found necessary so that it may be ready for the meeting of parliament. This should be borne in mind when making any comparisons of statistics contained herein with former reports.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30 the strength of the force stood as follows:—51 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 558 horses. Compared with last year there is a gain of 2 constables and 35 horses.

The following table gives the distribution by provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Alberta.....			5	12	1	12	18	25	132	35	240	248	
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	4	14	1	17	19	29	188	31	306	278	
Northwest Territories.....			1	1	1		3	5	15	5	31	...	
Yukon Territory.....		1	1	4	2	4	6	5	37	14	74	32	
Grand total.	1	2	11	31	5	33	46	64	372	85	651	558	

In Alberta there are five divisional posts and 64 detachments; in Saskatchewan four divisional posts and 78 detachments; and in the Northwest Territories one divisional post and 6 detachments; a total of 10 divisional posts and 148 detachments.

The area covered by these detachments is very extensive, the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the districts of McKenzie and Keewatin in the Northwest Territories. The farthest flung detachment on the Arctic ocean is 2,500 miles from headquarters, and it takes two months to make the journey.

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The main strength is stationed in the southern portion of the two provinces, and is distributed in the different districts according to the work which varies with the character of the population, and the trend of settlement. Every officer commanding a district finds much difficulty in meeting the legitimate requirements of his district with the strength at his disposal. It is manifestly impossible to open a detachment at every village, or railway station, or in every isolated settlement. They are increasing so rapidly that our strength would have to be doubled, should we meet all the demands made upon us.

I have many pressing applications from points all over the provinces. I am anxious to meet every reasonable request, especially those from isolated places. I have often felt in refusing that I am doing an injury to the force, because it tends to create a sentiment in the locality that the police are not doing their full duty, and that as far as their particular locality is concerned, they are of no value. This is a mistaken view to take, but I am bound to say a natural one.

It is not always understood that there are many burdens on our shoulders besides, what may be termed, regular police duties; the maintenance of common jails; the escorting of all prisoners to trial; the attendance upon all criminal courts; the service of all criminal processes; and the escorting of all lunatics require many men and much time.

I feel in duty bound to emphasize the fact that at the present time it is most difficult to properly perform our duties, and give satisfactory service.

The development of the western provinces will go on even more rapidly than before, and the police requirements must increase. We shall be relieved to some extent of the care of prisoners in Saskatchewan in the immediate future. A new jail has been completed at Moosomin, and will be opened shortly. This province will then have three jails, Prince Albert, Moosomin and Regina, but I expect our guard-rooms will still be required.

In Alberta, the new jail under construction at Lethbridge, will be completed in the course of a year. I understand that it is the intention of the government to commence the erection of other jails at different points. I therefore hope in the course of two years that our guard-rooms will not be used as prisons, except temporarily, and at very isolated points in the northern parts of the provinces.

The governments of the two provinces have asked that the present arrangement for the employment of this force, which expires on April 1, 1911, shall be continued for another five years, that is until 1916. I am not aware whether the government of Canada will consent, but I venture to express the opinion that it would be in the interests of Canada, as well as of the provinces concerned, that the contract be renewed.

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 constabulary. Only indictable offences, where the accused are committed for trial, come under our notice.

During the eleven months 6,888 cases were entered; convictions resulted in 5,849 cases, being 86 per cent of cases tried; 893 cases were dismissed; and 146 cases were awaiting trial on September 30. Allowing for the additional month of last year, there is a slight decrease this year.

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta from November 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909:—

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	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.	6	*1	2	3	8	43	2	2	14
Murder, attempted.	4	2	..	..	4	1	..	1	2
Infanticide	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2
Manslaughter	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Threatening to kill.	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shooting with intent.	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	10
Wounding	2	2	..	..	4	2	..	2	4
Threatening to do bodily harm	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Assault, common	449	399	48	2	361	291	70	..	810
" aggravated.	5	4	1	..	3	3	..	..	8
" causing bodily harm	11	9	1	1	10	5	2	3	21
" indecent	13	8	5	..	9	6	3	..	22
Rape and attempted rape.	17	10	5	2	9	3	5	1	26
Attempted suicide.	5	5	..	..	6	4	1	1	11
Concealment of birth.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Abortion.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" attempted	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Supplying instruments to procure abortion	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bigamy.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Abduction	3	2	1	..	6	..	4	2	9
Defiling children under fourteen.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen.	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
" attempted	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2
Carnal knowledge.	5	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	5
" attempted	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Non-support of wife or family.	2	2	..	..	6	2	4	..	8
Wife desertion	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Child	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Criminal neglect	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
Intimidation and threatening.	7	6	1	..	3	2	1	..	10
Defamatory libel	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	4
Extortion under threats.	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	3
Leaving excavation unguarded.	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	5
Miscellaneous	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Offences against the property—									
Theft	482	379	96	7	353	257	82	14	835
Theft from H.M. mails	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" by juvenile	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Horse-stealing	34	19	11	4	52	25	12	15	86
Cattle stealing	18	5	7	6	22	9	7	6	40
" killing	3	1	1	1	21	11	7	3	24
Fraudulently in possession of cattle or horses	1	1	..	..	4	..	3	1	5
Shooting and wounding cattle or horses	12	5	5	2	11	5	1	5	23
Poisoning horses.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
" aiding and abetting to	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Illegally branding stock	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Cruelty to animals	45	43	3	..	32	26	6	..	78
House and shop breaking	18	13	5	..	10	5	3	2	28
Burglary	5	5	..	..	13	8	5	..	18
Fraud	12	5	7	..	24	15	7	2	36
Conspiring to defraud	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
False pretenses	58	33	20	5	47	22	22	3	105
Forgery	14	9	3	2	22	13	6	3	36
Embezzlement	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Robbery	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
" with violence.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

* Committed to life imprisonment. ‡ 2 executed, 1 convicted of manslaughter. § One suicided before arrest could be made.

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	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the property— <i>Con.</i>									
Receiving stolen property.....	3	2	1		4	2	2		7
Having stolen property in possession.....	2	2							2
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	1	1							1
Wilfully damaging property.....	29	19	10		37	31	6		66
Counterfeiting.....	1			1	3				4
Arson.....					7	2	3		7
" attempted.....	5			1				2	5
Mischief.....	51	35	13		29	20	5	4	80
Breach of contract.....					1	1			1
Trespass.....	8	6	2		1	1			9
Killing or wounding dogs.....	5	5			4	2	1	1	9
Miscellaneous.....	8	8			3	3			11
Offences against the public order—									
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	14	14			20	20			34
Pointing fire arms.....	15	10	5		5	3	2		20
Discharging fire arms.....	4	4			2	1	1		6
Having revolver on person when arrested.	1	1							1
Affrays.....					4	4			4
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy.....	195	189	6		329	299	28	2	524
Drunk and disorderly.....	514	509	5		386	377	9		900
Causing disturbance.....	57	53	4		75	71	4		132
Swearing, insulting and threatening language.....	29	28	1		8	7	1		37
Indecent acts.....	31	28	3		25	20	5		56
Selling obscene pictures.....					1	1			1
Buggery.....	4	3	1		1	1			5
Incest.....	5		1	4	2	1	1	1	7
Seduction.....	2		1	1	4	1	2	1	6
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	2			2	3		2	1	5
Keeper house of ill fame.....	33	33			45	45			78
Inmates.....	42	42			103	103			145
Frequenter house of ill-fame.....	9	9			29	29			38
Prostitution.....	4	4			1	1			5
Procuring.....					2	2			2
Living on avails of prostitution.....					1	1			1
Keeping gaming house.....	3	3			6	5	1		9
Frequenter gaming house.....	12	12			1	1			13
Gambling.....	5	3	2		17	11	6		22
Selling lottery tickets.....					1		1		1
Nuisance.....	7	6	1		6	6			13
Miscellaneous.....	4	4			2	2			6
Misleading justice									
Perjury.....	11	3	6	2	19	2	11	6	30
Perjury, inciting to commit.....					1			1	1
Corruption and disobedience									
Disobeying summons.....	1	1							1
Contempt of court.....	3	3			2	2			5
Escaping from custody.....	5	5			7	7			12
Assisting prisoner to escape.....	1	1							1
Jail breaking.....	2	2							2
Obstructing peace officer.....	13	13			12	8	4		25
Assaulting.....	9	9			5	5			14
Refusing to assist peace officer.....	1	1							1
Resisting arrest.....	1	1			1	1			2
Evading justice.....	1	1							1
Counselling and procuring the commission of crime.....					1		1		1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Stealing rides.....	42	42			26	26			68
Trespass.....	1	1							1

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	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the Railway Act— <i>Con.</i>									
Railway employees drunk on duty	5	3	2		1	1			6
Supplying liquor to operator on duty	1	1							1
Obstructing railway	1	1			2	2			3
Breaking into bond-d railway car					2	2			2
Theft from railway car	1		1						1
Theft from railway station	1		1						1
Violation of order of railway commissioners					3	3			3
Gambling in railway car	1			1					1
Miscellaneous	1	1							1
Offences against the Customs Act	9	9			9	9			18
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	25	21	4		47	39	8		72
Indians intoxicated	23	23			150	141	9		173
Intoxicated on reserve	7	7			17	12	5		24
Liquor in possession	5	5			10	9	1		15
Liquor in possession on reserve	3	3							3
Trespassing on reserve	3	3			7	7			10
Truant school children					1	1			1
Refusing to disclose where liquor obtained					1	1			1
Prostitution	1	1							1
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations					38	34	4		38
Offences against the Fisheries Act	21	21							21
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act	4	3	1		8	6	2		12
Offences against the Election Act	2		2		4	3	1		6
Offences against the Dominion Lands Act	2		1	1					2
Offences against the Lord's Day Act	17	17			2	1	1		19
Offences against the Manitoba Grain Act					16	11	5		16
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and Servants	314	282	32		153	116	37		467
Gambling	43	41	2		35	31	4		78
Hide and brand	3	3			16	12	4		19
Prairie and forest fires	58	57	1		83	72	11		141
Liquor license	129	125	4		168	158	9	1	297
Insanity	65	*62	3		88	*72	15	1	153
Horse breeders	12	12			2	2			14
Estray animals	35	33	2		42	32	9	1	77
Entire animals	4	4			3	2	1		7
Pound	39	33	6		2	2			41
Herd	7	7							7
Fence	2	2			3	3			5
Village ordinance	23	23			16	14	2		39
Livery stable	12	12			4	4			16
Public works	1	1			15	11	4		16
Medical profession	14	11	3		3	2	1		17
Veterinary Surgeons	2	2							2
Druggists					3	3			3
Engineers	2	2							2
Public health	14	14			13	11	2		27
School	1	1			3	3			4
Hawkers and peddlers	12	12			9	9			21
Noxious weeds	1	1			34	30	3		35
Pollution of streams					24	24			24
Steam boiler	29	29			22	18	4		51
Motor and vehicles	4	3	1		5	5			9
Vital statistics	1	1			2	2			3
Miscellaneous	23	22	1		43	37	6		66
Total	3,464	3,031	381	52	3,411	2,807	510	94	6,875

*Sent to Asylum.

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered and Convictions made in Northwest Territories from November 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against religion and morals— Drunk and disorderly.....	2	2		
Offences against the N. W. Territory Ordinances— Illegally importing intoxicants into prohibited territory.....	7	5	2	
Illegally in possession of intoxicants in prohibited territory.....	4	4		
Totals.....	13	11	2	

RECAPITULATION of Summary of Cases entered and Convictions made in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Northwest Territories, from November 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Cases entered in	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.....	3,464	3,031	381	52
Province of Alberta.....	3,411	2,807	510	94
Northwest Territories.....	13	11	2	
Grand total.....	6,888	5,849	893	146

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Convictions between Years 1900 and 1909, under General Headings.

	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906	1905.	1904.	1903	1902.	1901.	1900.
OFFENCES AGAINST:—										
The person.....	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The property.....	1,603	1,066	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public order.....	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and morals.....	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading justice.....	5	6	3	6	3	4	7			3
Corruption and disobedience.....	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act.....	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.....	18	18	4	17	11				2	
Indian Act.....	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious, Diseases Act..	9	3	6	28	24	9				
Fisheries Act.....	21	28	11	11	6					
Dominion Lands Act.....				2						
Election Act.....	3			4	2					
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations..	34	10	20	25	1					
Militia Act.....						4				
Inland Revenue Act.....			2							
Penitentiary Act.....			1							
Lord's Day Act.....	18	12	10							
Manitoba Grain Act.....	11	2								
Trades Union Act.....		1								
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances..	1,470	1,569	1,208	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Convictions made in N. W. Territories	11	10								
Total.....	5,849	6,377	5,685	4,226	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

* Eleven months.

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Fourteen cases of murder were dealt with during the past eleven months, which includes three cases shown as awaiting trial in annual report, 1908, leaving eleven actual new cases entered during the present year.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Angelo Mont* (Italian).—Acquitted of murder, but convicted of manslaughter; sentenced to 15 years, Alberta penitentiary. Was charged with the double murder of two of his countrymen, the brothers Antonio and Salvator Castania, with whom he was employed in the coal mines at Lille, Alta., where the crime was committed. Outcome of a simple quarrel, resulting into a fight among them, and finally into shooting and killing of the Castania brothers at the hands of the accused.

2. *Rex vs. Mah Hong* (Chinaman).—Convicted and executed. Cold-blooded case of fratricide. Mah Hong had a dispute with his brother, Mah Ling, who conducted a laundry at Blairmore, Alta., in partnership with the accused, over their joint savings for which Mah Ling could not account what had become of the money. Hence the murder.

3. *Rex vs. Oliver*.—Jury acquitted. Crown presented a very weak case, owing to death of principal witness, the chief of city police, Strathcona, Alta., before case came up for trial, and who was the only person conversant with the details and had arrested the accused at Strathcona, where the crime occurred. Case being handed over to us later on instruction of Attorney General.

New cases entered:—

4. *Rex vs. Tetrault*.—Convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Commuted to life imprisonment. Crime was committed at Paynton, Sask., resulting out of drunken brawl.

5. *Rex vs. Vadnais*.—Nolle prosequi entered. Wife being accused of murder of her husband, Richard Vadnais, who was shot and mortally wounded while sitting at supper with his wife and little son in his house on his ranch at near Boundary Creek, Alta. Husband made ante-mortem statement, exonerating wife.

6. *Rex vs. Kulczychi* (Slav).—Awaiting trial. Another case furnished from the Crowsnest Pass at Frank, Alta. Result of brutal assault with a knife on fellow miner.

7. *Rex vs. Umperville, Turner, Ballandine and Dubois* (Half-breeds).—Dismissed at preliminary hearing. Charged with murder of one, John Anderson, found battered to death in streets of Kinistino. Only evidence available being purely circumstantial. Liquor whole cause of trouble.

8. *Rex vs. Pope*.—Awaiting trial. Result of interfering in quarrel between one Arthur Seaillet (the victim) and his son-in-law, M. Derimeux, of Buffalo, Sask., at whose homestead the murder occurred, and in whose employ Pope was at the time.

9. *Rex vs. Hainer*.—Awaiting trial. Stands indicted with murder of one Fraser, of near Margo, Sask., a neighbour of Hainer. Refusal of payment of debt appears motive.

10. *Rex vs. Waldrich*.—Case of uxoricide. Never came up for trial, as Waldrich suicided after commission of crime, before arrest could be effected. He shot and killed his wife at his homestead near Stettler, Alta., and afterwards suicided by drowning himself in an old disused well of a neighbour.

11. *Rex vs. Barrett*.—Convicted and executed. A particularly cold-blooded murder. Barrett deliberately and without the least provocation killed in the Alberta penitentiary the deputy warden, where he was serving life sentence for murder of stepson at the time.

12. *Rex vs. Morris*.—Jury acquitted. Case of fratricide. Crime occurred some 15 miles west of Milestone, Sask., where Chas. J. Morris (the murdered man) was

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proving up a homestead, and where his remains were found among the smouldering ruins of his burnt shack with a bullet wound through his skull. His brother, Ernest Morris, was charged, but defence successfully pleaded alibi.

13. *Rex vs. Roper*.—Awaiting trial. Stands charged with murder of his employer, a farmer named Andrew H. Harris, of near Fort Qu'Appelle, who it appears censured Roper about his work.

14. *Rex vs. Vbyhley* (Galician).—Awaiting trial. Another case of uxoricide. Has since been tried, convicted, and at present under sentence of death in Fort Saskatchewan guard-room. He brutally assaulted his wife with an axe on his homestead near Mundare, Alta., inflicting fatal wounds. Result of family quarrel.

Attempted Murder.—Six old awaiting trial cases were disposed of this year, and two new cases entered, making a total of eight cases under this heading.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1-2. *Rex vs. Charchuk and Worobetz* (Galicians).—Jury acquitted. Stabbed a bartender at Duck Lake, Sask., who refused to serve them with more liquor.

3-4. *Rex vs. Snow and Burton*.—Convicted. Snow sentenced to two years, and Burton to three years in Alberta penitentiary. They were indicted with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder one, James Moore. They had been treated to a drink or two in one of the hotels at Saskatoon, Sask., by Moore, a farm labourer who came into town on the morning of the occurrence. They later on during the day enticed him under some pretext to come down with them to the Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon, and there under cover of trees and bushes assaulted him, one stunning him with a bottle, while the other gashed his throat with a razor, inflicting horrible wounds, nearly severing his windpipe, and then rifled his pockets. At one time Moore's life was despaired of, and the accused were indeed fortunate that they had not to answer to a capital charge. When one considers the motive of this fiendish assault was the paltry gain of a few dollars, it is hard to believe that human beings could resort to such brutality.

5-6. *Rex vs. Vadnais and Bissette*.—Jury acquitted. The accused, Eloise Vadnais, wife of Richard Vadnais, stood here jointly charged with one, Theodule Bissette, for the attempted murder of her husband. After the disposal of this case another attempt was made on the life of Richard Vadnais, resulting fatally.

New cases entered:—

7. *Rex vs. Pokaski* (Galician).—Convicted. Result of family quarrel. Victim being step-son whom he attempted to murder at Edmonton, Alta. Jury trial, found guilty as charged, and sentenced to seven years, Alberta penitentiary.

8. *Rex vs. 'Sun Calf'* (Blackfoot Indian).—Awaiting trial. Stands charged with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder Indian 'Old Bull,' on Blackfoot reserve.

Manslaughter.—Three indictments for manslaughter were preferred this year:—

1-2. *Rex vs. Relp and Relp* (husband and wife).—Awaiting trial. Accused of having performed an illegal operation upon the person of one, Mrs. Dyck, at Rosthern, Sask., death resulting.

3. *Rex vs. Tadei*.—Nolle prosequi entered on instructions of Attorney General. Tadei was charged with having shot and killed one, W. T. Ames, found burglarizing a store at Rosthern, Sask., while attempting to effect his arrest. Defence successfully put forward plea of justifiable homicide.

A close scrutiny of the murder and attempted murder cases shows that they were chiefly the result of human passions, aroused by domestic troubles, maddened by drink, or incensed over business relations. They indicate that with the influx of immigrants, there have come some regardless of human life, who have to learn that under our laws it is sacred.

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The number of cases is large, and I would not minimize the seriousness of them; but they do not indicate a lawless state in the two provinces, nor affect the good name of this country for law and order.

There is a decided increase in the offences against women; 81 cases were entered, resulting in 41 convictions, as against 45 cases and 21 convictions last year. Five cases of incest are awaiting trial, and one of rape of the most abhorrent character.

That these revolting cases should be so decidedly on the increase is, I think, the most serious condition I have to bring to your attention. The baseness of the offenders is sad enough, but infinitely sadder are certain cases where the unfortunate victims, girls of tender ages, have shown such gross ignorance as could only result from an absolute lack of moral training in the home.

The convictions for offences against property have increased. The crop of horse thieves does not fail, yielding 44 convictions this year, as against 29 of last, with 19 still awaiting trial. Particularly good work was done in bringing to trial and convicting five cattle thieves, operating in the Red Deer River district, Alberta. For some years complaints had been made, and stock detectives employed without success. Finally Detective Sergeant Ensor was detailed for this duty, and through persistent and energetic work he accomplished the most satisfactory results. The nature of the work may be best understood by one instance, where he clipped and examined the brands on 338 head of range cattle, taking a full description of each and being able to give evidence as to each brand, whether genuine or 'worked.' There were 636 convictions for theft; most of the cases were of trivial character and dealt with summarily.

There were 34 convictions for carrying offensive and concealed weapons, as against 31 of last year. This is not a common offence.

Vagrancy, drunk and disorderly, causing disturbance, swearing, &c., and indecent acts, all practically caused by excessive drinking, account for 1,561 convictions.

There were 273 convictions in connection with the social evil, which is found in nearly all towns, and even in some of small villages.

Resisting or assaulting peace officers is on the increase, there being 35 convictions as against 19 last year.

There were 1,470 summary convictions under provincial statutes and ordinances for offences which are not criminal in their nature

There were 129 convictions for prairie and forest fires. Some of the prairie fires were very destructive and in some cases lives were sacrificed. These fires are the result of carelessness, and I regret to say that often the offenders are only punished with a small fine; the area burned over and the amount of damages being considered which is not the intention of the law.

One hundred and thirty-four persons were escorted to the asylum at Brandon, as against 127 last year. I have no information as to the number who recover after treatment.

The Alberta government is now erecting an asylum at Ponoka. When this is opened, it will relieve us of the very trying and unpleasant duty in Alberta of escorting these unfortunates on the long journey to Brandon.

At the end of the year there were 146 criminal cases awaiting trial before the Supreme and District Courts.

I am justified in reporting that the force has shown energy and ability in dealing with all cases of crime coming under their notice. The departments of the Attorney General in both provinces have afforded every support, and have not hesitated in authorizing the pursuit of criminals who have fled from their jurisdictions, no matter how great the expense.

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COMMON JAILS.

Our guard-rooms at Regina, Battleford, Maple Creek, Moosomin and Yorkton, in Saskatchewan, and, at Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan and Lesser Slave Lake, in Alberta, are used as common jails. I have already referred to the steps being taken to provide provincial jails, which will practically relieve us of this duty.

The guard-rooms at Calgary, Macleod, Fort Saskatchewan and Regina have been overcrowded; at Calgary prisoners were refused, as they could not be accommodated.

One thousand nine hundred and forty prisoners were received.

There were in our custody on September 30, 182 prisoners.

Thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-six prisoners have been in our custody during the past ten years.

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SCHEDULE of prisoners committed to and released from Mounted Police Guard-rooms between November 1, 1908, and September 30, 1909.

	SASKATCHEWAN.						ALBERTA.					N. W. TERRITORIES.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Regina.	Moosomin.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabasca Landing.	LaSalle Slave Lake.	Total.	Norway House.	Barrow.	Total.			
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Oct. 31, 1908.	22	6	6	2	6	42	39	33			144		1	1	187		
Total number of prisoners received	218	77	76	57	116	544	233	240	36	4	1,387	1	8	9	1,940		
Total number of prisoners discharged	229	79	71	52	111	542	229	346	36	4	1,393	1	9	10	1,945	*1 executed; †2 died while in Guard-room.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on Sept. 30, 1909.	11	4	11	7	11	44	43	27			138				182		

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COMPARATIVE statement of prisoners received in Mounted Police Guard-rooms between years 1900 and 1909.

	*1900	1908	1907	*1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Total number of prisoners received..	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	541

* Eleven months.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

The Hudson Bay district is under the command of Supt. J. D. Moodie, whose annual report has not yet reached my hands. I, however, forward special reports on various subjects.

The strength stationed at Fort Churchill is 2 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers and constables, and at Cape Fullerton 3 non-commissioned officers and constables.

The latest reports from Supt. Moodie are dated September 1, 1909. At that time all members of the force were in good health.

A draft of 6 non-commissioned officers and constables was sent from headquarters on July 13, via Norway House and York Factory under Inspector Pelletier; who accompanied the party as far as York Factory, and then returned via God's lake and Sandy lake in Keewatin.

The supplies for Hudson Bay were sent in by ss. *Pelican* of the Hudson Bay Company, and the ss. *Adventure* of Revillon Bros.

There has been difficulty in the fuel supply at Fort Churchill. We have a large quantity of coal at Cape Fullerton, but found it impossible to arrange for its transportation to Churchill. Last winter wood was used which had to be hauled about ten miles with dogs. This entailed much hard work on our men.

Valuable assistance was rendered to the Hudson Bay railway surveys. The chief engineer of the survey wrote me as follows:—

'The kindness of your officers in furnishing us with supplies very materially assisted us in our work, and is greatly appreciated.'

Mr. Hazen Drury, the divisional engineer in charge of the northern end, wrote:—

'I must say that much of our success in pushing our line through to Churchill was due to the great kindness and help given us by the R.N.W.M. Police, most especially to Major Moodie, S.-Sergt Butler and Sergt. Smith. Everywhere on coming in contact with your force the helping hand was given us. To Major Moodie, and the supplies he so kindly advanced us, is no doubt due the through line, because, although I had plenty of supplies on hand at Split lake, I could not transport them owing to the shortage of dogs.'

I regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 3566, Sergt. Donaldson, by drowning off Marble island on August 14, 1908, where they sighted a large herd of walrus on a low-lying island about a mile away. They killed several, returned to the sloop, and then went to secure some of the heads. On their way back the small dingy was struck by a walrus which stove in a hole 6 x 3 inches; the boat began to fill; Sergt. Donaldson and Corporal Reeves jumped overboard, and started to swim ashore. Corporal Reeves, finding he could not make it, returned to the dingy, calling to Sergeant Donaldson to do the same, but he did not answer. That was the last seen of him.

He was an excellent non-commissioned officer who had rendered very valuable services. His untimely death is much deplored.

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Special Constable Ford who was with the party, is reported as having saved Corporal Reeve's life by exchanging his warm dry clothing for his wet clothes.

The accidental shooting of a native named 'Charlie' by Constable McMillan took place at Cape Fullerton on June 22 last. What was thought to be a seal was seen on the ice opposite the barracks; with the permission of the n.c.o. in charge, Constable McMillan stalked it and killed it. To his horror, on going up to the object, he found he had killed a native. It was not possible to hold a coroner's inquest because there is no coroner nearer than Fort Churchill.

Although I have no doubt, but that the reports contain an accurate account of this regrettable accident, I have ordered an officer to proceed there at the earliest opportunity and hold an inquiry.

It has been stated that the Americans intend to abandon whaling in this portion of Hudson Bay. If the whalers discontinue their visits to Cape Fullerton, or that vicinity, a serious condition will arise among the natives. They depend upon them to obtain ammunition to hunt, on which their livelihood depends. They have forgotten the use of the bow and arrow, and must have ammunition. As the police have established themselves there, it will now be very difficult to withdraw and leave the natives to their own resources. If the Hudson Bay Company, or some other reliable trading firm, would establish themselves on Chesterfield Inlet, or farther west on Barker lake, it would be a great boon to the natives.

As in other parts of the world, the contact between the natives and the whites, has not been an unmixed blessing for the former. Disease has been introduced. A police sergeant will visit the camps near Fullerton as soon as possible to report upon the extent and take steps to check it.

An amendment to the Northwest Game Act is desirable, to make the law clear that game cannot be killed out of season, except for food, and not for sale or barter. Owing to the changing conditions, which have resulted from the proposed construction of the Hudson Bay railway, many persons are now going into that portion of the territories.

Supt. Moodie reports as follows:—'The Indians are making a big killing of deer between here and Split lake this year. The deer are working north. I should be glad to know if the close season for these is to be enforced next winter. So far, it has not been. If, however, the railway survey is to be carried on, and Revillon Bros. come in, unless such close season is enforced in every case, the deer will soon be driven out of the country. Something like 1,000 deer tongues were brought in last winter (1907-8) and these would represent only a portion of the number killed in this vicinity.'

The service in the Hudson Bay is oftentimes perilous, and always monotonous. Officers and men are called upon to make long winter trips with dogs, and dangerous voyages by sea in summer. I attach a report by Corporal Reeves on a voyage from Fort Churchill to Cape Fullerton. The navigation of the west coast of the Bay is most dangerous, and is especially so for small boats. We are not properly equipped for this work. I recommend that a large staunch ketch be supplied, capable of weathering any sea, and well found in every particular for the comfort of the men.

Communication was kept up last winter with Fort Churchill. Several mails were sent through, which called for unusual exertion from the men stationed at Norway House and Split lake, the connecting posts with Churchill. We are indebted to the engineers of the H. B. R. survey for carrying many of our mail packets.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Inspector Jennings is in command of this subdistrict, and with him are 6 non-commissioned officers and constables, distributed between Fort McPherson and Herschell Island, which is in the Arctic Ocean, 90 miles N. W. of the mouth of the MacKenzie.

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Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald was relieved by Inspector Jennings last summer. This non-commissioned officer has served many years at Herschell Island, and has done good work. The whaling fleet did not winter at Herschell Island, 1908-9, nor in Canadian waters. Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald remarks: 'Herschell Island is one of the most lonesome places when there are no ships. There is no place one can go, except to visit a few hungry natives, and there is no white man to visit nearer than 180 miles.' For Constables Carter and Kinney, who were with him, he has only the highest praise.

The Esquimaux were very short of food last winter, and had to eat boiled seal skins. Food was issued from police stores in cases of absolute want to prevent starvation. No deaths occurred.

The Indians at Fort McPherson also suffered from want of food. Several deaths occurred from disease.

All the members of the force had good health. We have never had any serious illness among our men. The service in the far north calls for men of robust health, and sanguine temperament. They have dangerous journeys to make. In Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald's report (attached) of his trip made by sled and by boat, he says: 'The heavy ice between Kay and King point formed large pools of water, and we struggled with the large sleds all day, sometimes up to our waist in water.'

These outlying detachments maintain the dignity of Canada in these far regions in protecting her native subjects, and affording them aid in time of want.

WOOD BUFFALO.

The detachment at Smith's Landing, Fort Chipewyan and Fort Vermilion are especially charged with the protection of the herd of wild buffalo. Frequent patrols have been made to locate as nearly as possible the boundaries of the ranges, and to prevent illegal killing. One patrol in September, 1908, approached very close to a band of 75. They were in fine condition; only 4 calves were seen. Another patrol in March saw many tracks north of Peace Point, but only overtook one large bull.

The results of the patrols, so far made, are as follows:—

1. That the range lies between the Slave River on the East, and the Caribou mountains and Buffalo Lake on the west, and the Peace River on the south, and the Salt River on the north.
2. That the herd is not increasing, because the calves are being killed by wolves.
3. That there is no illegal killing.

I would recommend that the area above described, be set aside as a reserve for the wild buffalo; that no hunting or trapping be allowed on this reserve except by license; and that the use of poison be permitted within the area, for the purpose of killing the wolves.

Bounty, amounting to \$2,650 has been paid by the Indian Department through us, since 1905, on 154 wolves. Bounty on 55 wolves was paid at Fort Vermilion. I do not think that these wolves are killed on or near the buffalo range, as the country to the north and east of Fort Vermilion is almost impassible, and is not visited by the buffalo. They do not range as far west as the Hay river. This is established by a patrol made by Sergeant Macleod last January from Fort Vermilion to Hay river, and down it to its mouth. He found that it had been years since any of these animals had been seen within two days' journey of Buffalo lake, which is a considerable distance east of Hay river. The area, over which bounty should be paid, ought to be re-defined.

SPECIAL PATROLS.

In June, 1908, a patrol was ordered to be made across the northern part of Canada:—

1. To affirm Canadian jurisdiction over this area.

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2. To report upon the country, and the possibility of a feasible route from the MacKenzie river to the Hudson Bay.

3. To report upon the number, the location and condition of the natives.

4. To ascertain whether any permanent detachments of police should be established.

Inspector Pelletier was selected for the command. Accompanied by Corporal Joyce, and Constables Conway and Walker, he left Fort Saskatchewan June 1, for Athabasca Landing; thence they proceeded, partly by steamer and partly by canoe, to Great Slave lake.

They left Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake on July 1, and travelled via Pike portage, Artillery Lake, Hanbury river and Thelon river to Chesterfield Inlet on the Hudson Bay, where they arrived on August 31.

At this point they were met by the coast boat *MacTavish* which was chartered by Superintendent Moodie from the Hudson Bay Company for the purpose.

On the voyage to Fort Churchill, the *MacTavish* was wrecked, and the party was obliged to go to Cape Fullerton, where there is a police post and await the freezing up. On November 29, they started with dog teams for Fort Churchill, travelling along the west coast, and arrived on January 11. On February 7, they continued their journey, and reached Gimli, a railway station on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, on March 18.

The total distance travelled was 3,347 miles. No natives, or guides were employed from Great Slave lake to Hudson Bay, and this portion of the journey, owing to Inspector Pelletier's experience in canoe work, was accomplished without any mishap.

The most difficult and dangerous portion of the journey was from Fullerton, where the party were joined by Sergeant McArthur and Corporal Reeves, to Churchill, the party being reduced towards the end to eating raw deer meat. Of the many long and arduous patrols made by the force, this has been the most extended and difficult, and you were pleased to commend Inspector Pelletier, and the following non-commissioned officers and constables: Sergeant McArthur, Corporals Reeves and Joyce, and Constables Walker and Conway.

I also desire to bring to your notice a patrol made by Sergeant Field and Corporal Mellor from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Simpson and return, a distance of 1,400 miles in January last. The weather was very cold.

The dog train used on this patrol also travelled 740 miles on other patrols, making a total of 2,140 miles during last winter.

Owing to complaints of foul play having been made in February, 1909, by the relatives of two brothers, W. M. and Frank Macleod, who lost their lives on the South Nahanni river, 1905 or 1906, where they had gone prospecting, Corporal Mellor was ordered to patrol up the Liard river to inquire into the circumstances of their death. He ascended the Liard river as far as Fort Liard. I attach an interesting account of his trip. He found that the unfortunate brothers had starved to death.

As illustrating the value of the patrol work, I inclose a copy of an exhaustive report by Staff-Sergeant Anderson, who visited Grand Prairie in the Peace river country, in which he deals with the capabilities of that country for settlement and its present development.

I give more prominence to the patrols in the unsettled regions, as they are in a country little known, and, therefore, of more public interest; but the patrols along the boundary in the sparsely settled districts and along the railway construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific are of greater value and call for equal hardihood from those engaged. The pack train patrol on the Grand Trunk Pacific operates as far west as the contractors are at work. It moves in all weathers and over at times almost impassible trails. Inspector Tucker, who is in charge, reports that the camps are peaceful, the workmen well behaved and an entire absence of serious crime.

Along the boundary, in the Wood mountain subdistrict, there have been some bold thefts of large bands of horses. The thieves have been followed into the United

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States, and four have been brought back and are now serving sentences in Alberta penitentiary.

Inspector Richards, who is in command there, has shown energy and zeal in pursuing and bringing to justice those border criminals.

In the isolated settlements the police, as far as their time will allow, aim at seeing settlers every month or two. No point in the two provinces is very far from a post of our men, to whom any settler may apply in case of need for advice or assistance.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our outposts at Marienthal (formerly Dupuis), Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes are ports of entry and the police are acting customs officers.

I would like to be relieved of this work as it too closely confines the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge and interferes with their police duties.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts attended the treaty payments whenever required. Detachments are maintained on or in the vicinity of the large reserves.

The Indians are well behaved, as a rule, but they will get intoxicants if possible. On the Blood reserve the excessive use of liquor has recently resulted in one murder.

The small towns in the vicinity of the reserves have increased the opportunities of getting liquor.

Many of the young Indians dress like white men, speak English fluently and cannot be distinguished from halfbreeds, so that the difficulties in enforcing the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to them are increasing.

The practice of encouraging the Indians to parade on public occasions at the large cities or towns is undesirable, because of the drunkenness which follows, and it should be prohibited.

There were 260 convictions under the prohibitive clause of the Indian Act, of which 60 were for supplying.

ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

Engagements, &c.—

Engaged constables..	164
Engaged special constables..	95
Re-engaged after leaving..	8
Surrendered from desertion..	2
	<hr/>
Total increase..	269

Re-engaged without leaving..	64
--------------------------------------	----

Discharges, died, &c.—

Time expired..	35
Purchased..	30
Invalided..	6
Pensioned..	9
Died..	4
Deserted..	31
Dismissed for bad conduct..	37

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Dismissed for inefficiency.	6
Unsuitable for further service.	1
Specials discharged.	106
Specials, died.	2
	<hr/>
Total decrease.	267

Difference in numbers from 1908, two constables more.

DIED.

Reg. No. 2299, Staff-Sergeant Bates, G.
 Reg. No. 3566, Sergeant Donaldson, R.M.L.
 Reg. No. 4744, Constable Farnham, C.F.
 Reg. No. 4643, Constable Hodgkinson, T.H.
 Special Constable Parsons, F.
 Special Constable Stockwell, H.

PENSIONED.

Reg. No. 1103 Sergeant Major Brooke, A. R.
 Reg. No. 2357, Sergeant Major Bowbridge, W. J.
 Reg. No. 1288, Sergeant McLellan, A. K.
 Reg. No. 1811, Corporal Geoghegan, J.
 Reg. No. 1956, Corporal Mathews, J. J.
 Reg. No. 1651, Constable Rogers, M.
 Reg. No. 1354, Constable Taylor, J.
 Reg. No. 1969, Constable McCulloch, D.
 Reg. No. 2145, Constable Lattimore, A.

APPOINTED.

Inspector W. O. McCarthy.

RESIGNED.

Inspector A. E. Shaw.

One hundred and sixty-four recruits were engaged, resulting in a net gain of 2. The preventable loss was 105, made up as follows:—Purchased, 30; deserted, 31; dismissed, 37; inefficient, 6; unsuitable for cause, 1. Last year the preventable loss was 117.

I cannot add anything to the views I expressed in last year's report on this subject. Drunkenness is still the cause for nearly all the serious breaches of discipline. Men who, if sober, would be the most valuable members of the force seem unable to resist.

The average length of service of the deserters was 8 months; the average length of service of the dismissed was 1 year 6 months; the average length of service of the inefficient was 6 months.

I beg to repeat my recommendation that the term of engagement be reduced to three years, and that the rate of pay for trained, efficient men be increased. I do anticipate that, even with more inducements, we shall still have the dissatisfied, the dissipated, and even bad characters, but we shall have a larger and better class of recruits to choose from, and less will wish to purchase out before completion of their engagements.

I regret to have to record six deaths, four regular members and two supernumeraries. I have already referred to Sergeant Donaldson's untimely end. Staff-Sergeant Bates had almost completed his 20 years' service for pension. Constables Farnham and Hodgkinson were bright, efficient young men.

HORSES.

Eighty-eight remounts were purchased during the year at an average price of \$126.20, which is \$8.66 more than last year. The loss was 53, making a gain in strength of 35. Thirty-seven were cast and sold, fetching an average price of \$72.92. Four ponies were sold at an average price of \$37.33. Nine horses died and 3 were destroyed on account of accidents.

It is more difficult each year to purchase suitable remounts. Breeders are going in for heavy horses for which there is a steady, active demand. This year I was obliged to go to British Columbia to secure the full number of remounts required.

The force is well mounted, but more horses are required every year because of the increased work. Every man on detachment can use two horses.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The instruction of recruits has been carried on systematically at the depot, but it has too often been hurried because of the requirements of the divisions. Owing to the wide distribution little or no training can be carried on except at the depot.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice, as required by the regulations, was performed by the whole force as far as conditions permitted.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good repair, well painted and sufficient for all requirements.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good condition and sufficient.

Fifty new saddles will be required this coming year to replace old worn out saddles which have been in use for over 25 years.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

RATIONS.

Provisions have been purchased under contract. The quality is excellent.

FORAGE.

Forage is also purchased under contracts awarded by public tender.

BUILDINGS.

The police posts and buildings are generally in an excellent state of repair. The post at Battleford was overhauled and painted. The barracks at Macleod and Maple Creek were painted.

I have submitted an-estimate of the new buildings and the repairs which will be required next year.

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GENERAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Countess Grey visited Edmonton and Regina in connection with the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner stones of the new legislation buildings at the capitals of the two provinces. Mounted escorts were supplied, and at Regina the police battery fired the usual salute.

The rules and regulations of the force have been consolidated and revised and came into force by order in council on October 1, 1909. Supt. W. H. Routledge was employed on this work and the comptroller was good enough to place on record his recognition of his services.

In closing my report, I feel that I have not fully brought to your attention the many services of the force during the past year. I am able to assure you of the devotion of all ranks to their duty.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

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APPENDIX A.

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

CALGARY, ALTA., October 1, 1909.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ended September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers are pouring into the district from all sides, and the year 1909 will surely go down to history as a record year for crops.

At this date nothing in my garden has suffered from frost except the very tender flowers and vegetables, such as nasturtiums and French beans.

The fact that the Equinox should have passed without any symptom of the usual storms is unprecedented so far as my experience has gone.

CRIME.

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

	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missals.	With- drawn.	For- feited bail.	For Trial.
Offences against the person—						
Assault, common.....	51	43	8			
" causing bodily harm.....	6	4				2
" indecent.....	2	2				
" aggravated.....	1	1				
Abduction.....	2		1			1
Attempted suicide.....	2	1	1			
" murder.....	1					1
" carnal knowledge.....	1	1				
Rape and attempted rape.....	3		2			1
Criminal neglect.....	1					1
Intimidation.....	1	1				
Offences against the property—						
Cattle stealing.....	2	1	1			
" killing.....	2	2				
" wounding.....	2	2				
Cruelty to animals.....	7	6	1			
Horse-stealing.....	15	6	4	1		4
Burglary.....	7	4	3			
Shopbreaking.....	2	2				
Theft.....	118	93	15	4		6
False pretences.....	11	3	4	4		
Forgery.....	7	4	1			2
Embezzlement.....	1					1
Receiving stolen property.....	2		1	1		

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	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missals.	With- drawn.	For- feited bail.	For Trial.
Offences against the property- <i>Con.</i>						
Robbery	1					1
Arson	3	2	1			
Mischief	7	5	2			
Counterfeiting	3		3			
Damage to property	9	8	1			
Breach of contract	1	1				
Offences against law and justice—						
Counselling and procuring the commission of a crime	1		1			
Assaulting a peace officer	2	2				
Perjury	1		1			
Offences against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons	3	3				
Offences against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy	177	162	15			
Drunk	108	107	1			
Gambling	4	4				
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	4				
Inmate of house of ill-fame	11	11				
Prostitution	1	1				
Procuring	2	2				
Indecent exhibition	2	2				
Incest	1		1			
Offences against Railway Act—						
Stealing ride	15	15				
Breaking into bonded car	2	2				
Offences against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk	61	53	8			
Supplying liquor	9	9				
In possession of liquor	2	2				
Trespassing on reserve	1	1				
Offences against any other Act—						
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	38	34	4			
Animal contagious disease	4	3		1		
Offences against Northwest ordinances—						
Prairie fires	25	23	2			
Liquor license	37	35	2			
Master and servants	25	20	5			
Insanity	28	21	7			
Brand	6	4	1	1		
Game	1	1				
Steam boilers	2	2				
Polluting running stream	1	1				
Stray animals	12	11	1			
School	2	2				
Druggists	2	2				
Noxious weeds	2	2				
Public works	2	2				
Pound	1	1				
Miscellaneous	6	6				
Totals	872	742	98	12		20

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	742
Number of fines imposed	363
Sentences to jail	328
Suspended sentences	40
Sentences to penitentiary	11

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 September 30, 1909.

Number of cases before Supreme Court or District Court.	72
Number of convictions.	47
Number sentenced to imprisonment in jail.	29
Number sent to penitentiary.	11
Suspended sentences.	5
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor.	5
Forfeited bail. . . . .	..
Acquitted.	20
Conviction, afterwards quashed by court en banc. . . . .	..
Number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1909.	20

The total number of cases entered being, as I have said, 872, the number of convictions thereout stands at 742, with twenty cases still awaiting the decision of the courts. Roughly speaking that is a little better than 85 per cent of convictions. The percentage of convictions before the Supreme Court is 65, but that number includes cases sent up for trial by the city authorities. The number of cases sent up by ourselves was 43 with 31 convictions, which percentage works out at 72.

I may quote an example of a class of case that I am trying to control:—

Last July a settler in the distant country reported to the Berry Creek police detachment that a steer calf of his (previously unbranded) had come home with a fresh brand on his side and both ears split. The brand in question belonged to a settler living a few miles away.

The owner of the brand, when questioned, said that he and his brother had branded the animal in question as being one of a bunch (as he believed) which he had bought in the month of June. He said that if the claimant was certain that the yearling was his he was content to give it up, but the claimant, who appears to be rather a truculent individual, would not accept my suggestion that he should go and talk it over with the owner of the brand, and now at this late date declares his intention of laying an information against the other man.

The police detachment have orders not to take the matter up, but if the claimant can find a country J.P. who will take his information, the case may be sent up for trial without my knowing anything about it, notwithstanding that there is not only no evidence of guilty intent, but that the claimant is more to blame than any one else for allowing his beast to roam the range unbranded.

The false pretense class of offence is very troublesome. Only three convictions resulted in eleven cases, and most of the others were fore-doomed to failure.

There have been no causes célèbres during the past 11 months, and there is nothing to call for special comment.

It will be observed that there have been very few cases of cattle stealing and killing, but the entries of horse-stealing have jumped from 4 in 1908 to 15 in 1909, and I may touch briefly hereupon. There have been six convictions and four cases are awaiting trial. Of the remaining five one was withdrawn and the other four were dismissed by the courts; one of these was a case of disputed ownership at Red Deer which, the judge said, was not a case for a criminal court, and the others were dismissed on their merits.

Constable Meehan, of Cochrane detachment, did a good piece of work, which was generously recognized by the owner of the stolen animals.

Mr. Angus Macpherson, of Cochrane, had engaged a labourer temporarily, had paid him off and last saw him on the railway platform at Cochrane waiting for the train to Calgary.

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That night a gelding and a well-bred mare were taken out of his stable and he offered \$50 reward for their recovery.

The theft was reported to Constable Meehan on the morning of the 14th May, and he proceeded to make inquiries all round his station. In the course of the next day he learnt from some Stoney Indians that on the day before they had seen a man, with a led horse, riding south, and Constable Meehan journeyed southwards until his horse played out and night overtook him in a violent snow storm.

Next day (16th), with a fresh, borrowed horse, he started again at daybreak. Tracking was difficult in the deep snow, but in a couple of hours he and a rancher named Sibbald, who had provided his remount and was accompanying him, came to a ranch where they found the two stolen horses in a pasture and the thief in bed. At his trial Dennis pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

It turned out that we had been previously acquainted with James Dennis, for, in March, 1908, we had arrested him upon an extradition warrant for horse-stealing in Choteau county, Montana. His name then was Hugh W. McCabe. For some reason or other the prosecution was abandoned by the Montana authorities.

We were fortunate enough to convict two burglars, full-blooded negroes named Jackson and Jones, who visited Carstairs on October 27, 1908. They stole some articles from a general store by breaking the front window and fired two shots at Dr. Laidlaw who was sleeping over the store and who put his head out of the window to see what was going on. In the north they obtruded themselves so much upon police notice that they found their way into the penitentiary, whence we brought them here for trial. On conviction in the district court on May 8, 1909, Jackson was awarded two years and Jones two years and seven months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The social evil has been somewhat in evidence recently here as elsewhere. The Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of East Calgary represented to me that the existence of a colony of sporting women at Nose creek was prejudicially affecting the morals and welfare of the community at East Calgary, and I promised to do what was possible in that connection.

In company with the sergeant major I visited each one of the houses and saw the respective proprietresses and told them that they must choose some other locality to live in or they might get themselves into serious trouble. They all took the hint and departed, except one, who sent me a doctor to explain that she was not able to move just then. I found that they were paying the most extravagant rents—\$100 and \$150 a month in advance, and the landlords seem to be little better than sharks.

It is needless to say that every house has since been reoccupied—the landlords and their agents saw to that—and my inward conviction is that the most effective manner of dealing with this troublesome question is to make it unlawful for a person to let a house for the purposes of prostitution.

The real owners of some of these places would be ashamed to have their names known, and, to my mind, very much more effectual pressure can be applied along that line than along any other.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been thirty cases of prairie fire and three of forest fire.

The three latter occurred at Castle Mountain, Devil's Canyon, and near Bankhead. It was not possible to trace the origin of either.

Twenty-five fire cases were tried in court and 23 convictions resulted. One case was dismissed by the magistrate because no mischief had been done, and another was similarly disposed of because the offender was a new settler, and the spark that did the mischief possibly came from his chimney.

Of the five other cases, one was doubtless started by lightning, and another by a careless smoker passing along a trail, but no information could be gathered as to the origin of the other three.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Guard-room and Common Jail.

CALGARY, October 1, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Guard-room Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1909.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room and female jail for the past eleven months has been very good, outside of the ordinary trivial complaints.

Two prisoners died during the past year; one was a male lunatic, named Gunda H. Holland, who was confined in the hospital ward of the female jail under observation; he died on November 10, 1908, and an inquest was held by Dr. Sanson, coroner. The verdict given was:—'Death due to exhaustion brought on by tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines.'

The other, a male prisoner James Lowry, who was awaiting trial here on a charge of theft with violence. He was taken ill and was placed in the hospital ward of the female jail for treatment. He died on June 19, 1909, and an inquest was held by Dr. Sanson, coroner, a verdict of 'Death from natural causes' was returned. Both these men were under the care of Dr. Rouleau, the jail surgeon, and Mrs. Stuttaford, the matron.

The number of entries in the punishment book for the past eleven months is 24, which, considering that the daily number of prisoners has averaged 54-60, is very small.

The guard-room, female jail and out buildings are in first class repair, the female jail was kalsomined and repainted during the year, and the guard-room has just been kalsomined and the laundry repainted.

A noticeable improvement has been made in the guard-room in the ventilation of the cells, &c., four ventilators, each six feet long, have been placed in the two corridors; these allow a better circulation of pure air into, and the escape of impure air from, the cells. It is healthier for the prisoners, especially when the windows have to be kept closed during inclement weather.

Another improvement has also been made in the sewerage system from the guard-room and female jail. The pipes which previously had run into the Elbow river had become blocked on September 13, 1909, and by consent of the commissioners of the city of Calgary, connection was then made with the city system.

There are twenty-two cells in the guard-room on the male side and eight cells on the female side, making a total cell accommodation for thirty prisoners,—males, females, and lunatics. On the female side there is what is called a hospital ward, capable of containing four beds and this accommodation has been strained to the utmost during the past eleven months.

The cells being full, I have to let the prisoners at large sleep in the laundry of the guard-room.

The female jail, hospital ward and lunatic ward are still under the capable management of Matron Mrs. S. L. Stuttaford, whose long experience of handling prisoners and attending to the sick and insane is invaluable.

The number of lunatics admitted during the past eleven months was 49. There has not been very much delay in the disposal of them to Brandon, with the exception of one, Nicholas Blaes, who was admitted under observation for insanity on the 6th July, 1909, from Didsbury, and who is still here. This man is well now, but I believe

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correspondence is taking place between the department of the Attorney General and the United States authorities to have him deported, and we are awaiting instructions from the department of the Attorney General *re* his disposal.

Prisoner John Conway, sentenced to one year for house-breaking and theft, went insane while confined here, and is at present confined in the lunatic ward under observation pending instruction as to his deportation. Female prisoner Mukitza Snehna, sentenced to a two months' imprisonment for vagrancy, went insane and was taken up to Brandon on a warrant from the Attorney General.

Four juvenile offenders were admitted during the past eleven months. Boy, Chas. Smith, admitted on April 16, 1909, was dismissed and sent to R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of the Industrial school at Edmonton. He made his escape from his guardian, Chief Lancey of the police, on June 24, 1909. He made his way from Edmonton to his mother's home in Calgary and was arrested there on July 12, 1909, on two charges of house-breaking and theft at Didsbury. He was taken to Didsbury on July 13, 1909, for his preliminary trial, and was committed for trial by Jas. J. Brewster, J.P. At present he is confined in the female jail awaiting his trial in the District Court on October 8, 1909.

Boy, Norman McPherson, admitted on April 21, 1909, was sent to R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of Industrial School, Edmonton.

Boy, Peter Trupezak, admitted on September 25, 1909, charged with theft, is at present confined in the female jail here on remand until October 2, 1909.

Prisoner Leslie W. Wilson was released on August 17, 1909, on ticket of leave by an order of the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

By virtue of an order in council, twelve prisoners were transferred to Macleod and one to Lethbridge on September 24, 1909.

Ample supply of clothing has been furnished to the prisoners, male and female, during the past eleven months.

Attached are guard-room statistics of the division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. R. TUCKER, *Corpl.*

Provost.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

		ADMITTED.	
<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Whites.....	320	Whites.....	24
Halfbreeds.....	22	Halfbreeds.....	12
Indians.....	34	Indians.....	17
Negroes.....	7	Negresses.....	4
Chinese.....	1	Lunatics.....	17
Boys.....	4		
Lunatics.....	32		
Total.....	420	Total.....	74

Number of prisoners in guard-room November 1, 1908. 51

Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1909. 36

Daily average.....	54-60	
Maximum number.....	85	21st June, 1909.
Minimum number.....	36	15th, 20th, 21st February, 1909, and 30th September, 1909.
Serving sentence.....	27	
Awaiting trial.....	8	
Under observation.....	1	

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LUNATICS.	
Number received in guard-room.....	49
Males.....	32
Females.....	17

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.			
<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>	
To Brandon Asylum.....	22	To Brandon Asylum.....	13
Discharged as sane.....	6	Discharged as sane.....	3
Discharged to relatives.....	1	Discharged to relations.....	1
To Sanitarium.....	1		
Under observation.....	1		
Died.....	1		
Total.....	32		17

PRISONERS who have undergone or are undergoing sentence from November 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

CHARGES.	Number of sentences.	Average months.	Terms: days.
Males—			
Horse stealing.....	3	6	10
Housebreaking and burglary.....	2	9	45
False pretenses.....	4		45
Theft.....	61	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robbery.....			
Forgery.....	2	10	15
Assault.....	17	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Selling liquor without license.....			
Drunk.....	62		13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stealing ride on C. P. R.....	9		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trespassing on C. P. R.....	1		7
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1		14
Vagrancy.....	59		17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cattle killing.....	1	3	
Neglecting family.....	1	2	
Resisting officer.....	2	6	
Threatening bodily harm.....			
Tendency to corrupt morals.....			
Escaping lawful custody.....			
Working stray horses.....			
Extortion.....	1	18	
Liquor to interdicted person.....	1	6	
Damage to property.....	1	2	
Procuring girl for brothel.....	1	12	
Females—			
Theft.....	5	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drunk.....	7		28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Assault.....			
Vagrancy.....	4	1	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Keeping bawdy house.....	2	3	15
Prostitution.....	5	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Selling liquor without license.....			
Posing for obscene pictures.....	1	6	
Boys—			
Theft.....			
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Males—			
Indians, intoxicants in possession.....	2	2	15
Having intoxicants on reserve.....			
Indians drunk.....	22	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Supplying intoxicants to Indians.....	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Females—			
Indians, intoxicants in possession.....			
Indians drunk.....	10	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trespassing on reserve.....			
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	2	4	

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As the figures given in the provost's report will show, our prison accommodation during the past summer has been strained to the utmost.

With only 30 cells wherein to house males, females and lunatics our daily average of prisoners since November 1, 1908, has been 54.60. On June 21 last the number ran up to 85, and on that date I had to refuse admission to 13 vagrants from the city for want of accommodation.

Pursuant to an order in council we transferred thirteen prisoners to Macleod and Lethbridge on September 24, and thus obtained a little temporary relief.

The prison staff have done yeoman service, and have amply proved their capability in the stressful times through which we have passed.

I am sorry to have lost Sergt. Peters, who gave up the provost's place here to accept promotion, but his successor, Corporal Tucker, is equally capable and attentive.

The women and lunatics have been controlled by the matron with firmness and discretion; so much so that no single case of breach of prison discipline has been reported from that side.

The complaints from the male side have also been very few and far between, and this unquestionably speaks well for the prison staff and escorts.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Fifty-three Indians have been convicted of drunkenness, of whom 22 males and 10 females have expiated their offence by imprisonment.

The Indians generally are extremely well-behaved, except when their inordinate thirst gets them into trouble.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	2	2		3	15	4	27	21
Gleichen			1			1	2	4	4
Berry Creek					1	1		2	4
Trochu Valley						3		3	4
Olds						1		1	1
Innisfail						1		1	1
Red Deer						1		1	2
Banff					1	1		2	2
Bankhead					1			1	1
Canmore						1		1	1
Cochrane						1		1	1
Okotoks						1		1	1
High River				1				1	1
Strathmore						1		1	2
Totals	1	2	3	1	6	27	6	46	46

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

We have had as much drill, both mounted and dismounted, as circumstances have permitted. The remounts have learnt something of the intricacies of the ménage, and revolver target practice has been carried out.

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CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Without disparaging the graceful turn of phrase which so usefully records the 'support of all ranks,' I am justified in saying of the members of 'E' Division that every member thereof has pulled his honest pound. The men on detachment have wits and use them, and the public service duly benefits thereby.

HEALTH.

The health of the Division has been excellent. Const. Plant, who has been, during the last few months, on detachment at Red Deer, has been taken into the hospital there suffering from typhoid. The cause thereof has yet to be ascertained.

HORSES.

We began the year on November 1, 1908, with 50 horses and have received four remounts. Per contra we have lost and sold three, and transferred five to other Divisions, and begin another year's campaign with 46. I estimate that we shall, in the not distant future, have to sell some of these and shall require six remounts for saddle and four for team purposes.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We are much in need of two light wagons to replace a couple which might, with advantage to the public service, be disposed of.

We have all the harness and saddlery that we want.

CANTEEN—READING ROOM, &C.

The canteen flourishes, and the monthly library subscription from all ranks keeps the Division supplied with the latest literature.

BUILDINGS, &C.

For the sum of \$275 we pulled down and, by our own labour, rebuilt the detachment buildings at Canmore, and they now afford good accommodation for man and beast.

At Gleichen, arrangements have been made whereby the detachment will be properly housed at a rental of \$20, but the buildings at Banff remain in their usual dilapidated condition, only rather more so.

GENERAL—ENTWISTLE.

At the beginning of July I was ordered to hold an inquiry under oath into certain complaints, which had been scattered abroad, respecting the village of Entwistle and the mounted police connection therewith.

The inquiry was made as exhaustive as was possible under the circumstances, and, having taken the sworn testimony of all sorts and conditions of residents, I found that Entwistle was a much maligned little village, and that the complaints made and published consisted of exaggeration, misrepresentation, and invention.

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

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

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'A' Division for eleven months ended September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the rains this year the crops have been excellent. There were several sharp hail storms during the summer. They were, however, not general, but passed over strips of the country, and the loss from this cause was comparatively small. We also had some untimely frosts, but there was no damage therefrom.

The following entries for homesteads, &c., were made at the local land offices:—

Maple Creek, 650 homesteads; Swift Current, 779 homesteads and 889 pre-emptions; Herbert, 1,588 homesteads and 794 pre-emptions; Gull Lake, 596 homesteads and 741 pre-emptions.

The majority of the incoming settlers are reported to be Americans.

The following shipments were made from Maple Creek during the past year:—5,000 cattle, 2,000 horses, 6,000 sheep and 150 hogs.

CRIME.

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

Crime.	Cases Entered	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the Person—					
Shooting with intent	1		1		Shown last year as waiting trial.
Assault common	16	11	5		
" aggravated	1	1			Conviction afterwards quashed.
Intimidation	1	1			
Leaving excavations unguarded	1	1			
Offences against Property—					
Theft	27	19	7	1	1 shown waiting trial last year, 2 suspended sentences, 1 absconded bail.
Horse stealing	8	3	2	3	Shown last year waiting trial.
Cattle stealing	1	1			
Cattle killing	1			1	
Cruelty to animals	1	1			
False pretenses	3	1	2		
Shooting and wounding cattle and horses	1			1	
Burglary	1	1			Suspended sentence.
Wilfully damaging property	5	2	2		
Attempted arson	3		2	1	

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Crime	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against Public Order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	1	1			
Offences against Religion and Morals—					
Vagrancy	15	15			
Drunk and disorderly	19	18	1		
Causing disturbance	3	3			
Incest	3			3	
Seduction under promise of marriage.	1			1	
Keeper house of ill-fame	1	1			
Inmates	2	2			
Gambling in railway car	1			1	
Nuisance	1	1			
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Escaping from custody	1	1			
Offences against the Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	4	4			
Trespass	1	1			
Operator, drunk	3	1	2		
Supplying liquor to operator	1	1			
Theft from railway station	1		1		
Offences against the Customs Act	1	1			
Offences against Dominion Lands Act	2		1	1	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—					
Masters and servants	9	4	5		
Game	6	5	1		
Prairie fires	13	11	2		
Liquor license	4	4			
Insanity	6	4	2		
Horse breeders	1	1			
Estray animals	7	7			
Pound	2	1	1		
Public health	4	4			
Protection of sheep and other animals from dogs	1	1			
Total	185	135	37	13	

Total cases tried before Supreme Court or District Court:—

Number of cases	11
Number of convictions	9
Number of fines	0
Number of imprisonments	3
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	4
Suspended sentence	1
Acquitted	2
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30	13

Out of 185 cases entered, 135 convictions were obtained. There is a commendable decrease under the heads of 'vagrancy,' and 'drunk and disorderly.'

Nye and Miller, two notorious horse thieves were brought from the United States, and each sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary. They stole two saddle horses from a ranch near Gull lake, and skipped across the line.

Louis Boyer, who has given us a lot of work, was sentenced to two years on each charge, that of horse stealing and escaping from custody, sentences to run concurrently. The judge in passing sentence said he took the youth of the prisoner into consideration.

We have three cases of incest, waiting trial; a father and his two sons. They are Mennonites.

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There are thirteen cases altogether waiting trial at time of writing, made up as follows:—

- One theft.
- Three horse stealing.
- One cattle killing.
- One shooting and wounding cattle.
- One attempted arson.
- Three incest.
- One seduction.
- One gambling on Canadian Pacific Railway car.
- One offence against Dominion Lands Act.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have not been so numerous in this district this year, owing to the moisture. There have been but thirteen cases. In eleven cases convictions were obtained.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies have been supplied at the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts.

Our guard-room is the common jail of the district. It has ten cells, some of which, and also portions of the building are badly lighted, and the conveniences are not modern. A steel cage was installed a short time ago, and it has been found to be a great convenience for the keeping of our important prisoners.

CUSTOMS.

Sergeant Maclean, in charge of Willow Creek Detachment, acts as sub-collector of customs.

INDIANS.

The Indians in this community are non-treaty, and are not numerous. They are self-supporting, and fairly well conducted.

DISTRIBUTION of Strength on September 30, 1909.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Superintendents Superintendents Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Maple Creek	1	1			1	1	2	8	2	16	15
Town Station							1			1	1
Gull Lake								1		1	1
Swift Current						1		12		13	5
Herbert								1		1	2
Saskatchewan Landing								2		2	3
Pelletiers Lake								1		1	1
Ten Mile							1	1		2	4
Willow Creek						1		1	1	3	4
East End							1	1	1	3	4
Montgomerys Landing							1	1		2	2
On furlough						1		1		2	
Total	1	1			1	4	6	20	5	38	42

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DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, &C.

Owing to the amount of work to be done, and the weak strength of the Division, it was found impossible to get much drilling done.

The annual revolver practice is in progress.

The Division is armed with the Winchester carbine.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the Divisions has, on the whole, been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the Division has been good.

HORSES.

Six remounts were purchased here by you, and they were posted to this Division. Two horses were sent to Regina. Two horses were cast during the year as being unfit for service.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The transport saddlery and harness are in good order, and sufficient.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen prospers, and is a convenience for its few customers. The recreation room was painted and fixed up during the summer, and has been brightened up considerably thereby.

STORES.

The supply of forage and rations, &c., were satisfactory.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Prisoners.

Total number confined on October 31, 1908.	2
Total number of 11 months (male).	57
Total number on September 30, 1909 (male).	7
Daily average.	4.79
Maximum number on any day.	12
Minimum number on any day.	0
Number awaiting trial.	2
Number serving sentences.	5
Number of lunatics received and sent to Brandon asylum (male).	2

GENERAL.

The barrack buildings are being painted a grayish colour and gives the post a much smarter appearance. The post at Willow Creek is also being painted.

The N.C.O.'s and men of the Division have worked well and hard.

In conclusion, I can only repeat what I said in my last report as to the paucity of men for the work to be done.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

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

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APPENDIX C.

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

REGINA, Sask., October 1, 1909.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the report for Depot Division and Regina Police District covering eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

The district supervised by Depot Division has an area of 40,000 square miles; more than a third of the agricultural portion of the province of Saskatchewan. The growth of population has steadily continued, and the difficulties met with in providing adequate police protection have, as in the past, been a constant source of perplexity. One of the chief causes is the closing up of one detachment in order to place it at a more important point; a change of that kind is invariably opposed vigorously by the town or locality from which it is proposed to move the constable. With the same number of men, and ever-increasing demands, it is impossible for us to keep men in the older established towns and villages, but they have become so accustomed to the presence of a member of the force amongst them that they almost demand his retention as a vested right. There are very few towns which have their own constables, and I would strongly recommend that the provincial government do something to make them supply the deficiency. These towns, if in a province with a provincial police, would be obliged to have their own constables, but here they depend on our force and take up a great deal of our time with trivial matters which often interfere greatly with more important work. The apparent lack of knowledge of what our men are doing throughout the country, both by the general public and by government officials, leads to many unfair demands being made on us, demands which would never have been made had not the parties making them been quite ignorant of the fact that practically every minute of the time of our men on detachment is fully occupied with their own particular duties. As I write I have a case in point wherein an official of an important department of the Dominion government, and who has been in the west for many years, has asked me to send the constables of two of my detachments to devote a fortnight entirely to some of the ordinary work of his own department.

During the year we have removed detachments at the following places:—Carlyle, Grenfell, Kutawa and Whitewood. The Mackenzie River detachments at Fort McPherson and Herschell island have been handed over to 'N' Division. New ones have been opened at Outlook on the Canadian Pacific Railway extension northwest from Moosejaw, at Wynyard on the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Yorkton, at Wolseley, at Windthorst on the Wolseley-Reston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at Melville and Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific. A new detachment will shortly be established at Gravelbourg, a French settlement southwest of Moosejaw, and at Nokomis, the junction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Kirkella branch and the Grand Trunk Pacific. I would also strongly recommend a detachment at Stoughton, which has become a busy point since it became the junction of the Arcola branch and Weyburn extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The whole country is in a much more prosperous condition than it was last year; a fairly good harvest in 1908, and an excellent crop this season has gone far to obli-

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terate the ill effects of the failure of 1907. There is much activity in all branches of business, and the increased amount of building as compared with the previous year is very marked. Immigration, which fell off in 1908, now gives promise of being larger than ever. It is estimated that some 25,000 people have been added to the population of the province of Saskatchewan since the beginning of the year; the greater portion of these have gone into the outlying districts. In the country round about Wood Mountain upwards of 3,000 people have settled, and with a few exceptions they are all well equipped to meet the conditions of a new country. Between Wood Mountain and the Soo Line (Canadian Pacific Railway) there has also been quite an influx of settlers, the majority are Americans, but amongst them are quite a large number of French, those around Gravelbourg being almost entirely of that nationality. The immigration into this part of my district has been caused by the anticipation of a railway, and there is much disappointment that the Canadian Pacific Railway extension from Weyburn to Lethbridge has not been pushed. The settlement now in should encourage the railway company to build a good portion of this road next year. The Great Northern is also expected to cross into Canada just east of Wood Mountain. The Canadian Northern have already partially constructed a line from Maryfield to Midale, and this road will eventually continue on towards Lethbridge, through the Wood Mountain district.

Hardly ever have conditions been so favourable for a good crop as the present year; owing to a fine autumn, ploughing was possible until nearly the end of November, and the mild weather continued till Christmas; there was no snow, and it rained on Christmas eve. Seeding operations were delayed a little by heavy snow storms in the beginning of April, but from that on the weather was just what was required, the harvest being safely gathered before there was any sign of frost. Some little damage was done by hail, but nothing compared to what is often experienced.

Marvellous crops of oats are reported, one averaging 127 bushels to the acre, but the average crop throughout my district, judging from the various reports I have received will be wheat 25, and oats 80 bushels to the acre. Flax is also a very good crop, especially in outlying districts away from the railway, where the growing of wheat is not so profitable. More mixed farming is being done, but still a large majority of farmers depend entirely on growing grain. This will probably rectify itself in time, when they have the necessary funds to purchase stock.

The only signs of lack of progress to be seen are in some of the small towns along the older lines of railways. These have, in many instances, had their contributory districts curtailed by the establishment of other towns on new railways, and, as a result, are suffering from temporary depression.

CRIME.

It is impossible to make an exact comparison with the crime during the last eleven months and that of last year, but taking a monthly average the number of cases entered is practically the same; at any rate there is not the general increase to record of former years. The percentage of convictions, however, is greater, it being 92.51 per cent as compared with 91.09 per cent in 1908, and 91.38 per cent in 1907.

A comparative statement of crime in this district from 1904 to the present year is contained in the following table:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909 11 mos.
Cases entered.....	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271
Convictions.....	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101
Dismissals or withdrawals.....	231	246	250	186	190	154
Waiting trial.....	16	12	20	24	26	16

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An analysis of the classified summary of crime, given further on, discloses the following:—

Offences against the person.—Crimes under this heading are greatly in excess of previous years. This is most marked in serious crimes such as indecent assaults, carnal knowledge of girls, and rape; of this latter offence two of the most revolting cases in the history of this country occurred. I refer to the crimes of Joseph Chatain and Alva Neff; the former has been tried and sentenced and the latter is awaiting trial. The case of homicide entered was dismissed at the preliminary hearing, there being absolutely no evidence.

Offences against Property.—There is not much change in the number of crimes of this class from former years, except many more cases of horse-stealing and convictions for the same.

Offences against Public Order.—Less than last year.

Offences against Religion and Morals.—There is a slight falling off in these offences, principally in those which come under the vagrancy section of the Criminal Code. Indecency has increased, and we have a charge of incest in which the accused has been found guilty and sentence reserved.

Offences against Railway Act.—These are about half those of last year.

Offences against Indian Act.—Much fewer infractions of this act occurred than last year, the offence of 'drunk on an Indian reserve' being mainly responsible for the decrease.

Offences against Provincial Statutes and Northwest Ordinances.—The cases under this heading are about the same as in 1908. It is satisfactory to report that there have been half the number of prairie fire convictions. Infractions of the Liquor License Act and Steam Boilers Act are much more numerous.

The following comments on some of the more serious crimes dealt with may be of interest:—

Murder of Charles J. Morris.—The victim was a farmer living about 15 miles west of Milestone, and on the morning of April 6 his neighbours discovered his house, a mere shack, burnt to the ground, and the remains of a human body in the smouldering ruins. No suspicion of foul play was at first aroused, and Constable Morse, who had gone from Milestone, with some difficulty persuaded the coroner to hold an inquest. Careful investigation by the constable resulted in proving the body to be that of Charles Morris, that death had resulted from a bullet in the head, and the house burnt afterwards to hide the crime. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown. Ernest Morris, brother of the deceased, gave evidence at the inquest, and from the nature of his evidence and other suspicious circumstances, he was arrested for the crime. Corporal Howard was detailed to work on the case with Constable Morse, and after the accused was committed for trial a detective was employed to work independently. When the case came up for trial on May 31 the chain of circumstantial evidence seemed complete, but the defence were able to throw a doubt on the time the accused arrived at a farmer's house nine miles away from the scene of the tragedy on the night in question. It was a point we were unable to combat on account of the well-known difference of time kept by farmers away from the railroad. The accused, therefore, was acquitted, and when asked by the deputy attorney general to investigate further I assured him there was absolutely no suspicion against any other person but the man who had been tried.

Constable Morse did some excellent work on this case.

Alleged murder of Mrs. Kent.—On April 3 this lady, while in the house of friends, was suddenly taken ill, and in a short time died. She made, before her death, a peculiar statement about having taken some medicine from a friend. The matter

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was investigated by the city police of Moosejaw and an inquest held. The coroner's jury, after a lengthy sitting, returned a verdict of murder against some party or parties unknown.

After a considerable lapse of time this case was turned over to the mounted police at the request of the Attorney General's Department. Very exhaustive investigation was made and every possible clue traced, but without result.

This case, to say the least, was most mysterious and intricate, and I am loth to express any definite opinion as to how this unfortunate lady really met her death. All I can say, however, is that the best the police and experienced detectives could do was done in the matter.

Murder of Andrew H. Harris.—On Tuesday, August 31, Staff-Sergeant Dubuque, in charge of the Indian Head subdistrict, was at South Qu'Appelle. He there learned that a farmer living some twelve miles north of town by the name of Andrew Harris had been found in a bluff with a bullet hole in his head. Staff-Sergeant Dubuque, with a justice of the peace, at once left to see Harris. He was conscious and made an ante-mortem statement in which he said that on Friday, August 27, he and Roper had a row about the work, which culminated in blows being struck, and Roper afterwards shooting him. Roper had come to town on the Friday afternoon and presented a cheque, ostensibly signed by Harris, for \$60, which was cashed. He told a number of people in Qu'Appelle that he was through with Harris, and that he (Harris) would come in for the horse which he had driven in and that he was going to meet his father or go back to the old country. Roper, it appears, had only come out from England in March last, and was a young man 19 years of age. He had come to work for Harris under an agreement for twelve months and was to receive \$100 at the expiration of the year.

Roper went east at midnight of the 27th, having four clear days start of the police. A warrant was issued for attempted murder, and everything done to head off the fugitive. Detective Sergeant Nicholson from 'G' Division, who happened to be here and leaving for Winnipeg on other duty, was supplied with an accurate description, and instructed to thoroughly search that city.

Staff-Sergeant Dubuque was sent east on September 2, with instructions to pick up clue of this man, if possible, and follow. A strong presumption was that Roper was still around Winnipeg, as a man answering his description, but under another name, had been seen. With the advent of so many thousands of easterners to the western prairies for harvesting help I was afraid that he would get work on some farm, and be lost in the crowd.

However, on Friday morning, September 3, I received word that a cheque for \$50 had been cashed at the Union Bank, Winnipeg, and that the name A. H. Harris had been used. I at once got hold of the Winnipeg police on the telephone, gave them this information, and asked that both Staff-Sergeant Dubuque and Detective Sergeant Nicholson be notified. Within fifteen minutes of my notifying the Winnipeg police I received word that Roper had been arrested by Detective Green, of the Winnipeg city police, and Staff-Sergeant Dubuque. He denied at first his identity, but afterwards admitted to Staff-Sergeant Dubuque that he was the man wanted.

Among his effects were found a Gladstone bag belonging to Harris and Harris' bank book on the Union Bank.

He was brought back to Regina, and brought before J. H. Heffernan, J.P., and remanded for eight days to see how the shooting would terminate. In the meantime, on September 6, Harris died, and the charge of attempted murder was amended to one of murder, and on September 10, the accused was committed for trial on this charge. This case will not be disposed of, so I understand, till the January, 1910, assizes.

J. C. Atkinson, grain and horse-stealing.—Amongst the cases of theft entered are an unusual number for theft of grain. This is due to the fact that farmers leave their grain in small granaries in the fields away from their houses, thereby offering a great

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temptation to dishonest persons. During the winter and early spring the complaints for this offence were so numerous that we found it almost impossible to attend to them. A man called Atkinson at Moosejaw caused the most trouble. He kept a team and wagon in the town and used systematically to go out at nights robbing granaries all over the country and disposing of the proceeds at different elevators. Sergt. Mundy at Moosejaw began to receive daily complaints from farmers in all directions, and finally, about the middle of December, 1908, he began to suspect Atkinson. Careful watch showed that he was sleeping in the day time and driving out with his team at night, and he was caught selling grain at Pasqua. On being charged and committed for trial he pretended to be crazy, and made a daring attempt to break jail. At the January court he was acquitted on the charge of wheat stealing. Sergeant Mundy then had him arrested on a charge of oat stealing, and he was again discharged in the District Court. This was followed by his arrest on the charge of attempting to break jail for which he received two months imprisonment. Finding it difficult to prove the charges of grain stealing against him, owing to our being unable to show that the grain he disposed of belonged to any particular farmer, although it was fully established he had none himself; Sergeant Mundy discovered he had stolen a wagon and a horse from a farmer near Regina. These charges were laid against Atkinson on his discharge from prison, with the result that, though he got off on the wagon case, he was convicted for theft of the horse, and sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary, from which institution he subsequently escaped.

During the progress of this case, complaints were made against Sergeant Mundy by Atkinson's lawyers for persecuting Atkinson. This I investigated and reported to you that he was undoubtedly justified in all that he had done.

The final conviction also substantiated this. Sergeant Mundy was highly commended for the energetic manner in which he stuck to the case, as Atkinson is indisputably a criminal of the worst class.

W. L. Duff, horse-stealing.—On March 17, three valuable horses were stolen during the night from a stable in Moosejaw. Immediate search was made, and traces got of a man with horses answering the description near Lang. Sergt. Mundy got into communication with sheriffs across the line, and followed himself with the result that one William L. Duff, was arrested with the horses at Minot, North Dakota, by Deputy Sheriff Steinhoffer. Duff waived extradition.

We then discovered that Duff had left some horses at a livery stable in Regina just before committing the theft in Moosejaw, and inquiries showed he had stolen them in North Dakota. Duff pretended to be a farmer and used to disappear occasionally, evidently on horse-stealing trips, on both sides of the line. After he was sentenced to five years imprisonment he made a desperate attempt to break from the lock-up at Moosejaw, striking Constable Graham over the head with an iron bar. The constable, who is a powerful man, though partially stunned, managed to overpower him and place him in his cell. For this offence he received a further term of two years imprisonment. Duff is a desperate criminal and well out of the way.

C. Marker, horse-stealing.—This man was charged last year, allowed out on bail, and failed to appear, a bench warrant being issued. Corpl. Church, of Marienthal detachment has since been on the lookout, and although he knew Marker was just across the line in North Dakota he was waiting an opportunity to effect his arrest in Canadian territory. On September 22, he received word that Marker with a companion might cross over looking for stray horses. By using an enemy of Marker's to assist, Corpl. Church arranged to intercept him. Riding all night he met Marker's companion in the early morning of the 23rd, who stated Marker was sleeping in a shack two miles south of the line, and would probably cross into Canada about twenty miles further west. Going to this point, Corpl. Church and his companion, one Kelly, an American, cached themselves near a trail crossing the boundary.

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About 10 p.m., of the 23rd, Marker and the man with him were seen riding over. Corpl. Church galloped up to him and ordered him to dismount. He wheeled, drew his revolver, and made for the south. Kelly headed him off, and Marker fired at him, missing. Kelly then charged knocking both Marker and his horse over. He quickly remounted and rode on, but Corpl. Church again headed him off, and told him he would shoot if he did not stop. Marker's reply was to point and pull the trigger of his revolver, but the cartridge failed. Corpl. Church then shot Marker's horse and later captured Marker making for the line on foot. Hiring a team, the corporal proceeded with his prisoner along the boundary to the police detachment. Unfortunately, the trail at one point crossed the line a few yards, and here Marker made a spring from the wagon and got into a house, slamming the door. To use Corpl. Church's words:—'I forced same open, and was met by a blow in the eye from Marker, who had taken his spurs off and used same as a weapon. I grappled with him and threw him on the floor and with assistance tied his feet and hands securely after a good rough and tumble scrape.'

Corpl. Church did excellent work in making this arrest, but there may be some question as to where the arrest actually took place.

Horse-stealing in Wood Mountain District.—As was the case last year I again have to report energetic work on the part of Inspector Richards, and the members of his detachments in the Wood Mountain subdistrict. In October last, they heard of two suspicious armed men travelling through. These were followed to Gull lake near Maple creek by Const. Oliver and it was discovered that they had stolen horses there and made off again to the boundary. 'A' Division then joined in the chase, with the result that the two men, Nye and Miller, were eventually arrested in Miles City, Montana, brought back to Canada, and given five years in the penitentiary. To the fact that these men were followed up so closely by the constables from Wood Mountain their arrest was mainly due.

Last year Inspector Richards reported all of the old gang of rustlers accounted for except Alex. Duffy and T. J. Birch. Birch was arrested and extradited this summer, and is now serving a term of our years at Edmonton for horse-stealing in 1907.

In the spring we heard of a large number of Canadian horses in Montana, supposedly stolen. Inspr. Richards went to Ambrose, N.D., and recovered 35 head belonging to the following Canadian owners, Mr. Ogle, Ryan and Fares, and J. Lariviere. He also ascertained that these horses had been driven across the line and their brands altered by three men living at Saco, Montana:—W. Fuqua, F. Crutchfield and M. Erickson. The last two were arrested shortly after, but successfully fought extradition. Fuqua was also arrested in California later, but escaped from the United States sheriff by jumping off the train when being brought back. Inspector Richards spent several weeks in Glasgow, Montana, on these extradition cases; the expense was heavy, and although we were not successful in bringing the men back for trial the determination of the Canadian authorities to follow these men up and bring them to book, if possible, was a most useful object lesson to the many crooks and horse-rustlers to be found south of the boundary in Montana and North Dakota.

Inspector Richards, in summing up his report on these extradition cases, says:—'However, the action of the Canadian authorities will be productive of good, and will show to the rustling element on the United States side that no reasonable expense will be spared on the part of our government to put down such lawlessness. There seems no end to the rustling element in Montana and the Dakotas. One gang is no sooner disposed of than another looms up. I am still in hope that Sheriff Small will yet pick up W. Fuqua, when the whole matter can be gone at again, and the three convicted.'

The escape of W. Fuqua was most unfortunate, as it enabled his two companions to throw all the blame on him and represent themselves in the extradition court as innocent parties working under Fuqua's orders.

The following is the classified summary of crime for the past eleven months:—

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawn, dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	2		1	1
Homicide	1		1	
Shooting with intent	6	1	5	
Threatening to kill	4	2	2	
Threatening to shoot	1		1	
Threatening to do bodily harm	1	1		
Assault, common	317	202	14	1
Assault, aggravated	3	2	1	
Assault, indecent	10	7	3	
Assault causing bodily harm	11	9	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	13	9	3	1
Excavation unguarded	2	2		
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14	5	3	2	
Defiling children under 14	2		2	
Carnal knowledge	5	3	2	
Supplying instruments to procure abortion	1			
Abduction	3	2	1	
Wife desertion	1	1		
Child desertion	1	1		
Neglect to support family	2	2		
Defamatory libel	2		2	
Intimidation	3	3		
Unnatural offence	1	1		
Attempted suicide	4	4		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	298	255	40	3
Theft from person	1	1		
Horse-stealing	23	13	9	1
Cattle stealing	6	2	2	2
Cattle shooting	3		3	
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cruelty to animals	29	29		
Wounding cattle	4	4		
Shop and house breaking	10	5	5	
Burglary	1	1		
Counterfeiting	1			1
Fraud	11	5	6	
Conspiring to defraud	1	1		
False pretenses	43	30	12	1
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1	1		
Forgery	7	4	1	2
Receiving stolen property	3	2	1	
Having stolen property in possession	2	2		
Wilful damage to property	15	14	1	
Attempted arson	2		2	
Mischief	32	29	3	
Trespass	5	4	1	
Killing dog	3	3		
Miscellaneous	8	8		
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	6	6		
Pointing firearms	9	5	4	
Having revolver on person when arrested	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	127	124	3	
Drunk and disorderly	340	337	3	
Creating disturbance	43	43		
Threatening language	14	14		
Indecency	27	25	2	
Buggery	3	2	1	
Incest	1			1
Seduction	1		1	
Keeper of gaming house	2	2		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	8	8		
Inmates of house of ill-fame	11	11		
Frequenter of house of ill-fame	6	6		
Frequenter of gaming house	7	7		
Gambling	3	3		

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Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Withdrawn, Dismissed, &c.	Awaiting Trail.
Offences against religion and morals— <i>Con.</i>				
Discharging firearms.....	3	3		
Nuisance.....	4	4		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury.....	7	3	3	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Contempt of court.....	2	2		
Disobeying summons.....	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer.....	7	7		
Refusing to assist peace officer.....	1	1		
Assaulting peace officer.....	7	7		
Resisting arrest.....	1	1		
Escaping from custody.....	3	3		
Jail breaking.....	2	2		
Juvenile offenders—				
Theft by juvenile.....	4	4		
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	38	38		
Placing obstruction on C.P.R. track.....	1	1		
Operators drunk.....	2	2		
Offences against Customs Act—				
Smuggling.....	8	8		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	18	18		
Indians, drunk.....	13	13		
Drunk on reserve.....	7	7		
Liquor in possession.....	4	4		
Liquor in possession on reserve.....	2	2		
Trespassing on reserve.....	3	3		
Prostitution.....	1	1		
Offences against the Fisheries Act.....	10	10		
Offences against Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	3	3		
Miscellaneous.....	3	3		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Master and servant.....	204	198	6	
Game ordinance.....	23	23		
Hide ordinance.....	1	1		
Sunday observance.....	9	9		
Prairie fire.....	58	57	1	
Liquor ordinance.....	30	29	1	
Insanity.....	51	51		
Horse breeders.....	3	3		
Village ordinance.....	21	21		
Estray animals.....	20	20		
Entire animals.....	3	3		
Pound ordinance.....	23	23		
Fence ordinance.....	2	2		
Livery stable ordinance.....	3	3		
Engineers' ordinance.....	2	2		
Medical professions.....	3	3		
Veterinary surgeons.....	2	2		
Public Health Ordinance.....	1	1		
Hawkers and peddlers.....	9	9		
Noxious weeds.....	1	1		
Herd ordinance.....	6	6		
Steam boilers ordinance.....	29	29		
Brand ordinance.....	2	2		
Drunk while interdicted.....	40	40		
Selling liquor to an interdicted person.....	19	19		
Obtaining liquor while interdicted.....	4	4		
Breach of quarantine regulations.....	6	6		
Miscellaneous.....	14	14		
Local improvement ordinance.....	1	1		
Motor ordinance.....	3	2	1	
Total.....	2,271	2,101	154	16
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES:—				
Liquor in possession without permit.....	1	1		

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SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial..	90
Number of convictions..	49
Fines..	4
Sent to jail..	23
Sent to penitentiary..	18
Suspended sentence..	4
Acquitted or charges withdrawn..	28
Awaiting trial..	13

Referring to the above, it should be noted that many cases are now dealt with by police magistrates which has reduced the number of Supreme Court cases.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The few prairie fires last fall did not do a great deal of damage, but this spring saw some very disastrous fires in the western part of my district, the greater portion of the country lying between Wood Mountain and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway being burnt over. One fire, starting near Wood Mountain on May 3, burning well up towards Moosejaw, caused the death of two human beings, in addition to a large number of cattle and horses. Other fires starting about the same time came in from between Swift Current and Mortlach. As a result of these fires a large number of the newer settlers were almost destitute, and the Immigration Department was obliged to send out assistance. Aid was also given by Moosejaw and other towns. A lot of hard work was done by our detachments at Wood Mountain and on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; they organized parties to fight fire, gave aid where they could and succeeded in obtaining a large number of convictions against parties accused of starting fires.

As is usual, many of the fires originated from the railways, but the law in connection with railways and prairie fires is in such an unsatisfactory state that we have not been able to bring any prosecutions against railway companies. The provincial government, I am glad to see, are sending out notices this fall warning people of the danger from prairie fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs Department.—At Wood Mountain Inspector Richards is acting collector of customs and at Marienthal Corporal Church performs the same duties. A large number of 'Let Passes' have to be issued, and this, with the other duties connected with a customs outpost, take up a great deal of time. Corporal Church at Marienthal reports that his detachment is more of a customs office than a police detachment, and I would strongly recommend that arrangements be made for the customs to take over this office with one of their own men as soon as possible. Duty collected at Wood Mountain during eleven months is \$1,410.69 and at Marienthal about \$7,000.

In addition to the above our detachments have made several seizures of motors, horses, &c., for the Customs Department, and Captain Young, inspector of customs, who has spent a good deal of time along the boundary this summer has received a large amount of assistance from our various detachments in the south.

Indian Department.—Assistance to this department is mainly given in the form of preventing the Indians from obtaining liquor and attending treaty payments. Last year I reported a marked decrease in infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, and this year I am pleased to report a further falling off. Inspector Taylor and Constable Crampton left on June 13 to accompany the Indian agent of the Norway House agency on his trip paying the various bands of Indians located about Lake

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Winnipeg. The journey was made on a steamer chartered by the Indian Department and occupied over a month. Some 2,000 Indians were paid and their complaints attended to.

Inspector Pelletier, who took a party of men for 'M' Division through to York Factory in July had instructions on his return to visit the Indians at God's lake and Island lake. The following is an extract from his report on this portion of his trip:— 'I remained one day and a half at God's river, saw the most important Indians there and held a conference with them. They had no complaints to bring up. Like most of the Indians in that district they have a code or custom of their own; which is mostly in accord with ours. There only remains to explain a few general points which apply specially to their case, and those are always explained to them; such as theft, infanticide, murder, providing for their wives and children, lying, obtaining goods under false pretenses, holding up to their contracts, &c., &c. They always listen attentively express their pleasure at being enlightened on the laws of white men, and promise to live better in the future. This, with a few formalities of handshaking, ends the conference. On the morning of the 26th we left for Island lake. This is a fairly difficult stretch to get over without a guide on account of large lakes and different channels and numerous islands. Spl. Towers informed me he had been over the road once about ten years ago. I considered this quite sufficient, and we left without outside assistance. We reached Island lake at about noon of August 29th, a cold, wet, drizzling day. This is a distance well travelled by natives, all supplies for Island lake going up that route. Some York boats laden with supplies were passed on the way.

'On the 30th, I saw the chief and councillors. One of the councillors was chief of the Crane band at Sandy lake at the time those Indian murderers were apprehended some two years ago. His band now is assimilated with the God's lake and are under treaty.

'The Sucker band 'Fiddler' refused to be brought under treaty and become part of God's Lake tribe. They wish their reserves in their own district and to be paid through Little Grand Rapids up Betens river. Their contentions were taken up by the Indian inspector who, I am informed, is going to lay the matter before the Indian commissioner.

These Suckers 'Fiddler Band' were away at Sandy lake and consequently I did not see them. I made inquiries and found that they have done very well last winter and that the conference held at Sandy lake in March, 1908, had a most salutary effect. No rumour of crimes of any import has circulated since.

The natives at Island lake are suffering from an epidemic of what is believed to be La Grippe. Some ten deaths occurred from that cause, and a good number are still laid up sick.

The Island lake Indians had nothing to bring forth. No complaints were laid before me.'

Interior Department.—We were not called upon last winter, as has been customary to send men to Manitoba on Crown timber duty. Our detachment at Arcola assisted the forest ranger in the Moose Mountain timber reserve, and issued permits for cutting timber. Owing to our reports some action was taken by the department to stop the indiscriminate cutting of timber at Wood Mountain. The police were instructed to assist one of the homestead inspectors in seeing that the law as regards Crown timber was rigidly enforced. It is hoped that what little timber is left in this district will be preserved.

Provincial Department of Agriculture.—During the summer, at the request of this department, we have hunted up some 150 owners of stallions who had not enrolled. This entailed a lot of work.

Outbreaks of smallpox near Canora and Estevan necessitated frequent patrols to prevent the breaking of quarantine. All cases of destitution are referred to us by

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the health officer, and our men investigated each case and saw that supplies were furnished when authorized by the department.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The three jails in our charge are the guard-rooms at Regina, Moosomin and Yorkton. The guard-room here at times was much overcrowded, particularly in the hot weather, when we became alarmed for the health of the prisoners. Fortunately, we had no cases of serious illness. The opening of the new jail at Moosomin, though expected at the beginning of this year, has not taken place yet. When it does occur we shall be relieved of the overcrowding complained of.

The number of prisoners confined in our care in the several jails during the past eleven months has been 405; slightly less than for the corresponding number of months in 1908.

The guard-room at Regina should be condemned and a new building erected. This has been asked for in the estimates for the coming year.

Detailed reports for each institution are submitted hereunder:—

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard-room for the eleven months ended September 30, 1909:—

Prisoners in cells October 31, 1908..	6
Received during the eleven months ended September 30, 1909..	76
Discharged..	71
Remaining in cells at midnight, September 30, 1909.. . . .	11

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

Males—

White..	63
Indians..	9
Half-breeds..	1

Females—

White..	3
-----------------	---

Total..	76
-----------------	----

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

November..	4
December..	10
January..	8
February..	5
March..	5
April..	11
May..	8
June..	6
July..	16
August..	0
September..	3

Total..	76
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The 71 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Released, time expired.	25
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary.	2
Sent to Regina jail.	1
Sent to Regina guard-room.	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.	5
Fines paid.	23
Acquitted.	4
Bailed out.	3
Released on suspended sentence.	1
Released without trial by order of the Attorney General.	3

Females.

Sent to Brandon asylum.	3
<hr/>	
Total.	71
The monthly average of prisoners has been.	7.5
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.	16
The monthly minimum of prisoners received.	2
The maximum of prisoners in one day was.	12
The minimum of prisoners in one day was.	0
The average daily number has been.	8

This guard-room only consists of eight cells, and in consequence we have very often to put two prisoners in one cell. There is no proper accommodation for female lunatics, who are simply 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 jail yard, and once outside the prisoners are in the open. The want of a jail yard is particularly felt in connection with prisoners awaiting trial and who have to have walking exercise daily.

The general health of the prisoners confined here has been good. There has been no serious cases of sickness during the past eleven months.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

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

Males.

Assault.	1
Assault on wife.	1
Assault on police officer.	1
Assault, indecent, on female.	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.	2
Cattle stealing.	2
Drunk and disorderly.	24
Forgery.	3
Rape, and attempted rape.	1
Placing obstructions on railways.	1
Theft.	12
Vagrancy.	1
Intoxicated whilst interdicted.	1
Obtaining by false pretenses.	1
Uttering counterfeit token of value.	1
Unlawfully entering dwelling house by night.	1
Indecent conduct.	1
Shooting with intent.	1

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Lunatics.

Males..	6
Females..	4

Indian Act.

Drunk..	2
Supplying liquor to Indians..	5
Indians in possession of liquor..	3

Total.. 76

The following is the number of prisoners who have served sentences during the past eleven months, or are now doing so. Classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault..	1	1	
Assault on wife..	1	6	14
Assault, indecent..	1	4	12
Shooting with intent..	1	1	
Theft..	5	1	
Vagrancy..	1	6	
Drunk and disorderly..	9	2	
Forgery..	1	6	
Indians in possession of liquor..	3	1	14
Supplying liquor to Indians..	4	2	
Unlawful entry by night..	1		20
Total..	28		

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, Inspector.

Commanding Yorkton Subdistrict.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA GUARD-ROOM, October 1, 1909.

The Officer Commanding.

R.N.W.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 eleven months commencing November 1, 1908, and ending September 30, 1909.

Prisoners in cells at midnight, October 31, 1908..	22
Received during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909..	218
Discharged during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909..	229
Remaining in cells at midnight, September 30, 1909..	11

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The number of prisoners received last year (12 months) was 259, or 41 more than the number received this year (11 months).

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

Males.

White.	193
Indians.	7
Half breeds.	3
Negroes.	2
Lunatics.	34

Females.

White.	1
Total.	240

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

November, 1908.	25
December.	15
January, 1909.	5
February.	12
March.	25
April.	32
May.	22
June.	20
July.	28
August.	21
September.	13
Total.	218

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

Males.

Time expired.	150
To Regina for trial.	16
Other places for trial.	10
To Edmonton penitentiary.	7
To Prince Albert jail.	1
To Regina jail.	2
Fines paid.	2
Released on bail.	2
Released on ticket of leave.	2
Released, conviction quashed.	1
Released by order of the Attorney General.	1
Released, being sensenced under town by-laws of Estevan, municipality refused to pay for maintenance.	1
To Regina hospital.	1
Lunatics to Brandon asylum.	28
Lunatics released as sane.	4

Females.

Released on bail.	1
Total.	229

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The daily average number of prisoners has been.	28.23
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.	27.8
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.	32
The monthly minimum of prisoners received.	5
The maximum number of prisoners in any day.	40
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was.	10

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.	3
Assault, indecent.	3
Attempting to break jail.	1
Attempted suicide.	1
Attempted murder.	1
Brothel keeping.	2
Bigamy.	1
Breaking from custody.	1
Buggery.	1
Contravening Liquor License Act.	1
Carrying loaded firearms.	2
Cruelty to children.	1
Drunk.	20
Drunk and disorderly.	10
Deserting employment.	2
Extradited.	1
Fraud.	1
Failure to pay distress.	1
Horse-stealing.	5
Housebreaking.	3
Illicit intercourse with female under age.	1
Indecent exposure.	2
Obtaining money under false pretenses.	15
Obtaining money under false pretenses, attempted.	1
Possession of liquor while interdicted.	2
Perjury.	2
Rape.	3
Selling liquor to a minor.	1
Stealing rides on the Canadian Pacific Railway.	5
Supplying intoxicants to an Indian.	1
Theft.	31
Using obscene language.	1
Vagrancy.	67

Females.

Theft.	1
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Lunatics.

Males.	30
Males, released as sane.	4
Females.	0

INDIAN ACT.

Males.

Drunk.....	2
Drunk and withholding information.....	1
Keeping tent of ill-fame.....	1
Drunk and in possession of liquor.....	1
Theft.....	1

Females.

NIL.

Total..... 240

The number of prisoners who have served sentence during the year, or are now doing so in the guard-room is 165; classification as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.....	6	1	10
Assault on wife.....	5	1	3
Attempting to break jail.....	1	1	
Carrying loaded firearms.....	1		30
Contravening Liquor License Act.....	1		30
Cruelty to children.....	1	3	
Drunk.....	20		30
Drunk and disorderly.....	10	1	5
Deserting employment.....	2	1	
Failure to pay distress.....	1		15
Housebreaking.....	1	6	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	6	
Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	9	4	10
Possession of liquor when interdicted.....	1		10
Stealing a ride.....	6	1	
Selling liquor to a minor.....	1		10
Theft.....	25	2	15
Theft, attempted.....	1	2	
Using obscene language.....	1		30
Vagrancy.....	59	1	20
Vagrancy and stealing rides.....	5	1	
Vagrancy and trespass.....	3	1	
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Drunk and withholding information.....	1	3	14
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	2	
Keeping tent of ill-fame.....	1	4	
Supplying liquor to an Indian.....	1	4	
Possession of liquor.....	1	8	
Theft.....	1	2	
Total.....	165		

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket of leave, viz.: Robert Chisholm, who was sentenced on April 21, 1909, to a term of six months hard labour for housebreaking; he was released on August 7, 1909, having served a period of three months and seventeen days; the other case, that of Thomas Jordan, who was sentenced on April 15, 1909, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses,

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to a term of six months hard labour, and was released on August 31, 1909, having served a period of four months and sixteen days. Another case I might mention was that of Fred. Young, who was sentenced on September 18, 1909, to a term of one month's hard labour for indecent exposure; he was released on September 27, 1909, because the municipality of Esteven refused to pay for his maintenance, he being sentenced under the Municipal By-laws of Esteven.

There was one escape during the year, that of Joseph Dunn, who escaped from his escort on the evening of July 14, 1909, while working in the division mess. He was captured a short time afterwards and taken to the guard-room. For attempting to escape he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Regina jail. Dunn was serving a sentence of two months imprisonment in the guard-room, when he attempted to escape.

The health of the prisoners for this year has been good. Considering the age and dilapidated state of the guard-room, the difficulty of heating, overcrowding 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 but does not make much improvement as it wears off.

Water has been laid on the guard-room during the year, the main being completed to the hospital allowing the water to be turned on.

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 the result was a failure. 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. Lunatics (male) are jailed in the guard-room where their noise at night prevents the other prisoners from sleeping, thereby causing numerous complaints. Accommodation is provided for only 21 prisoners. The largest number of prisoners confined for one night was 40—two short of double the accommodation. There is no accommodation for the provost, no washing room or bath for the prisoners, small tubs being used for bathing the prisoners, and no accommodation for drying the clothes in winter, they having to be dried in the place allotted for the purpose of taking their meals.

The prison yard is too small and of no use for exercising prisoners. 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 the barrack building 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, 21 cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

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

H. BANHAM, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MOOSOMIN Guard-room, September 30, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the Moosomin guard-room, a common jail, for the eleven months commencing November 1, 1908, and ending September 30, 1909.

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Prisoners in cells at midnight October 31, 1908.	8
Received during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909. .	77
Discharged during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909	79
Remaining in cells at midnight September 30, 1909.	4

The number of prisoners received last year was 110, or 35 more than the number received this year.

Males.

Whites	81
Halfbreeds	2
Total	83

Females.—Nil.

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

November, 1908.	10
December.	8
January, 1909.	5
February.	3
March.	6
April.	2
May.	6
June.	12
July.	11
August.	7
September.	7

The 79 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.	32
Fines paid.	21
Discharged.	4
Regina gaol.	9
Admitted to bail.	2
Released by order of Attorney General.	1
Handed over to the Ontario authorities.	1
Handed over to the Manitoba authorities.	1
To Arcola for trial.	1
To Brandon asylum.	5
Lunatics released as same.	2
Total.	79

Females.—Nil.

The monthly average of prisoners has been.	12.09
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.	12
The monthly minimum of prisoners received.	2
The maximum number of prisoners in any day was.	11
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was	2

Of the seven male lunatics, five were committed to Brandon asylum, and two discharged as sane. Nine prisoners sentenced to Regina jail, average term being six months. Two prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year. J. Larson, who was awaiting trial for attempted suicide, and afterwards released by order of the Attorney General, from June 3 to August 18 in hospital. H. Benning, sentenced to two months hard labour for cruelty to animals, in hospital five days.

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

Crime.	Number.	Average length of sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.....	3	1	30
Attempted arson.....	1	..	1
Attempted suicide.....	1	2	17
Breaking jail.....	1	6	..
Buggery.....	1	..	7
Carnal knowledge.....	1	6	..
Cattle shooting.....	1	..	9
Cruelty to animals.....	1	2	..
Drunk while interdicted.....	1	2	..
Drunk and disorderly.....	16	..	10
False pretenses.....	1	..	3
Frequenting houses of ill-fame.....	1	..	2
Forgery.....	1	6	..
Horse-stealing.....	3	3	7
Housebreaking.....	1	..	2
Illicit connection.....	1	1	..
Insanity.....	7	..	3
Indecent assault.....	2	4	15
Maiming cattle.....	1	..	20
On suspicion.....	1	..	2
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	6	..
Stealing rides.....	17	..	12
Theft.....	13	2	22
Vagrancy.....	6	..	10
Total.....	83	..	..

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

C. J. HOGG, *Corpl. Provost,*
For Inspector Commanding Moosomin Dept.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the spring and summer a large number of recruits were received, and their training taxed the limited instructional staff to the limit. Inspector Church, who has charge of all drill and training, except lectures, was for a time assisted by two foot drill instructors, but this was only for a short period. For the greater part of the year the work has been done by himself and Sergeant O'Connell, foot drill instructor. When one considers five different squads were under instruction each day for some months and in addition 48 young horses were received, the task was not a light one.

Lectures were given regularly by Inspector Heffernan. During the winter the usual class for constables recommended for promotion was formed; twelve came from outside divisions and five from Depot. The three months' course comprised drill (mounted and foot), criminal law, Dominion and provincial statutes, constables' duties, shoeing and interior economy. Examinations, oral and written, were held at the conclusion, and all passed satisfactorily; Regtl. No. 4131, Corporal W. M. Snelton, gaining the highest marks.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

We had very bad luck this year, both with our rifle and revolver practice, due to various causes. In the spring a farmer started to break the land immediately in rear of the butts; this stopped all shooting until arrangements could be made with him to keep clear on Wednesday of each week. It was impossible, therefore, to complete the annual course, and the Rifle Club were prevented from carrying out their usual bi-weekly matches.

As regards our revolver practice, the Colts ammunition we had on hand was found defective, owing to the lubricating oil on the bullets having affected the powder. The manufacturers agreed to change it, and until the new ammunition arrived in September we were unable to carry out the annual course, which is now in progress.

The fact that the land is being occupied in line with our rifle range is going to seriously affect rifle association, whom we have permitted to use our range. The country being so flat makes it difficult to obtain a suitable range anywhere within a reasonable distance.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I regret to say that the conduct of a large number of the recruits in the post this year has been very unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the N.C.O.'s and constables on the staff and on detachments have behaved remarkably well, performing their arduous duties conscientiously with only two exceptions.

The majority of the recruits came from seaport towns, and, although fine men physically, were, by their previous habits and associations, unfitted for the force. Discipline was irksome to them, and they could not keep away from liquor. The result was that a large percentage deserted or were dismissed from the service.

The deserters were twenty, as compared with six last year, and eleven men have been dismissed. Eight men at present are undergoing imprisonment; all but one of whom are to be dismissed at the expiration of their sentence.

Health.

The health of the division has been very good, and the sanitary conditions about the barracks excellent. The outbreak of the enteric fever last year was probably due to flies, and to keep them out, the renovated messroom has been well screened.

I regret to report two deaths. Reg. No. 2299, Staff-Sergeant Bates, on the 19th November, 1908, and Regtl. No. 4744, Constable C. F. Farnham on the 12th April, 1909. The latter was stationed at Lanigan, was a most promising man, and in spite of the doctor's warning, kept at his duty longer than he should, with the result that the disease which attacked him (pneumonia) got such a hold that he died in the Saskatoon hospital the day after he reached that institution.

HORSES.

We have 161 horses, including 2 pack ponies on the strength. Last year it was 128. Four or five horses on detachment should be replaced, and this can be easily done when the remounts are fit for general duty. One died whilst on patrol near Qu'Appelle in the extremely hot weather, and two were killed by unavoidable accidents. Forty-eight remounts were received, and all have turned out well, particularly those purchased in British Columbia.

The losses and gains during the year are shown by the following statement:—

Losses—

Transferred to 'F' Division	6
Died	1
Killed	2
Cast and sold	10
Total	19

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Gains—

Transferred from 'A' Division.	2
Transferred from 'D' Division.	2
Remounts.	48
	<hr/>
Total.	52
Net gains.	33
Strength on October 31, 1908.	128
	<hr/>
Strength on September 30, 1909.	161

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The total of officers, N. C. Os., constables and special constables, shown on the attached distribution statement, is 202, three less than last year. This total will be reduced considerably in a day or two by a draft now in readiness to proceed to the Yukon. As I pointed out in a former report, the above figures do not by any means represent the actual strength of the division available for the work it has to perform. This can only be arrived at by striking off the staff, and others, who are shown on the Division books, and whose work lies entirely outside that of Depot Division and the Regina districts.

Canteen.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition; the business is carefully attended to, and stock taken regularly every month. Substantial grants have been made to the division for cricket, football, Xmas dinners, and the annual ball. A monthly grant of 50 cents per capita towards the messing has also been made to the constables mess. The total grants amount to \$1,022.43.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The reading room and library are well equipped. New books are purchased from time to time, also several good sets of standard works and an encyclopedia have been added. The Wood Mountain subdistrict are the only members outside the post who subscribe for and receive books.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

During the past eleven months we have moved the old officers quarters from between the new buildings. The ground around the new buildings has been levelled up, and the roads inside the barracks inclosure covered with sand, two train loads of which were purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway and unloaded at the side of the track opposite the barracks.

Contracts were let for converting No. 5 barrack room into a bathroom, lavatory and latrine, the carpenter work and passages from the other parts of the building being done by our own men. The work should be finished in a few weeks, and will be a great comfort to the division. Hitherto our arrangements for washing and bathing have been of a very rough and ready description, and the cause of complaint for years past.

I have forwarded estimates for connecting the hospital with the sewerage system, painting the barrack buildings, hospital, stables, &c., and for the construction of the following new buildings: quarters for the commissioner, guard-room, married n.c.o.'s quarters, stables and ice house, all of which should, if possible be built next year.

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Distribution State of Depot Division, September 30, 1909.

Name of Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	S. Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses
Regina	1	1	1	6	1	1	7	5	5	79	15	122	82
Moosomin				1					1	2		4	5
Broadview										1		1	1
Esterhazy										1		1	1
Arcoia								1		2		3	2
Fillmore										1		1	1
Yorkton				1					1	4		6	6
Sheho										1		1	1
Kamsack									1	1		2	2
Fort Pelly										1		1	1
Canora										1		1	1
Melville										1		1	1
Wynyard										1		1	1
Indian Head							7			2		3	3
Fort Q'Appelle										1		1	1
Balcarres								1		1		2	2
Punnichy										1		1	1
Strassburg										1		1	1
Lanigan									1			1	1
Craik								1				1	1
Lumsden										1		1	1
Estevan								1				1	2
Weyburn										1		1	1
North Portal										1		1	1
Carnduff										1		1	1
Marienthal									1	1		2	2
Oxbow										1		1	1
Yellowgrass										2		1	1
Moosejaw								1		2		3	2
Mortlach										1		1	1
Milestone										1		1	1
Wolseley								1				1	1
Windthorst										1		1	1
Outlook									1			1	1
Wood Mountain				1					1	5	1	8	15
Willow Bunch										2	1	3	5
Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	6
Norway House								1		1	1	3	
Split Lake									1	1	1	3	
Town Station								1		1		2	1
Ottawa				1			2	1		1		6	2
On command										2		2	
Total	1	1	1	10	1	1	11	13	15	128	20	202	161

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the fact that the majority of our detachments consist of only one man, the work they accomplish under most trying conditions has often made me wonder how they succeeded so well in keeping it up, and at the same time render the numerous reports and returns required from them. The following extract from a report of constable (now corporal) Carter, when stationed at Milestone, gives a fair idea of the difficulties the detachments have to meet:

'I was working on different cases of crime every day throughout the month, except the 3rd and 4th, and most of the time I was away from the detachment.' As the month progressed complaints of crime became more numerous, and on the

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last day of the month I was busy investigating two complaints of grain stealing, both of them out in the country. These complaints took my attention up to the 3rd day of the present month, when I had to leave them to look after three other cases of theft which had been made to me in the meantime, one of these complaints took me 30 miles southwest of Rouleau, another 15 miles southeast of the same place. When I got to Rouleau, I found several other cases awaiting me which were also far out in the country, that is, I had to go far out to summon the parties. One case took me to Moosejaw and later to Regina. I regret the delay but what remedy could I apply under the circumstances and what am I to do in case I am required away from the detachment when I should be making out monthly returns? On account of the large amount of territory which this detachment covers and the many complaints that have been coming in of late, I find it impossible for me to deal with them all with satisfaction to myself, or others directly concerned. . . . I am doing the best that I know how under the present conditions, and the delay in my returns was not caused by any inactivity on my part, but by the view I took of giving my attention to crime in preference to the clerical work of my detachment.

I am writing this report after handing over the command to my successor, and am about to leave for Athabaska Landing to assume command of 'N' Division, where you have kindly transferred me at my own request. Before closing therefore, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation of the loyal support I have received from the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables on the permanent strength of the division during my three years tenure of the command. Though, on account of the work affecting my health, my departure is of my own choosing, it is with many regrets I relinquish the command, and leave behind me many true, zealous and hard-working men, who are quietly doing their duty, and performing work of which the general public knows little, and in the performance of which I trust I have not failed in giving them all the encouragement in my power.

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

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding Depot Division and Regina District.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COM-
MANDING 'D' DIVISION ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED
POLICE, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, ALTA., November 1, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of 'D' Division for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been one of steady growth and progress for this district; the influx of new settlers has continued, specially in the Northern and Western parts; railway construction is progressing in several localities and preparations for early construction in others are being made. New towns have come into existence along these proposed lines as well as on some of the older ones.

In the Claresholm subdistrict, which is the portion of the district between Townships 10 and 17 and is served by the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C. P. Railway. Woodhouse and Parkland are two new places on the main line; and Barons, Blayney, and Carmangay are new towns on the branch of the C. P. Railway from Lethbridge to Alderside. These last three places especially are booming, lots being bought and sold at high prices, and elevators, stores and hotels being built. The older towns on the C. and E. line have all made considerable progress. Beginning with the most northerly one; Cayley, this town has during the past year shipped 500,000 bushels of grain from tracks and three elevators, it is the chief cattle shipping point on this line of railway and the records for the last eight months show 3,684 head of cattle shipped. Nanton is the next town south, it is incorporated and shows great improvement in municipal and other works, the population has, during the year, increased 20 per cent, and 30 per cent increase in business is reported. This place has now five elevators and there is an increase of 20 per cent land breaking. Although the immediate vicinity was visited by a bad hail storm in August which caused considerable loss, the marketable grain crop is estimated at 70,000 bushels, the highest yield of winter wheat was 57 bushels to the acre, and oats have gone as high as 122 bushels. Parkland is a new village which comes next, 18 miles south; it is a new village with two elevators built during the past year. Stavely nine miles south shipped 567,000 bushels of grain last season, and it is expected that 600,000 will be this season's output, although a certain amount of damage was done by frost. The increase in breaking in the district tributary to this place is reported at about 35 per cent.

Claresholm, the next town, shows more signs of permanent municipal progress than any of the other towns. \$136,000 has been expended in water and light plant, which will soon be in operation; one new elevator was built during the summer, and a \$26,000 addition to the public school is now in course of construction. Here as all along the line, the railway company have had to increase their yard facilities, this yard having now a limit of one mile. The grain shipments from this point of last year's crop amounted to 917,259 bushels, notwithstanding that some grain was hauled from within two miles from the town, the whole way to Lethbridge on account of shortage of cars during part of the shipping season. Woodhouse is a new siding

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about 5 miles south of Claresholm, where four elevators have been built during the past summer, they are now in operation, and will relieve the pressure during the shipping time from Claresholm and Granum.

Granum is the last village before coming to Macleod, it has made great progress, its population increasing 20 per cent during the year, and 700,000 bushels of grain being the amount sent out. Inspector Camies commanding the subdistrict reports that the crops this season were not such a great success as those of last year owing to the late frost and cold in the southern portion and hail and frost in the northern part, but that some compensation for this has been in the larger area cropped and the high prices received by those who held their grain. This season is three weeks or a month later than last. The grading of the grain will be lower. It is estimated that 50 per cent will grade No. 1, 2, or 3.

The outlook for next year's crop is at present very promising, the increase in acreage of land cropped will be about 20 per cent. Labour was scarce during harvest time as much as \$3 per day being paid. The fact is that a large number of farmers undertake to farm much more land than they can do, without keeping a number of men all the year round, but they will not do this, many of them will scratch on the top and take chances of its amounting to anything or getting the necessary help to harvest it if it does. As soon as the harvest is over, the help is discharged, and after hauling his grain, the farmer commences to scratch in another crop. The result of this is one good crop after the first breaking, and the others not so good. The difference between this class of farmer and others who work their farms on better methods, is at once noticeable by the appearance of their buildings and the general condition around their places.

The Pincher Creek subdistrict, which is bounded on the east by range 28 and on the west by British Columbia, and includes between these two lines the townships from five to ten inclusively is engaged in grain and stock raising; from Lundbreck east, and from Lundbreck west to the line of British Columbia is almost entirely a mining district. It is traversed from east to west by the Crownsnest branch of the C. P. Railway.

Pincher Creek, the headquarters of this subdistrict, has now 1,600 of a population. A number of buildings were put up during the year, two of which are the handsome new buildings of the Bank of Commerce and Union Bank. A creamery and cement block factory are among the new industries; the flour mill established last year has done a good business, and it is reported will pay a dividend of 10 per cent to shareholders. The town has expended \$20,000 on cribbing and straightening the creek, this will improve the appearance of the town and be a safe guard against floods, which always have caused some damage in previous years. Boring for oil has been going on for some time near the town, 1,500 feet have been reached, but so far without results. An electric plant is now in operation and is said to give much satisfaction. Although this town is at the disadvantage of being three miles from the railway station, it is considered a most attractive place, and a favourite spot especially amongst old timers. The land in the vicinity has steadily increased in price and numerous sales have been made, unimproved land bringing from \$20 to \$25 an acre, while improved land will go up to \$40 an acre. The crops are heavy and good this year, some of the grain has been slightly touched with frost, but the damage is not serious. There is abundance of hay, both prairie and timothy, large quantities having already been shipped west, where good prices are obtained in the mining and lumber camps.

The baled hay industry is increasing, farmers find that there is no risk with this crop from frost, and that there is always a big demand and good prices for it. Cattle raising is decreasing and buyers are finding it hard to get enough beef to meet the demand. The ranges for cattle are gradually getting smaller, fences are going up everywhere, and the land is being broken up, there is no doubt that the rancher's day is a thing of the past in this part of the country.

Pincher City is about two miles from Pincher Creek and has its railway station sidetracks, &c., with a population of about 100 people. Cowley the next station west of Pincher Creek is the centre of a thickly settled farming country, where excellent crops are being produced every year. The town itself remained at a standstill during the year, owing to rumours that the railway would move the line a few miles south, but as the C. P. R. is said to have given assurance that no change should be made, no doubt that the place will go ahead.

Lundbreck, the first of the mining towns up west, has gone back instead of increasing, and the mines, which last year employed about 40 miners, employ now only about 15; to the south, however, near Mountain Mill, the Beaver Creek Mine is doing development work, they employ 25 men and are taking out some excellent coal, if prospects warrant it a spur line is to be built by the C. P. Railway at a future date.

The C. P. R. have put in extensive yards at Burmis, the next place in the Pass. They will concentrate all coal there and make up their trains at that point. The Burmis Mine has been opened up lately; a tippie and spur line are being constructed. The Leach collieries to the west of Burmis, are doing extensive development work; at Passberg they employ 65 men, and have built a number of new houses for the miners' use; they have two mines in operation at this point and another at Police Flat; their average pay roll is \$5,000 per month, and their output of coal about 3,000 tons per month, an increase of 24,000 tons on last year, the Maple Leaf Mine situated a mile west of Passberg has 45 men working with an average output of 2,500 tons of coal a month and a pay roll of \$3,000. Most of the miners in this mine live in Bellevue.

Hullerest situated off the railway has now a population of 600 people which is double that of last year. The mine at this point produces an excellent coal, the output is about 15,000 tons a month and the pay roll has an average of \$21,800, they own their own engine and haul their coal to the main line themselves. The Bellevue mine has been one of the most prosperous mines in the Pass, its output has averaged about 30,000 tons monthly, an enormous increase over last year and their pay roll runs about \$32,000. The population of the village is now estimated at about 650 people, mostly French and Italians.

Frank has increased about 300 in population since last year, all houses are now occupied and new ones being built. There are four hotels and one liquor store, all of which seem to do a good business.

A proper electric plant has been installed and the streets lighted. The American Coal company employ 290 men at this point, an increase of 250 over last year. The year's output of coal was 75,167 tons.

Blairmore has gone ahead wonderfully, the population is estimated at 900 people. The western Canadian collieries started operations here in January this year and now employ 60 men, take out 200 tons of coal a day and have a pay roll of \$8,000 a month. The new brick works opened here in June, they make 20,000 bricks of splendid quality a day, their pay roll is \$3,000 per month. The Rocky Mountain Cement works are now nearing completion, when ready to turn out cement, 75 men will be employed. All the material for the manufacturing of cement is right at hand. The cost of this plant is said to be about half a million dollars.

Electric light plant is in course of construction, arrangements for waterworks being made and a syndicate has been formed to build a \$15,000 opera house. This gives promise of being the best town in the pass.

West of Blairmore, P. Burns & Co., and the '41' meat market have their slaughter house, to supply all their stores in the Pass. McLaren's sawmill is also situated in the vicinity they employ 35 men.

Coleman is the largest town in the Pass, it has now a population of 1,800, what was known as Slav town has been annexed to Coleman. The International Coal Company operate the mines at this point, they have been working steadily except for three

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months when the miners were out on strike, they employ 600 men. Their shipments during the year were 384,753 tons of coal and \$450,000 was paid by them in wages for the same period. A fire hall for 25 men and 63 dwelling houses were built, the school house was enlarged to double the size, and several new stores opened up.

A new town site west called Carbondale has been surveyed, where the McGillivray Coal Company have opened up their mines, they now employ 25 men and ship about 40 tons of coal a day, a tippie, power house and narrow gauge road are under construction, which give employment to 150 men and will cost \$175,000.

Lille is situated about seven miles north of Frank and is connected by a spur owned and operated by the Western Canadian Collieries, who also own the townsite, they employ about 250 men and their average monthly output is over 3,000 tons of coal and about 900 tons of coke.

On April 2 last, all the miners in the pass with the exception of those at Frank went out on strike and did not return to work until July 2. This meant nearly 2,000 miners, most of them an ignorant class of foreigners with nothing to do but idle around the town where unfortunately, with the numerous places licensed to sell liquor, it is only too easy for them to get intoxicated and lose their heads. All the detachments in the Pass had to be reinforced during that period, this of course could only be done by withdrawing men from other detachments, owing to the shortage in strength of the division. I am glad, however, to say that the three months of this strike passed off without any serious crimes or breach of the peace.

The Cardston subdistrict includes the four first townships north of the boundary line of the United States, from range 23 to British Columbia, the only town of any importance is Cardston itself, which has now a population of about 1,500, it has water works, electric light and a handsome new court house, built by the provincial government. Moruons form the bulk of the population in this district. Most of them live in small villages which are situated in central positions from a number of farms. The principal ones are Kimball, Aetna, Taylorville, south of Cardston, and Caldwell and Mountain View and Twin Buttes to the west.

The crops in the immediate vicinity of Cardston and south of it are reported to be exceedingly good, especially fall wheat. Oats are not expected to turn out quite so well. The increase of acreage now under crop is said to be large. In the western part, however, farming does not appear to have been so successful. Spring was late and crops in many cases did not mature before frost. There are only a couple of cattle ranches of any size in this part of the district and one of them Mr. H. M. Hatfield has sold his cattle to Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides. Mr. J. Bevan in the Kootenay Pass is doing some work on a copper claim on Pass creek. Assays it is claimed show the ore to be of paying grade. Drilling for oil has been carried on by Mr. Drader, but as yet no paying quantities have been found.

The raising of horses has increased in the district south of Cardston, settlers are breeding their mares to well-bred stallions and are getting a good class of colts.

In the Macleod sub-district the only town is Macleod itself and its detachments are at Peigan, on the Peigan reserve, and Kipp and Standoff at points near the Blood reserve. Macleod has improved very much during the year. It owns its waterworks and electric light plant, which give excellent service and are said to pay. A number of fine store buildings have been erected on the main street and a large number of residences in other parts of the town. The new railway connections are promised for the near future and the people are hopeful of the prospects of the town.

CRIME.

Speaking generally of crime, I should say that it was on the increase (that is of indictable offences) as in the eleven months just passed we had 62 cases entered, in the Superior courts as against 57 cases entered during the twelve months of 1908, and

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I do not think that this is to be wondered at considering that amongst the immense number of people coming into this province, there must of necessity be a certain proportion of crooks who are always to be found in goodly numbers, where prosperity exists.

I would again call your attention to my remarks of last year asking that a change might be made in the Speedy Trials Act, to cause men on bail remanded for trial to come forward and make their election within a certain limited time as to how they were going to be tried, and thus save us an enormous amount of extra work in the travelling necessary to subpoena the witnesses twice.

Offences.	Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	4	2	1	1	
Attempted Murder.....	2		2		
Manslaughter.....	Nil.				
Shooting with intent.....	1	1			
Wounding.....	2	1		1	
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	1	1			
Assault, common.....	99	86	13		
Assault causing bodily harm.....	2		1	1	
Rape.....	1		1		
Rape, attempted.....	3	1	2		
Neglect to support family.....	2	1	1		
Intimidation.....	2	1	1		
Abduction.....	2		1	1	
Offences against the property—					
Theft.....	61	39	18	4	
Horse-stealing.....	16	4	2	10	
Cattle stealing.....	4		1	3	
Cattle killing.....	3		2	1	
Fraudulently in possession of cattle.....	1		1		
Wounding cattle and horses.....	2	2			
Cruelty to animals.....	10	7	3		
House and shop breaking.....	4	3		1	
Burglary.....	4	3	1		
False pretenses.....	14	6	5	3	
Forgery.....	2		2		
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2			
Wilfully damaging property.....	18	17	1		
Mischief.....	12	8	3	1	
Killing dogs.....	2		1	1	
Offences against public order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.....	6	6			
Pointing fire arms.....	2	1	1		
Affrays.....	4	4			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.....	28	27	1		
Drunk.....	134	131	3		
Creating disturbance.....	65	61	4		
Insulting language.....	4	4			
Indecent exposure.....	14	9	5		
Selling obscene pictures.....	1	1			
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	4	4			
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	8	8			
Frequenter of house of ill-fame.....	24	24			
Keeper of gambling house.....	2	1	1		
Gambling.....	9	3	6		
Selling lottery tickets.....	1		1		
Nuisance.....	6	6			
Administration of Law and Justice—					
Perjury.....	1			1	
Inciting to commit perjury.....	2	2			
Escape from custody.....	8	5	3		
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	2			

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Offences.	Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks
Offences against Railway Act—					
Offence against Railway Act.....	2	2			
Stealing rides.....	7	7			
Violation of Orders of Railway Com'rs..	3	3			
Offences against Customs Act.....	7	7			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Liquor to Indians.....	17	15	2		
Indians drunk.....	22	22			
Indians drunk on Reserve.....	16	11	5		
Violation of Indian Act—					
Liquor in possession.....	1	1			
Liquor in possession.....	5	5			
Manitoba Grain Act.....	16	11	5		
Dominion Election Act.....	1	1			
Lord's Day Act.....	1	1			
Offences against Statutes and Ordinances—					
Masters and servants.....	42	34	8		
Game Act.....	11	7	4		
Hides and brands.....	3	3			
Prairie fires.....	27	22	5		
Entire animals.....	3	2	1		
Liquor license.....	45	41	3	1	
Insanity.....	6	4	2	1	
Village ordinance.....	14	12	2		
Estray animals.....	14	10	3	1	
Fences.....	1	1			
Public Works.....	8	5	3		
Hawkers and peddlers.....	6	6			
Noxious weeds.....	8	5	2	1	
Steam boilers.....	14	10	4		
Motor vehicles.....	5	5			
Coal mines.....	2	2			
Pollution of steam.....	22	22			
Health ordinance.....	8	7	1		
Protection of cattle.....	3	2	1		
Vital statistics.....	2	2			
Livery stable ordinance.....	1	1			
Total.....	962	774	145	33	

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Cases entered.....	62
Convictions.....	39
Fines.....	1
Imprisonment and fine.....	2
Imprisonment.....	26
Penitentiary.....	7
Suspended sentence.....	3
Acquittals.....	12
Nolli Prosequi.....	10
Executions.....	1

MURDER OF THE CASTANIA BROTHERS.

The trial of the Italian Angelo Mont whose case was reported in last year's Annual Report, for the brutal murder of two Italian brothers named Antonio and Salvator Castania opened at Macleod on the 12th November, 1908, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury, and was concluded on the 13th November, 1908, when the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter and the prisoner was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

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CHARLES VAN CAMP—PERJURY.

On Friday 16th October, 1908, one E. E. Vian, who is both a farmer and a policeman, of Frankburg, near Nanton, Alta., went to Van Camp's place, near Frankburg, to serve him with a summons, having with him in his wagon three other men. On approaching the house of Van Camp, and within a few yards of the door, the latter called upon him to stop. Vian explained his errand, but notwithstanding this, Van Camp ordered him away, and at the same time fired two shots at him from a gun or a revolver, and Mrs. Van Camp called out that Vian would come nearer at his peril.

It was during the trial for this outrage, and for which Van Camp received a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour, that the perjury complained of was committed, viz.:—In giving false answers when under oath to some of the questions asked him.

Accused was committed for trial and on the 8th April, 1909, he was brought before Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury of six men. The latter after deliberating for about an hour, found him 'guilty,' and on the 10th April he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, in the Macleod guard-room.

HARRY LIVINGSTONE—HORSE-STEALING.

On the 6th July, 1909, E. L. Bodgener, a farmer, living near Macleod, reported that his hired man, H. E. Livingstone had gone off with one of his (Bodgener's) horses, a saddle saddle-blanket, bridle, three dollars in cash, a pair of new gloves, and a watch and chain.

Full description was forwarded to all of the R. N. W. M. Police Detachments in this division immediately, and patrols at once set out to look for him.

On the 8th July the horse was traced to Whitney's livery barn at Lethbridge, Alta., where it had been placed by the town police, they having found it tied to a telegraph pole near the town, with the saddle and bridle lying upon the ground near it. It had evidently been there for a couple of days.

Warrant having been issued for Livingston's arrest, he was traced to Marquis, Saskatchewan, on the 5th September, 1909, where he was arrested and brought to Macleod. On the 6th September, 1909, he appeared before C. Starnes, Esq., J.P., for preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial.

On September 11, 1909, he appeared before His Hon. Judge A. A. Carpenter, and pleaded 'Guilty' on both charges, and was remanded for sentence.

On September 13, 1909, he appeared before His Hon. Judge A. A. Carpenter, who, taking into consideration his youth, and the fact that it was his first offence, only sent him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for theft of the horse, and six months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of the other articles mentioned. The latter sentence to run concurrently with the former.

JAMES WILSON WEBB *alias* J. L. WILSON *alias* JAMES LEWIS—ESCAPE FROM LAWFUL CUSTODY.

On the morning of the 16th November, 1908, the above named man was being taken from Macleod to Claresholm by Constable A. G. Smith, to receive sentence, for having stolen a sheep skin lined coat from one W. L. Berger, living east of Claresholm, when the train was about one mile and a half north of Granum. Webb asked Constable Smith to take him to the W. C., and they started for the closet, which was at the end of the car, the prisoner in front and the constable close behind him. As soon as the prisoner passed the inside swing door, he let it swing violently back in the constable's face, and quickly opening the outside door of the car, stepped down the car steps, and jumped from the train which was moving at about 20 miles per hour. Constable Smith at once pulled the air cord to stop the train, and as it did not appear to be coming to a stop he bravely jumped from the train to go after his prisoner, and was

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badly bruised and shaken up by the fall which he received when he reached the ground. However, he quickly got to his feet and gave chase, and when within hearing of the prisoner, called upon him several times to stop, but the prisoner took no notice, until as a last resource Smith drew his revolver and threatened to shoot, when Webb stopped and threw up his hands, and the constable thereupon re-arrested him and took him back to Granum, and from there conveyed him by team to Claresholm. Webb received a sentence of six months' imprisonment at Macleod for the aforementioned theft.

Information was laid against him for escape from lawful custody, and Webb was committed for trial by E. J. Camies, J.P.

On November 24, 1908, J. W. Webb appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart at the Supreme Court at Macleod, and was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Alberta Penitentiary at Edmonton.

WILLIAM SMITH—THEFT OF ROBES.

On the 1st of October, 1907, Mr. Plunkett, of Pincher Creek, Alta., went to Scott's blacksmith shop at that place to get his buggy repaired; and during the time that the repairs were being done a robe and whip were stolen from the buggy. Smith was noticed near the buggy shortly before the articles were missed.

In August, 1908, Corporal Moses, R.N.W.M. Police, who was executing a search warrant in the house of William Smith at Mountain View for a rifle which had been used in killing certain cattle, noticed a goat skin robe which, upon making inquiries, he found to be the one belonging to Mr. Plunkett, which had been stolen on the 1st October, 1907.

Smith was arrested and brought before J. J. Scott, J.P. on August 22, 1908, who remanded the accused until the 29th of the same month, upon which date he was committed for trial.

On November 7, 1908, William Smith appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at the District Court at Macleod.

W. W. Campbell, Esq., for the prosecution.

Mr. Colin Macleod for the defence.

Upon all the evidence pro and con being heard, the accused was found 'guilty' and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

MAH HONG—MURDER.

As previously reported in last year's annual report, Mah Hong murdered his brother, Mah Ling by shooting him with a .38 calibre Colt revolver. Mah Hong and Mah Ling conducted a laundry between them at Baltimore, and it appears that Mah Hong entrusted Mah Ling with a considerable portion of the joint savings; and that Mah Ling would not give an account of what had become of the money, hence a quarrel and subsequently the crime.

As stated in the annual report of 1908, this man was committed to be tried at the November (1908) sessions at Macleod.

On November 10, 1908, at Macleod, Chinese prisoner, Mah Hong appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury, on a charge of murder as above.

Part of the evidence for the prosecution was taken, and the court adjourned until 10 a.m., November 11, 1908.

At 10 a.m. November 11, 1908 court was resumed and Mah Hong was sentenced to be hanged at the barracks at Macleod on the 5th January, 1909. On which date he was executed by the Official Hangman Radcliffe; superintended by Sheriff Campbell, life being pronounced extinct in nine minutes; he met his death bravely as he walked to the gallows unassisted, and appeared quite unconcerned.

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TOM PURCELL AND NEWTON DAVIES—HORSE-STEALING.

On October 14, 1908, two men, J. A. Johnson and Fred Skinner, living near Nanton, started out to search for a black filly colt which had been lost by Johnson's father, and on their way they met the Rev. Mr. McLean, who, on being questioned, said that he had seen the colt, and that it was at Tom Purcell's ranch, on the Little Bow River. Mr. McLean stated that on the previous Sunday, a boy named Williamson was out riding on a small pony and returned home with the colt in question following him, said colt had been badly cut by wire, and he (McLean) put the colt in Williamson's barn and treated it for the wire cut, where it remained.

On the following Monday, a half-breed, who was working for Purcell, came to Williamson's and claimed the colt as Purcell's and took it away with him.

On leaving Mr. McLean, Johnson and Skinner rode on to Purcell's and saw him, they stated that they desired to buy some horses, but Purcell said that he had none for sale. He, however, invited them to put their team up in the barn, and give them a feed, which they did, and whilst doing so they saw the colt they were looking for, and as it was tied near their horses, Purcell drove it out into another barn. Johnston remarked to Purcell that it was a nice colt, and offered to buy it, but Purcell refused to sell.

On Johnson and Skinner leaving there they went to Williamson's and stayed the night. Returning to Claresholm next day, Johnson laid an information against Purcell before E. J. Camies, J.P., for theft of the colt and obtained search warrant, but in spite of the same being executed most thoroughly, no trace could be found of the colt, and it was the general opinion of several neighbouring people that it had been killed and buried.

Purcell and Davies having been arrested on the information laid, the preliminary investigation was heard at Stavely, before E. J. Camies, J.P., on October 24, 1908, and upon the evidence of several witnesses being taken, who furnished conclusive proof that the accused were guilty, they were committed for trial.

On November 21, 1908, the two prisoners were brought before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart, and a jury at the Supreme Court and they were found guilty of theft of the colt, and remanded for sentence.

On November 24, 1908, Purcell was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary, and Davies was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the guard-room at the barracks Macleod.

Tom Purcell is the man who served several years at Stony Mountain penitentiary for the murder of Dave Akers at Hoop-up and is getting to be quite an old man.

MCQUILLAN AND PHILIP CRANE—BURGLARY, SAFEBLOWING.

During the night of September 21, 1908, the offices of the Pincher Creek mill were broken into and an unsuccessful attempt made to blow open the safe. This matter was reported to the police next morning when discovered and Inspector Belcher taking corporal Moses with him went vigorously to work on this case. Having received information of two suspicious characters having been seen on the railway track they rode rapidly east along the track as far as Brocket and not seeing or hearing anything of these two men naturally came to the conclusion that the men they wanted had left the track and were cached somewhere along Pincher creek.

The inspector and corporal then proceeded to work back to the town following the creek and noticed two men crouching down behind the inside wall of a deserted cabin near Mr. Connolly's place, so rode towards them and upon coming closer the inspector recognized one of the men as an ex-convict and burglar, named McQuillan, so he held them both up and as they refused to give a satisfactory account of themselves he made prisoners of them both and brought them to Pincher where they were tried as vagrants and each sentenced to one months imprisonment with hard labour.

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Detective sergeant Piper then went to work on the case, and first made a thorough search of the deserted cabin and found burglar's tools, revolvers and other small articles which had just been recently concealed there, he then kept continuously working on the case picking up a little by little until October 21, 1908, when he placed a charge of breaking and entering, &c., against these two men and they were committed for trial.

On November 19, 1908, they were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury and were found 'guilty' and on November 21, 1908, they were sentenced, McQuillan, to eight years and Craine, to six years in the Alberta penitentiary.

This was a most important case as there had been a number of places in the district broken into and the safes attacked—and I am satisfied by these two same men. The case upon which they were convicted was purely circumstantial, but complete in every way with not a link in the chain of evidence missing.

BERT ENGLISH—HORSE THEFT.

About 1 p.m., November 2, 1908, as Corporal Mercer was returning to barracks, he noticed an Indian on foot running after a white man who was galloping fast on a pony, the Indian kept calling upon the white man to stop, which he finally did and upon the Indian coming up with him, the white man was made to get off his pony and the Indian made the complaint to the corporal that the white man had stolen his horse and was making off with the same. Corporal Mercer questioned the white man who admitted that the horse was not his, but stated that it had been loaned to him by an old Indian, to ride to the Blood agency (which is about 16 miles south), and shortly afterwards he stated that he was on the way to the Canadian Pacific railway station to get an express parcel for a friend. As his answers were very unsatisfactory, the corporal placed him under arrest, and confined him in the guard-room where he gave the name of Bert English and said that he was an American cowboy. On the same afternoon a preliminary inquiry was held and he was committed for trial on the charge of horse-stealing.

On November 3, 1908, the accused appeared before Judge A. A. Carpenter and elected to be tried by His Honour, pleaded 'not guilty,' and was remanded until next day in order to procure witnesses.

He had his trial on November 4, 1908, and was found guilty and on November 7, 1908, he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

This was one of the most barefaced crimes which has ever taken place in this country and punishment to suit the case speedily followed.

WILLIAM WEECH, FRANK WILCOX AND GILBERT FRAMPTON.—THEFT OF DAVE NELSON'S WHEAT.

On June 11, 1909, Dave Nelson who lives eight miles south of Claresholm complained to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Claresholm that his granary had been broken into and a considerable quantity of wheat amounting to some 80 bushels had been stolen therefrom.

The case was immediately taken up and by means of tracing the wheel wagon tracks and particularly noticing the fact that whoever stole the wheat was driving one team of horses at least, which were heavy draft, and were shod with heel caulks only, on their shoes and no toe caulks (a rather unusual thing for the time of the year).

Upon making exhaustive inquiries the theft was at last traced to the above-named three men.

Information was laid and Weech, Wilcox and Frampton were arrested. A search warrant was issued and executed on both Wilcox's and Weech's farm (Frampton evidently being only a hired man), where the wheat was discovered and identified by Dave Nelson as his; forty-four bushels were in the possession of Weech, and thirty bushels were at Wilcox's place. This was seized and taken to the Police Detachment at Claresholm.

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The three accused appeared before C. S. Hotchkiss, J. P., on June 17, 1900, at Claresholm, and the case was remanded.

Wilcox and Frampton were allowed out on bail, but Weech was refused bail on account of other serious charges pending against him.

On June 21, 1909, the three accused men appeared before C. S. Hotchkiss and W. Moffat, J.P.'s at Claresholm.

On the evidence being taken, Frampton was dismissed on grounds of insufficient evidence, and Webb and Wilcox were committed for trial.

On the 22nd June, 1909, before His Hon. Judge A. A. Carpenter, at the District Court at Macleod, William Weech and Frank Wilcox came up for trial, both accused pleading guilty to the charge.

Weech was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour in the Macleod guard-room, Wilcox was sentenced to three months, with hard labour in the Macleod guard-room.

JOHN AND C. HERMANN KROESSING—WILFULLY INJURING CATTLE.

On June 7, 1908, Henry Riviere complained to the R.N.W.M.P. at Pincher Creek, that he suspected the above named had castrated about eight head of his stud colts.

This case was immediately taken up and thoroughly investigated and the police were successful in getting a signed statement of confession from John Kroessing that he and his brother Hermann did castrate the horses; and by dint of persuasion and the fact that we had already got John's confession, obtained a similar statement from Hermann. This was fortunate because, there being no witnesses to the deeds, it would have been practically impossible to have worked up a successful case against these young men.

Mr. Riviere laid information, and John and C. Hermann Kroessing appeared before T. S. Belcher, J.P., on the 20th June, 1908, and were remanded until June 22, when the accused again appeared before T. S. Belcher, at Pincher Creek, and were committed for trial at the next court of Competent Jurisdiction.

They were liberated on personal security of \$1,000 and two sureties of \$500. John Smith and the Kroessing's father went as bondsmen.

On April 16, 1909, John and Hermann Kroessing appeared in the Supreme Court before the Hon. M. Justice Stuart on the above charge. The defence put up a plea that the accused were quite within their rights castrating the horses as they were worrying their mares, and had put two of them in foal. However on the full evidence being heard pro and con, the Judge reserved his decision and later fined both of the prisoners \$50 with one week's imprisonment each in Macleod guard-room.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to say that in this district we have been most fortunate in this respect, as the number of cases have decreased from 69 in 1908 to 27 in 1909, and it may be that the large number of convictions made in 1908, has very materially helped to stop these dreadful scourges.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for sittings of the Superior Courts and also for the sittings of the police courts in different parts of the district. Prisoners were escorted to and from the courts, they were brought to the guard-room at Macleod, from different parts of the district, when committed for trial or sentenced to imprisonment, those sentenced to penitentiary were escorted to Edmonton. We took charge of all prisoners committed for trial or sentenced to imprisonment and furnished escorts for those with hard labour; we have kept track of ticket of leave men, who report monthly, and reported same to the Dominion Police at Ottawa.

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I attach a detailed report from the Provost, showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past eleven months.

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 eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

Twenty-one prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year; fourteen sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and seven awaiting trial; two hundred and thirty-one prisoners were admitted, making a total of two hundred and fifty-two prisoners confined during the eleven months.

Males.

Whites.	180
Indians.	34
Half-breeds.	12
Negroes.	1
Chinese.	2

Females.

Whites.	1
Half-breeds.	1
Total.	231

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

Daily average number of prisoners.	23.26
Monthly average number of prisoners.	21.27
Maximum number of prisoners in any day.	36
Minimum number of prisoners in any day.	15
Maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in September.	32
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in January.	12

Males.

Time expired.	73
Fines paid, cases dismissed on bail, &c.	56
Released on ticket of leave.	3
Sent to Alberta Penitentiary.	6
Sent to the Brandon Asylum.	2
Handed over to the immigration agent for deportation.	4
Released by order of the Secretary of State and sent to Edmon- ton farm.	1
Sent to other places for trial.	1
Awaiting orders of Attorney General.	1
Executed.	1
Handed over to the town authorities for trial.	70
In cells at midnight, Sept. 30, 1909.	32

Females.

Sent to Calgary guard-room.	1
Handed over to the town authorities for trial.	1
Total.	252

Average sentence of prisoners sent to Alberta Penitentiary, six years and two months.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year and who are at present serving sentences. The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 88, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.	6	2	15
Drunk and disorderly	8		28
Obtaining by false pretences	4	4	22
Horse-stealing	3	9	
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	1	1	
Procuring.	1	12	
Theft.	26	5	11
Vagrancy	14	1	27
Unlawful shooting.	1	6	
Indecent assault	1	6	
Extortion	1	18	
Burglary	1	3	
Shop breaking.	2	7	15
House breaking	2	3	
Intimidation	1	1	1
Evading Customs.	1		30
Unlawfully wounding	2	10	15
Trespass	1		30
Forgery.	1	18	
Carrying a pistol.	2	1	
Liquor to interdicted.	2	4	15
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	3	24
Having liquor in possession.	1	1	

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HASLETT, *Sergt.,*
Provost.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The non-commissioned officer at Twin Lakes on the boundary line still acts as sub-collector of customs at that point, and reports to the collector at Lethbridge. Our patrols keep a lookout for smuggling along the boundary line and throughout the district. Several prosecutions were entered and convictions obtained under this head.

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METEOROLOGICAL.

Reports of the weather and temperature have been forwarded weekly to the Meteorological Department at Edmonton and during the summer months the temperature was telegraphed to Winnipeg at 8 o'clock every morning.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We have a detachment at Standoff near the Blood Reserve and one on the Peigan Reserve, and men from these detachments attend the weekly issue of rations.

We have done our utmost to prevent Indians from obtaining liquor in the towns and on every occasion, when some special celebration or a circus attracted a number of Indians to the town special men were told off with all our scouts, to be on constant lookout. The criminal returns show that 15 convictions were made against parties supplying liquor to Indians, 5 against Indians having liquor in possession and 22 against Indians being drunk outside the reserves. In all cases where offenders were convicted of supplying liquor to Indians, severe sentences were imposed. In most cases the Indians will go to a half breed or whiteman to whom they will give money this man will go and buy the liquor and give it to the Indian. Convictions have been obtained when the Indians were caught soon after procuring the liquor but when any time elapses the Indian will not give the party away.

We employ two Indians as interpreters and four scouts, these mens' duties consist principally in looking after the Indians and are paid by the Police Department.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The population of the two Indian reserves in the Macleod District has remained about the same as last year, the Bloods being about 1,200 and the Peigans about 464.

Their behaviour on the whole has been very good; drunkenness and horse-stealing being almost the only offences of which they have been guilty. One Indian was sentenced for house breaking but this must be put down to liquor, as the Indian was drunk at the time. The increase in the white population and in the number of small towns where liquor is sold make it easier for the Indians to procure liquor and harder for the police to keep supervision.

On the Blood Reserve a fair yield of wheat is expected from the 600 acres of land which was put in crop. Large quantities of hay have been cut by individual Indians and put up on their respective places for winter use; they have also put up a large amount for the McEwan Cattle Company who have the lease of the reserve for grazing purposes. Their ranching is prosperous, it is expected that they will have 300 head of beef steers for the export trade this year and about 300 head have been butchered for the semi-weekly issue of rations. A number of these Indians continue to go to Raymond during the season where they obtain good wages working in the beet fields.

The Peigans did little farming this year, but they have been selling hay; firewood, logs and horses. A great number of them find employment with farmers around Pincher Creek and Cowley and have been a great help during harvest time.

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DISTRIBUTION STATE OF 'D' DIVISION DURING SUMMER, 1909.

	Superintendent,	Inspectors,	Asst. Sergeants,	Veterinary Surgeons,	Staff Sergeants,	Sergeants,	Corporals,	Constables,	Specials,	Totals,	Horses,
Macleod	1	1	1		3	2	3	15	6	32	33
Pincher Creek		1						1		2	3
Frank							1	2		3	3
Coleman							1	1		2	2
Lille						1		4		5	1
Lundbreck								2		2	2
Carleton						1			1	2	2
Twin Lakes							1	1	1	3	4
Big Bend								1		1	3
Stand Off							1		2	3	4
Kipp								1	1	2	1
Peigan								1	1	2	2
Nanton								1		1	2
Staveley											
Claresholm		1					1	1		3	4
Granum								1		1	1
On command							1	1		2	
Totals	1	3	1		3	4	9	33	13	67	64

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF 'D' DIVISION ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

	Superintendents,	Inspectors,	Asst. Sergeants,	Veterinary Surgeons,	Staff Sergeants,	Sergeants,	Corporals,	Constables,	Specials,	Totals,	Horses,
Macleod	1	1	1		3	3	2	16	5	32	31
Pincher Creek		1						2		3	4
Frank							1	1		2	2
Coleman								2		2	1
Lille								2		2	1
Lundbreck											
Carleton		1*				1		1	1	4	5
Twin Lakes							1	1	1	3	4
Big Bend							1	1		2	3
Stand Off							1	1	2	4	5
Kipp								1	1	2	2
Peigan								1	1	2	2
Staveley								1		1	1
Nanton								1		1	2
Claresholm		1					1	1		3	4
Granum											
On command											
Totals	1	4	1		3	4	7	32	11	65	67

* Attached from "H" Division Inspector Demers.

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DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The distribution state for September 30 shows a decrease of five in the strength of the division from what it was at this time last year. With the number of prisoners in the guard-room the strength of the post must be kept at a certain number so as to have sufficient men for escorts and night guards and that they get a reasonable number of nights in bed. In consequence any reduction in strength must be taken from detachments, at present the following detachments are vacant: Kootenai, Porcupine Hills, Boundary Creek, Reeds Hill, Lundbreck and Granum. There is no reserve in case of emergency. It has been found absolutely necessary owing to the rough element to be dealt with to have at least two men at each of the detachments in the mining towns of the Crownest Pass, but one of them Lundbreck had to be closed up on account of shortage of men.

The number of men in the Claresholm and Cardston subdistricts is altogether inadequate; in the former there is one officer and four non-commissioned officers and constables, with a large population of practically new settlers, who require considerable education in the laws of their adopted country. Many of these people came from places where they have never seen a policeman, and their lack of knowledge in all things, except getting money, is sometimes extraordinary. It is now that the country needs the services of efficient policemen and vigorous enforcement of its laws, a few years hence it might be too late. Nanton, Stavely and Claresholm should have each one more man, Granum should be re-opened and new posts should be established at Cleverville, Carmangay and Barons.

The Cardston subdistrict has only one post on the boundary line; this is inadequate for such an extensive line of patrol, and there is no doubt that horse-stealing and smuggling is facilitated by the want of sufficient supervision on the line.

Inspector Demers was transferred from the Yukon and arrived here on September 9, he has taken over charge of the Cardston subdistrict.

Inspector T. S. Belcher has charge of the Pincher Creek subdistrict, and Inspector Camies the Macleod in addition to the Claresholm subdistrict.

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

During July and August all available men in the post were put through arm and squad drill three times a week in the early morning. This was all the drill that could be done owing to the amount of other work.

The annual revolver practice was commenced on September 13. Squads of six men were put through successively, until the whole division had completed the practice; men from detachments were brought in in turns; the scores made were on an average very good.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division was good. There were two or three serious breaches of discipline, but in each case the offenders were dismissed from the force, in addition to the other punishments inflicted.

HEALTH.

The health of the division was very good, there were the ordinary amount of trivial ailments and a few accidents, but nothing of a serious nature.

HORSES.

The horses in the division are in good condition and serviceable. Seven were purchased during the year and two died. The total mileage for the eleven months, is:—176,485, an average of 2,542 miles for each horse.

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TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport is in good order and serviceable although two of the heavy wagons will probably have to be replaced during the coming year.

The harness on charge is in good repair and sufficient with the exception of two sets of single harness required to replace the ones condemned by last semi-annual Board.

CANTEEN.

The canteen continues to do a fair business and is a great comfort to the men, the usual grants towards messing and amusements were made from its profits.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The number of books in the reading room has been increased and are greatly enjoyed by both the men on detachments and those in the post. The illustrated papers are regularly received from Ottawa; these remain in the reading room for one week, after which they are sent to the detachments.

BUILDINGS.

The whole of the buildings in the Macleod post, were repainted during the summer; the colour is now light grey. This has added greatly to the appearance and cheerfulness of the barracks.

I would bring to your notice that at the present time the bulk of our clerical work is about the interior economy, maintenance, &c., of the force and the payment of the accounts of same, and I would urge your earnest consideration of the subject of cutting down of this immense amount of clerical work, with a view of being able to devote more attention to the public and criminal matters. I would further invite your attention to the fact that as yet no system of identification of criminals has been introduced for use into the force, and would ask that this matter might receive your consideration as there is much need for the same.

With a less number of men there has been a greater amount of work done during the past year by the division and therefore my remarks of last year apply to an even greater extent, in bringing to your notice the good work which has been done by all ranks in putting down crime and protecting life and property.

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

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

To the Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

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APPENDIX E.

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

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1909.

To the Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the eleven months ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The present season has been one of the best from the farmer's point of view ever experienced and the result is apparent in the bountiful harvest throughout the district and the optimistic tone prevailing the entire community, for the success of the farmer means the prosperity of the whole district, urban and rural.

In spite of the late spring, delayed seeding and anticipatory forebodings the perfect growing weather of the summer months and the absence of damaging frosts while the crops were at a dangerous stage have accomplished wonders and belated farmers who had planted in the hope of reaping green feed have been harvesting and are now threshing a fully ripened crop of phenomenally heavy yield. All crops whether wheat or coarser grains, or roots have done well.

In addition to the success of the farmer there has been an abundance of work available for the labourer all over the district due to the normal growth and expansion and railway construction. Both the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway have been carrying on construction work in the district and among the new roads being built or extended are the Vegreville to Calgary line via Camrose, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Stettler to Castor line and the Great Waterways railway intended to serve the country to the north between Edmonton and Fort McMurray. The construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific has reached the Macleod river and steel has been laid to the Pembina river, the bridge across which is now being built. when this is completed in a few weeks time it is intended to push the track as far west as possible at once. The Canadian Pacific Railway is also actively engaged in the construction in this district of their line from Saskatoon to Wetaskiwin.

With all the above contributing causes at their best it may be superfluous to add that the district is prosperous and hopes for the future of Northern Alberta unbounded.

From the standpoint of police matters it may be said that the growth of this district, increase in population and therefore of crime and the necessary extension of our detachments render an increase in our numbers imperative if the fullest control of the conditions that require police attention is to be maintained.

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The following table gives the summary of cases entered and dealt with by 'G' Division for 11 months ended September 30, 1909:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed Discharged.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	4	1	2	1
Attempted murder.....	1	1		
Assault.....	137	104	33	
" aggravated.....	2	2		
" indecent.....	5	3	2	
Rape and attempted.....	2		2	
Seduction.....	3		1	1
Attempted suicide.....	2	1		1
Abduction.....	1		1	
Concealment of birth.....	1	1		
Attempted abortion.....	1			1
Defamatory libel.....	1			1
Extortion by threats.....	2		1	1
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	101	72	29	
Horse-stealing.....	13	11	2	
Cattle stealing.....	11	7	2	2
Wounding cattle.....	3		1	2
Illegal branding.....	3		3	
Injuring stock.....	3	1		2
Fraudulently taking cattle.....	1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....	7	5	2	
Poisoning dogs.....	2	2		
Shopbreaking.....	1		1	
Arson.....	4		2	2
Fraud.....	24	15	7	2
Forgery.....	13	9	3	1
False pretences.....	16	8	8	
Mischief.....	8	7		1
Trespass.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	5		
Pointing firearms.....	1	1		
Discharging firearms.....	2	1	1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	26	24	2	
Drunk and disorderly.....	74	74		
Swearing, threatening and insulting language.....	3	2	1	
Indecency.....	8	8		
Incest.....	1			1
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	34	34		
Inmate " ".....	68	68		
Frequenter " ".....	2	2		
Keeping gaming house.....	4	4		
Gambling.....	3	3		
Non-support of wife.....	3	1	2	
Disturbance.....	9	9		
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Corruption of disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.....	4	4		
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1	1	
Resisting arrest.....	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	6	1	1	4
Railway Act—				
Railway employe drunk.....	1	1		
Stealing ride.....	2	2		
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor.....	6	4	2	
Indians drunk.....	23	23		
Drunk on Reserve.....	1	1		
Trespassing on Reserve.....	5	5		
Deserting school.....	1	1		
Animals, contagious diseases.....	2	1	1	
Election Act.....	3	2	1	

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Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed Discharged.	Waiting trial.
Provincial ordinances—				
Masters and servants	43	34	9	
Game	12	12		
Sunday observance	1		1	
Prairie fire	8	5	3	
Liquor license	58	56	2	
Insanity	40	34	6	
Estray animals	3	2	1	
Livery stables	1	1		
Medical	3	2	1	
Public health	5	4	1	
Hawkers and peddlers	1	1		
Noxious weeds	4	4		
Fence ordinance	1	1		
School ordinance	1	1		
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Poisons ordinance	1	1		
Coal Mine Act	1	1		
Order in vicinity of public works	3	3		
	864	702	130	23

Number of cases sent up to Supreme and District Courts	64
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	17
Number of sentences to imprisonment	124
Number of fines imposed	529
Number released on suspended sentence	17
Sentenced to death	1
Sent to Calgary guard room	5

Among the more important cases dealt with during the last eleven months are the following:—

FRANK POKASKI—ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

This was an attempt by the accused to kill his step-son as a result of family quarrels. Pokaski as a result of self-inflicted wounds with the same rifle which he had endeavoured to commit the murder, was a long time under treatment in our custody, but was finally brought to trial on the 7th November, and having been found guilty by the jury as charged, was sentenced to seven years in Alberta penitentiary.

JAMES LANDON—HORSE-STEALING.

The above-named is an individual of many aliases and his case was referred to last year under that of Ryder, but Landon has since been ascertained to be his correct name. He was first merely taken into custody for the theft of one horse, but it subsequently developed that he was deeply involved in this method of making a living, and when finally arraigned in November, the following charges were held against him:—

1. Theft of eighteen horses in April, 1908.
2. Theft of a wagon in September, 1907.
3. Theft of a harness in September, 1907, also a miscellaneous collection of other articles which he needed.
4. Theft of a horse in March, 1908.
5. Theft of a mare in September, 1907.
6. Perjury in connection with some other cases against an accomplice.

He pleaded not guilty to number 4, which was the first charge called. This was apparently by way of a feeler to find out if the facts against him had been properly ascertained. On the case going to proof no doubt was left on that point and he was

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found guilty and remanded for sentence. On the balance of the indictments he pleaded guilty to all and the court taking this into consideration in his favour, sentenced him to six years in Alberta penitentiary.

Sergt. Ensor had worked persistently and well on this case from its inception, when Landon was arrested fully prepared to resist, had he not been taken unawares.

THOMAS OLIVER—MURDER.

On October 30 last, the above-named was in custody for the murder at Strathcona of an old man named Thomas Burns, but his case was finally disposed of some weeks later. He had been arrested at the instance of the Strathcona chief of police, who alone knew the grounds for connecting Oliver with the crime. The chief died suddenly before Oliver was given a hearing, whereupon the case was taken over by us at the request of the Honourable the Attorney General. The evidence we were able to obtain against the accused was circumstantial only and inconclusive and his trial resulted in acquittal.

JONES AND JACKSON BURGLARY.

In November last some burglaries were reported along the C.N.R. east of Edmonton, at various points. At the same time a report was received from Carstairs, in the Calgary district, of a burglary there accompanied by shooting by one of the two men concerned some days previously. From the articles taken from a store in Carstairs and the methods followed there, it looked very much as if the same men were operating in this district. Our efforts were redoubled and finally two very suspicious characters, negroes, were arrested while stealing a ride on a C.N.R. train, and charged with vagrancy pending investigation. When their belongings were examined nearly all the articles stolen in the various burglaries were found, including two caps and some other articles from the store at Carstairs. There was no difficulty in the identification of the articles, and trial resulted in their being sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for offences in this district, and subsequently an additional term for offences at Carstairs. These men had all the ear marks of hardened crooks from across the border, and Jones and Jackson they admitted were assumed names. Jackson has since succeeded in escaping from the penitentiary.

SCHAFFER AND MORROW—HORSE-STEALING.

Schafer, it may be recalled, was involved last summer in some horse stealing exploits of the notorious King. His trial has since resulted in a sentence of two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Morrow is now serving a three years' sentence for a similar offence.

CLARKE—FORGERY AND HORSE-STEALING.

In January, C. J. Clarke was arrested at Vegreville on a charge of forgery committed at Edmonton. On his re-appearance at Edmonton he was identified by a livery stable owner as the man who stole a team of horses from him in December, 1908, for which offence we had been looking for him under the name of C. W. Stuart. He admitted that his right name was Stuart. But when hiring the livery team in December he had given his name as McLean. He was at the time a paroled convict, only recently released. He is now serving another sentence of three years for this last offence.

NICHOLSON—FORGERY.

This is one of the many offences of forgery occurring in the district for some considerable time past, but one of the few that has resulted in a penitentiary conviction. Nicholson, like many another, realized how easy a matter it was to raise money by

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merely signing some one else's name to a cheque and obtaining the cash from the nearest trusting merchant as change on a goods purchase. In this particular case the cheque found its way to the bank before Nicholson had disappeared and the result was a two years sentence in the penitentiary.

WEDIN—FALSE PRETENSES.

This man obtained a sum of money at Stettler by representing that he had a bank account at Calgary and drawing a cheque against it. When the cheque came back in due course Wedin had left Stettler, but as we were able to stop him at Calgary. On his trial he pleaded guilty and said in extenuation that he had been drinking and just happened to be short of money at the time. The record of a previous conviction on which he had been released on suspended sentence in 1905, was, however, produced, and the court took a more serious view of his offence, and he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

ZUCHT—MANSLAUGHTER.

This case was the result of a fight in an hotel at Stony Plain between Edward Inglis and Joseph Zucht. While this was in progress Gus Zucht, son of Joseph, attacked Inglis with a hammer, striking him on the head several times. This brought the fight to an end but Inglis at the time did not appear to be seriously hurt. This occurred on the 3rd April, and as the result of a complaint of aggravated assault, Gus Zucht was on the 7th April convicted to pay a fine. Inglis, however, began to suffer severe pains in the head and shortly afterwards became unconscious. He was brought to an Edmonton hospital on the 12th April and died on the 14th as a result of a fractured skull. Meanwhile Gus Zucht had disappeared from the district. He was, however arrested at Calgary and brought back and found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in Alberta penitentiary.

KING—HORSE-STEALING AND FRAUD.

W. O. King, alias Koenig, alias Keller, alias Schultz, and many other names, has given us a lot of trouble for a long time. He is a German, but a naturalized subject of the United States. He appears to have been for a couple of years past the head of a gang of crooks subsisting by their wits, and the source of many crimes. He was finally arrested for horse-stealing, but escaped from custody while under escort in the bush he stated he could find. This was in the latter part of last year. He was in the country, ostensibly for the search of the remains of a man whose resting place recaptured on the 23rd April last and finally brought to trial on four charges of fraud and two charges of horse-stealing as well as the charge of escape from custody. He was sentenced to seven years in Alberta penitentiary. Sergt. Nicholson has done most excellent work in putting an end to this man's career for a time at least and there is a likelihood that present investigations into his record will bring to light still graver crimes.

BRUCE—FORGERY.

On the 5th of July last a cheque for \$180 drawn on the Bank at Lacombe and made payable to one Jackson and signed by two other names, was paid into a hardware store at Stettler for a purchase of about twenty dollars. The change being obtained in cash. Another store on the same date at the same place was victimized in the same way with a worthless cheque for \$100. The man who presented these cheques was unknown at both stores, but does not seem to have had much difficulty in obtaining what he asked for on the strength of his worthless paper. When the fraud came to light he had of course disappeared but by no means with the proceeds of his above-mentioned enterprise alone. Many other complaints from other trusting persons

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followed. From the description of the stranger supplied to the Stettler detachment and the investigation that resulted, Reginald Bruce, a resident of Lamerton, it was concluded was the offender. It was ascertained that Bruce had gone to Calgary but inquiries there failed to bring him to light. The chief of police at Winnipeg was communicated with and the arrest was made there on the 25th July. Bruce's intention apparently was to raise as much as he could in a short time and enjoy the proceeds somewhere else. The first part of his plan worked admirably and it is almost incredible that crude methods such as these should succeed so well. He was brought to trial on the 31st ult. We were able to bring twenty charges of forgery and uttering against him to each of which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary on each charge which, however, are to run concurrently.

WALDRICH—MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On the 1st July, Anton Waldrich, living near Stettler sent his four children away from home and then shot his wife. He placed the body in the cellar and on the children's return told them their step-mother had gone away and he was going to look for her the next day. The next morning at 3.00 a.m., he called the eldest girl to get breakfast and told her not to go down into the cellar for potatoes as he did not want any. He then left the house. Sometime during the day one of the children noticed blood on the floor. A neighbour was notified and on looking through the place found the woman's body in the cellar. As soon as possible we were notified but subsequent investigations failed to locate him but he had been seen near a neighbour's after the crime and had left a letter there addressed to a relative in Chicago to the effect that he had killed his wife and would be himself in eternity the next day. Search was continued and every effort made to locate him, if alive, and find his body, if dead. No further trace of him was obtained until the 1st September when his body was found in an old well about two miles from Stettler. He had apparently taken carbolic acid, a bottle of which he was known to have taken with him, and then jumped into the well.

BARRETT—MURDER.

G. R. Barrett, a convict in the Alberta penitentiary, serving a life sentence for the murder of his step-son, the death penalty having been commuted to life imprisonment, killed Deputy Warden Steadman on the 15th April last. While the latter was in the carpenter's shop speaking to Instructor Pope, Barrett struck him at the base of the skull with an axe he had been sharpening a moment before and almost severed the head from the body. The only provocation that could be alleged for the act was that the Deputy Warden refused to allow Barrett to see the institution's doctor without going on the sick list. He was tried for the offence in May, was found guilty and hanged in July last.

HOLT—CATTLE STEALING.

For some time prior to the present year complaints had been received from time to time that cattle disappeared mysteriously in the southern portion of this district but efforts to discover the thieves resulted unsatisfactorily and it became apparent that an organized gang of cattle thieves existed there and that they were pastmasters at the business. There was a general agreement as to the identity of these clever operators and their methods also were fairly well known but it seemed for a time impossible to obtain the necessary evidence to bring matters to a head. Private owners and stock associations were complaining bitterly when Sergt. Ensor was relieved of other duties on 1st December last and given instructions to devote himself and his time exclusively to this matter. I am pleased to say he has been eminently successful and as a result of persistence and untiring efforts, continued for months, and involving among

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other duties the covering of hundreds of miles of territory in search of cattle whose brands had been tampered with, the roping and clipping of several hundred head of cattle whose description was taken and for whom legal owners were found. Six arrests were made in March last, and as a result of these arrests and the charges disposed of up-to-date, some of the trials having taken place in May and June, Irvine Holt was sentenced to nine years, and James Holt, cattle stealing to two years in the penitentiary; Louis Salway, cattle stealing, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Jack Dubois, has up-to-date been committed for trial on two separate charges of cattle stealing and is serving sentence of nine months in jail for unlawfully being in possession of estrays. Joe Cardinal, one of the other men arrested got off with a three months sentence as he was merely employed by the others without being quite aware of what he was doing.

Abe Salway, brother of Louis, was released as he did not appear to have been involved.

Jack Dubois and Irvine Holt have unenviable records in the United States.

Since March last when the arrests were made there has been no complaint of cattle stealing in that portion of the district. When the pending cases against Dubois are disposed of it will be possible to refer at greater length to this particular cattle man's case.

ZYHBLEY—MURDER.

On the 13th inst. I was notified by the telephone operator at Mundare that a report had been brought to him to the effect that a Galician settler living ten miles north of Mundare named H. Zyhbley, had murdered his wife. The nearest available constable to this point was at Vegreville and he was despatched to the scene as also a party from here. It was found on arrival that Zyhbley had assaulted his wife inflicting fatal wounds on the skull with an axe, that she was still living but unconscious and that Zyhbley had inflicted wounds and seriously maimed himself in the interval. Both were taken to the hospital at Vegreville and Zyhbley kept under guard there. The woman never quite regained consciousness and died on the 18th inst. As a result of the preliminary investigation held the 22nd inst. when Zyhbley had recovered from his self inflicted injuries, he is now being held for trial on a charge of murder.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The number of fires last spring was small and of little consequence. This was due to the absence of favourable conditions rather than greater care on the part of the settlers or others usually responsible for them. This autumn conditions are different and very favourable owing to the continued dry weather, and both prairie and bush fires are numerous and some of them very extensive.

A bad fire has been burning for some time in the government timber reserve in the Beaver Hills. This has been beyond control practically from the start and will continue until it rains or snows. Its cause is so far unknown.

A prairie fire which occurred in the neighbourhood of Daysland due to the carelessness of a threshing outfit caused the loss of a number of grain stacks, many stacks of hay and one settler's buildings besides destroying the winter feed over a large area. It will very likely be possible to obtain a conviction in this case.

A fire which came up from the south from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to the Canadian Northern Railway has caused a good deal of damage also, and the loss of one life, a young girl who had carried refreshments to her father and others who were employed at the time in protecting their property from fire. She was on her return to the house overtaken by the flames and burned to death.

When reports are all in it will be found that losses have occurred in many directions.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.

Orderlies have been supplied to all sittings of the Supreme Court and nearly all district court sittings.

Prisoners were escorted to and from courts, to and from places outside the district, including Brandon asylum and in the case of arrests outside the province. We have taken charge of all prisoners sentenced to less than two years and supply escorts and guards for the period of their sentences.

Paroled prisoners actually in this district are reported to the Dominion police authorities.

Justices of the peace and coroners throughout the district have been supplied with the necessary police assistance.

Subpenas are served and estates of deceased persons when not otherwise looked after are reported to the public administrator.

The following is the report of the provost for the eleven months ending this date:—

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Sept. 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,

'G' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' Division jail for eleven months ending this date:—

Below is a classified summary of sentences which have been served in the guard-room during the past eleven months:—

CRIME.	No. of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Theft.....	32		3	12
Assault, common.....	11		1	22
" indecent.....	2		7	
" aggravated.....	2		6	
Shopbreaking.....	1		6	
Cattle stealing.....	3		8	
" maiming.....	1		2	
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1	9	
Manufacturing obscene photos.....	2		6	
Drunks.....	5		1	6
Drunk interdicted.....	1		1	
Shooting game out of season.....	1		4	
Mischief.....	1		1	
Escape.....	3		10	10
Abduction.....	1		4	
Seduction.....	1		1	
Stealing ride.....	2		1	
Horse-stealing.....	7		8	13
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	2		7	15
Vagrancy.....	32		1	2
Forgery.....	5	1	1	18
Trespassing on reserve.....	3		2	
Fraud.....	6		5	25
Liquor to Indians.....	1		3	
Liquor without license.....	1		2	
Concealed weapons.....	1		1	
Illegal practice of medicine.....	2		1	
	150			

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Total number of prisoners in cells, October 31, 1908—Males, 39.

Total number of prisoners confined during 11 months—Males, 232; females, 1; total, 233.

Total number of prisoners in cells September 30, 1909—Males, 43.

Daily average number of prisoners..	41.87
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day.. . . .	61
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day.. . . .	33
Number awaiting trial..	12
Number serving sentence	31
Number of lunatics received..	40

Disposal of same—

Males.

To Calgary..	6
To Brandon..	16
To relations..	2
Discharged..	5
Deported..	2
	<hr/>
	31

Females.

To Calgary..	1
To Brandon..	7
Discharged..	1
	<hr/>
	9

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. MacBRAYNE, *Sergt.,*
Provost.

It will be noticed that sixty-one prisoners have been accommodated at one time in a small guard-room having thirty-four cells. Such a condition is undesirable from every point of view, and steps should be taken to provide adequate jail accommodation.

The conduct and health of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory. Last spring an outbreak of mumps occurred among them, but there were no serious consequences.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On behalf of the Provincial Health Department we have had a great deal to do in *re* quarantine matters and in the investigation and issuing of relief in cases of destitution. In certain portions of the district we are never quite free from these duties, while at times special distributions of men must be made to deal with the conditions brought about by the people concerned by a total disregard of sanitation and reasonable precautions to guard against infection.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

We have reported to this department infractions of the license ordinance coming to our notice. There have been many such instances, and in certain cases on railway construction the prosecutions have been entered by us, liquor seized and destroyed.

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CUSTOMS.

We have no special duties in *re* this department, but our patrols have dealt with some cases of smuggling and collected dues on stock brought in as settlers' property and subsequently sold in violation of the Customs Act.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Special escorts were provided to accompany Indian agents at treaty payments, and special steps taken to prevent the disposal of liquor to Indians.

State of the Indians.—There are several small Indian reserves in this district on which, for the most part, the Indians appear satisfied to remain. They do not visit the towns to any great extent, and are quite contented to keep to themselves and out of trouble. Some of them will at times obtain liquor and get drunk, but generally speaking we experience very little trouble from them. There were about the usual number of convictions in this connection this year.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Detachment.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
Fort Saskatchewan	1	1	3	1	17	3	26	16	7				23
Edmonton		1		1	1	3	2	8		3			5
St. Albert						1		1	1				1
Morinville						1		1	1				1
Stony Plain				1				1	1				1
Lac St. Anne						1		1	1				1
Entwistle		1			2	2		5			1	1	10
Wetaskiwin				1				1	1				1
Camrose						1		1	1				1
Daysland						1		1	1				1
Hardisty					1			1	1				1
Provost						1		1	1				1
Lacombe					1			1	1				1
Stettler				1		2		3	3				3
Castor													
Vegreville						1		1	1				1
Vermillion						1		1	1				1
Tofield						1		1	1				1
Viking						1		1	1				1
Wainwright						1		1	1				1
Broseau						1		1	1				1
Andrew						1		1	1				1
	1	3	3	5	5	37	5	59	46	10	1	1	58

The above is the permanent distribution of the division on this date, no account being taken of the temporary disposal of men in connection with the ceremonies at Edmonton incidental to the laying of the corner stone of the parliament buildings by His Excellency the Governor General to-morrow, for which the division is supplying an escort.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Seven men deserted during the last eleven months, all but two as a result of misconduct and presumably to escape its consequences. All were more or less unsuitable for duty in the force. Three men were dismissed for cause. Otherwise the conduct and discipline of the division was satisfactory.

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HEALTH.

Reg. No. 4559, Constable Taaffe, A.V., was sent to headquarters for invaliding on account of chronic rheumatism. An outbreak of mumps and measles last spring threatened to curtail our usefulness for a time, but there were no serious consequences. Otherwise the health of the division has been very good.

HORSES.

In March last pack horse Reg. No. 61 was destroyed on account of injuries received from barbed wire. In January one horse was cast and sold, the price obtained being \$41. In May five horses were cast and sold, the average price being \$63.70. The horses purchased locally and those supplied from Calgary this past summer are turning out very satisfactorily.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment under this head is in serviceable condition. Nothing further is required in the way of saddlery.

CANTEEN.

The activities of our canteen are limited. As there are so few men in the post it is inexpedient to keep a large stock. A few articles of every day use are kept, and fruit when obtainable. The canteen is in good financial standing.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

I am pleased to be able to report that some much needed furniture was purchased for this room during the summer and it now provides a moderate degree of comfort. The fine fund was never drawn upon for a more deserving object.

STORES.

Supplies and stores obtained locally or from other sources are of good quality.

GENERAL.

Buildings.—The need for an office building in this post is becoming more pressing every day. The roofs of nearly all buildings are badly in need of painting.

For some months the patrol with pack train equipment has been maintained on the G. T. P. construction west of Stony Plain with an officer in charge.

The proportion of our strength on detached duty is now a total of 33 compared with 29 last year. All other duties have also increased. Under the circumstances every man is working over time in an endeavour to keep up with the requirements but the limit of our capacity with the present strength has now been reached.

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

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

APPENDIX F.

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

LETHBRIDGE, October 7, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'K' Division, Lethbridge, for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally has enjoyed a most prosperous year. The crops have been excellent. In the Lethbridge district a portion of the fall wheat was winter killed, but most of this was ploughed and reseeded with spring wheat. The crops from Taber east to the Saskatchewan boundary are the best ever raised. Stock of all kinds came through the winter practically without loss, and the shipments of cattle this fall are said to be as fine as ever left the province.

Horses have been in great demand and prices very high, it is estimated that about 2,000 horses have been shipped out of Medicine Hat during the season. The day of the rancher is about over, he is being rapidly crowded out by the settler, and thousands upon thousands of acres hitherto only considered fit for grazing are producing from 30 to 40 bushels per acre of Alberta Red.

The immigration into this district has more than doubled that of last year and the people appear to be of a good class: they are at any rate greatly pleased with their prospects.

New villages are springing up throughout the district: Coaldale, Taber, Grassy Lake, Burdett and Bow Island are the largest of the towns on the Crow line between here and Medicine Hat. They have made very rapid progress.

On the A. R. & I. Co.'s railway to the south, the principal places are Stirling, New Dayton, Warner, Milk River, and Coutis. Great improvement can be noticed in these places and a large amount of wheat is now being shipped out on the Cardston branch. Raymond, Magrath and Spring Coulee have improved greatly but I should say the greatest change has been in the country to the north up to the Bow river. The whole district, which two years ago, was almost void of settlement is now as thickly settled as most of the older parts of the province along the railways. Most excellent crops have been raised in this part and it is expected that as much grain will come out of this northern section as from the south.

The two largest places in the district are Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, the latter's growth has been phenomenal. The building permits for 9 months exceeds one million dollars and the population something over ten thousand.

Medicine Hat has prospered greatly owing to the magnificent crop in its vicinity.

The C. P. R. bridge over the Belly river has been completed and trains are now crossing. The track has been laid to the Old Man river and upon the completion of the bridge over this river the old route to Macleod will be abandoned.

The new line to Calgary north has been graded almost to Carmangay, a spur from this line had been completed into Diamond city where a town is rapidly growing.

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Several tracts of country were thrown open for settlement this summer, and for two days before the opening of the Land Office, crowds gathered in front of the building waiting the chance for entry. Owing to disturbances, at the request of the Land Agent, I supplied men to maintain order. One of the best evidences of the prosperity of the country is the opening of so many branch banks throughout the district.

CRIME.

I am pleased to report the absence of serious crime in this district which speaks well for the class of settlers coming into this section of the province.

The number of cases entered for the eleven months is 590 as against 677 for the year ending October 31, 1908, this would show a small decrease.

The number of cases entered in the Medicine Hat subdistrict has shown a marked decrease in comparison with last year's report, I find decreases under the following headings, public order, administration of justice, person and reputation and rights of property, with slight increases against religion and morals and the Indian Act.

On the night of August 6, the safes of the Taylor Milling Co. and Pioneer Lumber Co., at Lethbridge were blown open, and a small amount of cash with some papers were taken. Two or three arrests were made but we were unable to locate the guilty parties. It was supposed to have been done by some persons either with or following Cole Bros. show, which was here at the time.

Of the four convictions for horse stealing, one of them was against a young man named Gilroy Brown. He entered the stable of Fred Ewing on the St. Mary's river and stole a horse, saddle, bridle, &c., he was arrested at Twin Lakes while trying to cross the line. He was allowed out on suspended sentence owing to his youth, he being of the age of 16 years.

An important arrest and one of great benefit to the community was that of Charles H. Roske, who for years has evidently made a business of horse-stealing on this side of the line and disposing of them in Montana. He was located in Fort Benton where he was serving a term of imprisonment for gun play. He waived extradition and was sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary by Judge Winters. He had a second charge against him, but the department decided not to go to the expense of bringing witnesses from Montana so the charge was withdrawn.

Of the four cases of cattle killing, two were against Reindel and Marietta, two arrivals from the United States who purchased land on the St. Mary's river, where they built a shack, but evidently had no money to purchase food, consequently Reindel journeyed from his shack one morning into the Pot Hole coulee where he saw a heifer, the property of George Russell, which he shot, after shooting it he returned to the shack and got his partner Marietta to hitch up the team and bring the carcass to the shack. Mr. Russell's son happened to ride to the coulee shortly afterwards and he found where the animal had been shot. A further search was made and the head and part of the hide bearing the brand of George Russell were found. He immediately reported the matter to us when Sergt. Egan was detailed to work on the case. Egan found the beef at their shack and the remainder of the hide. They confessed to the killing. Egan also found they had traded some of the beef off for coal at the Pot Hole coal mine. Reindel pleaded guilty to the charge before Judge Winter and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Marietta pleaded not guilty and charge was dismissed.

Another case of a similar kind occurred near Taber, when a settler reported to Corporal Mason his suspicions that one of his calves had either been killed or stolen, the cow having returned without it. Inquiries by Corporal Mason disclosed the fact that the calf had been killed by a settler named Kitrilas and his partner Alkarish. Kitrilas cut the hide up in small pieces and cached them in badger holes about the prairie. Mason found the muzzle in one of the holes which was identified by the

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owner as the one which was on the calf when last seen. They were also found preparing their dinner of veal. They were both arrested. Kitrilas pleaded guilty to the charge and the Crown withdrew the charge against Alkarish, although he had benefited by the killing of the calf. Kitrilas was sentenced to two months imprisonment in the Lethbridge guard-room.

I am satisfied there are many cases of this kind, it being an easy matter for a settler short of meat to knock over a calf, and the danger of detection is very small.

On May 7. Sergeant Egan arrested an Indian named Philip Hoof in the city of Lethbridge on charge of intoxication; he was also found with liquor in his possession and was sentenced to two months and fourteen days imprisonment. As he was a ticket of leave man, and had just a short time previous been convicted of intoxication at Macleod, copies of the conviction were sent to the Under-Secretary of State on May 19, and on June 9, an order was received revoking his ticket of leave and ordering that he be sent back to Edmonton penitentiary to serve the balance of sentence of two years, one month and fifteen days. On June 21, he was escorted to the Edmonton penitentiary.

Prairie Fires.

Considering the great growth of grass the number of fires has been small, there being only eleven up to the end of August with little damage, other than to the range. During the month of September we have had eight fires and two or three of them burnt over enormous tracts before being put out. We succeeded in obtaining 8 convictions for setting out prairie fires and 10 convictions for breaches of the other sections of the ordinance, while several fires are still under investigation. Nothing is harder on our horses than a big fire, when the ordering out of settlers with rapidity is absolutely necessary. The reports show that we succeeded in saving a very large amount of property.

Assistance to other Departments.

Orderlies have been supplied to all sittings of the supreme courts and district courts when necessary. We have escorted all insane persons to Brandon Asylum. Taken charge of all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at Lethbridge and escorted those sent to penitentiary. Our men were also on duty at the sale of school lands at Lethbridge in July.

R. N. W. M. POLICE.

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding.

'K' Division,

R.N.W.M. Police, Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' Division guard-room, for the 11 months ending September 30, 1909. At midnight of October 31, 1908, there were in cells 33 prisoners, consisting of 30 undergoing terms of imprisonment, and 3 waiting trial, during the 11 months 340 prisoners were received making a total of 373, compared with the number received last year this shows an increase of 79 prisoners in 11 months.

They are specified as follows:—

Males.

Whites	317
Indians	32
Half-breeds	6
Chinese	4
Japanese	3
Negroes	2
Lunatics	3

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Females.

Whites..	4
Indians..	2
Grand total..	373

Number of prisoners received:—

November, 1908..	29
December, 1908..	20
January, 1909..	12
February..	27
March..	42
April..	47
May..	50
June..	21
July..	19
August..	39
September..	34
Total..	340

The average daily number was..	27
The average monthly number..	34
The maximum number in any day..	43
The minimum number in any day..	16
The maximum number received in any month was (May)..	50
The minimum number received in any month was (Jan.)..	12

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Time expired	115
Sent to Brandon	3
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	2
Deported to England	1
Deported to the United States	2
Sent to other places for trial	8
Sent to other places to serve sentence	1
Released on ticket of leave	3
Sent to Edmonton on probation (juvenile)	1
Sent to Reformatory School (juvenile)	1
Died in isolation hospital	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid, or otherwise disposed of	202
	340
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1909..	27

Females.

Sent to Calgary to serve sentence	1
Cases otherwise disposed of	5
	6
Grand total..	373

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The number of prisoners who have served, or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 146. These classified are as follows:—

CRIME.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Horse-stealing	1	1		
Gross indecency.....	1		2	
Theft.....	42		3	3
Vagrancy.....	58		1	20
Breaking custody.....	2		1	15
Cattle killing.....	2		4	
False pretences.....	1		1	
Wounding.....	1		2	
Evading customs.....	2		1	
Cruelty to animals.....	1		2	
Receiving stolen property.....	1		1	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.....	2		1	15
Cattle-stealing.....	2		4	15
Forgery.....	1		6	
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	1		9	
Masters' and Servants' Act.....	1		3	
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	8		2	
Drunk, &c.....	9		1	9

Grand Summary.

In cells October 31, 1908	33
Received during the year	340
Total	373
Discharged during the year ended September 30, 1909	346
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1909	27
Total	373

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

One prisoner, Leon Lowenthal, died in the isolation hospital on June 11, 1909, whilst undergoing a term of imprisonment of one month, an inquest was held the same day, by Coroner J. D. Higinbotham. The jury consisted of three prisoners, and three civilians. A verdict was returned as follows:—'That Leon Lowenthal died at the R.N.W.M. Police Isolation Hospital at 3 a.m. on the 11-6-'09, of erysipelas, and recommended that the blankets, &c., used by the deceased, be thoroughly disinfected.' The body was handed over to friends for burial.

The coroner and jury after being shown over the guard-room, commented upon the excellent sanitary arrangements, and the cleanliness of same.

Prison discipline is strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners 'good,' with two exceptions, prisoners W. Morgan and S. Parker, who were punished several times by Supt. J. O. Wilson, for breaches of prison discipline.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past 11 months the following prisoners were deported from this guard-room:—Walter Townsend to the United States, after serving one month imprisonment for vagrancy on May 3, 1909. Leslie D. Russell to the United States, on May 20, 1909, after being confined in the guard-room five days for insanity. Wm.

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Capewell to England on July 8, 1909, after having served eleven months imprisonment, out of a sentence of 15 months for theft and forgery. He was released by order of the Minister of Justice, for deportation.

During the month of August, 1908, a new 120 gallon boiler was placed in the prison kitchen and a jacket heater, which is a great improvement, water can be heated in a very short time, and is sufficient for present requirements.

The old 40 gallon boiler, and a jacket heater, has been placed in the old guard-room water and sewerage has also been connected to the old guard-room, which is now used as the prison laundry.

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

F. HUMLEY, Sergt.
Provost.

SUMMARY OF CRIMES FOR THE 11 MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.	Not Tried.
Against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	4	4		
Pointing firearms	2	1	1	
Having pistol on person with intent to injure	1	1		
Against administration of justice—				
Escaping from custody	1	1		
Perjury	4		2	2
Contempt of court	2	2		
Obstructing peace officer	2	2		
Against religion and morals—				
Bestiality	1	1		
Vagrancy	96	84	10	2
Drunk and disorderly	44	43	1	
Playing in common gaming house	1	1		
Abduction	1		1	
Seduction under promise of marriage	3		2	1
Inmate of disorderly house	16	16		
Keeper of disorderly house	3	3		
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Attempt to have carnal knowledge of girl under 14	2	1	1	
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3	3		
Insulting language	1	1		
Exposing person	1	1		
Gaming	1	1		
Against person and reputation—				
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Unlawfully wounding	2	1		1
Assault	65	53	12	
Attempted suicide	2	2		
Neglect to maintain family	1		1	
Assault causing bodily harm	2	1	1	
Indecent assault	2	1	1	
Neglect to guard well	2	2		
Rights of property—				
Theft	61	45	13	3
Burglary	1	1		
Housebreaking	3		2	1
False pretenses	5	4	1	
Horse-stealing	8	4	3	1
Cattle-stealing	4	1	2	1
Cattle killing	5	2	3	
Wilful damage to property	7	6	1	
Cruelty to animals	6	6		
Poisoning horse	1		1	
Mischief	2			2
Aiding and abetting to poison horse	1		1	
Setting fire to gas well	1	1		

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SUMMARY OF CRIMES, ETC.—Continued.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.	Not Tried.
Rights of property— <i>Con.</i>				
Unlawful possession of calf	1		1	
Shooting and wounding cattle	1			1
Unlawful possession of horse	1			1
Wilfully damaging shrubs	3		3	
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	8	1	
Indians intoxicated	39	38	1	
Liquor in possession	3	2	1	
Refusing to disclose where liquor was obtained	1	1		
Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	2	2		
Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Clandestinely introducing horses into Canada	2	2		
Animals Contagious Disease Act—				
Removing cattle from quarantine	2	2		
Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	38	26	12	
Insane	11	10	1	
Liquor license	24	22	2	
Livery stable	2	2		
Estray animals	10	7	3	
Prairie and forest fires	21	20	1	
Noxious weeds	19	18	1	
Steam boilers	6	6		
Game ordinance	8	8		
Public works	2	1	1	
Inspection of stock	2	1	1	
Hawkers and peddlers	2	2		
Fence	1	1		
Horse breeders	2	2		
Pound	1	1		
Brand ordinance	5	4	1	
Destitute and delinquent children	1	1		
Total	590	485	89	16

Total of cases before the Supreme and District Courts for 11 months ended September 30, 1909.

No. of Cases.	Convictions.	Fines.	Imp't.	Pent'y.	Susp. Sent'n'ce.	Dismissed.
33	24	1	14	1	8	9

CUSTOMS.

The non-commissioned officer at Pendant d'Oreille and constable at Wild Horse act as sub-collectors of Customs, and make their report direct to the collector of Customs here. We have four detachments on the line—Coutts, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse, with twelve non-commissioned officers and men, with twenty-one horses, this force is purely preventive. For some time there was a lot of petty smuggling by settlers, but this has practically been stopped, and I have been informed by Customs that their revenue has increased in consequence. A seizure of twenty-three head of horses was made south of Medicine Hat; these horses were stolen from Montana and sold to a rancher named Read in Canada. The Customs handed over sixteen to the owners on proof of ownership, and seven were sold by the Customs Department.

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INDIANS.

We have had about the usual number of offences against the Indian Act. The Indians in this southern district make Macleod their place of business, consequently we are not bothered with many at any time except at the Fair, when between five and six hundred come into camp here, remaining for about a week, the Indian parade being one of the greatest drawing cards of the Fair. I am convinced that the attendance of these people for exhibition purposes at races and fairs, when they are dressed in all their old-time costumes unsettles them. It is at this time that the charges of drunkenness are brought. I have to keep a constant patrol on these camps night and day. I am of the opinion that some of the new arrivals, who are now so anxious to see the Indian in his paint and feathers, would be as anxious to see them kept on the reserve if it were not for this police patrol.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are generally in good shape. They have had a hard season's work, none have been cast, and we have had no deaths. Two remounts were purchased. I have several horses which will have to be cast next spring. I have found the dry weather this summer to be very hard on the horses' feet.

The mileage for the eleven months is as follows:—

1908—	
November	14,109
December	11,948
1909—	
January	10,446
February	10,995
March	12,640
April	13,065
May	12,751
June	12,564
July	11,467
August	14,645
September	13,822
	138,452

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

This remains the same as last year, with the exception of another year's wear. None has been received.

TRANSPORT.

Kept in repair. We have received none.

CANTEEN.

This is in good financial standing and well managed. We have given \$346.80 to the division during the last eleven months.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We still keep adding to our supply of books, and both rooms are most comfortable and much used by the members of the division.

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CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been ample and the quality good, with the exception of the blankets as reported last year.

FORAGE AND RATIONS.

Of good quality and correct.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Our strength of 50 has been pretty well kept up, but I could easily employ 20 more men with the number of new settlements opening up.

Place.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	S. Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge.....	1	1	1	3	2	10	2	20	15
Coutts.....				1		2		3	9
W-on-Stone.....							1	3	4
Pendant d'Oreille.....					1	1	1	3	3
Wild Horse.....						2	1	3	3
Warner.....						1		1	2
Medicine Hat.....		1				3		4	6
Medicine Lodge.....						2	1	3	3
Irvine.....					1	1	1	3	3
Taber.....					1			1	1
Magrath.....						1		1	1
Grassy Lake.....						2		2	2
Stafford Village.....						1		1	1
On Command.....									
	1	2	1	4	5	28	7	48	53

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I have again to report that owing to the demand for our services on the outside I have been unable to have much drill. We had a few days this summer, but no sooner would it be started when something would turn up necessitating sending out men. Lectures have been given when found practicable. The whole division completed the annual course of revolver practice. Reg. No. 4354, Const. O'Connor, of Warner detachment, being the best shot of the division.

A rifle club has been formed in town, and a number of our men have joined. I assisted in the making of the range with prison labour on the understanding that we could have the use of it for our annual practice when wanted. Two shoots are held weekly.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been good. There was one desertion. Reg. No. 4819, Const. Tilliard, P.N., who deserted from Coutts on July 27, 1909.

HEALTH.

This on the whole has been good. I regret to report the death of Reg. No. 4643 Constable Hodgkinson, T. H., who died in the Galt hospital as a result of an operation for appendicitis. He had been transferred to this division from 'F' division for treatment by Dr. Mewburn.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

A general strike in the mines of this district went into effect on April 2, 1909, and was not settled until the end of June. This necessitated extra work, but the miners gave very little trouble and were remarkably well behaved.

There have been no less than 27 deaths by accident, drowning, &c., all of which were investigated and reports made to the commissioner. Inquests were held in a number of cases. This has necessitated a large amount of work, but I consider it most necessary that strict inquiry should be made where there might be the slightest suspicion of foul play.

The number of inquiries made from outside points for relatives or friends who have disappeared has increased. We were obliged to make a lot of inquiries entailing a lot of work. In fact I have arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible in any report to set out the work performed by the division.

The only repairs of any consequence made to detachments during the year has been at Medicine Lodge. The water and sewerage has been installed in the sergt.-major's quarters, this is the only expenditure of any account made for improvements in barracks. Inspector Howard, who was in charge of the line detachments and stationed at Coutts, was transferred to 'N' Division in April, 1909.

The post was visited by yourself twice during the year. The assistant commissioner inspected the post in September.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the duties required of us.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX G.

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

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., October 1, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report of 'F' Division, for the year ending September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is in a flourishing state, the grain crop being exceptionally good, and prices good. The farmers seem to be especially blessed with a bountiful harvest, and have glorious weather in which to carry on this work. The scarcity of labour has been felt very much, and had the weather been unfavourable, would have proved disastrous. The crop around Melfort, and what is known as the Carrot River Country, was the heaviest.

The Shellbrook country is also flourishing, and a town is springing up there. This place is situated about 32 miles northwest of Prince Albert, and although building has only just started, it promises to be a lively little place. The railway extension from Prince Albert to Battleford is graded past there, and this fall it is expected that the steel will be laid up to this point, which will be a great boon to the farmers in that part. At the present time they have a long haul to market and, consequently, do not cultivate as much grain as they will. There will be a great deal of land turned over in that district next summer, and got ready to receive crops.

A branch line is now under construction from Shellbrook to Crooked Lake, and into what is known as the Cowen Timber limits. This is the C. N. Ry., as is also the extension from Prince Albert to Battleford. The steel is to be laid to Crooked Lake this fall, and another town will spring up there, as they expect to have about 500 employees. A large mill is going up, and there is some magnificent timber around the lake, and I am informed there is a cut for years and years to come. Crooked Lake will be about 40 miles from Shellbrook by railroad. They are hauling out by tote road at the present time, which makes it about 100 miles from Prince Albert.

The dump on the Prince Albert-Battleford extension is about 25 miles beyond Shellbrook, and is to be completed to Battleford next spring. This road will open up some splendid country.

The C.N.R. steel bridge across the Saskatchewan river at Prince Albert was completed last spring. It is a very fine structure, 1,010 feet in length, and the central span is constructed to swing open, so as to admit the passage of boats on the river, and has a vehicular roadway in addition to that for the railroad.

Prince Albert itself is progressing slowly, but surely, and some fine buildings are going up.

Saskatoon is going ahead, and is a large railroad centre, trains running daily to Winnipeg by the C.N.Ry., the C.P.Ry. and the G.T.P.Ry. The population of Saskatoon is estimated at 10,000 inhabitants.

The Humboldt district is settling up very fast, some 2,300 homesteads being taken up during the last year, and about 9,000 persons have come in there.

In the Melfort country a good many settlers have come in, and about 10,000 acres of land sold at \$25 per acre. There have been five excursions of American land seekers into this part during the summer, consisting of farmers from Iowa, Nebraska, and

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Minnesota, and other excursions are expected this Fall. They are experienced farmers, with money and should do well. Two new elevators have been built at Melfort, which give a capacity for storage of 155,000 bushels of grain. The Melfort Creamery has doubled its output this year, and the butter is the best of quality. A great number of cattle, also, have been shipped to Winnipeg from this point.

The Canadian Northern Railway are surveying a line from Melfort to Humboldt, and also a farmers' railway, on which some grading has been done.

Hay has been very plentiful all over the district, and a large quantity has been put up.

A steam shovel has been at work nearly all summer at Hudson Bay Junction, and the line from Dauphin to Prince Albert ballasted between Dauphin, and the Junction. A weekly service of trains from Hudson Bay Junction to The Pass is being inaugurated.

All the lumber companies expect to put large crews into the bush this winter, so that the output should be larger than last year.

There was a serious outbreak of typhoid fever at Barrows, N. W. Territories, fifty cases being down at one time. The government sent Dr. Gordon Bell to investigate the cause of the outbreak of that disease. I have not seen his report, so I cannot say to what he attributed it. The disease is still living, and five deaths have occurred up to date. Barrows is situated on the Red Deer Lake, and is the headquarters of the Red Deer Lumber Company. The village is built on very low ground, and when the water is high in the spring a large portion is under water.

There were 1,145 homesteads taken up in the Prince Albert district, 3 pre-emptions, 3 purchased homesteads, 51 South African scrip and 10 half-breed scrip.

A large number of gold prospectors went into the Lac La Ronge district during the summer, and came out with samples of gold. It would be premature to say very much about the prospects of this district, at the present time; but I am told that the samples show good values, but nothing definite is known as to the quantity.

CRIME.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common	70	46	24	
" indecent	3	1	2	
" and robbery	1			1
Shooting with intent	2	2		
Attempt to murder	4	2	2	
Infanticide	1		1	
Murder	3		1	2
Rape	2		2	
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Bigamy	2	2		
Attempted rape	1	1		
Seduction				
Manslaughter	3		1	2
Criminal neglect of children	2		1	1
Highway robbery	2	1	1	
Perjury	1			1
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against property—				
Theft	87	59	27	1
Attempted theft	1		1	
Burglary	1	1		
Fraud	1		1	
Forgery	4	2	2	
False pretences	6	1	2	3
Wilful damage to property	9	2	7	
Shooting cattle	1	1		

CRIME—Continued.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
<i>Offences against property—Continued.</i>				
Cattle stealing.....	4	1	1	2
Housebreaking.....	7	7		
Wilful attempt to wound cattle.....	1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....	13	10	3	
Fraudulently taking cattle.....	1	1		
Wilful wounding cattle.....	1			1
Trespass.....	3	2	1	
Shopbreaking.....	1	1		
Theft from railway cars.....	1		1	
Theft from H. M. Mail.....	1		1	
<i>Offences against public order</i>				
Pointing guns.....	5	4	1	
Discharging weapons in public place.....	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer.....	6	6		
Creating disturbance.....	4	2	2	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	4		
Escape from custody.....	1	1		
Carrying firearms.....	2	2		
Assisting prisoners to escape.....	1	1		
<i>Offences against morals and religion</i>				
Indecent acts.....	1		1	
Mischief.....	16	6	10	
Vagrancy.....	36	35	1	
Keeping bawdy house.....	17	17		
Inmate of ".....	21	21		
Frequent ".....	1	1		
Drunk and incapable.....	6	6		
Drunk and disorderly.....	54	54		
Prostitution.....	2	2		
Using profane language.....	11	10	1	
Corruption and disobedience.....	1	1		
<i>Offences against Indian Act—</i>				
Indians drunk and in possession of liquor.....	5	5		
Selling liquor to Indians.....	5	3	2	
<i>Offences against Provincial Statutes and N. W. T. Ordinances—</i>				
Game.....	3	2	1	
Masters and servants.....	72	62	10	
Prairie fires.....	15	14	1	
Breaking quarantine.....	2	2		
Liquor license ordinance.....	18	17	1	
Holding auction without license.....	1	1		
Obstructing view of bar-room.....	2	2		
Rescuing stray going to pound.....	3	2	1	
Working stray cattle.....	3	3		
Exhibiting stallion to mare on highway.....	1	1		
Illegal practice of medicine.....	1	1		
Illegally impounding cattle.....	2	1	1	
Offence against livery stable ordinance.....	2	2		
Unlawfully travelling stallion.....	3	3		
Not advertising stray.....	1	1		
Breaches of horse-breeders ordinance.....	4	4		
Fishery laws.....	11	11		
Fishing on Sunday.....	8	8		
Shooting game on Sunday.....	8	8		
Breach of hawkers' and peddlers ordinance.....	1	1		
Breach of the Railway Act.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	7	6	1	
Leading horse on sidewalk.....	1	1		
Fast driving over bridge.....	1	1		
<i>Northwest Territories—</i>				
Importing intoxicants.....	5	5		
Drunk.....	1	1		
Creating a disturbance.....	1	1		
Total.....	621	490	117	14

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This tabulated list shows a decrease in crime in this district since last year, but a larger percentage of convictions. The number of cases entered being 621, of which there were 490 convictions, and 117 cases dismissed, while 14 are awaiting trial. Last year out of 703 cases entered, there were 115 cases dismissed, and 16 awaiting trial.

This list does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws of the many towns in the district, as very few of these are brought to our notice.

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

Iam Charachuk and George Worobetz.—Two Galicians who were shown as awaiting trial last year for attempted murder of Patrick Gariepy, a bartender in the Queen's Hotel, Duck Lake, were tried before Judge Lamont and a jury in April last.

Theft from the mails at Duck Lake, Sask.—This was a case reported to the police by the Post Office Department. It appears that the postal authorities had received many complaints of money being extracted from registered letters while in transit to and from post offices in the vicinity of Duck Lake. Duck Lake being the distribution point for these offices. The custom was to abstract some of the money and leave some, and forward the letter on to its destination. An investigation was held and everything pointed to the pilfering being done in the Duck Lake post office. A trap was laid; a letter containing two \$5 bills was sent from Prince Albert, which is one of the post offices in the vicinity of Duck Lake. This letter was followed up and watched all the way except while in the Duck Lake post office. When opened at Kilwinning it only contained one \$5 bill. Information was laid and a search warrant obtained, but the bill could not be found. The number of the bill had been taken, and it had also been marked, but no trace of the bill has ever been found. Two arrests were made, and a preliminary hearing held, as a result of which both were committed for trial. A great deal of evidence was taken in this case, most of which was circumstantial and pointed strongly to the thefts having occurred in the Duck Lake office, but proof could not be obtained as to who was the guilty party.

Edward Tadei. Murder.—At 1.45 a.m., on the morning of November 23, 1908, the burglar alarm in the store of E. E. Ruttle, a merchant of Rosthern, rang, in his residence, to which it is connected. Ruttle immediately awakened his clerk, who lived in the house. Together they went to the store, Ruttle giving Tadei, his clerk, his rifle, and on arrival there perceived a light, as from a dark lantern. Tadei went to the front of the store and Ruttle to the back. Ruttle heard a whistle, which was immediately followed by two shots fired in quick succession. He then went round to the front of the store where he found Tadei standing. Tadei said, "I've hit one or them," and together they went forward and found a man lying on the ground face downwards. The coroner was notified and after examining the body pronounced the man to be dead. Tadei stated that one of the men fired at him and he returned the fire. Mr. E. W. Task, the proprietor of the Queen Hotel, Rosthern, identified the dead man, as a man that had registered at his hotel as W. F. Ames, and occupied No. 4 room with a man named A. E. Salfrey. They both arrived the night before at 11 p.m. After the shooting Sergt. Pook went to room No. 4 at the hotel and found the door locked, however a key was discovered on the dead man that opened this door, but the room was found empty. Salfrey was evidently with Ames, and was the other man that Tadei said he saw at the time of the shooting. All efforts to trace and locate Salfrey have been unavailing. A grip sent by Ames from Saskatoon to himself at Regina by express was found, and on examination the contents proved to be six pairs of new boots, which were no doubt stolen from some store, but it has not been found from where they could have been stolen. The charge against Tadei was eventually withdrawn, the Crown Prosecutor stating that the shooting of Ames was justifiable.

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Ole Bratten, bigamy.—This man came to Canada from the United States in 1904; took up a homestead and went back to the states in 1906, where he married Bertha Simonson; left her the same day and came back to Canada. In 1908 he again returned to the states and married Monga Winkel. Information was laid against him by his first wife; he was arrested and admitted to bail, and the case adjourned. When the case came up again on December 12, 1908, the accused did not appear. Corporal Abich, however, heard that a man answering his description had been seen going south from Humboldt. He proceeded in this direction and arrested Bratten while waiting for a train to the states at Lanigan, Sask. He was brought back and eventually pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Johnstone on May 11, 1909, to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Charles Snow and Frederick Burton, Attempted Murder.—The case was reported as awaiting trial last year, and came up for hearing at Saskatoon before Judge Newlands on December 8, 1908. The evidence was conclusive, and the jury found them both guilty. Burton was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary and Snow to two years at the same place.

Charles Hunter, Theft.—On December 5, 1908, this man broke into the trunk belonging to his employer, who lived three miles west of Quill lake, and stole \$175. Hunter skipped out, but his description was circulated, and on January 22, 1909, the chief of police at Kenora, Ont., telegraphed that he had a man answering Hunter's description in custody, but who gave his name as Powell. Hunter was suspected at Kenora of being concerned in a number of thefts, and a detective dressed as a vagrant was put in the cell with him. To the detective Hunter told all the story of 'his make' at Quill Lake. He was brought back and committed for trial and found guilty and sentenced by Judge Johnstone to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

D. E. Rattray, Forgery.—On October 30, 1908, it was reported to the police by Mr. Chamard, post office inspector, that a money order for \$28 from Germany sent to Hermann Waker at Prince Albert had been forged. On investigation it was found that Waker had been boarding at Rattray's in Prince Albert, and had gone away owing him \$10. After Waker had left a letter arrived for him, which Rattray opened and got out a money order. To this he forged Waker's name and proceeded to Saskatoon. He there registered at the Iroquois Hotel as Waker, and got the clerk at the hotel to identify him as Waker at the post office. Information was laid against Rattray and he was arrested and taken to Saskatoon for preliminary hearing. Waker having been notified, travelled down on the same train from Rosthern, and was seen to get off the train at Saskatoon, but when the case came up for hearing Waker could not be found. Rattray was bound over to come up when called upon, as owing to the absence of the witness, Waker, the case could not be proceeded with. It was found out that Waker had left for Germany and has not been seen since. It would appear that he had 'skipped' out as he was afraid of getting into trouble himself, for, according to Rattray's statement, Waker, previous to the laying of the information, had tried to get money out of Rattray to keep quiet about this forgery.

Martha Ortloff, Infanticide.—This case was reported in last year's report as awaiting trial. The accused was tried by Judge Whitmore and a jury on November 24, 1908. The first jury empannelled disagreed, and the second jury brought in a verdict of 'Not guilty.' The judge charged against the prisoner, and when she was discharged informed her she was a very lucky girl. It could not be clearly proven that she actually threw the child out, but the circumstantial evidence strongly pointed in that direction.

Hugh Bannerman, Cattle-stealing.—On January 9 this man was arrested for stealing a steer, the property of H. McKay, of MacDowall. H. McKay lost a steer, and hearing that there was a stray animal at Prineau's farm, sent his son to look at it.

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The son recognized it as the one lost by his father; he did not take it away at that time. On returning he found that Bannerman had killed it and taken it away. The hide was found in a store at MacDowall, and part of the meat at Bannerman's. Bannerman came up for trial before Justice Lamont on April 28, 1909; the evidence for the prosecution was conclusive, and the defence did not deny the killing, but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. It appears Bannerman went to a man named Lytle to buy beef, but could not get any, and Lytle said: 'Why don't you go and kill the steer running on Primeau's place. He killed the steer quite openly; in fact, he had to get a man to shoot it for him. Lytle said he only made the remark in a joke. Bannerman had a large family, who were nearly starving.

On January 24 a warrant was issued for the arrest of J. B. Laroque for abducting a girl under 21 years. The girl left her home of her own free will and went to live with Laroque, and when she had been there a week her brother laid information against him. He was arrested and the case came up for hearing at Saskatoon. He was released after marrying the girl and paying the costs of the court.

On the night of November 20, 1908, John Anderson, a Norwegian, was found dead on one of the streets of Kinstino. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned that he came to his death by a blow on the forehead, directed by some party or parties unknown. There had been an auction sale in town that day, and Anderson had been drinking with a number of half-breeds, and it appears that most of the half-breeds were drunk, more or less. Anderson had his team in town, and tied them up in front of a store opposite the hotel. A Mr. MacPherson met Anderson about 7.30 looking for his team. He found the team for Anderson and tied the halter shank to the back pad, and Anderson drove away. He must have tied the team up again, as he was seen in the hotel between 8 and 8.30 that evening. The last time Anderson was seen alive was when he left the hotel with three half-breeds named R. Umperville, T. Ballantine and G. Plante. They stood outside the hotel, and Ballantine produced a bottle of whisky, and they all had a drink. Umperville stated that Anderson then went away, walking north, and this is the direction he would go to get home. At 10.30 p.m. his body was found lying on the road to his home, about 130 yards north of the hotel. The case was worked at all winter, but it was impossible to get any direct evidence. On March 19 information was laid against Umperville, Ballantine, John Turner and Alec Dubois, charging them with his murder. At the preliminary hearing it was impossible to produce sufficient evidence to obtain a committal, and the prisoners were discharged. Anderson's team was found next morning at the house, hitched to the wagon. The case is still being looked into, but the half-breeds are very cautious, and suspect everybody who alludes to the affair. Anderson, who was a big man, fond of showing his strength, had a great contempt for half-breeds.

Andrew Umperville.—Attempted rape. On February 20, 1909, an information was laid against this man for attempting rape. On or about January 20, 1909, Umperville 'skipped out,' and was located at Maple Creek. Const. Cuting arrested him at Maple Creek on February 27, and brought him back to Prince Albert. He was taken to Kinstino for preliminary hearing. The facts of the case are as follows:—A. Umberville, who is a married man, drove the girl to a dance at the house of one Desmarais. On the way to the dance Umberville drove up to an old building on the road, threw a robe on the snow, pulled the girl out and attempted to rape her. She stated he was very drunk. A man named Harry Ballantine, who lived about half a mile away, heard talking over by the building, but when he arrived Umberville was just getting up and the girl was still on the robe. They then got into the rig and drove away. The girl said nothing about this affair until she was asked about it. On April 27, 1909, Umperville was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the Prince Albert jail.

John G. Dalke, Bigamy.—A man named John G. Dalke was married to Katie Jantzen at Enid, Oklahoma, U.S.A., in 1889, by whom he had five children. On

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August 12, 1907, he married again, being then in this country, Lena Neufeldt. Dalke was married by a minister of the Mennonite Church, and the defence tried to prove that this was not a legal marriage. A lawyer had to be brought from Nebraska to give evidence of the laws in that state relating to marriages. As the first wife would not come, another lawyer had to be brought to prove that she was still alive. The expenses in this case were heavy, but a conviction was obtained. Dalke was sentenced to 23 months' hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

Fred Lee, Theft.—On March 30, 1909, a warrant was issued for the arrest of this man, an absconding teller of the Northern Crown Bank at Saskatoon. He had gone off on a month's leave, and during his absence it was found he had got away with \$5,000 of the bank money. He was teller and accountant, and his method was to raise the amounts of the items in the cash book. He left in the company of a woman of ill-repute, named Dorothy Dods. He was located in Los Angeles, California, waived extradition and was brought back to Saskatoon. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced in the district court to four years' penal servitude in the Alberta penitentiary.

Sanford Hainer.—Murder. On July 1, E. D. Fraser, while ploughing in his fields was shot dead, about 150 yards from his house. There was a bullet wound in the left shoulder, and another that had gone right through the head. There were foot prints in the breaking that showed that after receiving the first shot, in the shoulder, Fraser had evidently run to stop the team. One of the horses was shot in the near hind leg, and the plough was still standing in the field, when Corporal Abich arrived at the scene of the murder. On investigation it was found that Fraser had received a letter from one, Sanford Hainer, a neighbour, living about four miles away. In this letter Hainer threatened to put a bullet through Fraser's head if he did not pay his debts. While Corporal Abich was investigating a man arrived from Margo, with information that Hainer had been seen close to the village, and had pointed a rifle at Mr. Calp, a clerk, who met Hainer in the bush. Hainer was told that some one in town wanted to see him, he inquired if it was a detective and then made off into the bush. Corporal Abich then felt justified in arresting Hainer on suspicion, and thinking he would make for his homestead went that way, accompanied by Mr. Barth, both being armed with rifles. After going within three-quarters of a mile of Hainer's place they left their team and buggy at the house of one Seafarth, and took the latter with them to show them a way through the bush. The bush was very thick and it was getting dark, and coming on to rain. When within about three hundred yards of Hainer's house Corporal Abich noticed a man coming towards him with a gun. Seafarth and Barth recognized the man as Hainer. Seafarth retreated into the bush, and Hainer stopped when about ten yards from them with his rifle across his arm ready to fire. Corporal Abich called upon Hainer to give himself up, put his rifle butt on the ground and walked towards him. Hainer raised his rifle and said he would shoot if he did not step back. Corporal Abich then stood still, seeing, that as Barth was covering Hainer there would be bloodshed on both sides. Hainer then said he would see him in the morning, turned and walked for his house. Barth wanted to shoot at him, but Corporal Abich would not allow it. They followed Hainer to his house and kept watch all night, throwing up some breast work in front of the house in case he opened fire. About 2 a.m., Constable Harrop arrived on the scene with some other men. They took up positions on the other side of the house to keep him getting out of the windows. About 7 a.m., Hainer walked out and was ordered to throw up his hands by Corporal Abich. Corporal Abich told Barth to shoot off his shot gun in Hainer's direction, which he did. Abich then picked up his rifle to shoot, when Hainer rushed back into the house. Abich shouted to the men on the other side of the house to look out, and immediately afterwards heard some noise from behind the house. Then a shot rang out and a cry of, 'Oh, don't shoot, don't shoot.' Immediately afterwards Hainer walked out and was ordered to throw up his hands which he did. He was arrested and

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committed for trial, and is now awaiting trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court. Corporal Abich is deserving of great credit for his coolness and good judgment, as any hasty action would undoubtedly have caused bloodshed. Hainer does not appear to realize that he has done anything very wrong.

Harold Pope, Murder.—On the night of September 1, word was brought to Corporal Gray at Zealandia that a man named Arthur Seaillet of Buffalo, had been shot and probably killed. Corporal Gray and Doctor Stewart proceeded at once and found Seaillet lying dead stretched on his back near Mr. Dermeis' house. Seaillet, who is a man of violent temper, had come from his place to that of his son-in-law, M. Derimeux and raised a row with him, and told his hired man that he was going to kill Derimeux. They had two or three quarrels and separated. The last time Seaillet had Derimeux by the throat, and the hired man, Harold Pope, took down a shot gun, at the same time telling Seaillet to let go of Derimeux, thinking it would scare him. Seaillet then rushed at young Pope, who ran out at the door, Seaillet after him. Pope told him to stop, but he would not, being afraid Seaillet was going to kill him, he fired, hitting Seaillet in the heart. Pope was arrested and committed for trial. Seaillet bore a very bad reputation and his own daughter said, she was glad he was dead, as he had hit her with a hatchet at one time. His wife, also, could not live with him.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been no serious prairie or forest fires in this district during the past year. Although a few minor fires have occurred, in most cases prosecutions were entered, and convictions obtained, as shown in the list of crime classified.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies were detailed to attend the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and escorts provided for the prisoners on these occasions. A commissioned officer, or in his absence a non-commissioned officer, was in attendance at these courts.

GUARD ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

There are no prisoners kept in the guard room here, the common jail receiving all the prisoners for the district.

AGRICULTURE.

There have been many epidemics of typhoid, diptheria and scarlet fever in this district during the year. In all cases quarantine restrictions were imposed, and reports frequently sent to the department. The only breach of quarantine regulations occurred at Warman, when conviction was obtained. A few cases of destitution were reported to the department, and relief was authorized and administered, under proper authority.

CUSTOMS.

There have been no cases in this district, during the past year, that have required the giving of assistance to this department.

INDIAN.

The usual assistance was given to the Indian agents during the annual treaty payments. In all cases where drunkenness has been reported among the Indians, investigation has been held, and prosecutions entered.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are in a flourishing condition, and cause very little trouble.

In November last Constable Hancock, stationed at Green Lake, reported that a non-treaty Indian woman called 'Goose Legs,' from Water Hen lake had been brought into Green Lake strapped to a sleigh, as she was supposed to have become a cannibal. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining attention for her, her own people refusing on account of their religious superstition. Inspector Pennefather was sent to Green Lake and held an inquiry. She was brought into Prince Albert, as a result of this investigation and put under medical observation. She was found to be perfectly sane, but suffering from paralysis on the right side. The case was reported to, and taken up by the Indian Department, and she was taken to Mistawis, where she had been properly cared for, but has died since.

It is reported that the Indians in the north are increasing in population.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of 'F' Division is one below establishment. During the year the detachments at Gillies and Watson have been closed, while a new detachment has been opened at Zealandia on the Canadian Northern railway, Goose Lake branch. The detachments at Humboldt and Melfort are below strength, but owing to the shortness of men, it is not possible to increase their strength. There also should be detachments at Elstow and Viscount, while it will very soon be necessary to open up a detachment at Shelbrook. As stated in last year's report detachments should also be established in the north country at Lac La Ronge and Portage La Loch.

The establishment of this division is forty, but to meet with the present requirements, it should be increased to fifty.

DRILL TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

Owing to the amount of work that has to be done by the few men available, there has been but little time for drills. What few new men have been received in the division during the year, have been good, intelligent recruits, and have adapted themselves readily to police work. Revolver target practice as far as has at present been carried out, has been most satisfactory; many men qualifying for badges.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for the year has been good. No desertions have occurred.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good throughout the year. The only serious cases of sickness were two cases of scarlet fever, but in both instances recovery was made and the men are quite healthy again.

HORSES.

There are thirty-seven horses in the division at the present time. During the year seven horses have been cast and sold, but six remounts have recently been received in the division. The horses are all doing well and are fit for hard work.

TRANSPORT, HAERNES AND SADDLERY.

Transport is in good condition. Some condemned transport was sold and a new patrol waggon received from Regina.

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Saddles are the old single cinchas; new double cinchas saddles are required. Harness is in good condition; three new sets have been received.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this division.

READING AND RECREATION.

There is no room set apart as a reading room in this post, but there is a good recreation room with a billiard table.

STORES.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been good and serviceable. Provisions supplied locally are of good quality, as are the hay and oats also.

GENERAL.

There is very little to be said under this head. As reported last year the buildings require a coat of paint badly.

Sewerage, and water works, systems are being gradually extended all over the city of Prince Albert, but unfortunately not at present extended in the direction of the barracks, which is to be deplored from a sanitation and convenience point of view.

The city of Prince Albert has applied for a franchise for Colle Falls, for the purpose of establishing a hydro-electric power plant. Mr. Mitchell, a civil engineer of wide reputation, has examined the falls and reported favourably, and estimated the horse-power at 10,000. The idea is to convey the power to Prince Albert for lighting, and manufacturing purposes. Colle Falls is situated on the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, about twenty-five miles below Prince Albert.

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.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1909.

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

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The crops throughout the whole district have been good. A large number of settlers (American and French) went in north of the English river.

The Luce Land Company brought in a large number of settlers (mostly Germans or German Americans) they settled in the southwest part of this district.

Cattle in the Jackfish country are looking well this fall. The Canadian Northern Railway have graded a line from North Battleford to Turtle river, about fifty miles.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have laid steel for about sixty miles west of Wilkie. The Canadian Northern Railway have continued the Goose Lake line southwest from Zealandia.

The traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan river between the two towns was opened in the spring.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.			
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the Person—								
Murder.....	1	1						
Infanticide.....	1		1					
Threatening to shoot.....	2	2						
" to do bodily harm.....	1	1						
Assault, common.....	46	40	5	1	1	1		
" aggravated.....	1	1						
Rape and attempted.....	1			1				
Incest.....	1		1					
Procuring abortion.....	1	1						
Defamatory libel.....	1		1					
Offences against Property—								
Theft.....	68	45	21	2	1		1	
Horse-stealing.....	3	3						
Cattle.....	7	1	4	2				
" killing.....	1	1						

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SUMMARY OF CRIME—Continued.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.			
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against property— <i>Con.</i>								
Shooting and wounding cattle	1		1					
Cruelty to animals	2	3						
Burglary	5	2			1	1		
False pretences	5	1	4	1				
Forgery and uttering	3	3						
Extortion	1		1					
Mischief	3	3						
Killing or wounding dogs	2	2						
Offences against public order								
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	1	1			1	1		
Pointing firearms	1	1						
Offences against religion and morals—								
Vagrancy	17	15	2		1	1		
Drunk and disorderly	95	94	1		1	1		
Causing disturbance	7	5	2		1	1		
Obscene language	4	4						
Indecent acts	3	3						
Seduction	1			1				
" under promise of marriage	1			1				
Keeper of house of ill-fame	7	7						
Inmates " "	5	3						
Frequenter " "	13	12						
Prostitution	13	12						
Keeping gaming house	1	1						
Frequenter of gaming house	5	5						
Gambling	12	12						
Nuisance	2	1	1					
Misleading justice								
Perjury	3		3					
Assaulting peace officer	2	2						
Evading justice	1	1						
Offences against Indian Act—								
Indians drunk	5	5						
" supplying liquor to	2		2					
" liquor in possession	1	1						
" " on reserve	1	1						
Animal contagious disease	1		1					
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—								
Master and servants	29	18	11		2	2		
Game	3	3						
Prairie fire	17	14	3		1	1		
Liquor license	18	10	2		2	2		
Insanity	8	7	1					
Estray animals	2	1	1					
Entire	1	1						
Pound	11	7	4					
Herd	1	1						
Livery stable	7	7						
Medical profession	10	7	3					
Public health	1	1						
Hawkers and peddlers	2	2						
Vital statistics	1	1						
Noxious weeds					1	1		
Motor vehicles	1	1						
School ordinance	1	1						
Election	2		2					
Totals	440	351	80	9	13	11	2	

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DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

King vs. Kane, False Pretenses.—This case was mentioned in last year's report, and has been put off until October, 1909.

King vs. J. Duhaime, Cattle-stealing.—Mentioned in report of last year. Jury disagreed.

King vs. Peter Ducharme, Forgery.—The facts of this case are that one Peter Ducharme cashed a cheque at the store of one Cote at North Battleford for \$15.60, supposed to have been made by H. C. Adams. Same day cashed one for \$7.50, supposed to have been made by Mr. Bonnet, of North Battleford. When arrested another cheque was found on him made out in the name of Plante. Was further charged with having altered and issued a cheque for \$30.60, and signed the name of Louis Laplante; this cheque was made out by Mr. Aplains to John Blanchet, who had endorsed it over to J. B. Blant, and from whom it was stolen. When cheque was issued in the first place, it was for \$15.60, but when he cashed same it was for \$30.60. On account of his age, 18, he was sentenced to six months H. L., sentences to run concurrently.

King vs. Simon Weslowski, Forgery.—On July 14 Simon Weslowski was committed for trial at Radisson for the forgery of two cheques issued at Waldheim by T. T. Thompson, and payable to H. Fast. Cheques were for \$73.05 and \$76.15. It appears that Weslowski, some time in the month of November, stayed at Fast's house near Rosthern, and that Fast gave him his food and allowed him to sleep there one night, and the next day Weslowski left, and stole the cheques which Fast had received that day for two loads of wheat. Weslowski went to the Bank of Commerce later in the month at Radisson and cashed the cheques. He was asked by the teller if that was his name, and he said yes. The teller then told Weslowski to sign his name, and as Weslowski could not write, sent him to get one Marak to witness his signature. It was not till some time afterwards that the bank discovered the signatures were forged. Weslowski then came to town and gave bank mortgage on his goods to make up the amount of the money received. He was sentenced by District Court Judge Ousely to: Forgery, two years; theft, three years, and uttering, one year, sentences to run consecutively. This man has already been convicted of theft and did 80 days in the guard-room here.

King vs. Henry Squires Hill, Forgery.—In the case the accused was paid his wages by a farmer named A. Wilson, near Lashburn. He paid him by cheque \$26.20, and accused raised the cheque to \$96.20. He then went to Vegreville and went on a drunk, and was arrested there and sentenced to the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan, and when he completed his term there he was brought to Lashburn and committed for trial. He appeared before District Court Judge Ousely and was sentenced to two years and six months in Edmonton penitentiary.

King vs. Wm. McGaffin, Theft of Registered Mail.—During November complaints were made re theft of money from registered letters passing through the mail at the Baljennie post office. This matter was investigated, but nothing could be learned there. I then warned Constable Turvey at Radisson to find out along the line if he could get any trace of the money, and on December 3 he found Wm. McGaffin in Maymont; he was slightly intoxicated and had lots of money. Turvey then found out that McGaffin had cashed a \$50 bill at the Canadian Northern Railway. He was later on arrested, and on December 10, 1908, confessed that he had stolen the money from a letter in his father's post office. He was committed for trial, and on January 26, 1909, by District Court Judge Rimmer, sentenced to three years' suspended sentence, and security for good behaviour to the amount of \$500 to be furnished by his father. Bail was furnished.

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King vs. Alonzo D. Smith, Horse-stealing.—On March 22, Alonzo D. Smith was committed for trial for horse-stealing, and appeared before District Court Judge Forbes on June 15, found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to four years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The facts are that one Sanderson and Turner lost some horses in the fall, and had hunted all over the country. Horses must have travelled from Paynton to Waseca and went near accused's farm; he sent his boy to round them up, and later on branded them with his brand. Smith, it appears, is a man with a violent temper, and had abused his wife and children shamefully, and she seeing no way of getting rid of him reported this theft to the police. Smith at the time of arrest was a ticket of leave man, and had never reported to the police since he left Kingston. He was in Kingston on a charge of arson.

King vs. G. Klump, Cattle-stealing.—On April 30, G. Klump appeared before J. H. Genereux, Esq., J.P., on charge of theft of cow from R. F. Allan, and was committed for trial and released on bail. The facts are as follows: Allan lost a heifer and a cow, and hunted the country for them without success, and then found out that one animal had been killed by G. Klump, a butcher at North Battleford. Klump, after he found out that Allan knew all about it, paid him money through another party for the cow, and also for his expenses in hunting lost animals. It will be proved by the Crown that Klump had told several parties that Allan's cow belonged to him.

Robert Hope's case.—In the fall, one of his oxen got away from him near Jackfish, and he had never seen the animal again, until he saw the head of the animal in the police barracks.

Klump it appears bought some cattle from the Indian Department and claims some were lost in the river and that Hope's animal was one of those he purchased, and had got away from him, Klump claiming that every one around where he killed the animal knew the ox belonged to him.

This case will be heard in October.

King vs. Amedee Tetreault, Murder.—On April 13 accused came before the Honourable Judge Newlands and jury, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The facts are that on November 15, 1908, at Paynton, Frank Nadon and Tetreault had been quarrelling in the accused's shack and that Nadon had then gone out with his friends; later Nadon went back to the house to get his clothes and as he entered the house Tetreault stabbed him with a butcher's knife.

It would appear that previous to the stabbing they had all been drinking and when the murder took place all were more or less drunk.

Kings vs. Isabell Tetreault, Abortion.—Isabell Tetreault was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary on March 13 by District Court Judge Forbes.

The facts of the case are that a married woman named Mrs. Freeman got this woman to perform an illegal operation on her, and peritonitis set in, and for a considerable time it was very doubtful if the woman would pull through. The doctor who attended operated on her and also informed the police as to the nature of the operation. (Isabell Tetreault is a niece of Amedée Tetreault and was living with him when Nadon was murdered).

Prairie Fires.—The prairie fires have not been as numerous as last year.

Number of convictions.	15
Number of cases tried.	18

Since the first of the month large districts have been burned over by fire. Patrols are now out trying to get evidence to prosecute parties setting fires.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior.—Help was given to the Immigration Department in the way of looking after destitute immigrants.

Indian Department.—Assistance in the way of escorts was given to the Indian agent at treaty payments.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme Court, District Court and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts with prisoners for courts, acting as jailors and guards on the prisoners in the guard room, escorts on the sentenced prisoners to Prince Albert jail and the Edmonton penitentiary. Serving subpoenas for the Supreme Court.

Guard Room and Common Jails.—During the month of December the guard room was moved to near the Q.M. store; it has been put in order and painted.

Agriculture.—Crops in the district have been good, and the settlers are busy getting the land ready for next year.

Customs.—Re seizure at Scott: Corporal French seized at Scott, the following: 1 barrel of whisky, 1 barrel coal oil, 1,475 cigars, 75 lbs. tobacco, which was smuggled by one H. Salzbrum.

Indian Department.—Moosomins and Thunderchilds bands have moved from their old reserve on the Saskatchewan river to the neighbourhood of the north of Jackfish lake.

State of Indians.—At Lloydminster there is a bunch of Indians (Salteaux) who range at Manitou lake; they visit town selling furs; and are well conducted.

Lashburn: Poundmakers and Little Pine are about 10 miles south; they are well conducted.

Jackfish: Moosomins and Thunderchilds bands have been moved on to their new reserve near here; well conducted.

DRILL AND TRAINING MUSKETRY, &C.

The men at headquarters were drilled once a week and the men on detachment when inspected.

During September, the annual target practice was held and completed.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were a few cases of drunkenness during the first part of the year, but since that the conduct of the men has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good with the exception of Inspt. Genereux, who has been off duty frequently with sciatica.

HORSES.

The horses were inspected once during the year by Inspt. Burnett, and twice a month by S.-Sergt. Sweetapple. Mileage till September 30, 1909, 119,649.

Three horses were cast and sold, viz., 1987, 2869, 2129. Two died, 156, 74.

I require six new saddle horses.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Ten new saddles required. One two-seated spring wagon.

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CANTEEN.

Was closed on June 30. It was not required here.

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.

GENERAL

Wilkie was made a subdistrict with Insp. Genereux in charge, this takes in the district south of Battle river. The detachments were inspected monthly.

FROG LAKE CEMETERY.

On July 20, Staff-Sergt. Hall, at Onion lake, completed the removal of the bodies of the victims of the Frog Lake massacre and placed them in the cemetery at Frog Lake. The undertaking was an arduous one, the plot where the cemetery is being overgrown with heavy brush, and in every instance the scattered graves were overgrown making digging very difficult on account of the roots of trees being matted through the graves. The bones had to be picked out one at a time as they were mingled with the earth, the soil being moist, the bones were kept in a moist condition and well preserved.

The remains are entered in a new cemetery with a railing around the eight victims with iron crosses with name and date of massacre printed on each. The whole plot is fenced in with a strong woven wire fence with iron posts placed around the graves of the victims and looks neat and substantial.

The plot is located on the northeast quarter section 10, township 56, range 3 west of the 4th in the province of Alberta.

I have received the loyal support of the N. C. officers and men, and would mention S.-Major Shoebottom and Q.M.S. Sergt. Light.

Sergt. Jackson has taken a great interest in the criminal work and has been a great help in working up the cases.

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

J. A. MCGIBBON, Supt.,
Commanding 'C' Division.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

BATTLEFORD, September 30.

The Officer Commanding,
'C' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' Division guard-room for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

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Six prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 116 were admitted, making a total of 122. The prisoners were classified as follows:—

White..	56
Indians..	10
Half-breeds..	28
Japanese..	1
Chinese..	2
Syrian..	1
Lunatics (white)..	3
Lunatics (half-breed)..	1

Total.. 102

Females—

White..	8
Half-breeds..	6
Japanese..	1
Negro..	1
Lunatics..	4

Total.. 20

Grand Total.. 122

Number of prisoners received:—

November..	11
December..	13
January..	7
February..	5
March..	10
April..	4
May..	19
June..	9
July..	21
August..	4
September..	13

Total.. 116

The daily average of prisoners was..	8.96
The monthly..	10.9
The maximum any day..	16
The minimum..	4
The monthly maximum of prisoners received..	21
The monthly minimum of prisoners received..	4

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired..	45
Sent to Brandon asylum..	4
Prince Albert jail..	7
Edmonton penitentiary..	3
Sent to other places..	5
Released on suspended sentence..	1

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Bail..	3
Fines paid..	15
Cases dismissed..	8
	<hr/>
Total..	91
In guard-room midnight, September 30..	11

Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail..	6
Edmonton penitentiary..	2
Brandon asylum..	4
Released, fines paid..	5
Cases dismissed..	3
	<hr/>
Total..	20
In guard-room midnight, September 30..	Nil.
	<hr/>
Total..	111

(Sgd.) B. N. TENNANT, *Corp.*,
Provost.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. M. HOWARD, 'N' DIVISION.

ATHABASKA LANDING, Oct. 8, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of 'N' Division for the year ending September 30, 1909.

I was transferred to 'N' Division from 'K,' and took over command on May 6, 1909, in the absence of the Commanding Officer, Supt. Routledge, who was employed on special duty.

As I have had no opportunity of visiting the different parts of the district, this report is made up from reports received from the N.C.Os. in charge of the different subdistricts and detachments.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district is satisfactory, and most of the settlers, having had good crops, seem well pleased with their prospects in this new country. In some parts of the Peace River country a few suffered loss from hail, and want of rain in other parts has affected the crops of a few injuriously, but on the whole the crops were a very fair average. In most cases threshing is not over, but in one case where the crop has been threshed a Mr. L. H. Adair, of Baptiste Lake, about twelve miles west of Athabaska Landing, threshed 5,000 bushels of oats from 120 acres of land.

Nearly all the new settlers coming into the country this year have settled at Grand Prairie, in the Peace River country, where the land is very good. Most of these settlers were from Eastern Canada and the United States, and in nearly all cases were supplied with a fair amount of capital, stock and farm implements.

Nearly all these settlers have put in gardens, and have vegetables enough for their use in the winter, and from reports I have received from the detachments, in no cases should there be any shortage amongst the new settlers during the coming winter.

Until the country has a railway affording the settlers entrance to the markets, the grain acreage will not increase beyond sufficient to supply the settlers' own wants, and to meet local demands, but the advent of a railway will change all this. Oats and barley are the principal crops raised at present. There are a number of grist mills in this district; there is one at the Roman Catholic mission at Lesser Slave Lake, at the Roman Catholic mission at Peace River Crossing there is another; Mr. W. H. Carsou, J.P., also has one in the Peace River district; the Hudson Bay Company, at Vermilion, also have a mill from which they supply flour to their northern posts in the Mackenzie river, and as far north as the Arctic; in former years their flour was shipped from the company's mill at Winnipeg.

I forwarded to you a sample of wheat grown at Fort Liard, with Corpl. Mellor's report of a patrol made in that district.

CRIME.

Under this heading there has been a large increase since last year, to be accounted for in a great measure by the increase in population. There have, however, been only two cases of serious crime reported, the first being one by shop-breaking at Lac la

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Biche in July last, in which two half-breeds, Francis Cardinal and Julian Desjarlais, broke into the warehouse of the Hudson Bay Company at that point, and stole goods to the value of \$150 to \$200. On the matter being reported to me, I sent Const. Angermann and Spl. Const. Brazeau to Lac la Biche to investigate the matter. After making an investigation, Const. Angermann arrested the men and brought them with the witnesses to Athabaska Landing, where they came before me for their preliminary hearing, and were committed for trial and sent to Fort Saskatchewan. They have elected for a speedy trial before the district judge, His Honour Judge Noel, and he has fixed November 1 for their trial. The other case happened here at the Landing either at the end of August or the beginning of September, when the warehouse of Messrs. Hislop & Nagle was broken into, and furs valued at \$7,000 stolen. This theft was not reported to us until one week after the offence was committed.

This fur was brought up the river by Mr. Nagle from the firm's northern posts, and suspicion would attach to some of the boatmen, as they were the only men who knew of the fur, and as only the most valuable furs were taken, the thief or thieves must have known in what bales they were packed. The movements of all the men have been traced and suspicion fastens upon one whose movements on the night the fur is said to have been stolen were not satisfactory. This man is being watched, and I hope in time to get sufficient evidence to bring the matter home to him.

We found eighteen silver and black foxes concealed near a scow on the river bank, and afterwards more fur was discovered in the bush near the scene of the crime. The recovered furs, valued at \$5,000, were sent into Edmonton and handed over to Messrs. Hislop & Nagle.

A reward has been offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves, and no efforts are being spared to find the guilty party or parties.

The following is a classified summary of the cases entered in the district between November 1, 1908, and September 30, 1909.

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common.....	8	4	4	
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	2			2
Theft, petty.....	9	8	1	
Cattle stealing.....	1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2		
False pretences.....	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	1	1		
Drunk and disorderly.....	25	21	4	
Seduction.....	1		1	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians.....	6	3	3	
Indians intoxicated.....	5	5		
Offences against N. W. T. Act—				
Liquor in possession in prohibi-d territory.....	3	3		
Importing liquor into prohibited territory.....	2		2	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and N. W. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	3		3	
Game Ordinance.....	3	3		
Prairie fires.....	1		1	
Drunk whilst interdicted.....	2	2		
Insanity.....	3	3		
Total.....	78	57	19	2

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SUMMARY OF CASES DEALT WITH.

Imprisonment awarded.....	19
Fines inflicted.....	38
Dismissed, &c.....	19
Awaiting trial.....	2
Total cases.....	78

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were very few prairie fires this spring in the district. But this autumn bush fires are alight all over the country, and on two occasions we have had to turn out the people in the village to fight bush fires which threatened to come down on the town. These fires are in a great measure due to the carelessness on the part of freighters on the trail not taking sufficient precautions to see that their camp fires are properly out before leaving them, and unless they are caught in the act it is hard to get a conviction against them. There was one conviction this autumn of starting a prairie fire.

The land about here is boggy and fire will smoulder in the ground for a long time, at one place in the Tautinau creek it burnt in the ground all winter long notwithstanding the snow and all that is required to make it burst out is a strong wind.

The season has been very dry, no rain has fallen for a long time, and everything being very dry, fires will now run very easily. It is impossible to stop a bush fire once it gets under way.

So far very little damage has been done beyond a few hay stacks not properly fire-guarded being burnt.

From reports received fires have been burning in the woods down the MacKenzie and a lot of valuable timber has been destroyed.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the past winter and spring the detachments at Vermilion, Chipweyan, and Smith's Landing, have paid the wolf bounties allowed by the Dominion and Alberta governments.

Escorts were provided as usual by the Lesser Slave Lake, Vermilion and Chipweyan detachments to accompany Mr. Conroy, the Indian agent in charge of treaty during payment No. 8. Mr. Jennings accompanied the Indian agent during the payment at Fond du Lac. Sergt. Field went as far as Resolution and Hay river.

Const. Angermann accompanied His Honour Judge Noel, the judge of the District Court, on his trip through the Peace River country holding court as far as Vermilion on the Peace river.

One man, S. F. Calkin, was sent to Edmonton from Lesser Slave Lake to be deported to the United States.

At Chipweyan, the local post office is attended to by Sergt. Field.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

Cell accommodation for two to three prisoners is provided at Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, Chipweyan, and Smith's Landing detachments.

Prisoners sentenced to long periods are sent to the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan.

CUSTOMS.

No work is done for this department in the district except at Herschell island in the Arctic, where duty is collected from the whalers.

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AGRICULTURE.

Mixed farming is chiefly carried on in this district, oats and barley being the chief grain grown.

There is practically no market for wheat at present owing to the want of railway communication.

Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables are successfully grown, most of the farmers have small vegetable gardens for their own consumption, but practically none are grown for market.

In the Peace River District, Red Fife wheat was sown last spring from seed supplied by the government. The wheat principally sown in this district in former years was Ladoga, an early ripening grain, but the Red Fife appears to have done just as well this year.

The amount of grain raised this year in the Peace River Crossing district is about:—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; barley, 1,200 bushels. Threshing was not finished at the time this report was made, so the above is only an estimate.

There are about 300 head of horses of all kinds and 350 head of cattle owned by settlers in the Peace River settlement, practically every farmer owning a few head of each.

In Lesser Slave Lake district there are approximately 601 horses, 714 cattle and 145 pigs; in addition to these there are the following registered stock: 3 stallions, 5 bulls, 13 cows, 4 boars and 6 sows.

In the northern part of the district, Chipweyan and Smith's Landing, very little grain is grown. The season is very short and the soil is very light and sandy. The Roman Catholic mission at Fort Smith have put in a small crop of about 15 acres under oats and barley this year as an experiment.

There are about 35 head of cattle all told in Chipweyan subdistrict, but the stock is not very good, being too much inbred. The Hudson Bay Company brought in 10 head of horses this year from Edmonton and the Roman Catholic mission brought 4 from Vermilion; this, with the 3 police horses, makes a total of about 40 head.

The crops through the Peace River Crossing and Lesser Slave Lake subdistricts have been a fair average.

The grazing lands about Lesser Slave Lake, Grande Prairie, Peace River Crossing, Vermilion and other sections are very good, and hay is very plentiful and a supply for the winter can easily be put up.

The acreage under crop in the Lesser Slave Lake subdistrict is about 713 acres of oats, 301 acres of barley, 23 acres of spring wheat, 19 acres of fall wheat, 12 acres of fall rye. One acre of sugar beets and mangolds were grown this year as an experiment, and turned out very successfully.

The crop all round was good, only one farmer suffered any loss; about 12 acres of his barley being damaged by hail.

Next year there will be a much increased acreage under crop, a lot of breaking having been done this summer and autumn.

INDIANS.

The Indians, as a general rule, are very quiet and law-abiding in this district. The only cases in which they have come before justices of the peace have been liquor ones. Most of these cases occurred amongst those employed as boatmen on the river transport of the Hudson Bay Company. These boats generally make two trips a year, leaving on the first trip in May and returning to Athabaska Landing about the end of June, and leaving on the second trip in July. They have to wait at the Landing for a week or ten days while the freight is being loaded in the scows between trips, and this is the time that they get in trouble. The crews of the boats are made up of half-breeds and a certain number of Indians. In some cases it is hard to distinguish be-

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tween the half-breed and the Indian. These men speak the same language and camp together when at the landing waiting for the second trip of the boats, and in nearly all cases the liquor is supplied to the Indians by half-breeds. The half-breed has, of course, the same privilege as a white man, and an Indian will pay any price to secure liquor. In only one case was the offender a white man. A trader at Sturgeon Lake was found guilty of selling intoxicants to Indians and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or four months' imprisonment with hard labour. As the fine was not paid he is now serving his time. There has been no serious illness amongst the Indians of the different bands in the district.

One Indian named Solomon Bourgan was sent in from Wabiscaw as insane by Dr. Donald, Indian agent. He was to all appearances quite harmless, but the Indians in that district have a great dread of an insane person and might have done him an injury had he been left on the reserve.

In the old days they used to kill them when there was no one to control their actions. A case of this kind happened at Lesser Slave Lake when I was stationed here in 1893, the unfortunate man being killed by striking him on the head with an axe after they had tied him up.

In the Sturgeon Lake district during the winter of 1908-9, owing to the scarcity of fur, the Indians experienced hard times and their wants had to be supplied by an issue of bacon and flour.

With a good fur season, which will mean a good season's trapping, they should be in comfortable circumstances this winter.

Treaty is paid to the Indians as far as Hay river, but no treaty has yet been made with those of the MacKenzie river.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The strength of the division at present is 31 of all ranks, distributed as follows:—

Athabaska Landing.—Superintendent, inspector, sergeant, corporal, 3 constables, 2 special constables.

Sawridge.—One constable.

Lesser Slave Lake.—Sergeant, constable and 2 special constables.

Peace River Crossing.—One staff-sergeant.

Vermilion.—One sergeant.

Chipewyan.—Sergeant, constable, 1 special constable.

Smith's Landing.—Corporal, constable, 1 special constable.

Macpherson.—Sergeant, 2 constables, 1 special constable.

Herschell Island.—Inspector, staff-sergeant, 2 constables.

Sturgeon Lake.—One constable.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Very little can be done in this division, owing to the small number of men and the long distances between detachments. Carbine and revolver practice was gone through this spring at Chipewyan and Smith's Landing under the supervision of Insp. Jennings.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of the division has been very good, very few breaches of discipline having been committed.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division has been good, no cases of illness except the usual colds, have occurred.

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HORSES.

The horses stood last year's work very well. One was cast and sold at Vermilion, and one died from inflammation of the lungs at Lesser Slake Lake. A few of the horses will require to be replaced during the coming year, having been used up by the hard work experienced on the Peace Yukon trail.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in fair condition, and will be sufficient for the work of the division when certain vehicles which have been requisitioned for, are supplied.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

In fair condition. A few sets will have to be replaced as they have become unfit for further service.

The saddles and bridles are in serviceable condition.

STORES.

Provisions for the division have been furnished under contract as follows:—

The Hudson Bay Company supply Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Ft. McPherson and Herschell Island.

Revillon Bros.: supply Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, and Peace River Crossing.

Hay and oats of good quality have been supplied under contract. Last year the oats supplied to the landing, although the best to be got, were poor. This year, owing to the good crops in the neighbourhood we will be able to procure a much better quality.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Of good quality, and the supply is quite equal to the wants of the division.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The division is armed with the Winchester carbine 45-75 these arms are old, but in fair condition. Herschell Island and McPherson detachments are armed with the Lee-Netford carbine these arms are in good condition. The revolver in use is the Colt 45 calibre, these are in good order.

All accoutrements are in good order.

CANTEEN AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is no canteen in this division, it being impossible to run one with such a small number of men. The men have consented to a stoppage of 50c. per month from their pay for the purpose of securing books for the library. Most of the books now in the library have been read by the members of the division.

BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS.

New buildings were erected at Smith's Landing last year and should be in good condition.

Chipewyan detachment is also comparatively new.

Peace River Crossing. Some small improvements have been made by Staff-Sergt. Anderson, and the quarters are in good order.

Vermilion. Quarters are rented from the Hudson Bay Company, and are suitable at present.

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Athabaska Landing. A new kitchen has been added this summer and the building painted and well banked up, and should be comfortable this winter. The stable has also been remudded and whitewashed, and is in good order for the winter.

Sawridge. The buildings have been remudded and whitewashed and put in good order for the winter.

Lesser Slave Lake. The quarters are in good order.

SETTLEMENTS.

The principal settlements in the district are as follows:—Lesser Slave Lake known as Grouard, so called after the R. C. bishop of the diocese a well known pioneer of the country, is situated six miles from the west end of Lesser Slave lake and has a population of 25 whites, and 125 half-breeds, who make their living by hunting, fishing, and freighting in the winter time, most of them have a few head of cattle and horses, and small gardens where they raise vegetables for their own use.

The R. C. mission has a school, hospital and convent here, the Church of England also has a mission school for the Indian and half-breed children.

Salt Prairie and Hart River with a population of 20 whites and 175 half-breeds.

Prairie River is considered one of the best settlements in the district, the land being very good, with a population of 85 whites (Canadians, Americans and Swedes) and 23 half-breeds.

Sturgeon Lake, with a population of 9 whites and 290 half-breeds and Indians.

In the Peace River Crossing district, there are six actual settlements, Peace River Crossing settlement, Shaftesbury, Silver Springs, Cold Springs Bear Lake and Little Prairie settlement.

Silver Springs settlement is situated about five miles from the farm of T. A. Brick, on a high bench at the head of a spring named by the settlers, Silver Springs.

Bear Lake is used only as a winter camp, and for haying in the summer. The lake from which it is named, is about twelve miles long by eight wide, it is very shallow and muddy, although the land about it is very good and will make a good grain country, but as yet, no one has done anything in that line. There are no fish in this lake.

Little Prairie settlement is about twenty-two miles out from Peace River Crossing on the way to Lesser Slave Lake. This prairie is about ten miles long and one wide, but can be extended in all directions by clearing the bush. The land is very good, and the little grain sown has done very well this year. Two white men and a number of half-breeds are the only settlers at present.

Peace River Crossing settlement is what is known as round the crossing of the Peace River, extending about ten miles up on the north side of the river, taking in the R. C. mission (known as the Smoky River mission) on account of its being opposite the Smoky River where it joins the Peace; this part is all surveyed with free grant lots to both whites and half-breeds who had settled there before the treaty known as No. 8, was made with the Indians.

Shaftesbury is the name given to the upper part of the Peace River settlement, round the English Church mission, extending some sixteen miles up the river, and comprising the balance of the Peace River settlement. The post office for this district is situated at Peace River Crossing, and serves for all these settlements.

Cold Springs settlement is located on high land about thirty miles from Peace River Crossing, near Old Wives Lake Indian reserve; several settlers have taken up land there this year, and grain of all kinds has done well.

Peace River Crossing settlement, including Shaftesbury, Bear Lake and Silver Springs settlements has a population of about 240; 29 French Canadians, 30 Canadians and English, 40 Indians and 150 half-breeds. Little Hart River has a population of 40 half-breeds and two whites (Americans).

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WOLF BOUNTY.

Wolves are still numerous in the district and continue to do much damage. Above Peace River Crossing they have killed a number of colts. Patrols were made from Vermilion, Chipewyan and Smith's Landing last winter to the Buffalo country, but were not very successful owing to the great depth of snow. A patrol left Chipewyan on August 12 with pack horses to make an extensive patrol of the buffalo country in a southwesterly direction from Smith's Landing. Patrols will also be made this winter.

LIQUOR.

The prohibitory liquor sections of the Northwest Territories Act are in force in Revillon Bros. at present have only posts in the Peace river country. There were five cases and three convictions under this head during the year.

In liquor cases affecting Indians there were 11 cases and 8 convictions; 3 cases being dismissed. The Indian will rarely tell where he got the liquor, as he knows if he does he will not get any more, and in nearly all cases prefers to take the 14 days' imprisonment provided in case he refuses to tell where liquor was procured. Most of the liquor permits going into the north are examined and cancelled at this point.

TRAILS.

Trails throughout the district are in good condition. A certain amount of work has been done on them in all the subdistricts. The road from Grouard to Prairie River was put in good condition this spring the bush being cut down on each side and put in the middle of the trail and covered with earth; the road has also had a ditch for draining it made on each side.

Work has also been done on the Peace River trail, and on the trail between Dunvegan and Spirit river.

A bridge was built across the Heart river at the Little Prairie, and another bridge over the Heart river near Peace River Crossing is to be built this winter.

FUR TRADE.

The principal firms engaged in the fur business in this district are the Hudson Bay Company, Revillon Bros., Hislop & Nagle and Colin Fraser.

The Hudson Bay Company have posts all through the country, both on the Peace and Mackenzie rivers as far as the Arctic.

Revillon Bros. at present have only posts in the Peace river country.

Hislop & Nagle have posts all down the Mackenzie, starting at Resolution.

Colin Fraser has posts all down the Mackenzie, starting at Resolution.

There are also a number of small traders, but the above are the principal men and do most of the business. All these carry a large stock of general goods and supplies, which they trade to the Indians at a reasonable rate owing to the competition, which is very stiff.

The principal furs in the district are marten, mink, foxes (silver, red, cross, white), beaver, muskrat, otter, lynx, fisher and wolverine.

INDUSTRIES.

Steam saw-mills are in operation at the following points in the district. Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing, Prairie river, Vermilion, Chipewyan and Fort Smith; one is also to be in operation at Saskatoon lake in the Grand Prairie country this winter.

The mill at this point does a good business, as a number of new houses have gone up in the village this year, and a considerable quantity of lumber is used annually in

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the building of the scows for the river transport; few of these scows are brought back up the river, but are broken up down below, and the lumber used for building purposes, scows being built new at this point every year.

Grist mills are also in operation at Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing and Vermilion.

At Sawridge two lime kilns are in operation and a good quality of lime can be obtained at a reasonable price.

PATROLS.

Local patrols have been made by the different detachments, and all points in this subdistrict visited during the year.

Sergt. Field, accompanied by Corpl. Mellor and Spl. Constables Daniels and Brown made a patrol from Smith's Landing as far north as Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river, leaving Smith's Landing on January 12 and arriving back on February 25, having in the time covered a distance of 1,400 miles. This patrol was made to inquire into the report of bush fires on the Mackenzie river, and the making of an intoxicant by the half-breeds in that district.

Sergt. McLeod made a patrol in January last from Vermilion to the mouth of Hay river on the Great Slave lake through the buffalo country. He left his detachment at Vermilion on January 11 and arrived back on February 25, a distance of 696 miles. This was a difficult patrol, as it was through an unknown part of the country, for which no guide could be secured, and the snow was very deep and the weather exceptionally cold during the trip.

On March 27 Const. Johnson and Spl. Const. Mercere made a patrol from Smith's Landing through the buffalo country northwest, leaving the detachment on March 12 and returning on April 5. This patrol was also very difficult owing to the deep snow.

Const. Gardiner and Spl. Const. Daniels made a patrol from Chipewyan to Fort Providence, on the Peace river, in a northwesterly direction through the buffalo country towards Smith's Landing. They left Chipewyan on March 18, and returned on the 25th; this patrol had to be cut short owing to the dogs playing out through having to break trail through soft snow.

In July last Corpl. Mellor made a patrol up the Liard river to Fort Liard to investigate the death of the McLeod brothers. This report was forwarded to you with a sample of wheat grown at Fort Liard.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Two men employed by Mr. Von Hammerstein, who is boring for oil on the Athabaska river below Fort McMurray were drowned in the Athabaska river in July last, Mr. Hammerstein having a narrow escape himself, being unconscious when brought out of the water.

It appears that they were attempting to run the right hand channel of the Grand Rapids in a boat, when it was swamped and the occupants swept into the rapids. The two men, one Volkoffsky, a native of the province of Baku in Russia, and the other a half-breed named Bonneau, of St. Paul de Metis, were drowned. The bodies of these men were secured later on, and after being identified, buried.

In September last, Peter Loutit, jr., a member of the well known family of Chipewyan, was drowned by falling out of a scow on the Athabaska river. It appears that he was sitting in the bow of the scow, and in some manner over-balanced and fell into the water, the scow passing over him. He came up once some distance away, but went down again almost immediately. It is a curious fact that these half-breeds, although working on the river every summer, are in very few cases able to swim. This man was subject to fits, and may have had one when he fell overboard. In July last at Chipewyan a Cree Indian boy named Joseph Martin was

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accidentally shot and killed by his cousin, Felix Martin, another Indian boy of 12 years of age. It appears that these boys went out shooting ducks, and not having been successful, were returning home; Felix Martin was carrying the gun, which was loaded and cocked; they were both running home to the camp, Joseph Martin being ahead. In going through some long grass in a swamp, some of the grass caught in the trigger and discharged the gun. The charge struck Joseph Martin in the head, killing him instantly. This matter was investigated by R. Field, J.P., and found to be accidental.

GENERAL.

The Northern Transportation Company has built a new steamer at this point this summer for use on the run between here and Moose Portage. This steamer is smaller than the *Northland Sun* and of lighter draught and will enable the company to run much later than in former years. The river gets very low in the autumn before the freeze-up.

His Honour Judge Noel, of the District Court, held a sitting in the Peace River country as far north as Fort Vermilion in September, and intends holding a sitting of the court at the Landing on November 1.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD, *Inspector*,

Commanding 'N' Division for Supl. A. O. D.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT OF STAFF-SERGEANT F. J. FITZGERALD, HERSHELL ISLAND.

HERSCHEL ISLAND DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
May 16, 1909.

Officer Commanding 'Depot' Division,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward the following report of this detachment for the 5 months and 15 days ending May 15, 1909.

CUSTOMS.

Nil.

FISH AND GAME.

There have been no fish caught since my last report. Seal were very scarce, only 91 having been killed since December 1, 1908.

Ptarmigan have been fairly plentiful this spring, but the natives would eat them as fast as they were caught and would have to wait for the next meal until moose were shot. Five deer were shot near the island this spring, and I was able to secure 100 pounds of meat. Constable Carter was able to get a little in December.

NATIVES.

This has been the hardest year the natives have felt for a long time, owing to the ships not getting in. Though they got a large number of seals last fall (about 600) they had very little other food. One family can eat a seal in one day. The only way they can get seal in the winter is when there is open water close to the island. This year there were months when there was no open water near; when the water is far it is very dangerous for the natives to venture out, as the floe might break off and carry them out to sea.

I believe that there were plenty of deer in the mountains, but the Kogmollicks are not deer hunters and will not go after them; they depend on their food from the sea.

When I arrived from Fort McPherson detachment Constable Carter reported that the natives were very short of food and that he had issued them some.

I visited all the natives on the island and found that there were 15 seals in one family and 2 in another; that was all the food there was with the exception of a little bear meat another man had. I issued some of them flour and bacon and tried to give them a square meal about once a week. There were 47 natives on the island, and it was impossible to feed them from our supplies, they would not last two weeks, but we filled their stomachs now and then.

This winter they had to eat a number of their seal skins, boiled. I had to send relief to three families at Kay Point. A few of them lost nearly all their dogs from starvation. One family had to eat their dogs while on their way to Hershell island. It was very hard on the children, they could not go the seal skin and the seal oil.

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From now they will pull through all right, and there were no deaths from starvation.

The natives at Co-Puck village caught lots of fish and white whale and got along first rate all winter.

The natives on the river ran out of fish early in March, but will be able to pull through with rabbits and what little fish they catch.

They are in fairly good health. I have heard of only four deaths this winter. Three children were born.

WHALEERS.

There is no ship wintering in our waters this year. I heard from the *Rosie H.*, wintering at Flaxman island in April. The first mate was frozen to death in the blizzard on January 1, two natives lost their lives at the same time, at the same place.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I left here on December 9 on patrol to Fort McPherson Detch. to meet the mail from Dawson, and returned on March 21. We had an excellent trip both ways. I left Const. Carter in charge during my absence. Mr. Stefansson and Dr. Anderson are near Flaxman island, they got plenty of meat and are in good health. I have heard no word of the miners on the Old Crow river. I have been appointed Mining Recorder and Commissioner for taking affidavits for this district, by the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

I had to shoot one of the old dogs (Blucher) at Fort McPherson Detch. he was getting old and was useless for the return trip. I replaced him with a dog I bought from the Hudson Bay Company. I also bought two sets of dog harness, two sled wrappers and one flat sled, those articles are to replace ones at Herschel Island Detch. which are worn out.

When there are no ships wintering at Herchel island, I think that it is one of the most lonesome places in the north. There is no place one can go, except to visit a few hungry natives, and there is no white man to visit closer than 180 miles.

The worst blizzard ever known in the country was on New Year's Day. It tore every bit of snow banking from all the houses and took all the stove pipes from the roofs of the houses, most of them were never seen again. It broke all the heavy ice from Kay to King Point, about seventeen miles, and now it is almost impossible to travel over it. At 7 p.m., on December 21, it was 22 above zero, at midnight, 52 below and blowing a howling blizzard.

I beg to call you attention to the good conduct of the two men stationed with me at this detachment, Reg. No. 2127, Const. Carter, S., and Reg. No. 4532, Const. Kinney, G. F., both have been very willing workers, doing everything they were told without dispute, and I have never seen either lose his temper, which is speaking a lot for men stationed in such a lonely spot, with reading matter lasting only a little over a month.

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

F. J. FITZGERALD, Staff-Sergt.
In charge of MacKenzie River Dist.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT OF SERGEANT S. E. A. SELIG, FORT MACPHERSON.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,
June 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
' Depot ' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of Fort Macpherson Detachment, for the period from February 1, to June 30, 1909.

FISH AND GAME.

Owing to the late spring there has been a dearth of fish here: and in fact all through the winter the natives have had very hard scratching to get a few out of the lakes.

Fish being the dog feed here, some idea of the scarcity may be had by the fact that the H. B. Co., at this place, fed their dogs Sinew and 'Babiehe' (Green Deer skins cut in narrow strips and dried, for lacing snow-shoes).

Of big game there was not a plentiful supply killed. Those Indians that went away from the fort for the winter hunt killed enough to feed themselves and dogs. The Peel River and the La Pierre's House Indians, that trade here, made out all right. But not so some of the A.R. River Indians. Most of them came to the post for Xmas and New Year, and after that they were close to starvation in a great many cases.

At the head of the Peel, across the mountains there were quite a number of deer killed, as there also were on the Porcupine side. A few moose were killed at La Pierre's House by some of the natives from here.

The prospect at New Year was for a good fur catch among the Indians. But when they turned up this spring everything went flat. Most of the Esquimaux had a good bunch of fur, but their trade not being the same as the Indians', not so much of it gets into the hands of the traders here. They simply buy what they want and are not dazzled by any articles they may see on display for trade.

The majority of the whaleboats are at present at A. R. River, where an early steamer is expected to arrive. The birds were late coming this spring and few in number. There were few killed at this place.

NATIVES.

There are six or seven families of Indians that make a practice of hanging around the fort for the greater part of the winter. None of them get farther than 15 or 20 miles from the place. Owing to the scarcity of fish they were in a starved condition as spring started to come on, and we had to help them out. Rabbits were reported plentiful last fall, but the report was unfounded, if one is to judge by the number snared and otherwise killed during the winter.

On the A. Red River side there was quite a lot of starvation away from the Fort, but there were no deaths from this cause, although a great many of their dogs died.

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The Peel River Indians went mostly to the headwaters of the Peel River and crossed the mountains, and killed deer all through the winter. They were met by the Indians from the Dawson side, and several died during the winter. The disease was brought here this spring when they came in, and some of their number are laid up now; others, reduced to mere skeletons, are recovering from their illness and are able to get around. One or two that remained here have been stricken with what appears to be the same thing. One young woman died after a short illness of seven days. The symptoms are fever, headache, in some cases diarrhœa, and in some constipation; their strength leaves them quickly; and they waste away to mere skeletons. Since they arrived here they have had a diet of fish and cold water, the sick as well as the healthy.

Their dirty condition and mode of living does not tend to early recovery from any sickness, and when one hears of their methods of cooling a feverish person, one is surprised that so few of them die.

Some of the La Pierre House Indians went to Dawson during the winter, and many have contracted the disease there or on the road, from other Indians they met, some of their number also died off. As they have not yet arrived at the Fort I cannot say as to their condition at present.

This illness amongst them during the winter accounts for the small fur catch, as those who were sick, not only did no hunting, but required the attendance of others.

It may in part be accounted for by the fact that the Indians from here met those from Dawson, and, notwithstanding the debt they owed here, traded their fur. Some of them made sled trips to Dawson during the winter, and it is improbable that they went empty.

A few families of Peel River Indians, who went to Dawson two or three years ago, returned this spring as short of furs as when they left here. There are about one hundred camped here at present.

PATROLS.

The second winter patrol to Herschel island left here on March 10th, for the return of Staff-Sergeant Fitzgerald to that detachment. I arrived from there on April 8th. I also made two trips up the river, 30 miles, to the whaleboat. The first was made with the intention of hauling her here, in order to prevent any chance of the ice catching her in the breakup. The boat is heavy, and with the dogs at command, I found we could not move her. I propped her up good, and left her there until May 19. I left here with the dogs on May 15, travelled at night, and arrived at the boat on the second night, the travelling being slow on account of much water on the ice. Const. Pearson, C.H.C., and the interpreter accompanied me. We found the boat standing, but no water around her. On the 19th the water rose around the edge of the ice and we were able to move her down to a small creek, up which we moored her until the ice should pass. This creek came out of a lake and in it we set a net, catching enough fish to feed our eight dogs. We arrived at the detachment on May 28th. On May 28th I left with the interpreter in the whaleboat for Escape Reef, Arctic Coast, to meet Staff-Sergeant Fitzgerald. We arrived here on July 1st. (See Report.)

GENERAL REMARKS.

With reference to the miners that were located along the Bell and other small rivers across the mountains, and west of here, there is nothing definite to go on. Gold is reported to have been located by those miners on the Driftwood river. Those located on the Bell river, near La Pierre's House, went to the other camp to find out the truth of the report. They were shown gold, but did not know whether it was 'taken out of that ground or not.'

During the winter and since my last report there has been very little snow, the most having fallen last fall.

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The spring was late and cold, the breakup not taking place until May 26th, being three days later than last year, and nine days than the year before. The Mackenzie river kept the ice backed up in the Peel for quite a while, for a distance of about 12 miles. The water rose very high this year, and kept high for a long time, in consequence of which fish were very scarce.

We have had to get a large amount of wood this year, and have had to haul it from three to five miles. One train of dogs was consequently kept at the detachment all the time.

The dogs have been in good condition all winter. Towards spring they looked poor, but they have been picking up again since the fish started to come. One dog 'Harvey' was crippled in a fight while I was at Herschel island last fall, having got bitten in the hip joint. I kept and attended this dog until March 4th, when he was shot, as I found he would be of no further use for a sled dog.

The members of the detachment have been well behaved and done their work cheerfully. One has reading matter for only a few months, but the long dark winter passed pleasantly enough when one considers the amount of company and recreation to be found here.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. E. A. SELIG, Sergt.,

In charge of Fort Macpherson Detachment.

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APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON G. P. BELL, M.D., REGINA.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

The number of cases was 620, a reduction on last year, due in some measure to the annual report being made up a month earlier than usual. There were six deaths, a reduction of one on the previous year. The average number constantly sick was 15.83; the average sick time to each man, 10.13 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness, 9.31 days.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Eruptive fevers were represented by 3 cases of measles and 2 of scarlet fever.

Influenza contributed 60 cases.

Enteric fever.—There were 21 cases, 17 of which were admitted during the previous year.

Tubercular disease of the lung caused 1 admission.

Veneral diseases.—There were 2 cases of primary venereal sores and 1 case of secondary syphilis, whilst *Gonorrhoea* furnished 3 cases.

Parasitic diseases gave 2 cases, 1 of ringworm and 1 of taenia solium.

Rheumatism accounted for 27 cases, and *Debility* for 1 case. Under the heading of *Other General Diseases* 3 cases of mumps are recorded.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the nervous system were the cause of 19 cases, namely, 8 of headache, 9 of neuralgia, 1 of insomnia and 1 of neurasthenia.

Diseases of the eye and eyelids gave 6 cases, 1 of iritis, 4 of conjunctivitis and 1 of meibomian cyst.

Diseases of other organs of special sense were the cause of 7 cases, 4 due to inflammation of the external meatus, and the remainder to affections of the nose.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 8 admissions, the cases being 1 of endocarditis, 1 of valvular disease of the heart, 4 of varix, 1 of phlebitis, and 1 of cardiac irregularity.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 86 cases, namely, 60 of coughs and colds, 18 of bronchitis, 4 of pneumonia, 1 of laryngitis, 1 of asthma, and 2 of pleurisy.

Diseases of the digestive system were the cause of 149 admissions, of which 55 were for affections of the mouth and throat, 14 for indigestion, 36 for diarrhoea, 8 for haemorrhoids, 18 for biliousness, 11 for colic, 1 for inguinal hernia, 3 for gastritis, and 3 for appendicitis.

Diseases of the lymphatic system gave 2 cases of inflammation of glands.

Diseases of the urinary system.—There were 5 cases, namely, 3 of cystitis, 1 of nephritis, and 1 of renal congestion.

Diseases of the generative system caused 18 admissions, including 6 for varicocele, 9 for orchitis, 1 for paraphymosis, 1 for urinary fistula, and 1 for epididymitis.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion gave 18 cases, synovitis, myalgia and inflammation of bursae being the principal causes of admission.

Diseases of the connective tissue.—There were 13 cases, chiefly of abscess.

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Diseases of the skin caused 20 admissions, the principal causes being: boils, 9; ulcers, 3; eczema, 1; and onychia, 1.

INJURIES.

For *general injuries* there were 2 cases, 1 for multiple injury, and 1 death from accidental drowning. There were 140 cases of *local injuries*, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions. There were 2 cases of fractured ribs, 1 of fractured clavicle, and 1 of fractured fibula. There were 3 deaths from gunshot wounds, all suicidal.

POISONS.

One case of *ptomain poisoning* is recorded, but particulars are not stated.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

There were only 3 operations of importance, all for appendicitis, one ending fatally.

INVALIDING.

The number of men invalided during the year was 6, the causes being 1 for tubercle of lung, 1 for syphilis, 2 for rheumatism, 1 for varix, and 1 for varicocele.

RECRUITING.

161 applicants were accepted, and 16 men re-engaged.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports from the different divisions state that the general health of the men has been good, and the sanitary condition of the various posts satisfactory.

At Maple Creek the arrangements for the water supply are noted as being capable of improvement, and the cells in the guard-room are referred to as being very poorly lighted and ventilated.

The guard-room at Calgary is stated to be at times very much overcrowded.

The medical officer at Prince Albert recommends the building of new closets for the men.

At Regina 17 cases of enteric fever remained over from 1908. There was only one admission for the year, and this patient contracted the disease on detachment. Great improvement has been effected in the division mess-room and kitchen; a store-room has been added, in which is placed a refrigerator, and the kitchen and scullery have been connected with the city water supply, so that hot and cold water are available at all times. The new latrines, bath-rooms, &c., are nearly completed, when ablutionary facilities should be quite satisfactory. City water has been laid on to the hospital, but this building still needs connecting with the drainage system. The guard-room has also water laid on, but notwithstanding this improvement a new building is required.

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

G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

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TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, number invalided, and constantly sick, of the R.N.W.M. Police Force, outside Yukon Territory, for eleven months ending September 30, 1909, with ratios per 1,000 of the strength.

Average Annual Strength, 570.					Ratio per 1,000.				
	Disease.	No. of cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly sick.	No. of cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Measles.....	3			11	5.26				.19
Scarlet fever.....	2			16	3.50				.28
Influenza.....	60			81	125.00				1.42
Enteric fever.....	21			85	36.84				5.00
Tubercular fever.....	1		1	21	1.75		1.75		.36
Syphilis.....	3		1	26	5.26		1.75		.45
Gonorrhoea.....	3			12	5.26				.21
Parasitic diseases.....	2			66	3.50				1.10
Rheumatism.....	27		2	83	47.36		3.50		.45
Debility.....	1			69	1.75				1.15
Other general diseases.....	3			13	5.26				.22
LOCAL DISEASES									
Diseases of the—									
Nervous system.....	19			17	33.33				.29
Eye and eyelids.....	6			62	10.52				.63
Other organs of special sense.....	7			67	12.23				.12
Circulatory system.....	8		1	56	14.63		1.75		2.73
Respiratory ".....	86	1		98	150.87	1.75			1.71
Digestive ".....	149	1		66	261.40	1.75			2.91
Lymphatic ".....	2			62	3.50				.63
Urinary ".....	5			14	8.77				.24
Generative ".....	18		1	66	31.57		1.75		1.15
Organs of Locomotion.....	18			73	31.57				1.28
Connective tissue.....	13			52	22.80				.89
Skin.....	20			54	35.08				.94
INJURIES.									
General.....	2	1		69	3.50	1.75			.15
Local.....	140	3		60	245.61	5.26			5.26
POISONS.									
Ptomain poisoning.....	1			64	1.75				.07
General Total.....	620	6	6	15.83	1,07.32	10.51	10.50		27.63

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, V.S.,
ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, October 15, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1909.

Apart from a rather severe form of influenza which affected a large number of horses in both Saskatchewan and Alberta, and which extended over a considerable length of time, lasting from mid-summer until late fall, the general health of the horses has been satisfactory. The outbreak of influenza which attacked horses of all ages was marked by severe febrile symptoms, accompanied by loss of appetite, and a persistent and painful cough, leaving the affected animals in a weakened condition and unfitting them for work for varying lengths of time.

A rather peculiar disease affected a small number of horses throughout the country during the summer months, the symptoms being a swelling of the glands of the throat, usually those on the left side, difficulty in swallowing, a slight discharge from one or both nostrils, and a considerable discharge from the eyes. In some few cases abscesses formed, the process being very slow, in the meantime the affected animal experiencing great difficulty in breathing.

In the majority of cases recovery took place in the course of a week or ten days, while others lasted much longer, one horse stationed at Maple Creek has been off duty since June, while another belonging to Depot Division was on the sick list for two months. Pus smears from the abscesses submitted to bacteriologists for examination brought forth the reply that the disease was not strangles, no further information being volunteered.

The following is a list of horses which died or were destroyed during the year:—

Horse, Reg. No. 156, of 'C' Division, died from rupture of the diaphragm at Attleford, Nov. 23, 1908.

Horse Reg. No. 188 of 'F' Division, supposed to have been poisoned by the administration of boiled linsced oil, at Wadena, December 21, 1908.

Horse Reg. No. 2767, of 'Depot' Division, was destroyed at the Big Muddy on account of it having broken its leg December 18, 1908.

Horse, Reg. No. 2505, of 'Depot' Division, was killed by a Canadian Pacific Railway train west of Regina, January 23, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 61, of 'G' Division, was destroyed on account of an accident, the tendons of a hind leg having been severed. Daysland, February 22, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 2884, of 'D' Division, died from enteritis at Claresholm, April 15, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 74, of 'C' Division, died from injuries received to the spine, May 9, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 256, of 'Depot' Division, died from sunstroke near Fort Qu'Appelle, July 31, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 7, of 'N' Division, died from unknown causes at Lesser Slave Lake, April 17, 1909.

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Horse, Reg. No. 2711, of 'D' Division, died from rupture of the heart at Macleod, December 5, 1908.

Horse, Reg. No. 2939, of 'H' Division, was destroyed in the Yukon on account of its having broken a leg at Champagne Landing, September 25, 1908.

Horse, Reg. No. 16, of 'N' Division, from internal injuries at Sturgeon Lake, August 5, 1908.

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system..	2
“ digestive system..	25
“ respiratory system..	29
“ nervous system..	1
“ muscular system..	127
“ glandular system..	13
“ osseous system..	9
“ urinary system..	2
“ plantar system..	71
“ tegumentary system..	25
Wounds, punctured..	30
“ lacerated..	29
“ incised..	12
“ contused..	63

Eighty remounts were purchased during the year, the following being the names of the parties from whom the horses were taken over, the number supplied by each, and dates of purchase:—

J. D. McGregor, Bow Island, Alta., Nov. 6, 1908..	9
H. M. Hatfield, Pincher Creek, Alta., Nov. 10, 1908..	5
H. Millar, Pekisko, Alta., Nov. 13, 1908..	9
F. Sparling, Macleod, Alta., May 8, 1909..	1
W. Byers, Maple Creek, Sask., June 10, 1909..	6
J. Walker, Calgary, Alta., June 14, 1909..	3
G. Hoadley, Okotoks, Alta., June 15, 1909..	2
D. Warnock, Pincher Creek, Alta., June 17, 1909..	1
A. Flemming, Pekisko, Alta., June 21, 1909..	1
H. Millar, Pekisko, Alta., June 21, 1909..	14
R. M. Broderick, High River, Alta., June 21, 1909..	1
E. Brosseau, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., June 29, 1909..	3
J. Hull, Kamloops, B.C., July 14, 1909..	7
H. M. Vasey, Kamloops, B.C., July 15, 1909..	2
J. Hull, Kamloops, B.C., July 26, 1909..	7
W. J. Roper, Kamloops, B.C., July 26, 1909..	1
J. Walker, Calgary, Alta., Aug. 6, 1909..	2
G. Hoadley, Okotoks, Alta., Aug. 7, 1909..	12
W. Penland, Medicine Hat, Alta., Sept. 3, 1909..	2

Thirty-seven horses and four pack ponies were cast and sold, the horses having an average of seven years' service.

While the horses sold were unfit for further work in the force they were not worn out by any means, and brought good prices, farmers being the principal buyers.

During the year I visited all of the divisional headquarters of the force in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and found that the horses were being well looked after, the stables comfortable, and the fodder supplied good.

At this post a new stable is required, also an addition to the infirmary.

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At the different divisional headquarters I found the shoeing satisfactory and a general improvement in the shoeing of the horses on detachment, due no doubt to the fact that a better class of blacksmiths are coming to the country.

Lectures on veterinary matters and on the care and management of horses have been regularly delivered both to the winter class for corporals and also to the recruits.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Inspector,

Veterinary Surgeon.

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APPENDIX O.

PATROL REPORT INSPECTOR E. A. PELLETIER, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,
ALBERTA, TO CHESTERFIELD INLET AND FULLERTON, HUDSON
BAY, AND RETURN TO REGINA *via* CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAYROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REGINA, April 17, 1909.The Comptroller,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR.—I have the honour to transmit herewith report of Inspector E. A. Pelletier, who commanded the patrol across the northern part of Canada in 1908.

This officer, accompanied by Corporal Joyce, Constable Walker, and Constable Conway left Fort Saskatchewan on the 1st June for Athabaska Landing. From there the party proceeded, partly by steamer and partly by canoe, to Great Slave Lake.

They left Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake on 1st July, and travelled via Pike Portage, Artillery Lake, Hanbury River, and Thelon River, to the Hudson Bay at Chesterfield Inlet, where they arrived on the 31st August.

At this point they were met by a party in the Coast boat *MacTavish*, which was chartered by Superintendent Moodie from the Hudson Bay Company for the purpose of meeting Inspector Pelletier and his party.

Unfortunately the *MacTavish* was wrecked on the way to Churchill, and the party was obliged to proceed to Fullerton, where we have a Police post, and await the freezing up.

On the 29th November they started with dog trains overland for Fort Churchill, which they reached on the 11th January.

There they remained until 7th February, and reached Gimli, a railway station on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, on the 18th March.

The total distance travelled by this patrol from rail to rail was 3,347 miles.

No natives or guides were employed from Great Slave Lake to the Hudson Bay. This portion of the journey was made without any mishap whatever.

The most difficult and dangerous journey was from Fullerton to Churchill owing to the extreme cold and lack of fuel, and the very short days.

The only mishap was the wreck of the *MacTavish*, which was quite unavoidable.

Of the many long and arduous patrols performed by this force, this has been the most extended and difficult.

I would request that you would bring to the attention of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister the very satisfactory way in which Inspector Pelletier has performed this duty, together with the following Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:—Reg. No. 3571 Sergt. McArthur, D.; Reg. No. 3347 Corpl. Reeves, F. W.; Reg. No. 3493 Corpl. Joyce, M. A.; Reg. No. 3829 Const. Walker, R. II.; and Reg. No. 4217 Const. Conway, P. R.

I have the honour to be, sir,

You obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

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R. N. W. M. POLICE,
REGINA, March 21, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you this my report of a patrol across the northern part of Canada from Great Slave lake to the Hudson Bay.

In accordance with instructions received from you at Regina in April, 1908, I lost no time in getting the outfit required in readiness, and by the 1st of June was pulling out of Fort Saskatchewan for Athabaska Landing.

I was accompanied by Reg. No. 3493 Corpl. Joyce, M. A.; 3829 Const. Walker, R. H. 4217 Const. Conway, P. R.

We were delayed a few days at the Landing, freight not arriving in time from Edmonton, the trail being in very bad state due to incessant rain.

We left Athabaska Landing on the evening of the 6th June in the H. B. Coy.'s freight scows, there were no steamers plying between Athabaska Landing and Fort McMurray at that time. We reached Fort McMurray on the evening of the 13th, the journey from Pelican Rapids being more or less dangerous. Grand Rapids is the only one which necessitates a portage when going down with scows. While going over the big cascade the scow I was in broke in two; all the goods that were in it got wet, but our outfit being packed in anticipation of such accidents got out of the mess uninjured.

This accident helped greatly in breaking the monotony of scow travelling, and a few merry anecdotes were got up over the incident.

The steamer *Grahame*, stern wheeler, arrived at McMurray on the night of Tuesday the 16th. Superintendent Routledge was on board. I handed over to him his mail and despatches.

The loading up of the *Grahame* took over two days and on the afternoon of the 19th we pulled out for Smith's Landing stopping at Fort Chipewyan on the way.

A portage of about 12 miles is made from Smith's Landing to Fort Smith over a good wagon road.

The freight is taken over either by horses or oxen.

At Fort Smith I found that the new H. B. Company's steamer *McKenzie River* would not leave until the 2nd of July. This was too much of a delay and I decided to leave there with canoes instead of Fort Resolution as were my instructions. Transportation and other accounts were gone over and signed and the following morning, June 26, we pulled out. We went down a few miles, landed and straightened our outfit.

The canoes had sustained the journey over trails, rough wagon roads, &c., wonderfully well and bar a few scratches, were in perfect condition.

The outfit having been well packed in pieces not to outweigh 50 pounds each, fitted nicely, each canoe was loaded to about 1,000 lbs.

The provisions and equipment were meant for a three months journey on the off chance that the relief boat which was to be sent from Churchill to meet us at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet at the latter end of August, failed to be there.

Const. Walker took the bow and I took the stern of the leading canoe. Const. Conway the bow and Corpl. Joyce the stern of the 2nd canoe. This order was kept all the way. One was an 18-foot length, 42-inch beam, the other 18½-foot length, 43 inch beam, both 18 inch deep, longitudinal strip cedar, varnished, fitted with oars for hard pulling against strong winds on the lakes, we had a good stock of paddles and 55 foot lateen sails. They each weighed one hundred and twenty pounds (120 lbs.) portaging weight.

Fort Resolution was reached on the afternoon of the 30th June. The weather had been very hot and still, and myriads of mosquitoes which made fast time out of the question. The distance is about 180 miles, the current is slow and even.

The banks at Fort Smith are very high, I should say about 125 feet, they gradually become lower as one goes down until when near Great Slave lake they are low lying and swampy.

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The river was high, water very muddy, and drifting trees abundant. At Fort Resolution I found it advisable to hire two breeds with their canoe to help us across the first and longest 'traverse,' about 12 miles, and on the morning of the 1st July three lightly loaded canoes left the fort. After going up and down stream, through small and large channels, we cleared the delta and reached Stony islands by sundown, distance about 35 miles. Just as we were clearing the delta, about 6 p.m., we came into the Yellow Knives and Dog Rib Indians, hurrying to Fort Resolution in their York boats to await the treaty commissioner. They were a passable looking lot, fairly well dressed, reported a poor fur year, but seemed fairly well provided with the necessaries of life. The whole counted about 125 men, women and children. This was not the whole of the tribes.

As we were approaching Stony islands a north wind got up and blew a gale for three days and we were forced to remain there, wind bound. On the evening of the 4th the wind died down and by midnight the waves were sufficiently decreased to allow us to pull out and, by the time we reached Stony Point, about 12 miles distant, the Traverse was fit to be undertaken. While following the shore we sighted two York boats far out heading for Fort Resolution. The breeds informed us that they were more Dog Ribs going to Resolution for treaty.

We had breakfast at 5.30 a.m. of the 5th and headed across the long and dreaded Traverse. There was a light wind blowing favourable for sailing, but about midway it looked for a while as if we were to be in for some trouble, but fortunately the wind abated before a dangerous sea was raised. We made the Traverse in two hours and a half strong paddling, rowing, and a fair breeze in the sails. I consider the Traverse to be all of 12 miles.

What makes the Traverse look so dangerous for canoes is that the opposite shore (a succession of small rocky islands, some bare, some very sparsely wooded), is hardly discernible from the other side, even with glasses, it is like starting across the sea almost.

The weather keeping calm the breeds were in a hurry to go back, they were paid off and left without delay. We reloaded our canoes and left with their former cargo, had a light lunch, and the four of us, without the assistance of any guides or natives, began our journey across to the Hudson bay.

We had left the low, muddy shallow shores and came upon rocky banks, deep and beautifully clear water.

The balance of the day we paddled and sailed through small and large islands mostly steep rocky banks vegetation getting more and more luxuriant. All the while keeping the N.N.E. direction. On the following day, the 6th, we circled a large island and keeping the same direction by noon came into a large opening of the lake. There were a few fish stages at that place. In the fall of the year it is a favourite place for the 'Inconnies,' commonly known as 'Connies,' a large fish of the salmon species for which Great Slave lake is renowned.

We kept on the right shore and by noon of the following day the 8th we reached the entrance of Christie bay, a strong wind was blowing, and we were mud bound at the Traverse. At about 8 p.m. the wind having died down, we made an attempt to get across but had to pull back as we were nearly swamped. We made a more successful attempt at 11 p.m., and by 12.30 we were across. I should judge the Traverse to be from 6 to 7 miles. The land became more undulated and rocky. The Northwestern side of Deer island which we followed is most picturesque the cliffs are perpendicular 200 to 400 feet high, every one or two miles there is a break and a little bay affording good shelter in case of sudden storm. In places the cliffs look as if they were on the point of sliding down. At 6 a.m., while rounding one of those little bays we were all at once in the midst of such waves, we had to make for shore; the weather was perfectly calm and the only account I can give for this peculiar commotion is that one of the cliffs was sliding down some way up the

lake. We pulled out again at noon and travelled until sundown. In looking back at the points we could see as far as the eye could reach a line of perpendicular cliffs, a most imposing sight, and drawn as straight as a survey line. This straight line is not so strikingly noticeable looking northeast as it is when looking southwest. At 2.15 p.m., of the 10th we reached Fond du Lac, an abandoned Hudson Bay Company trading post, there is a narrowing of the lake at this place and a very noticeable current. We had a very strong head wind all day and made very slow progress against it, so we waited a while in the hope of the wind calming down which it did at about 4 p.m. We were making for an island about 4 miles off, when about half way we were assailed by a strong head wind and had great difficulty in reaching the island.

On the 11th we pulled out in a strong headwind, northeast, which necessitated making long detours to keep in shelter. This strong wind kept up nearly until we reached Charlton harbour (extremity of the lake), where we arrived in the afternoon of July the 14th. We were delayed considerably as we had to circle around bays which we could easily have gone across with less wind.

The beginning of the series of portages over to Artillery lake was located, and we camped at the mouth of Glacier creek for the night. The historic building known as Fort Reliance is about six miles from the portage and at the foot of the Lockhart river. There is nothing left but a stone chimney.

At the beginning of the portage, close to the beach, is a line of erected teepees. They seem to be there permanently, and are used by the Dog Rib and Yellow Knives on their yearly pilgrimage to Fort Resolution. They leave their York boats there, dragging them well up into safety.

A short way up the portage is a cemetery fenced round and fairly well kept; a short distance off the track are some strongly built caches, strong enough to resist any attacks from bears. Great Slave lake is an immense sheet of water and difficult for a canoe on account of its size; the least wind blowing off the lake raises a dangerous sea.

The distance between Fort Resolution and Fort Reliance would be about 240 miles, but we must have easily made 280 the way we were forced inside every bay, keeping in shelter. For four solid days we were mud bound, and for four days we had to pull against strong headwinds.

Game.—We saw no game along the lake, such as deer, bears, &c., no water fowls, partridges or ptarmigan. Fish, on the contrary, are very plentiful; large lake trout weighing up to 25 pounds take well to the troll, but are not a game fish, and are very coarse food. The smaller trout are better in every way. Whitefish is abundant, and of a splendid quality. We saw no 'Inconnies,' the season was too early.

Inhabitants.—No inhabitants were seen beside those already mentioned. All the Indians were away at Fort Resolution for treaty. We came across many camps, new and old, winter and summer; many of them were of white men, the latter were a few years old and denoted what looked to have been a rush for minerals. Canned milk and such stuff does not usually form part of an Indian outfit.

Timber.—On the south shore of Great Slave lake much good timber was met. On the north shore timber diminishes very perceptibly in size, and the further one proceeds the more it gets stunted and scattered; only in some favoured spots is timber of any size, but no large area. It consists chiefly of spruce, birch, poplar and jack pine.

General topography.—Around Fort Resolution the land is low lying and generally swampy, grows timber and good hay. Across the lake it gets rocky and more and more undulated. The highest hills are about midway between Fond du Lac and Fort Reliance, where they attain an altitude of about 1,200 feet (twelve hundred). At Fort Reliance they are about 800 (eight hundred) feet, *i.e.*, above the lake. Here and

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there in the big ravines snow and ice was still very prominent. No ice was met on the lake itself.

Portage into Artillery lake.—The Lockhart river being most dangerous, full of rapids and falls, is not used by the natives. Instead they portage over a small divide into a succession of small lakes, which take them to the southern extremity of Artillery lake. It is known as the 'Pipe portage route.' Pipe, a northern explorer, was the first white man to use this route, but it shows signs of having been in use from times immemorial by the natives themselves.

Assisted by J. W. Tyrrell's maps of 1900 of that part from Great Slave lake to the Hudson Bay, I had no difficulty in finding the entry to the portage. The portage itself is well defined, and shows being extensively used by the natives to and from their hunting grounds.

We began portaging on the morning of the 15th. The first of the series is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the hardest and the longest of the whole of the portages to the Hudson Bay. None of the party had done much portaging, and on account of the steep grades up and down we were unable to take big packs. It took us four days to take our outfit across. We had to make nine trips a distance of 63 miles in very hot, sultry weather, and in the midst of swarms of mosquitoes and black flies. The upper end of the portage is about 500 feet above Great Slave lake, and the highest point on the portage about 600 feet.

The first lake of the series, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, was crossed on a.m. of July 19th. At the end of lake is a short portage of about 400 yards; and we come into Franch lake, about two miles long, at the northern end, crossing a short portage of 100 yards.

Acres lake.—Two miles of paddling in a northern direction brought us to a small and short tortuous creek with hardly sufficient water to float a canoe, full of sharp bends and innumerable snags. The creek opens upon Kipling lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the portage is at the northern extreme, it runs due east into a small pond, across which is a twenty-five yard portage into Burr lake.

Burr lake is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; at its northern extremity is a nice grove of trees; a few erected teepees are there also. A portage of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile brings us to Tura lake, at its northern end are two portages the first one about 100 yards into a small pond and the 2nd one about 15 yards into a small lake 'no name,' the latter portage at certain stages of water is not necessary. On the east shore of this small lake with no name, towards the northern end is a portage of about 700 yds. into a fair sized pond, at the highest point on the portage, Artillery lake is in sight, another short portage of 100 yds. and we are at the southern extremity of Artillery lake which is at that point quite narrow. Portages are all well defined, and bar a few soft places over which it is well to throw a few sticks, are very good footing, generally dry.

Lakes, are all small and very clear water, they contain small fish, mostly all have an outlet into Great Slave lake.

Vegetation.—At the upper end of the first portage timber gets very scarce; at French lake a large open spot and at Acres lake we are practically at the beginning of the Barrens, although there is a good lot of wood close to the shore and in sheltered spots. At north end of Burr lake is a nice grove of good sized trees. The country gets rocky and barren, grass growing only in favoured spots.

Game.—As we were approaching the portage from Burr to Tura lake we sighted a large herd of deer coming out behind the grove of trees. This was the first we had seen. They were mostly does but a few young bulls were scattered amongst them. We killed a small one which proved a great addition to our larder. They were not much frightened by us although they kept at a distance. They were in sight all the while we were portaging. From Burr lake to Artillery lake we were practically surrounded by deer. We camped for the night of the 21st at the fifteen yards portage north of Tura lake and during the night deer kept passing to and fro close to our tents in large numbers. On the 22nd near the foot of Artillery lake we saw thousands and thous-

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ends of deer, mostly bulls, coming over the ridge behind our camp making for the water and crossing where it was no more than half a mile wide. Gradually the ridges on each shore and the traverse itself were alive with them. It was a wonderful sight seen late at night.

Topography.—The country from the 1st portage on is not very undulating. There are some fairly steep places, but no hills attain an attitude of over 200 feet above water level. Rocky or sandy on the slopes, the ridges are mostly solid rock.

ARTILLERY LAKE TO HEIGHT OF LAND.

On the morning of the 23rd a fair wind was blowing i.e. 'South.' The atmosphere was quite smoky and warm. We left early and, aided by the sails, were making good time, but were delayed by large numbers of deer crossing at different points. We must have seen that morning between twenty to forty thousand deer. The hills on both shores were covered with them and at a dozen or more places where the lake was from half to one mile wide solid columns of deer, four or five abreast, were swimming across and so closely that we did not like to venture through them for fear of getting into some mix up. Shortly after we had started we came into a camp of Indians. They were of the Dog Rib Tribe, four men, four or five women and a few children. They had a large number of dogs that their tribe had left with them to take care of while away at Fort Resolution. The shore was dotted with sleighs, short birch runners, no shoeing. We gave them a few plugs of tobacco and some tea in exchange for some mocassins. They were killing very few deer comparatively, making up the skins and drying the meat. They were the last natives we encountered on that slope. The next band were Eskimos close to Tibeilik or Beverly lake. They were well dressed and seemed well provided with guns and ammunition which they were firing in rapid succession as a welcome to us. We stopped a very short time with them, there being a fair wind we wanted to get all the advantage of it. We reached the last woods at noon. They are in line with Crystal island; we had difficulty in making a landing on account of the waves and could find no sheltered place. The shores are low and stony and we had to use every precaution. It was the last good wood we saw fit for cooking 'Bannocks' until we came well down on the Hanbury river. We reached the head of the lake at noon on the following day, 24th, and began to ascend the Casba river. It begins with a fairly strong current, which necessitated tracking one canoe; it opens again into a small lake at the head of which is a strong current. We nearly had a serious accident at this place while tracking up.

There was a strong southwest wind blowing. We got the sail up and making good progress up stream reached the falls 'about fifteen feet drop' early. At 5.40 we landed on the right hand side going up and got through a 250-yard portage by 7.30. Next morning we left camp at 6.30, crossing a pool about a quarter mile wide we struck another rapid, landed on same side and made a 250-yards portage. The landing at the upper end is very bad and we had quite a lot of trouble to get the loaded canoes up the fairly swift, shoal and tortuous channels. I believe the other bank would be more advantageous on that account although the portage might be 50 yards longer. A mile up stream brings us again to a rapid portage about 400 yards, on the same bank 'right hand side going up,' we had dinner and began portaging, by four o'clock we were through and began to paddle on Casba lake. We had a headwind but were in good shelter for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. We had to keep on the east shore, and made about two miles up and stopped on an island for supper. There were plenty of willows for fuel, not knowing whether we would encounter any more, we made provision and took a good bundle on each canoe. After supper we began to cross a bay about two miles long and the wind 'north' freshened up and we had great difficulty in getting across. It was blowing very strong then and we had to stop. We took everything ashore, succeeded in getting the tents up and placed the canoes overturned in the shelter of some large rocks.

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During the night it began to drizzle and blew a gale, the tents kept falling down and the party were wet through, bedding and all. In the morning of the 26th the wind abated a bit we got tents straightened up but the wind was still blowing strong and the drizzle becoming very cold and penetrating, it was out of the question to build a fire, we were on the barrens for good, and only a few willows that we had gathered the night previous on an island, not sufficient to make a substantial fire in this weather, we put the spirit stove in use for the first time and made some tea, this with biscuit and canned meat made a good lunch. In the evening it got very foggy, the gale abated, we were on the wrong side of the lake, the east side being very shallow and very poor in shelter and landing places.

Assisted by the compass we left at 9 p.m., an hour's paddling brought us across, a slight breeze coming from the south and our bedding being all wet we decided to keep going, at 11.30 it got too dark to define the shore properly, the weather being very cloudy we made a landing and built a fire with the precious willows we were carrying, had a good hot supper and by 2 a.m., it getting light enough to see well ahead we again pulled out. The wind was still blowing from the south and the waves were getting higher and higher. We came into the narrows near Chinton Golden lake early in the morning, there is a small current there and we sailed up into smooth water.

Chinton Golden lake was reached at 3.30 p.m. and we circled a long point about three miles, direction N.N.E. and then went nearly southeast into the bottom of a bay. There is a small portage of about 100 yards there across an island, island only at very high water. The portage was completed by 7 a.m. it was blowing very strong then with occasional drizzle, low racing clouds. We could not make the landing at the height of land portage and had to pull back to shelter, and there we were wind bound all the balance of the day, in sight of the portage about a mile distant. The wind was so strong we did not attempt to put up the tents, instead when dusk came and brought cold rain with wind we unloaded turned the canoes over and slept under. There was no fuel in sight. We succeeded in boiling a kettle with the balance of the willows and assistance of one broken paddle. In the evening we made tea over the spirit stove. Next morning it cleared up gradually, we spread our blankets, tents, wet clothing, &c., and had everything dried up by noon. Shortly after the wind diminished and we loaded the canoes ready to pull out. A solitary young buck came in sight near the camp, we were in need of fresh meat and it was killed, and it was 3.30 on the afternoon of the 27th day of July when we reached the height of land portage.

The height of land portage is about 300 yards long, the grade on it is almost imperceptible. We crossed it and had supper.

Game.—At the south end of Artillery lake countless deer were seen, the bucks and does seemed to belong to separate herds. They were crossing and recrossing at that point where the lake is quite narrow, ranging from a quarter mile to one and a half miles in width. For a distance of about two or three miles the hills were covered with them and the water was bridged in two or three different places at a time. This might appear to be exaggerated, I would never have believed there were so many deer in the north, only now that I have seen them, I must. The natives we met at that place told us that what we had seen was not the main herd but part of it, that the main body was a few miles up the lake on the west shore, they had just been there in their canoes the previous day. If what we had seen was not the main herd I wonder how large the main herd could be. As soon as the lake widened to two or three miles we lost sight of the deer and one we sighted after on the beach appeared greatly worried by flies frequently taking a run into the water and making as much splashing as possible. The next deer sighted was another solitary buck near the height of land portage. There were no water fowl but a few divers. Fish abundant, Artillery lake teems with trout, some of large size and at the foot of the rapids on

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the Casba river trout are taken by the troll some weighing eighteen and twenty pounds. There must be larger ones but we did not secure any.

Vegetation.—At the southern end of Artillery lake along the small ravines on the east bank, is a fair amount of wood good for fuel and building dog sleighs, but as soon as one crosses the Lockhart river where the lake gets wider, wood is only seen here and there in small bluffs, it is small, bent and dwarfed by the wind storms and snow, there is very little substance in the soil and vegetation must be very slow. Trees grow mostly in the shelter of a bank, whether stone or sand. At about half way up the lake on the east side the last woods are met, on the edges they are low, bent and creepy, as if in readiness to grasp the soil for support to resist the force of the elements. Nothing further grows but some grasses in favoured spots and at the rapids where there is a lot of dampness, willows grow between the crevices of upturned boulders. Above Casba lake on the route followed willows even do not grow. In the eddies at the foot of the rapids on Casba river I have seen sticks, some had been cut with an axe or other tool, those pieces of wood were small but of size which leads me to believe that somewhere on Chinton Golden or further west on Alymer lake, timber of some kind is to be found. These sticks or pieces of wood were very old and as if they had been tossed up and washed by water for a long period. Moss grows in places and for fuel purposes a few experiments with the different kinds will demonstrate which is the best. We found the black thick sort, which grows on the stones is very light and dry and burns the best. One makes a tunnel with stones and places the door towards the wind, the more wind and draught the better.

Inhabitants.—Only a few natives were seen on that stretch, they were at the foot of Artillery lake summering the dogs and procuring skins and drying meat. They were a party of the Dog Ribs detailed by the chief, while the band was away to treaty.

They have no permanent camps, unless it be at the entry of the portage from Great Slave lake, where they seem to stay longest, waiting for the lake to open in the spring; otherwise, they are a meat eating tribe, and keep following the deer wherever they go. This at times leads them into some desolate country, where they suffer much from the lack of fuel. From information gathered, the Dog Ribs and Yellow Knives are the only natives that inhabit these parts, although said to be lacking in intelligence, they are not known to be much inclined to commit crimes. They have very little to do with white men except at Fort Resolution during treaty time. All their year's supply of fur is traded for the coming year's supply of clothing, food, ammunition, &c. They do not appear to be of a slaughtering disposition, i.e., do not seem to kill more game than they need—nothing goes to waste. The missionaries at Fort Resolution speak fairly well of their morality. They are not much inclined to thieving. The greatest objection or complaint I was given in regard to them is that when trading they are slow at making up their mind as to what they want, also wishing for more than the trader is willing to give, which I consider a very slight offence. They live in teepees and tents.

Portages.—The portages on the Casba river are very lightly defined; indeed, I should say that it is only by looking most attentively that one finds signs showing that others were over the ground before. This led me to believe that the natives very seldom use this road to their hunting grounds; that they stay further south, where there is timber for fuel, and only leave it to follow the deer or going to the musk ox grounds in the winter, as all the short dog sleighs and hand sleighs denote, that were seen at the foot of Artillery lake.

Topography.—The south end of Artillery lake is rocky, the ridges are of solid rock, and hills do not rise above 300 to 400 feet above the lake. Further up the general character of the country changes into rolling plains of sand, with more or less vegetation. In places bare sand ridges are seen of fine yellow colour. This again

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changes at the upper end of the lake. There the formation is more broken, solid rock ridges are few, but large boulders are numerous, and sand gets coarser, I might say gravelly, a mixture of clay and gravel, with boulders more or less numerous. All the country is comparatively flat; there are no high hills anywhere more than 200 to 300 feet above water. At the northern end of Artillery lake are some sand ridges, also at the northern end of Casba lake. At the portages the ground is clay, with gravel and boulders, and in places, if one walks over the same spot a while to and fro, he will find that the ground will move under his feet and become dangerous. In poking a stick through the crust, water, air and mud immediately rush out. The whole country is covered with these places; they are usually bare of vegetation, and level and free from stones, afford good camping ground, but one has to be careful not to bustle too much or he will find himself sinking into a mud hole.

HEIGHT OF LAND TO HANBURY RIVER.

On the evening of the 28th of July we left the height of land portage and began our descent into the Hudson Bay. A small lake of no name, and about half a mile long, is crossed in a southeasterly direction, and a portage of 400 yards is made into Lac Deville. The portage is quite rough, with large boulders in places.

On the morning of the 28th, with a fair wind, we sailed through the lake about five miles long. At the eastern extremity there is a small creek, but not sufficient water to float a canoe, and we had to make two portages, one of about five yards across a point and the other about 500 yards.

On the right bank we again stretched our blankets, &c., to the sun to get them thoroughly dry while we were portaging, had dinner and continued. We sailed through Smart lake, about ten miles long, at the lower end of which is a small rapid. There was not sufficient water to float our canoes, and we portaged across a small island about 75 yards. It was getting late then, and we camped for the night.

The wind had died down, and the weather was warm and sultry, and we were assailed by clouds of black flies. We had great difficulty in cooking our supper. Moss was scarce and the flies did not give us any rest. We had to take our meal under a tent with the black fly awning spread.

Early next morning we pulled out, went down a river for about two or three miles and came into Sifton lake. The wind was fair, and we sailed right to Musk Ox hill. Here J. W. Tyrrell reports a small spruce grove. After much searching with field glasses we discovered about half a mile up the slope behind Musk Ox hill a little green patch of ground spruce. We were quite disappointed to find that we could not procure fuel from it. We had expressed the hope of making a supply of bread, for we found biscuit too light food for hard portaging.

It was early, and we did not stop but kept going. The wind gradually died down. The lake from Musk Ox hill turns towards the southeast, and at the foot of the lake is a current. We camped just above for dinner. Sifton lake must be about 15 miles long. There were a few willows growing between the rocks, and we gathered sufficient to cook our meal.

In the afternoon the general direction was southeast until we came to a high sand ridge. There is an island there, and a large herd of deer were crossing and recrossing at the point.

Instead of circling around south we took a short cut across north of it, and found a good channel into the main river which flows due north for a short way.

We were out of fresh meat, a young deer was killed and our larder filled again. This delayed us very little, and fifteen minutes after the shot was fired we were again on our way down the river, through small and larger lakes, with some small sharp little rapids heading in every direction between islands and sharp curves.

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We camped that night a few miles west of Timber rapids. The land lies low about there. On going to the top of a hill about fifty feet high I had a very good look at the surrounding country. It appeared to me as an immense lake dotted with islands and long points of land, no high ridges in sight. It is a place where one could very easily get lost and have great difficulty in finding an outlet. There were a few seagulls at different places. It is a well known fact that seagulls have a preference for shallow and running water, and in following them you are led towards the currents, i.e., towards the outlet.

Next morning, on the 31st July, about 11 a.m., we reached Timber rapid. The portage is 500 yards long on the north bank and is awfully bad, upturned boulders which make it dangerous to portage canoes across. The drop is about ten feet and about the middle is a small 'chute' around a large boulder. After studying attentively the water I found we could shoot the canoes half loaded (demie charge) so we lightened our canoe of half its cargo and successfully shot the rapid.

At the lower end the stream scatters and gets shallow, full of boulders, and while winding around little channels a herd of deer were crossing, we could not possibly stop without getting into some mix up, luckily the deer sighted us and heard us (we were making all the noise we could to frighten them.) They rushed through, leaving our little channel open. We could have touched them with the paddle, they were so near. We grazed one rock, and that was due to our attention being diverted by the deer.

The second canoe was shot as successfully. During this time Joyce and Conway were portaging, and no time was lost in getting the outfit across. There is some timber growing between the boulders in a few spots along the portage, and we gathered plenty of fuel. Below Timber rapids the water expands into a lake.

After paddling in a zigzag way between the islands and channels for about seven miles we came into another rapid. We lined the canoes as far down as it was safe to go and then portaged about 400 yards (right bank into still water.)

Next morning we came through two little lakes to a small rapid. The canoes were shot full load, one after another, by Walker and myself, and we came into Lac du Bois.

We paddled in a southeasterly direction for about four miles and came into a good sized rapid called Gross rapids. We sighted some small spruce growing in sheltered places. We had to make a portage of nearly a mile here over some fairly steep grades and some wet soft ground, and we camped at the lower end of the portage that same night. Black flies were very bad on the portage. Wood was gathered, bread and bannocks were cooked until quite late into the night.

On August 2nd we left camp at 9.30, crossed a lake about 2½ miles long and came to the head of the Hanbury river at about 10.30 a.m.

Game.—Deer was seen in good numbers along Sifton lake, near Timber rapids, and at Timber rapids; they also were sighted in other places. At the High Sand ridge, about twelve miles below Sifton lake, a large herd was feeding on an island.

Fish.—At the foot of every rapid, trout and grayling can be caught. Some trout are very large, over twenty-five pounds. The best eating are the small ones about two pounds, the flesh is very red. They do not rise to the fly, but catch the spoon very well. The ordinary maskinonge pattern proved the most successful.

Vegetation.—The first sign of any wood is near Musk Ox hill, northern shore of Sifton lake, but it is not fit for use as fuel. Good fuel is found at Timber rapids, and at Lac du Bois portage although one has to go about half a mile to get it. Nevertheless all along a fire can easily be made with either willows or moss, the latter makes a very good cooking fire, even when damp, only it needs plenty of draught.

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There is very little grass growing and only in the bottoms. On the slopes very little grows and large stretches are bare. Moss of all kinds grows in favoured spots, in the same way as bunch grass grows in arid places in the west, i.e., in tufts.

Inhabitants.—Nil. At Timber and Lac du Bois portages, tin cans are seen which must have belonged to either David T. Hanbury or J. W. Tyrell's party, the only two white outfits that passed over this land previous to us. It does not seem to be a route followed by natives, there being no sign that would indicate it.

General Topography.—The stretch from Height of Land to below Lac du Bois is not considered as a stream. It is only a succession of lakes separated by short shallow and turbulent streams of no size. The Hanbury river proper begins from below Lac du Bois, where it takes the appearance of a river. Above it can only be called the headwaters of the Hanbury river. The general conformation of the country is low, and only ridges of gravel, or stones, not exceeding eighty feet in height are seen. There are no cutbanks of any account. The slopes are gradual in most cases. There are large stretches of arid country covered with boulders. Nevertheless all over is good feeding ground for deer.

THE HANBURY RIVER.

On the morning of August 2, we reached the Hanbury river proper. We began the descent by portaging one and a quarter miles. Tyrell shows a portage of half a mile here, but he passed one month earlier than we did. We could not find sufficient water to shoot the first three-quarter mile of the rapid. By night we had all our outfit at the foot of portage and camped there.

On August 3, we paddled down stream for about five miles and came to a small fall of about seven feet. We portaged about 100 yards into still water, using the right bank. The river widens into a fair sized lake here of about two and a half miles, and narrows again into a river for about two miles at the lower end of which is a small rapid easily run by canoes. The river widens again into a good sized lake, and by keeping close to the northwest shore, or left bank, we soon came to the outlet. High sand hills are here noticed which are of dazzling whiteness.

In the afternoon we went down a river about four miles with many swift places on its stretch, all easily run by canoes. At the foot of this river is a rapid necessitating a portage of about 75 yards, right bank.

We paddled through two lakes separated by a short river. First about one mile, second about two miles long. At the foot of the latter the country becomes very rocky and for one mile the river cuts its way through it and has a descent of eleven feet meaning a very fast current all the way. At the lower end the river widens and shoals into many small channels very crooked and deceiving, but there is not sufficient water to make it very dangerous.

Another lake of about two and a quarter miles took us to the outlet, direction nearly due north.

The water is good and fast, making it very exciting going down. There are many sharp bends and very short stretches are seen at a time, thereby adding more zest to the adventure. No bad water is met although very swift in places. We camped for the night in a nice grove of spruce trees about five miles below Musk Ox grove.

While supper was being cooked a solitary young buck appeared on the opposite bank. We were getting short of meat so we shot him, and took the carcase over in one of the canoes.

The following day we travelled in a northeast direction, although the river was quite crooked in places, northeast was the general direction. A few swift places were run over on one or two of which it is good to be a little careful. About noon we came to some high sand hills, very white, here and there a few patches of stunted spruce.

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At the foot of these hills the river widens into a shallow lake, and it is quite difficult to keep in the right channel, which winds from one shore to the other, and in places one has to double back almost to keep in it.

At the foot of this lake the country changes in appearance, solid rock formation, very broken, taking the place of sand ridges. At the foot of the lake the river winds through a fairly deep cut in the rock, and the stream is quite swift. At about one mile below the lake is Macdonalds fall, which should be approached cautiously, the fall is just around a sharp curve, and it is advisable to make the shore a little way up on the left bank and take a view of the landing which is also on the same bank. The portage itself is good and only 500 yards long. At the foot of Macdonalds fall is a large pool of water, and then Dicksons canyon. The water enters it, passing over a ledge of vertical rocks.

We reached the head of the portage, which is about two and a quarter miles long and situated on the right bank, at about 4 p.m. There was no sign indicating the portage.

While the camp was being put up and supper prepared I went to locate the best and shortest ground to portage over. This led me along the canyon, where the ground is very difficult and dangerous.

One is amply rewarded though by the grand sight the canyon offers at different places. The best view is obtained from the lower end. One has to go down a sharp cutbank over boulders and deep crevices to come on the level with the rushing water. It is a scene of grandeur to witness. A deep chasm, perpendicular walls of over 50 feet surmounted by pinnacles of most peculiar appearance, as if on the verge of falling in the abyss below to be buried in the rushing white foam that roars and bounds from one ledge to another into a deep boiling, steaming pool.

Below the canyon is a little lake encircled by white sand banks. The canyon is very tortuous, and I made a short cut back over some good ground, slightly wet in spots only, and not so badly encumbered with boulders, merely a few mounds of stones here and there on the largest ones to show the best trail to follow. It was seven o'clock when I got to camp.

I intended to take a few snapshots of the canyon, but unfortunately was compelled to leave without.

On the following day, the 5th August, we portaged our outfit over, except the canoes. The black flies were most annoying, the weather was sultry and showery. We then took the canoes over, loaded and pulled out. We went down into a deep cut of rock for a few yards, and landed above Fords Fall, where a portage of a half mile is necessary, best made on the right bank. We camped at foot of portage.

On the morning of the 7th we pulled out. Eight or nine miles of good river brought us to Helens Fall. A landing was effected about 200 yards above the falls on the right bank, they have about sixty feet drop. We had to portage about 700 yards before we could find a sufficiently good place to launch our canoes, the water is very swift all the way for about another half mile, where there is another small fall of about ten feet drop, necessitating a portage of about twenty-five yards over the ledge (left bank), below the ten feet fall there is swift water for about three miles. The rocky formation of the country alters perceptibly, and we were going down a slow stream with clay and gravel banks and a few sandy shoals here and there. Eight or nine miles below the last fall we came on the Thelon river, which is very slow and wide at the junction. We went across on the right bank, and camped for the night about one mile from the Hanbury river in a clump of spruce trees. There is a cache erected here by Tyrell. We reached the Thelon at 7 p.m. of August 7.

Game.—No game was seen on the Hanbury but a deer or two at the upper end. Innumerable paths beaten by them were very distinct all the way, but we saw no fresh tracks denoting recent passage.

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Many wolves were seen at the foot of Fords fall, five were in a pack.

Fish were abundant above Macdonalds fall, below neither net or line were used. I think that few fish are to be found on account of the big falls and short stretches of lively water between.

Vegetation.—A good amount of wood for fuel is available on the Hanbury river. In places timber is of fair dimension. In one or two ravines near Dickson canyon I would judge the timber to be of sufficient size to erect a comfortable log camp.

Moss and grass grow very poorly down to Dickson Canyon. From Dickson's canyon on vegetation improves gradually until when below the last fall it becomes most luxuriant. The contrast is very noticeable.

Inhabitants.—Nil, and no sign of Indian camps were seen.

General Topography.—The country surrounding the Hanbury river alternates from rocky ridges to sandy stretches and rocks broken up, with country scattered with boulders.

Near the Macdonalds fall the country takes a very rocky and broken up appearance, ridges of solid rock 200 to 300 feet high are numerous. Between those ridges are stretches of better soil. Below Dickson's canyon the general appearance of the country changes and improves all the way to the Thelon river. The country becomes more and more level, and is quite low and flat at the junction of the Hanbury with the Thelon waterway. The Hanbury is the most difficult stretch of water on the whole journey. The water is swift and fairly turbulent. The portages that are made are absolutely necessary at all stages of water. There are long stretches, of course, of good navigable water for canoes. The most turbulent part of the river is from Sandy lake to three miles below the last fall. Here rapids and falls are frequently met, and in places landings are difficult.

Portages are all good, high and dry. Some are very stony though, with bad footing, causing sore feet in a very short time, but they are the short ones, and are quickly gone over.

THELON RIVER.

On the morning of the 8th August we began the descent of the Thelon river. The left bank is quite low, not so the right bank, which is high. The river is slow and wide, water very clear, good and deep. It runs over gravel and stones. About eight miles below the junction the river narrows between two high bluffs, and immediately beyond the water opens and the shores become low and sandy.

Two miles below the bluffs the main channel turns sharply to the right and bends to the left around a low island covered with thick willows and grass. The banks wash away and show very good and fertile soil. A few miles below is another island.

Trees then become more numerous. The river takes a northeasterly direction, the banks grow gradually higher, and the river narrows over a ledge of rock, causing a stronger current. At this place the low sandy shore gives place to higher and rockier banks.

A mile or two below another rocky ledge runs across the river. The water crosses very swiftly, causing a fairly strong wave—it might be termed a short rapid. The country here is well wooded on both shores. Two miles below is another swift place easily run over by canoes. Then comes a straight stretch of river with gravelly shores; good timber on both banks. Towards evening we ran the third short rapid and camped for the night around a bend and close to a bluff about 80 feet high. We travelled about 60 miles that day.

On August 9 the weather was cold and cloudy, a strong north wind blowing, accompanied by occasional drizzle. We travelled against a strong headwind until about 10 a.m., when we sighted our first musk ox. He was on a small island lying down asleep, and looked very much like a large overturned sod until suddenly he raised, and we were astonished at the size. I had always heard a musk ox was not a large animal.

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This one we saw was a large bull of not very great height, perhaps, I would judge, about 13 hands, but of immense size and weight; he would have scaled very close to 1,500 pounds. The long hair was coming down nearly to the ground, and when he decided to run away the fur on him was of such thickness and length that it waved up and down at every gallop as the wings of a bird flying.

A few miles further down about noon we sighted another Musk Ox. He was on the north shore sleeping on the top of a grassy bank. We made much noise to attract his attention. He suddenly rose, and looked straight at us. While doing so I took a snapshot of him. I was hurrying another exposure in place when all at once he turned right about and disappeared over the bank. He was a large animal, but not as large as the first one. We were on the lookout for more, but saw none that day. We had laboured against a very stiff wind all day, and did not make much progress. If it had not been for the current taking us down we would have been compelled to lay over.

Towards evening the wind calmed down a bit, and we travelled faster. Wood became scarce, and we camped for the night on a big grassy flat with a clump of trees at the back of it on a little mound. Distance travelled about thirty miles.

I got to the top of the mound, and with my glasses I could see an immense tract of prairie country growing good grass with a few little low trees in the far distance. This tract of land if situated in a more accessible spot would certainly make the very best ranching country, and there are many more stretches like this on the Thelon river.

On the morning of the 10th, just after we had left camp the wind got up strong from the same quarter. We had a few stiff pulls against it around the points, but the river gradually flowing more and more towards the east-southeast we were able to enjoy a good sail in the afternoon.

We sighted one Musk Ox in the morning. It was the third and last we saw. We saw innumerable tracks though, and at certain times of the year large herds must frequent the shores of this river.

Towards evening the country, which had got quite barren at about noon time, resumed again a green and fertile appearance, and became well wooded. We circled large islands, passed through some fairly wide lakes, and camped near a place called on Tyrell's map 'Lookout point,' 'Old Eskimo camping ground.'

With the wind in our favour all the afternoon we made a big day, having travelled nearly 60 miles.

On the 11th it was blowing hard from the northeast. A few miles down stream brought us to Lookout point, a sixty foot sand ridge, from the top of which we got a good view of the country. Timber is quite plentiful around. We delayed there a good two hours, the wind coming furiously around the point. We put up a flag on a long pole and wrote our names and date of passage on it. We stuck one end of the pole in a hole under a clump of ground willows at the summit of the ridge.

As soon as the wind fell we left, circled around the point, and travelled about eight miles and stopped for lunch. Country becoming barren in places. Immediately after lunch we left and passed through some low bouldery country almost bare of vegetation for about five or six miles, then the country assumed a better appearance, and timber became larger and thicker, until it became a continuous forest alike on both banks, and as thick as on any river on the timbered belt. This kept on for about ten miles, and we camped near a bluff of about eighty feet high, at the edge of the timber.

On the morning of the 12th the ground was white with frost, and the ice on a kettle of water was a quarter of an inch in thickness. The sun got up warm, and the weather was perfect. We left, circled around the bluff, the river here flows due north, and has an even slow current of about two miles an hour. The country alters to low lying, and timber again grew but very stunted, and only in bunches which gradually became more scattered, and after fifteen miles disappeared totally to give place to long willows along the banks with large grassy flats further in.

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Far to the northwest could be seen a high range of bare hills running in an easterly direction. Gradually they are approached, the river becoming wider, and current slower, until when close to it the river takes a sharp bend to the east, narrows, and flows faster, both shores becoming barren, steep and rocky. About one mile below the sharp bend we came to a camp of Eskimos, the first encountered. There were three deer skin teepees, seven women and about ten children.

All the men had gone away to the Hudson Bay to trade with the whalers at Fullerton. They were a jolly lot, well provided with nets and useful articles, besides having a good supply of fancy goods such as looking glasses, combs, beads, &c. They were well off; had any amount of fish. They also had about fifteen dogs as good a pack of Huskies as I have ever seen. In a word they were a well to do lot of natives. They were glad to see us, we gave them tobacco, fishing hooks, tea and other little articles. We got on the opposite bank and camped for the night.

The following day, the 13th, we reached Beverly lake by noon, after having run over two pretty swift places. We had the sun in our eyes, and could not very well size up the water until we were into it. It is not dangerous water, but there are some sharp bends in it which require prompt execution, and as one approaches Beverly lake (Ti-le-i-lik) the country becomes lower and resumes a gravelly, stony or clay formation.

Game.—From the junction of the Hanbury down for over half its length, or about 150 miles, we saw innumerable tracks of Musk Ox, some fairly fresh, and on both banks. We saw actually only three, and they were solitary bulls. At the lower end deer are very numerous, at certain times of the year. At their favourite traverses or crossings the ground is netted with deep well defined deer trails. We saw only one deer on the whole of the Thelon. I am told by natives that deer in the fall and spring are seen by the thousands on their migration north and south.

Fish is abundant. Anywhere where nets are set white fish of splendid quality are caught.

Vegetation.—The banks of the Thelon are very well stocked with timber. Of course there are fairly long stretches on which wood is very scarce, principally at the lower end, but still fuel is found everywhere, either drift or standing. The best stretches of solid timber are from about twenty miles below the Hanbury and extend for sixty miles. That stretch is nearly without interruption. There is another stretch of about ten miles, fifteen miles below Lookout point, and at numerous other places good timber, but in smaller quantity, is seen. This timber does not extend very far inland. It varies from a few yards deep to two or three miles. In some parts the timber extends still further inland. Lumber of fair size from six to ten inches in diameter is abundant. All the timber is spruce.

There are large stretches of prairie country growing grass profusely. The soil seems to be most fertile.

I am told the river opens in May. If such is the case I would judge that some of the hardy vegetables would grow there. The days are very long in summer.

Inhabitants.—The only natives met on the Thelon were a camp of Eskimos at the lower end, about twenty-five miles from Beverly lake. Signs of old camps were seen in the way of trees, cut years ago, but we saw no mark showing recent camps. The Eskimos go to the Thelon only to provide themselves with wood for making their sleighs and kayaks, or to get poles to erect their teepees. The Eskimos do not like timber on account of the flies in summer and soft snow in winter. They like the open barren coast where the wind has full sweep, where the snow packs hard in winter, and where game is permanent.

This stretch is thus left uninhabited by the Eskimos. The Indians do not inhabit it because it is too far from the trading posts, and because there is no birch for them to make their canoes.

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It is a good country for prospectors. A prospecting outfit going there would find plenty of good timber to build their camp, and any amount of fuel. They would have to carry only a certain kind of provisions, for fish is abundant. Musk Ox and deer at certain times of the year are very numerous.

There is good fur to be had in winter besides Musk Ox, such as foxes, wolves, wolverines, brown bears, and perhaps mink and marten.

Water courses.—The Thelon river is an even flowing stream, there are no rapids of any account on the whole stretch. A few short stiff places are met, but all are easily run by canoe.

Topography.—The first ten miles of the river from the junction with the Hanbury is more or less accidented and rocky until the river flows between two high bluffs. Immediately below the country takes a different feature, is low and sandy, gradually the sand gives place to good fertile soil and again alters to clay, gravel and boulders, becomes more undulated, banks become steeper, the river narrows again, this time over ledges and rocks, and again becomes low and flat with good soil. Timber becomes more and more abundant, the banks gradually become steeper and the general formation becomes more undulated. Timber then becomes scarce, and gradually disappears, to be found only in favoured and sheltered spots. Large stretches of prairie are seen which give place to more broken and rocky country where timber grows in bluffs. Then we come to sandstone cliffs. Immediately beyond the country again resumes its level, and fertile appearance. The water winds around islands, some of them of good size. The banks wash and show good fertile soil on which grow willows and grass. It again alters to clay, stone and boulders, which give place to uniform banks of about ten feet, on which timber grows profusely. Beyond is a barren stretch, fairly accidented, and again the low lying country with willows and grass. A high ridge of bare hills is seen in the distant north, running east and west. The river follows along the range winding through what I would call foothills, until it opens on Beverly lake. The country there is low lying.

In many places along the Thelon, great sand bars are prominent, creeks flowing into it do so over gravel beds and when this country is prospected I expect to hear of placer gold discoveries.

BEVERLY LAKE TO MOUTH OF CHESTERFIELD INLET.

On the afternoon of August 13 we were on Beverly lake. At the upper end the water is very shoal, long sand bars running almost across, leaving a narrow and tortuous channel. As soon as the bars are cleared water is good and deep. It was a warm, still day, and we rowed and paddled until dusk. The south shore is very much broken by bays and deep inlets, and it is well to steer clear of all the most prominent points, for at the lower end what may be taken for islands are in reality the main shore, and necessitate circling back around a long point if one, by mistake, gets at the bottom of one of these deceiving bays. The lower end of the lake is very sandy and gravelly and low lying close to the lake. We camped for the night on one of these little bays.

On the morning of August the 14th a good northwest wind got up. We put up sail and kept close to the right shore, cutting from point to point. On our left were islands—some of large size. We were just turning a point when we sighted a husky camp. They sighted us, and assembled near shore. On approaching the shore I called out 'Chimo! Chimo!' which is the usual form of greeting when meeting Eskimos in these lands. We were much surprised to hear a 'Good morning!' in answer. Walker expressed his astonishment by saying 'Holy smoke!' to which the native, misconstruing his meaning, replied very fevently: 'Me no smoke; me no tobacco!' We made a landing, and I discovered that the chief of the camp was Ameryah, commonly known as Lucky Moore. He speaks good English; he is one of the natives who accompanied Hanbury on his long voyage to the Arctic coast and up the Copper-

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mine river. The canoe Hanbury gave him he still had, very carefully hauled on the beach. He was well dressed with white men's clothes, and had very little the appearance of a native. We stayed there for about half an hour. I gathered from him much information relating to our course and where to find natives. The only camp between there and the Hudson bay, he informed me, was at the foot of Baker lake, south of Boswell island. He was much interested in the maps I had, and recognized with great glee and gusto every prominent point on the tracing, which speaks highly for the maps made by J. W. Tyrrell. We gave them a few presents of tobacco, matches, needles, hooks, knives, &c. in return for which they gave us a few deerskin coats and boots. He told me we would need them before many days had elapsed. They all expressed wonder at seeing no Indians or natives accompanying us.

The wind was still strong and favourable, so we hurried on. We made a passage through some islands, entry being about two miles from the native camp, on the left-hand side. Here we kept circling around islands in every direction until we came to a high butte about 50 feet high, where we stopped for lunch. I went on top of the hill and could see the river fairly well defined. We were in the midst of a small archipelago. In a northeasterly direction we could see a high sand ridge, which is a good land mark to follow into Aberdeen lake. The wind remained in our favour all the afternoon. On a few occasions we came to a perceptible current, which denoted we were on the right way to the outlet. About sundown the wind died down, and we reached the first point on Aberdeen lake. We kept on the north shore. I had then observed that all the strong winds came from the north or northwest, and by keeping on the north shore we were more liable to keep in shelter.

The following morning we found ourselves windbound. The wind was in such a quarter as to raise waves that made it impossible to launch and load. We waited until noon, when, the sea having subsided, we loaded and rowed and paddled. The weather was warm, and to the south black clouds were accumulating. We made behind a small island as the wind got up, and warm rain began to fall in torrents. This lasted for about half an hour, after which the weather moderated, and we again resumed our journey, rowing and paddling. Another squall overtook us shortly after, and very soon cleared away. We travelled until late that evening. The weather was threatening all day, and when the sun showed between the heavy black clouds it was very hot and scorching.

During the night the wind rose from the west, and before morning developed into a gale. Tents were blown down, and we had to take shelter under the canoes. Fortunately, there was no rain, but racing clouds and no sun. The wind gradually got very cold, and the deerskin clothing we had obtained from Lucky Moore become very useful. We were windbound all day of August 16. On the 17th the wind had decreased a good deal, but the lake was still very rough. At 10.15 we made a start. I waded to my hips in the water holding both canoes, while the balance of the party were loading. We had to resort to this expedient to keep the canoes from smashing themselves on top of boulders and stones. At times a larger wave would break on me, then I would be up to my waist in icy cold water. As soon as the canoes were loaded we pulled out, circled long shoal points over which the waves were breaking and water was white with foam. The sea was very high, but being long and not choppy there was not much danger unless one got in a shoal place on top of a breaker. We circled a few points, and came to better shelter with a good landing beach. We immediately made shore. Driftwood was very scarce, but after a good hunt we gathered sufficient for cooking a meal. The sun was not showing yet, but the wind was gradually dying down. All the afternoon we sailed until about an hour before sundown, and paddled for about two hours more in calm weather, reaching the entrance of river to Shultz lake by dusk. Here, in a small bay, we found a good amount of small driftwood. We spent half the night in making bread, for we knew we were at the end of the driftwood. On the 18th the wind was favourable for about half an hour, and then our

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course lay head against the wind. We kept close to the shore for shelter. About noon the wind was so strong we were forced to lay up, we could not work against it. At 4 p.m. we made an attempt to continue, but were forced to abandon it. We camped for the night in the lee of a cut bank about 20 feet high.

On the 19th the morning was nice and bright with a fairly strong wind. A short time after we pulled out the wind increased to a gale. We were then heading southeast and the wind being north we were in good shelter and benefited by the wind. The sea got up almost dangerously but we reached a curve in the river before the waves got too high. We descended a short swift current, and as pulling across a two-hundred yard eddy was most difficult, we were forced to lay up again. We had to hunt far and wide for moss, being on a gravelly shore, fuel being very scarce.

Towards evening the wind went down, and we continued until we were a good way down the river.

During the night the wind veered to northeast, and rain fell. On the morning of the 20th August, although the heavy rain had stopped it kept drizzling occasionally, it was cold and cheerless. We pulled out early, paddled and rowed against the wind until we came to another bend where the water narrows again into a river with a good current. This we went down until we reached Schultz lake. Here we had to camp as the wind and sea were too much for the canoes. It was 10 a.m. then. A deer was sighted and killed, and we waited for the wind to drop.

We were windbound all the balance of the 20th and all of the 21st and 22nd. Our chances of reaching Ellis island on time were slipping away very rapidly.

On the morning of the 23rd the wind went down a bit, and it began to clear. We successfully made across to the north shore, only shipping a wave here and there, necessitating occasional bailing. We were then on the lee shore, and kept on rowing and paddling.

Towards evening we got in a good position to use the sail and we made good time, camping long after sundown, having got very close to the end of the lake.

On the 25th, the wind being favourable, we sailed across the last stretch and came to the Lower Thelon or Schultz river. At the beginning the river is a pretty stiff rapid. It is not very dangerous if one keeps close to the shore (left bank), but if taken anywhere else, and one is not quick in getting into still water he is likely to find himself in a precarious position. Below this rapid is a long stretch of good water, and the river bends sharply to the left between solid rock formation, and opens into a large basin. Immediately below the basin is a very big rapid, necessitating a portage of about a mile. We reached the head of the portage (right bank close to rapid) just before noon, gathered moss, and made a fire. While this was being done, I was looking for the shortest portage. The landing at lower end was difficult on account of the racing stream. I had to go a long way down to take a good view of the river to see whether it was safe to run. After dinner we portaged everything, and were through by sundown. We loaded and continued until dusk. The water is very swift. There is a bend to the south about half a mile below the launching place, and at that bend the canoes are gradually taken across close to the left bank. By keeping close to shore a succession of racing water from ledge to ledge is run without danger. The water is foaming on the right bank, but keeping close to the left is not dangerous. We were shooting these ledges at the rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour. A mile of this brought us to another bend to the left. The water was gradually becoming quieter, and we camped for the night at the first possible landing place across the bend.

It was quite dark then, and we had the greatest difficulty in finding moss, and had a very scanty supper. The morning of the 25th was bright and fairly warm. We pulled out early and went down a very swift river in places running through very high and steep banks of about 400 to 500 feet high. At about 10.30 a.m. while we were making for shore in an eddy we struck on a submerged boulder, and hung up.

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There was no current there, and the other canoe came to our rescue, and we lifted ourselves off the rock causing little damage. This was the only time we were really hung up, and it was in still water, the reason being the sun was in our eyes, and with still water we could not see the boulder until we were on top of it. We went ashore, and whilst dinner was being cooked the canoe was repaired, thus causing no delay.

Shortly after dinner we came to a very high barren cliff of solid rock on each side, and at a bend of the river around the highest one the water took the form of a rapid. We kept close to the left bank, and travelled at a terrific rate, shooting from one little point to another. This was one of the most exciting experiences of the trip. Lucky Moore had told me when at Beverly lake that there was a big rapid there, and that we could run it by keeping close to the left bank. Immediately below the cliffs the country becomes low and flat. The water expands over shoals and for a distance of about six miles one has to zig zag from one side to the other to keep in the channel or sufficient water to float the canoes. At the foot of this long stretch of sand bars and low islands is Baker lake.

We reached Baker lake about 3.30 p.m. of the 25th. We had a stiff pull to reach the north shore. Gradually we circled towards the east and brought the wind broadside, and put up the sails.

We camped only after sundown, when it grew too dark to travel. We found a few willows here and there near the beach, and gathered sufficient for a fire. The wind during the night kept northwest, and we again had the sails up all the morning of the 26th. About noon the sea got very high, and was long and dangerous. At times I was told, when in the trough of a large wave the second canoe would lose sight of us for a moment. We made a little bay for noon, camped there, gathered some willows and made a fire. In the afternoon the wind calmed down and we had to row and paddle until dusk. We camped about fifteen miles from the lower end of the lake. We were keeping all the while on the left or north shore. There are some large islands running nearly across the lake.

On the morning of the 27th we had a strong southeast wind (head wind), and we crossed to the island, and kept close on the lee of it until noon time, when I went on top of a high bluff and located the outlet about five miles off.

We saw a deer and added him to our cargo. Conway was becoming an expert in skinning deer, and very little time was lost over the dissecting.

At 3 p.m., we entered the river below Baker lake (south branch). Just as we were coming to it we sighted a few teepees a mile or so down. This was the camp Lucky Moore had told us about. We noted here tide water mark, so the rising tide reaches right up to the foot of the lake. It is my opinion that the highest tides of September affect Baker lake. Where the Huskies were camped the water falls and rises four feet. Very soon we were surrounded by natives in their kayacks, racing around us, and showing great pleasure at seeing us. They led us to their camp, and here we introduced ourselves to the band, gave them presents of tea, tobacco, &c., in exchange for which we were given deer tongues, deer skins, deer clothing, &c. At night we boiled a large kettle of deer meat, added some soup tablets to the gravy, and all partook of the feast. On the morning of August 28, I despatched two natives in their kayacks with a letter to who ever was in charge of the relief boat at Ellis island. I showed them the exact spot on the map and told them to make it as quick as they could. They assured me they would sleep only twice on the way—which meant they would be there before the night of 30-31 August, which they did. In this letter I asked the relief boat to await a day or two in case we would be delayed down the inlet by contrary weather.

At noon on the 29th, we left our new friends, and continued our journey. The river below Baker lake is about 25 miles long and empties into Chesterfield inlet.

Chesterfield inlet is 130 miles long.

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Two young natives accompanied us as far as Chesterfield Inlet in their kayacks, and camped with us for the night.

Baker river is a fast stream on the falling tide, but there are no difficult spots on it. I was told by natives that at certain stages of the ebb and flow there are some pretty stiff currents along the upper part. All we experienced was a very fast flowing stream with no serious ripple.

On the morning of the 29th, we left at nearly high tide, but still rising, crossed the inlet to the north shore just above the Quoich river, where there are large deep bays on both sides of the inlet. We had a fair breeze and got across safely. Immediately on the other side the inlet becomes quite narrow. We were on the falling tide then, and with some current we were going at a high speed. We stopped for lunch just as the tide was beginning to rise. In the afternoon the wind having died down we had to row against a very strong current, and made slow progress. We camped on a sand bank (north shore) near Promise point, where the inlet is very narrow and a strong current is felt at certain stages of the tide.

Next morning, the 30th, we had a fair wind and sailed most of the forenoon. We stopped for lunch just as the tide was on the rise. We were on a long rough beach. Before we were through the water was on us, and we had to finish our meals in the canoes.

The weather was warm and still, and not a ripple on the inlet which is about three miles wide. The tide was rising and the current was strong against us. We were on the north side, and we benefited by the still weather to get across. The opposite shore was reached in a short time, and we kept rowing keeping close to land, where there was less current. In places we had very stiff pulls over points of rock, and we made very slow progress. We camped in sight of Centre island, about eight miles in the distance.

Next morning, the 31st we left at high tide, tide in our favour. It was a nice still morning, very warm. We paddled through large and small islands, and reached Ellis island about noon.

We sighted a flag on a bluff on the main shore, and shortly after saw the camp. We found all were away, but their bedding and outfit being there, we knew they were not far. They came in towards evening in the whale boat from a deer hunt. Constable McMillan was in charge of the party. He had left Fullerton a few days previous with instructions sent by Superintendent Moodie. He had reached Ellis island on the 29th, had put up a flag as instructed, and erected camp. The following day the natives from Baker lake had reached him with my letter. Not expecting me for a day or two he had left in the morning to obtain a supply of deer meat. He had seen us coming in the distance, but as the whale boat was high and dry on the falling tide, he was forced to wait until the tide rose to float his boat again.

I was handed a letter from Superintendent Moodie, and was told about the *McTavish* being expected at any time. I was also informed of the drowning of Sergeant Donaldson, which occurred about the middle of August at Marble island while the *McTavish* was on its way up to Fullerton.

The *McTavish* was to leave Fullerton only a day or so after the whale boat. That same night the natives reported a sail at the north point of the inlet.

On the 1st of September all day the *McTavish* tacked against a head wind, and made Ellis island by nightfall.

On the morning of the 2nd of September we broke camp, and all hands went on board.

Game.—From Beverly lake down to the Hudson Bay deer were met almost daily, but not in large herds. Most were seen along the lower end of Shultz lake, Shultz river rapids and along Barker lake.

Fish are plentiful in all the lakes. On Baker lake we saw some very large trout jumping near the mouth of a small river emptying into the lake.

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Water fowl were seen only on Baker lake, and then only a few, while on the other lakes and rivers none were seen.

Ptarmigan are fairly plentiful in places all along this stretch, particularly from Shultz lake down.

Inhabitants.—At Beverly lake we met a camp of Eskimos, a few men and women. They were well provided with everything in the line of arms, ammunition, clothing and necessaries of life.

Lucky Moore, the headman, a very enlightened native, speaking good English, was dressed as an ordinary white man. At foot of Baker lake is another camp of natives, numbering about 25. They were well stocked with everything, killing a good number of deer, and laying in a stock of meat and deerskin for the winter.

All the Eskimos met belonged to the Kenepeeto tribe.

Vegetation.—Beverly lake to Hudson Bay is a stretch of barrens. No wood grows on that stretch but a few small willows in some very scattered spots and far between. On Beverly lake any amount of driftwood is to be found. On Aberdeen lake very little, and below none at all. It is easy though to make small fires with moss or willows. Grass grows in favoured spots, but the balance of the country is bare.

Topography.—Beverly lake is surrounded by comparatively low lying sandy country. The shores are generally sandy. At the lower end the formation remains the same, but land is higher. Just entering into Aberdeen lake the shores are rocky and immediately give place to low sandy soil. This extends for about 30 miles, when the country again takes a rocky appearance, and the ridges get higher and higher to the lower end, where hills of from 400 to 500 feet in height are seen, with solid rock formation.

On entering the river flowing in northern direction the country again becomes low and sandy near the shores, but fairly high rocky hills are seen in the distance.

The north shore of Schultz lake is of high rocky ridges, in places 400 feet high. When getting to the lower end it alters to sand and gravel and becomes low lying. At the outlet of Schultz river it again becomes rocky, and keeps so until below the rapids, where it alternates from rocks to gravel. The ridges are high, in places 400 feet. Below the last rapid, near Baker lake, the country immediately becomes low lying and sandy and gravelly. The north shore of Baker lake is high and rocky, in places the bare rocky ridges advance and run into the lake, forming rough, bare points. The lower end of Baker lake is high, the ridges being about 400 feet.

Baker river flows between high banks of solid rock.

The formation of the country along Chesterfield inlet is mostly rocky, and is quite low lying, with here and there a prominent rocky point, but none above 200 feet, except at the lower end, near Deer island, where there is a collection of fairly high ridges.

ELLIS ISLAND TO FULLERTON.

At about mid-day on September 2 Corporal Joyce, Constables Conway and Walker, with some Fullerton natives as crew, left Ellis island in the whaleboat bound for Fullerton. This was in accordance with instructions received from Churchill. A few moments after we raised anchor and left Ellis island bound for Churchill. On board the *McTavish* were Sergeant McArthur, Corporal Reeves, Constables McMillan and McDiarmid, Special Constable Ford, natives Pook, Tuperlock, Bye & Bye and his wife and myself.

We sailed only a short time and were becalmed a few miles only from Ellis island.

On the 3rd the weather was cloudy and raining. We sailed a few hours and anchored.

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On the 4th we left early, but were forced to anchor shortly after on the lee of a low island on account of the bad weather, foggy, rain and strong headwind (southeast). We remained all the balance of the day at anchor; we were in fairly good shelter. Towards evening the wind decreased slightly.

At midnight we were suddenly awakened by heavy pitching and noise of the wind through the rigging. Constable McMillan, who had charge of the manœuvring of the boat, reported the anchors dragging. They were all out, the three we had, but they were too small for the *McTavish*. We all dressed and got ready for any emergency.

It was pitch dark, a northeast gale blowing, and in a very short time we were surrounded by white foam, waves breaking over the reefs. We were slowly drifting to shore. Occasionally a large wave would break over the boat, and then it would be bailing for life.

At dawn on September 5, we saw ourselves without a rudder, surrounded by reefs, anchors dragging. We were slowly drifting towards shore, and every large wave would find its way into the boat, which was being strained to its utmost, both ends sagging when the centre rested on the crest of a wave.

The boat was doomed, and the only chance of getting safely out of the wreck was to await a favourable moment, slip the anchor, and drift ashore.

All at once a large wave broke over the bow, and the boat began to sink forward. The order was given to slip the anchors, the jib was hoisted to give her headway, and to replace the rudder a long sweep was used. The boat came broadside to the waves, and refused to go before the wind. We had to lower the jib, and allow the boat to be tossed at the mercy of the sea. Every wave brought us nearer to the shore. We were lifted over reefs in a most miraculous manner until close to shore we struck heavily, were lifted again, and struck broadside on a bare reef which at high water is covered with a foot or so of water.

We immediately set to work, and got all the provisions, kit and clothing out before the boat was cut off from the island by a deep turbulent channel. The tide still rising the boat was raised and raised until it was left high and dry on the very crest of the reef when the tide fell again.

During the afternoon the wind calmed down sufficiently to allow us to put up the tents and make shelter. We got the stove out of the boat and all we could of the lumber, shingles, &c., and made ourselves as comfortable as a wrecked outfit could be.

The canoes had been landed without any accident, and the dinghy although damaged in the bow was repaired, and made seaworthy. We had sufficient provisions to last for ten to fifteen days, and there were a good number of game birds on the island, and all we had to do was to await patiently for favourable weather, when we could get across to the mainland with canoes and the dinghy. As near as we could make out we were on Fairway island at the mouth of the Chesterfield inlet. When the weather cleared Chief Attingula's camp on the mainland became plainly visible.

On the 6th the wind calmed down sufficiently to allow us to erect a large sheet in lieu of a flag on one of the long spars belonging to the *McTavish* for the purpose of attracting the attention of the natives on the mainland. During half and low tides the work was going on taking all that could be taken out of the wreck including masts and rigging. All was placed in a safe place ashore, and a proper cache made.

On the 7th the dimensions of the *McTavish* were taken. Length over all 47½ feet, beam 13½ feet, depth inside amidship 3 feet 7½ in. The *McTavish* was an open boat. It was badly shattered in the bow, badly strained and rendered unfit for further service. On the same day the natives on shore sighted our camp, and came over in their whaleboat.

We hired the boat from the chief and made preparations to leave for Fullerton. The natives were unable to return to their camp the same day on account of the weather.

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I considered it was too late to attempt the journey to Churchill by canoe. The only alternative was to go to Fullerton, and wait until freeze up, when the trip by dog trains could be effected.

The following day, the 8th, the natives pulled back to the mainland, and Pook, Tupearlock and Bye and Bye brought the boat back to the island. They had a very stiff pull against an increasing easterly wind, and by the time they reached the camp at about dusk the wind had developed into a mild gale.

About midnight the weather grew worse, and it began to snow and sleet, with a strong gale blowing. The tents were blown down.

On the morning of the 9th we found the *McTavish* had been wrenched off the reef, and had been driven about four miles west of the camp where it was left high and dry on another reef.

About 3 p.m. the gale blew over, the wind settling down to an ordinary breeze.

On the morning of the 10th, we were able to leave in the whaleboat bound for Fullerton. We had everything cached as safely as possible on the island before leaving. The weather was threatening, but it remained calm all day. We rowed across Chesterfield inlet, a light breeze springing up in our favour, we sailed until dusk.

On the morning of the 11th we left early. The wind was blowing from the west, and was still favourable to us. We reached Depot island at about 10 a.m. We were sailing with all reefs taken in, and at times across the big bays, such as Winchester and Daly, the boat had all it could do to keep afloat. We reached Fullerton about 5.30 p.m. Here we found Corporal Joyce and his party had arrived safely, and were making preparations for a long winter.

The police whaleboat was sent back to Fairway island to accompany the chief's boat, which we had promised to return.

Fifteen days later they returned with a load from the cache, having experienced very difficult weather on the round trip. A native whaleboat was accompanying them and also had a load from the cache. There is nothing left now on Fairway island but the canoes (the dinghy is on the mainland at the chief's camp), lumber, *McTavish's* rigging, and other heavy clumsy articles, such as shingles, empty water kegs, &c.

FULLERTON TO FORT CHURCHILL.

The fall at Fullerton was very severe, cold and stormy. Chesterfield inlet which usually does not freeze over until the end of December was safe to cross about the 20th of November.

While delayed at Fullerton preparations were made for the wintering of the party. Provisions were short, and the natives were sent out to hunt, and were kept at it until a few days before we left. A good number of deer were procured for the party left at Fullerton, and together with what they will be able to get from the natives they will manage through the winter easily. In case of any shortage Captain Comar (a whaler) will supply them with what is required.

It was hard to procure a travelling outfit in Fullerton. There were very few deer skins procurable to make clothing, bedding, boots, &c. Dogs were very scarce, and only eighteen could be mustered, and of these one got loose and returned to Fullerton the first night out, which left us with only seventeen dogs.

There were no oil stoves on charge. Sergeant McArthur had two small ordinary wick lamps, they were not in good shape, but we repaired them, and made them do, and I bought one blue flame Primus stove from Captain Comar. For oil cans we had to use the water cans of the *McTavish*, three of which we had taken to Fullerton with us in a whale boat. All we could take was ten days provisions for the dogs and fifteen days for ourselves. We took a good supply of tea though, and sufficient sea biscuit for forty days.

I had made close investigations about game to be found along the way, and I concluded that it could be done in safety. Sergt. McArthur, Corporal Reeves, and Con-

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stable McMillan were most anxious to come out. I explained to them I did not care to take the responsibility—that it was a long and arduous journey, and at a time when the days were very short, and in the coldest weather, that I could not take sufficient supplies for the trip, and that we would have to live on the country.

They were all willing to take their chance, but I could not see my way to take them all. As it was our provisions were cut down low enough, and making the party so large caused a great deal of inconvenience, necessitating the building of two snow houses, and the formation of two different outfits practically.

I had some difficulty in persuading the natives to come. They said that no one travels in December and January; the days are too short and it is too cold. The only reason they consented was on account of their wives and families being at Churchill. They were anxious to get to them.

I knew what a lot of anxiety the delay of this patrol would cause, and we hurried preparations.

On the 29th of November our outfit was in readiness. The party consisted of Sergt. McArthur, Corpl. Reeves, Special Constable Ford, natives Pook and Tupearlock and myself, six in all. We had two dog sleighs eighteen feet long, and two feet wide, nine dogs on each with a load of about sixteen hundred pounds divided between the two sleighs.

Those that were left behind were Corporal Joyce, Constables McMillan, Walker, Conway and McDiarmid.

I do not entertain the least anxiety about them, although not overstocked with provisions they have sufficient to see them through until July or August.

On the morning of 30th November we pulled out of Fullerton. The rocky shores were almost bare of snow. We had to keep on the salt water ice, which is very heavy pulling when bare of snow as it was, and made very slow progress, only going at a walk.

We camped about twelve miles from Fullerton that night. We lost a good deal of time towards evening finding a suitable place to camp, snow banks were very few, not of sufficient depth to build snow houses.

During the night one dog got loose, and returned to Fullerton. Next morning we pulled out with nine dogs on one sleigh and eight on the other. Considering the size of the party and the loads that were on the sleighs we should have had at least twelve to each, to travel comfortably.

The 1st December we reached to about the centre of Daly bay where we camped on an island. Weather dull, and not cold.

We reached Chesterfield inlet on the evening of December 4 just as a blizzard got up. On the 5th we were stormbound all day.

Some rough ice was met between Fullerton and the inlet, and progress was slow. On the 6th we crossed Chesterfield Inlet, having had to go up about five miles, there being open water at the mouth. We had to cross some very rough ice, and at times it was most dangerous steering the long heavily laden sleighs between the jumble of broken cakes of ice.

As we were nearing the south shore towards evening a deer was sighted (our first) but he got scent of us before we came within rifle range, and promptly disappeared.

On the 7th we began to cross that stretch of land between the Chesterfield inlet and Rankin inlet, known as Baker foreland. It was very rough going for the first part of the day; the ground was very rocky and loose stones were almost bare of snow, and made steering between the rocks most difficult. In the afternoon the country became more rolling and the surface more even, and we encountered many lakes over which it was good travelling. Towards evening we killed a deer and fed it to the dogs, adding a couple of cans of dog pemmican.

December 8.—Stormbound.

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December 9.—Nice clear day but cold. We travelled six hours—a very long day considering the length of sunlight at that time of the year in such a latitude. We saw some deer, but they were too far away.

December 10.—Stormbound.

December 11.—We left before sunrise, weather nice and warm, wind from south-east. Turned to drifting by noon. At 2 p.m. saw some deer very close. Pook and myself got on their track. Tupperlock and Pook killed four. Three of them were fed to the dogs.

On the 12th we reached Rankin inlet at about noon, and camped on an inlet for the night.

December 13.—Stormbound.

December 14.—Crossed inlet by noon. Hard pulling on salt water ice in afternoon, struck south across country which was quite hilly and rough travelling.

December 15.—Left at dawn. Struck salt water about noon and kept cutting across long narrow points until sundown, 2.15 p.m. Fed our last dog feed.

December 16.—Overcast and snowing part of the day. Travelled over salt water ice and land alternately until sundown when we came to an abandoned snow house.

December 17.—Very stormy during night. Morning very cold and strong wind. Deer sighted and two were killed. Too stormy and cold to travel. Fed both deer.

December 18.—Clear cold weather. Travelled all day, saw many deer, but none were killed.

December 19.—Clear and very cold. Coal oil, white and thick. Camped early. Killed one deer and fed it to the dogs.

December 20.—Stormbound. Very cold.

December 21.—Too cold to travel. Stayed in snow houses all day. Natives volunteered to go ahead and hunt. Returned in evening having killed three deer, which they had cached on the road.

December 22.—Left at daybreak. Very cold day; the coldest travelling day of the journey. Picked up the three deer and travelled until nearly sundown. Camped on edge of salt water. Land becoming less rocky. Fed the three deer.

December 23.—Left before sunrise and travelled until after sundown. Must be south of Dawson Inlet. Country becoming more level.

December 24.—Left before sunrise. A nice day. Dogs travelling very well; loads getting lighter. In afternoon dogs slackened. Camped near a large loose rock in a snow drift. My lamp broken. Supper, tea and frozen raw meat.

December 25.—During night dogs got into our biscuit and ate a good part. Morning broke very stormy; stayed in camp all day. Dogs third day without food.

December 26.—Left before sunrise; travelled inland to get into deer country. Killed 3 deer; dogs well fed to-night. They had been four days without food.

December 27.—Late start and slow going all day. Killed two deer, fed one to dogs.

December 28.—Left before sunrise. Dogs stole other deer during early morning and ate it. Were sick all day. Travelling very slow. Killed three deer towards evening.

December 29.—Left before sunrise. Nice warm day. Dogs slow. Saw many deer but already have two on the sleighs. Turned cold and stormy towards evening.

December 30.—Very stormy. Remained in camp all day. Fed one deer.

December 31.—Left just before sunrise. Dogs going well. Weather clear and cold. Travelling over very flat country. Fed one deer.

January 1, 1909.—Left before sunrise. Clear and cold. Burnt last coal oil for breakfast. Travelled until sundown. Killed three deer. No fire in igloos. No more coal oil.

January 2.—Breakfast cooked outside with broken empty boxes. Late start. Dogs slow. Picked up some driftwood for fuel. First driftwood seen; must be in

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the vicinity of Driftwood point. Country low lying, and getting rough inland. Very stormy. Have to keep close to shore. Following sleigh track in afternoon leading south.

January 3.—Stormbound. Cleared towards noon, too late to make a start. Pook went ahead and killed one deer along sleigh track.

January 4.—Left at sunrise. Weather very cold and low drift. Dogs slow, and beginning to give out. Picked up deer and fed it at night.

January 5.—Late start. Day very cold, and low drift. Dogs slow. Killed one deer and fed it to dogs at night.

January 6.—Left long before sunrise. Killed three deer. Struck a camp of igloes (abandoned) about sundown, and camped for the night. Very cold weather with low drift. Gave out the last of the biscuits—had been on short rations for about a week.

January 7.—Cold and stormy. Stayed in camp all day. Pook went ahead, killed one deer, reported having seen standing wood in distance. Menu, straight deer and tea.

January 8.—Left at sunrise. Nice day but cold. Picked up deer, camped near shore of bay by sundown. Timber in sight in distance.

January 9.—Left early, very cold. Following well marked trail, about five sleighs in places. Kept branching off, keeping off timber on account of soft snow. Reached Seal river by sundown. Full of overflows and difficult to get across at dark. Stopped in a clump of willows and made fire. Ate supper, tea, and deer, left again on the moon rising about 8 p.m. Travelled until 11 p.m. when we came to a camp of igloes. One dog played out, had to leave him. Camp at abandoned igloes.

January 10.—Storm bound. Very cold.

January 11.—Left at 3 a.m. Dogs tired and slow. Left one sleigh and half the baggage, intend to make Churchill by night. All sixteen dogs on one sleigh—good going. Reached North river by sunrise and the crossing of Button bay by noon. Reached Churchill before sundown. All well.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be noted that no time on the journey were we in a precarious position; the longest period the dogs went without food was four days. These dogs can stand ten or twelve days of starvation and still work, but it is very hard on them. The dog we left on the trail we thought might follow us, but it never showed up again. It was the smallest dog in the pack.

As to ourselves we never suffered from privation, we had at all times a good supply of meat. We ran short of sugar and coffee, these two were very much missed.

We had hoped to meet natives on the way and procure a new outfit of shoes and deer skin socks, but as we did not we employed those days when stormbound to patch and mend what we had and make the clothing last as long as it would.

The worst feature of a long journey like this (we were 43 days) in a country where no fuel is to be procured, is the absolute impossibility of drying clothing, bedding, &c. The moisture from the body accumulates, and there are no means to dry clothing to get rid of it in any way, and every day sees it harder to put on in the morning, and the bed harder to get into at night, until both clothing and bedding become as stiff as a board from the ice. It is a very uninviting task and disagreeable procedure getting into an icy bed at night, and the same thing in the morning getting into icy clothes. Sleeping with one's clothes on only makes matters worse. There is no fuel to be procured all the way between Fullerton and Driftwood point near Churchill, and even there it is only by chance that a stray piece is picked up.

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CHURCHILL TO REGINA.

It was a long time before we could leave Churchill on account of the difficulties in procuring an outfit. Even when we left after four weeks of a stay we were improperly provided with dogs, sleighs, &c. No guides could be procured.

Mr. E. H. Drury, divisional engineer of the Hudson Bay Railway survey, made a flying trip to Churchill about the first week of February. We prepared to leave with him on Monday February 8.

On the 7th we left the police post and camped a few miles above at Mosquito point. The party consisted of Sergeant McArthur, Corporal Reeves and Constable Travers, transferred from Churchill to Regina, and myself—four in all. We had two dog sleighs, six dogs in each train.

On the morning of the 8th Mr. Drury overtook us and we had lunch together about fifteen miles from Churchill. This was the last we saw of him and his party, as our dogs could not keep up with them. On the night of the 8th we camped about five miles from Deer river. On the 9th we camped on the Barrens and on the 10th also.

On the 11th we met Sergeant Nicholls returning to Churchill with winter packet, and that night we camped on the edge of the timber.

On the 12th, a very cold and stormy day, the trail was drifted up and we made very slow progress.

We travelled on the 13th and 14th, when we reached the Churchill river. We laid up on the 15th at the camp of Sandy Oman (a native) at the mouth of the Little Churchill to rest the dogs and give them a good feed.

On the 16th we travelled up the Little Churchill, and on the 17th reached the camp of Thomas Harry (a native).

On the 18th we reached William Keeper's (native) camp. We rested one day there.

On the 20th, 21st and 22nd we travelled and reached Split lake at about 3.30 p.m.

On the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th we laid up at Split lake, getting outfit for Norway House in readiness. I inspected detachment on the 25th, and have sent you a separate report on this.

On the 27th we left Split lake, adding Special Constable Alec Spence with police dog team to the party. We were well fitted then with good sleighs and the dogs were in good shape, and travelling between Split lake and Norway House was very agreeable. We made the 260 miles in six days travel, stopping at Nataoiman and Cross lake on the way. We reached Norway House on the evening of March 6.

Here also we laid up to rest dogs and procure a fresh outfit of provisions. Alec Spence was sent back to Split lake, and Special Constable W. T. Towers was away with Gimli with Constable Wood. Sergeant Smith was alone at the post.

On Tuesday, the 9th, I inspected the detachment, and have forwarded you my inspection report.

On Thursday, the 11th, we left Norway House, travelled on Lake Winnipeg, and reached Gimli, the head of the railway, on the morning of the 18th, a distance of 300 miles.

On the 19th, we reached Winnipeg, and arrived at Regina on the morning of the 21st March.

CONCLUSION.

The journey was performed from start to finish without any serious mishap, but the wreck of the *McTavish*. If it had not been for this accident the party would have been out and in Regina by the latter end of October.

The route between Great Slave lake and the Hudson Bay, although not presenting any serious difficulties, is by no means an easy one. The Hanbury river is the most dangerous stretch.

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As to using this route as a permanent yearly patrol, the time is not yet ripe for it. There is no one living on the longer part of this stretch, and the natives that are met with are very few, and there are no white men there whatever.

The natives themselves, first, the Yellow Knives and Dog Rib Indians, yearly come to Fort Resolution at treaty time in the early part of July. They seem to be well off and hold a fairly good reputation. They have no permanent camp, and a police detachment would do them no good.

Secondly, the Eskimos at the Hudson Bay end of the route, are very few and far between. They are well provided with arms, ammunition and trading goods, which they procure either from the Hudson Bay Company or the whalers in the Hudson Bay. There is no crime committed by these people, although totally ignorant of the law and Christianity, they have old customs and laws of their own which are very fair and Christianlike in every respect. Although having superstitions like all natives, unenlightened or otherwise, none of them are of a criminal nature.

In my opinion there is no need for a police post north of Churchill at present. The work of collecting customs from the whalers could be done from Churchill if that post were provided with a small auxiliary ketch of from twenty to twenty-five tons. A boat of that size properly made would be safer than a larger one, and would do good work and would be inexpensive to run.

There is no need to enforce game laws in that country. The natives do not kill more than they actually need. Game is plentiful and there is no fear to be entertained as to its becoming scarce or extinct. The country is too vast, and the natives too few.

TABLE OF ESTIMATED DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Fort Saskatchewan to Athabaska Landing (teams)	90
Athabaska Landing to Fort McMurray (scow)	280
Fort McMurray to Grahams Landing (steamer)	290
Grahams Landing to Fort Smith (teams)	12
Fort Smith to Fort Resolution (canoes)	180
Fort Resolution to Fort Reliance (canoes)	240
Pike Portage route between Great Slave lake and Artillery lake and Artillery lake (portage and canoe)	25
Artillery lake to Height of Land (portage and canoe)	100
Height of Land to Thelon river (portage and canoe)	170
Thelon river (canoe)	220
Beverly lake and river (canoe)	35
Aberdeen lake (canoe)	60
River between Aberdeen and Schultz lake (canoe)	20
Schultz lake (canoe)	25
Schultz or Lower Thelon river (portage and canoe)	35
Baker lake (canoe)	60
River foot of Baker lake (canoe)	25
Chesterfield inlet, Hudson bay (canoe)	130
Chesterfield inlet to Fullerton (whaleboat)	100
Fullerton to Churchill (dog trains)	450
Churchill to Split lake (dog trains)	240
Split lake to Norway house (dog trains)	260
Norway house to Gimli (dog trains)	300
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Total mileage	3,347

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. A. PELLETIER,

Inspector.

APPENDIX P.

PATROL REPORT STAFF-SERGT. F. J. FITZGERALD, FORT MACPHERSON
TO HERSCHEL ISLAND, NOVEMBER, 1908-9.

HERSCHEL ISLAND DETCH.,

MACKENZIE RIVER DIST., March 28, 1909.

Officer Commanding 'Depot' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of patrol from Fort McPherson to Herschel island.

On the 10th of March the following party left Fort McPherson Detch. at 7 a.m. Spe. Const. Jimmie Husky, runner before the dogs, Sergt. Selig, with the Fort McPherson Detch. train of dogs, Indian William Husky, with native train of dogs, and myself with the Herschel Island Detch. train of dogs. Nooned at Nelson's Fishery and camped for the night on the MacKenzie river, five miles below the mouth of Peel river. Heavy snowstorms, making the trail very heavy. 30 miles.

Left camp at 6.45 a.m. of the 11th, nooned on the MacKenzie, and camped for the night seven miles down the little river. Met three Eskimo families at the mouth of the little river hunting for deer. They had no flour, tea or tobacco. Fine with strong wind, going good.—35 miles.

On the 12th inst. left camp at 7 a.m., nooned at Oo-nee-uk's, and arrived at Peterson's camp at 2.45 p.m.

At Oo-nee-uks camp no food except what fish they can catch, which is very few. There are three families there.

At Peterson's camp there are three families of natives, they still have some fish, but no other kind of food.

Fine with slight wind, going good.—25 miles.

Laid over on the 13th inst. Left Petersons at 6.30 of the 14th, nooned on the big river, and camped for the night about 35 miles from Petersons. Very cold, strong cold wind, going good.—35 miles.

On the 15th left camp at 7.30 p.m., nooned and camped at 2.30 p.m., on the east branch. Very cold with a cold head wind, going good.—27 miles.

On the 16th it was very stormy and laid over in camp. On the 17th inst., left camp at 6.30 a.m., nooned at the mouth of the river and went along the coast about fifteen miles and camped for the night at the Whitefish station. Cold with strong head wind, going good.—33 miles.

Very stormy on the 18th and 19th, and laid over in camp. On the 20th left camp at 6 a.m., nooned at Shingle point and camped at Kay point portage at 9 p.m. Cold with slight wind, going good until we came to King point, when it was something awful for the last eight miles, owing to big rough ice. Men and dogs very tired.—40 miles.

On the 21st left camp at 6.15 a.m., nooned at Stokes point and arrived at Herschel Island at 3.30 p.m. Cold but clear. Nice day.—35 miles.

This has been a very easy patrol this year. It has been the finest year for travelling along the coast that I have seen. On the trip down we had to wear snowshoes only for about half a day. The natives from the camps kept the trail open, making trips

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to the fort trying to get food. Two Koggmollicks came with us from Pok-e-uks camp to Herschel island, and we fed them on the way down. I think that these natives on the river will be alright until the open water, they will be hungry, but will be able to keep themselves alive with what rabbits and fish they catch. It is a pleasure to have such an excellent companion as Sergt. Selig with one, and he is also a good worker and tripper. I cannot speak too highly of the eiderdown robes sent in last summer.

I had to shoot one of the dogs at the fort, this dog has been working for the police the last four or five years and was getting old and useless; I bought another one from the Hudson Bay Company for \$20.

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

F. J. FITZGERALD, Staff-Sergt.
In charge of MacKenzie River Dist.

APPENDIX Q.

PATROL REPORT STAFF-SERGEANT F. J. FITZGERALD, HERSCHEL
ISLAND TO FORT MACPHERSON, MAY, 1909.FORT MCKENZIE DETCH.,
MACKENZIE RIVER DIST., July 6, 1909.Officer Commanding
Depot Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward the following report of journey from Herschel island Detch. to Fort McPherson Detch. by dog sled and whale boat.

I left Herschel island on the morning of the 21st May, 1909, accompanied by Const. Kinney and the interpreter with the Herschel island Detch., train of dogs, and native Roxy with a train of dogs, who I hired to bring part of the supplies to Escape reef.

The going was heavy owing to the fall of snow and I camped at Kay point for the night.

Left camp at 6 a.m. of the 22nd and had to camp at King Point at 3 p.m. Dogs about played out.

The heavy ice between Kay and King points formed large pools of water and we struggled with the large sleds all day sometimes up to our waist in water, and had a very hard day. The ice was better east of King point and we made a good day on the 23rd camping on a sandspit five miles east of Escape reef. There were two families of natives camped here and two at Escape reef, waiting for duck shooting.

On the morning of the 24th Const. Kinney and interpreter left this camp to return to Herschel island, leaving me to wait for the whale boat from Fort McPherson Detch.

At 1 a.m. on the 14th of June Sergt. Selig and interpreter arrived with the whale boat from Fort McPherson.

During all this time the natives only got seven duck, about nine small fish and a few squirrels, so I had to keep them from starving, and by the time Sergt. Selig arrived my supply of food was very small.

As Sergt. Selig and the interpreter had had no sleep for a couple of nights, working ice on the way down, and it was a dead calm, we decided to get some. During the day the ice drifted in, filling the bay, and we had to haul the boat on the beach to keep it from getting crushed.

We dare not venture to take the boat off the beach until the 22nd, when we found that we could not stay longer, as we were then about out of food.

Our food supply then was 15 pounds flour, seven pounds bacon, one-half pound tea and a little coffee and sugar.

The natives could not set their nets owing to the ice, and there was no ammunition in the party.

After three hours' hard work we managed to make our way through the ice and headed for the mouth of the river, where we arrived at 3 p.m. We took one family of natives to the Whitefish station, where they could catch some fish, and as Roxy and his family wanted to go to the fort and work for Sten, we took them along with us.

On the evening of the 22nd we tracked up the river about ten miles, until we came to a small river, when we camped and set a small net, the only one we had.

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On the 23rd and 24th we had a strong head wind and could not travel. In those two days we caught about 70 small fish and dried 50 of them for the way up.

At 2 a.m. of the 25th had a good fair wind and started up the river and sailed until 11 p.m., when the wind died down, and we rowed and tacked until 6 a.m., of the 26th, when we went into camp until 6 p.m. At this place we got 10 dried fish from a native camped here.

At 6 p.m. of the 26th left camp and rowed and tracked until 9 a.m. of the 27th, when we camped on the big river.

On the 27th, 28th, 29th and until 3 p.m. of the 30th we had to stay in this camp owing to head wind.

Our food ran out on the 29th, but we got two fresh fish from a native going down the river; our last tea leaves we boiled for the third time at this camp.

Things were getting serious, as there was no small river to set the net, when the wind changed and we started up the river at 3 p.m. of the 30th. The wind changed to a gale, but as it was fair we took three reefs in the sail and kept going, and arrived at the mouth of the Peel river at 6 a.m. of the 1st of July. We were very lucky in meeting Mr. Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company, at the mouth of the Peel, who gave us a small piece of moose meat, but he had no tea.

We rowed and tracked to Nelson's fishery, where two Indian families were camped. They gave us some fresh and dried fish, but they had no tea. After resting two hours and having a fair wind we sailed to Fort McPherson, the last 10 miles under two reefs, arriving there at 9 p.m. of the 1st of July, when we did justice to a good meal at the barracks.

Tea is not indispensable, but one never misses the refreshment of a good cup of tea until he gets down to drinking muddy river water.

Sergt. Selig deserves great credit in the way he handled the whale boat in the ice and during the gale, and in keeping his temper under all circumstances.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, S. Sergt.,

In charge of Mackenzie River Dist.

APPENDIX R.

PATROL SERGEANT S. E. A. SELIG, HERSCHEL ISLAND TO FORT
MACPHERSON, APRIL, 1909.

MACKENZIE RIVER DETACHMENT,

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT, April 10, 1909

The Officer Commanding,
'Depot' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the second winter patrol, returning from Herschel island.

Friday, April 2.—Sergt. Selig with train of dogs, interpreter running before the dogs, and hired native and train of dogs, left Herschel at 7 a.m., for Fort Macpherson. Had lunch at Kay point at noon. During the afternoon, we found the ice between Kay and King points very bad, and the travelling worse. We made slow progress, making our camp in an old house four miles west of King point. Weather fine with slight northeast wind.—Forty miles.

Saturday, April 3.—Left our camp at 7 a.m., and made very slow progress to King point. During this time the wind (head) got pretty strong. We came to an Esquimaux camp about two miles east of King point and camped there for the day. They were hard up for food and we gave them what we could spare. There were four of them in the camp and the day before they had had two ptarmigan.—Six miles.

Sunday, April 4.—Left the native camp at 7 a.m. and had good time. Had a lunch at Shingle point at 10.30 a.m. Going good after lunch. Caught up to two natives with dogs, enroute to the Mackenzie, at what is called the 'Whitefish station.' Made a cup of tea at 2.30 p.m., five miles further on. We struck the mouth of Trout river at 5 p.m. and made camp. Weather fine in a.m. but foggy in p.m.—Forty-four miles.

Monday, April 5.—Left camp at 7 a.m. Travelling up the river good. Made a cup of tea and had lunch at 10.30 a.m. and again at 2 p.m. Got to the big river about 3 p.m., continued going, and made camp at 6 p.m. The interpreter hurt his leg by falling in an ice crack coming along the coast, and felt sore to-day. Weather fine.—Fifty miles.

Tuesday, April 6.—Left camp at 7 a.m. Travelling good. Had lunch at 10.30 a.m. and reached Pokiaks camp at 3.30 p.m., stopping for the night. I got dog feed from these natives for to-night and one night's feed for the trail. Weather cloudy.—Thirty-five miles.

Wednesday, April 7.—Left Pokiaks camp at 7 a.m. and found a little snow on the trail, making the travelling a little bit heavy. We came to Ooniaks camp at 9.30 a.m. They were short of food but were catching a few fish, and snaring a few rabbits. Had lunch at 10.30 a.m. At 3 p.m. we got to the middle branch of the MacKenzie, and had a lunch at Kakatoos camp. There are three families camped here. They are getting some fish, a few rabbits, and have killed a few muskrats, the latter being as good food as the former in the spring. Found a lot of snow on this river. Camped on one of the islands in the river, 6.30 p.m. Weather fine.—Forty-five miles.

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Thursday, April 8.—Left camp at 7 a.m. Had lunch at the mouth of the Peel river at 11.30 a.m. Quite a lot of snow on this river, which is usually the case. Reached Fort Macpherson at 7.30 p.m. and did justice to a good supper. Weather fine.—Forty-five miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Our loads were heavy leaving Herschel island, as we were carrying green fish for dog feed, but each day saw us a good bit lighter. The natives that we encountered along the trail were running short of food, but they were getting around after fish and what rabbits they could snare. The dogs went well and there were no sore feet. During the last two days the interpreter had a lame leg and we took turn about running before the dogs. The weather was not so warm as one would expect at the time of year, but excellent for travelling. On the whole this was about the best sled trip I have had, for good weather and travelling.

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

S. E. A. SELIG, *Sergt.*
In charge of Fort Macpherson Detachment.

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APPENDIX S.

PATROL REPORT STAFF-SERGEANT K. F. ANDERSON, PEACE RIVER
CROSSING TO GRAND PRAIRIE, AUGUST, 1909.

PEACE RIVER CROSSING, August 29, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that I went on patrol to Grand prairie as instructed by you, leaving Peace river crossing, August 16, 1909, with special John Knott engaged for the trip, and team horses Nos. 203 and 205. I passed through Dunvegan and Spirit river, and reached Grand prairie August 20, 1909, calling at the Roman Catholic mission, Bear river bridge, Mr. Clifford, Flying Shot lake, and camping for the night at the post office with W. H. Lowe, agent of Revillon Bros. at Grand Prairie, who is an ex-R.N.W.M.P. man.

The following morning I left Saskatoon lake for Beaver Lodge settlement, 16 miles southwest, and called on several settlers, and also on Mr. McFarlane's survey camp at Bear Lodge river. As the mail of August 15 came in just before I left for Grand prairie, I took all letter mail for points on the way, except registered mail. There being only monthly mail from Peace river to Grand prairie, it was very much appreciated by everybody, especially the survey parties, three in number; first being St. Cyr at Spirit river, McMillan on the 17 base line, ten days south of Grand prairie. McFarlane has the largest party (32), and is on contract survey with 12 teams of heavy horses.

The new settlers are all preparing for the coming winter, putting up houses, and also doing some ploughing for next year. On inquiry I find that nobody is in any danger of want for the coming winter, and that those men, who footed it in last summer, have all got work, and that they have also fastened on a homestead. The one man in particular, whom I was afraid would be in want, Charles Hogg, a one-armed man, had left Grand prairie for Edmonton some time ago on foot by way of Sturgeon lake and Lac St. Anne, and I was told he had some money to defray expenses.

Mr. Cornwall, the new member for Peace river district, has authorized a road for sleighs to be cut from Grand prairie to Sturgeon lake, which will commence after haying is over. This will give employment to a number of men, and help the newcomers considerably, not only on account of the money paid out for wages, but on account of the road, making a trip to Edmonton 70 miles shorter, which means cheaper transportation for the settlers, who are bringing into Grand prairie 40 tons of farm machinery this coming winter, and those who left their families outside are taking them in as well. All the settlers are happy with the prospects, and have very bright hopes for the future. The axe party (32) are especially good class of hard-working men, and I predict future prosperity for them. The 'Steves,' a large family of grown-up sons and relatives, who came up last year, have picked up particularly nice locations on Beaver river; in fact, all those who have taken land are first-class settlers, and will all do well.

The 'Beaver Lodge' potatoes have been touched slightly by frost, but not to any extent, some being untouched. Around Saskatoon lake nothing has been touched, or any other place except at Menkmans, who had his garden frozen, being low down in swampy land along the West Bear river. Menkmans, however, has a fine garden and grain field at Cut bank, looking fine. Again, Mr. Benson, on the extreme east end of Grand prairie is frozen out, but his land is amongst willows and hay swamps taken up for haying and grazing purposes only. These places mentioned

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are very far apart, the prairie being about 75 miles long by 40 wide; as I was informed, I could not see the end of it either way, and I travelled about 30 miles from east to west.

No grain has been touched, of which there is about 200 acres, under oats mostly, and every prospect of successful harvest, and I should judge the average would be about 35 bushels to the acre.

The ground under cultivation on Grand prairie and Beaver lodge settlements comprises about 200 acres of all kinds of grain and vegetables, mostly oats. There is no doubt but this quantity will at least be trebled during the coming year. There are quantities of onions, carrots, beets and parsnips, besides beans and peas grown, some of which I picked from a garden at Beaver lodge.

The impression of Grand prairie on the mind of one when seeing it from Burned mountain for the first time, is something grand, and the prairie is well named. On a clear day, as it was when I was there, the Rocky mountains can be seen in the distance, blue with patches of white visible here and there where snow and ice still remained; in front the prairie brownish green, with small patches of grain fields visible; and a number of lakes here and there scattered about blue in the distance below, with two rivers winding their way along the prairie. The Bear river, the longest running into the Smokey river, and the Beaver Lodge river, which runs through the settlement of that name. The land is apparently rich, judging from the height of grass. The water is good everywhere, but timber is scarce, and has to be hauled long distance for building purposes. At Saskatoon lake, 15 miles is the shortest way to timber of any size.

There were no fires anywhere on the trip and none to be seen. The fire guardian, Mr. St. Pierre Ferguson, is doing lots of travelling, and has posted a number of fire notices all along the trail, and in doors of half-breed houses on Grand prairie, with apparently very good results. One fire, however, happened in the early spring, which swept about two miles from Menkmans. This fire is completely out, and as far as I could find out, did very little damage, with exception of a few yards of fencing used by Mr. Menkman, when rounding up wild horses. I could not find out how said fire originated, but am of the opinion that McFarlane's survey party had something to do with it. I explained to Mr. McFarlane about fires and told him to caution his men, as prairie fires in the fall of the year would be most destructive; hay-stacks being all over without a fire guard of any description round them for protection.

At the present time a number of horses are suffering from what they call 'hoof rot' all over Grand prairie, and out of 24 horses owned by Mr. McFarlane eight are affected and can not be used, but are on the mend, however. I saw them limping around the camp. One colt was shot by Mr. W. Lane when I was there, which could not walk at all, and I was told that this was general all over. I was also told that when one in a band got it the rest would get it, provided they received a scratch or crack near the hoof. The people say they would like somebody to come in and look at this. A veterinary, if possible, or if not, then send some remedy for it.

I took the liberty to drive a stake in land bordering on Saskatoon lake on the west side, on which I cut R. N. W. M. P., in case you should wish a station there. This side has free run to the lake and good water. All around this lake the land is taken up and this is the last lot. It is central for patrol purposes and near the business places of Revillon Bros. and the Hudson Bay Company, who are located on this lake. The English mission has picked out a site there also, and there is no doubt that the telegraph station will also be at this lake. There are, however, lots of very nice places all over, but I rather took a fancy to this place. If an officer should go up, I wish to take the liberty to draw his attention to this place, as to my mind a good site, all other lots bordering on Saskatoon lake, are taken up by settlers, except one which on account of the swampy nature of the shore is unsuitable. Horses could not get to water without wading through knee deep mud.

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Two saw mills will probably operate on Grand prairie this coming winter; one belonging to Messrs. Bomod Johnson and Brick, the other to O'Dare and Menkman; so both lumber and shingles will be obtainable before long at, I believe, very reasonable figures. Logs can be procured at any place at about \$1.75 per log laid down and hewed on two sides. Hay for about \$8 per ton in stack.

There is no fish in any of the lakes except Bear lake, the largest lake on Grand prairie, jackfish and suckers. Fish can be no doubt cultivated in other lakes by importation, such as lake trout.

Everything looked very orderly and peaceful, but I should say that the police should be stationed there in the near future, as about 100 settlers have taken up land there. The population, roughly estimated, should be about 300 men, women and children, Indians and all.

On my way up, when camped at what they call the Forks of the road at the foot of Burned mountain, a terrific windstorm with rain and lightning overtook me, but only lasted for about twenty minutes. When I returned to Peace river crossing I found that a terrific wind storm or cyclone had struck the settlement on the same evening as it visited me at Grand prairie, but with far greater force. First it struck W. H. Carsens and carried the roof off his mill and the roof also of the engine house, as well as all fences on its way. Then it struck Mr. Brick's, M.L.A., and took the roof off his two storehouses, broke down the roof of his stable, and damaged his dwelling house by the roof of one of the warehouses striking the corner of the kitchen, which it tore considerably. The fencing was generally blown down all over the settlement; that is in the path of the cyclone. Several others suffered losses. Nearly all the tepees and tents were blown down. Parts of roofs were broken down, six inches through, and moved four feet from the ground, as if mowed down by a mowing machine. There is one place in particular, below Mr. Brick's, where the cyclone actually struck. Arriving at the barracks from Grand prairie patrol on August 26, 1909, I found the wind had struck the barracks and carried away part of the police haystack; the stack being left flat and considerable damage was done to the hay, I, however, fixed a new top on it and gathered up all I could, but there are two tons which will have to be condemned as lost and damaged through the storm.

Fortunately the cyclone did not strike the barracks, it passed some distance to the south, but I am told a terrible wind storm struck here with almost cyclonic force. Nobody got hurt in this settlement, which is a wonder, seeing that trees broke down and roofs, as stated, blew clear up and dropped some distance with terrific force to the ground.

I was told that this storm came down in places, skipped places, and came down again some distance away with rotary motion, which explain the damage done in spots.

The crops are all right, having for the most part been cut at this time. Where the willows grew tall along the trail it was impassible during the storm, the willows landing clear across and closing it up. At the fork of the road I sat under a thick willow bush about six feet high and had just time to cover the buckboard with canvas and get oil coat on myself when the storm struck, almost blowing away the buckboard. The trees on the way all along are seen broken down, so the strong wind must have been very general, although the actual cyclone only struck Peace river settlement as explained before.

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

(Sgd.) K. F. ANDERSON,
Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX T.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT R. W. MACLEOD, FORT VERMILION TO
HAY RIVER, JANUARY, 1909.

'N' DIVISION, FORT VERMILION DETACHMENT,

March, 12, 1909.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding,

R.N.W.M. Police

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a winter patrol from this detachment to mouth of Hay river on Great Slave lake.

As per your instructions, dated September 12, 1908, I left this detachment on January 11, 1909, by a freighter for Hay river. At the end of a wagon road, leaving instructions with the interpreter, B. Cardinal, for himself and J. Bte. Sowan (whom I had hired at \$2.25 a day for himself and his dog train) with two dog trains to leave on January 13, 1909, and catch me up I took all the rations, dog feed, &c., with me. The weather was so very cold and trails bad the freighter did not make good time and the dog trains caught us up on the morning of January 15 about halfway to Hay river. I loaded the dog sleighs and proceeded ahead of the freighter, but the cold weather and heavy trails still delayed the party and we did not reach the end of the horse track, Hay river till 9 p.m., January 17. On finding I would be short of dog feed, and unable to get any reliable information of the country through which I was to travel, I bought 100 lbs. flour and cooked it for the dogs.

There being no trail at all any further and the snow very deep, 2½ feet, I hired an Indian named 'Pierre' to go with me to help break trail, at 5 skins per day (\$1.65).

On January 20 I pulled out for Great Slave lake with three men on snowshoes ahead of the dogs, and one man behind driving the two trains. We continued on in this manner for 5½ days, when the Indian turned back to the horse track as I did not need him any more. The river got wider and gave the wind a chance to make the snow harder, in some places hard enough to carry the dogs. Of course the sleighs were not so heavy either. After the Indians left us two of the party were ahead of the dogs and one driving, and without any mishap we arrived at the mouth of Hay river, Great Slave lake, where there is a settlement of Slavis Indians, on February 3, 1909, being 24 days out from Fort Vermilion. Two of the train dogs were completely worn out and the other six dogs were in a miserable state from sore feet although we had used 6 dozen dog shoes on the way.

On January 27, just before we came to camp, Sowan shot a two-year old bull moose about 100 yards from the river bank and next morning we went out with the two dog trains and brought in the meat and dried it as well as we could. Cashed some of it and took the remainder on with us, picking up the cache on the return trip. After we got almost 100 miles down the river from the Horse track we saw moose tracks all the way to within twenty miles of Great Slave lake, and we saw three moose, we did not shoot as we did not need the meat. We did not see a snowshoe track in the whole distance of 238 miles, which accounts for the moose being so plentiful. One fox track was all the indication of fur to be seen.

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From Fort Vermilion for about sixty miles the country is prairie with small poplar bluffs scattered over it, and the next twenty-five miles is mostly pine bush with here and there a small prairie, then on into Hay river at Horse track is prairie with poplar bluffs and willow scrub, a total distance of 110 miles from Fort Vermilion.

Three years ago the government had a road cut out, corduroyed, and graded the entire distance suitable for a wagon road. Previous to that time an Indian pack trail was the only way to travel.

The Hudson Bay Company and Revillion Brothers each built a sales shop and residence at the end of the wagon road on the south bank of Hay river, and have been doing business there in the winter only, for fur. There are no white people in the country closer than Fort Vermilion.

The country between Hay river and Fort Vermilion is nearly all apparently suitable for farming, with a plentiful supply of wood and water. The Hay river is about 100 yards wide at the Horse track (local name) and is fed by numerous muskegs to the north of Dunvegan on the Peace river, and the S. E. slope of the divide between the Peace and the Liard rivers. Several large creeks join together about thirty-five miles west of the Horse track and from a shallow lake known as Hay lake, about forty miles long and fifteen miles wide, a known resort for wild geese and ducks in their annual flights.

After leaving the Horse track on January 20, we followed an old Indian trail for twelve miles on south bank of Hay river, from there for 166 miles to Alexander falls. Three small bands of Indian horses were wintering out on this portage which is a prairie with poplar bluffs.

From where we left the portage and went down on the river the high banks disappear and the country on both sides is a level country covered with moss and scrub pine and is a sort of muskeg. The moss in some places is three feet thick, and four feet above the level of the river, in fact the river looked as if it had just cut through the country. There is no bush and very little wood along the river. At Alexander falls there is an old Indian portage on the north side which we followed for three miles and went down a very steep rock into the canyon below the falls.

There is cut rock on both sides of Hay river for two miles above the falls, about 20 feet high. The falls have a sheer face of about 180 feet, in the shape of a horse-shoe, of white limestone formation. One and a half miles below is another fall of about 60 feet and below these falls for about twelve miles is a box canyon of rock of the same formation. Very little water was going over as I passed down and none when I returned. An immense iceberg had been built up to the top of the falls, the bottom covering about four acres. The canyon below the falls is about 200 feet sheer face of rock on both sides.

The country all the way to Great Slave lake is covered with a moss muskeg and scrub pine, in fact in some places there is not enough wood to make a camp for twenty miles. From the falls to Great Slave lake is sixty miles. The river is 200 yards wide below the falls and I think is a very slow current all through and shallow in the fall of the year, about 2 feet of water. I think the total length of the Hay river is about 450 miles.

Hay river trading post on Great Slave lake is situated where the river joins the lake on the south bank, where I arrived February 3, 1909. The place consists of English and Roman Catholic Missions, Hudson Bay Company, Hislop and Nagle, and Sweigert Trading Companies and about twenty-five small buildings in which the Indians are living. A part of this band, Slavi Indians, winter at Buffalo lake, some seventy miles south. I stopped with Mr. J. Mouvel, manager of the Hudson Bay Company, where I purchased rations for the two men with me. They stopped in an empty Indian shack.

I obtained all the information I could about the buffalo range. The Indians informed me the Buffalo were never known to range west of Buffalo lake and it is years since they are known to have been two days travel east of Buffalo lake, which

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would be at least 125 miles east from Hay river. There is no feed for them, the country being all a moss muskeg and jackpine.

On arrival at Great Slave lake, I was informed that Sergt. Field, of Fort Chipewyan detachment, and Corp. Mellor, of Smith Landing detachment, had gone down to Fort Simpson a week before and were expected back any time. I remained there a week and the dogs being well rested I left Hay river post on February 10, 1909, and arrived at the Horse track on February 19, and leaving the Horse track on February 22, I arrived at Fort Vermilion on February 25, 1909.

This was a very hard trip on men and dogs. Deep snow and extremely cold weather. I intended to return to Fort Vermilion by Buffalo lake and the Fish lakes on Caribou mountain, which is shorter than by the Hay river, but I could not get an Indian guide on account of the deep snow and I returned on my own trail which was drifted full and nearly as difficult as making a new one.

DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Fort Vermilion to the Horse track, Hay river.	110
Horse track to Alexander falls.	178
Alexander falls to Great Slave lake.	60
Total.	348

To Great Slave lake from Ft. Vermilion and return, 696 miles. Time, 44 days.

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

(Signed) R. W. MACLEOD, Sergt.,
In charge of Fort Vermilion Detachment.

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APPENDIX U.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT R. FIELD, CHIPEWYAN TO FORT SIMPSON, JANUARY, 1909.

'N' DIVISION.

FORT CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, March 5, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. P.,
'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report *re* my patrol to Fort Simpson, McKenzie river.

Acting upon your instructions given me at Smith's Landing, Aug. 4, 1908, to patrol to Fort Simpson, and have Corpl. Mellor of the Smith's Landing detachment accompany me, to inquire into the report made by Inspector Jarvis, August 4, 1908, *re* bush fires and beer making in that part of the country.

January 5.—I made preparations and engaged one, William Lepine and his train of dogs to assist in carrying provisions and dog feed for this long journey, knowing from previous experience that it would be impossible to hire a man and dogs at Smith's Landing or Fort William.

My intentions were when I hired this man and dogs to make this patrol via the Buffalo country in a northwesterly direction from Salt river, coming out, if possible, at Hay river.

January 6.—I left Fort Chipewyan with Spl. Cst. Daniels and detachment dog train also William Lepine and dog train carrying supplies, &c. We arrived at Smith's Landing detachment Friday the 8th en route to Smith's Landing, William Lepine contracted a severe attack of pneumonia and died there February 11.

It was impossible to hire another man and dogs here, they were all afraid to undertake the journey through the Buffalo country stating that the weather was too cold, and the snow exceptionally deep this winter. So I decided to postpone the Buffalo country trip, and instructed Corpl. Mellor to make this patrol later on in the season.

Corpl. Mellor informed me that Interpreter Narcisse Mercredi was unfit to make this patrol to Fort Simpson, as he was very sick, after seeing him myself I concluded that it would be useless taking him on this long journey, I therefore engaged one, Wm. Brown in his place to drive the Smith's Landing detachment dog train, making arrangements with Interpreter Mercredi that he was to pay Brown's wages for this trip.

We made preparations for the trip to Resolution and left there the afternoon of the 12th, with the following party: Sergt. Field, Corpl. Mellor, Spls. Daniels and Brown with two trains of dogs camping for the night at Fort Smith, we left there the following morning and arrived at Salt river 4 p.m., and camped for night with the Indian chief, I made arrangements with him to act as guide for Cpl. Mellor's party into the Buffalo country this spring. Left Salt river the following morning at 5 a.m., the trail this year follows the 'Little Buffalo river' to Great Slave lake, this is an improvement on the old trail, being much shorter and better sheltered. We noticed numerous moose tracks along this river, also several tracks of fox and lynx.

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We arrived at Resolution January 17, at this place we had to remain four days owing to a terrible wind storm which commenced soon after we arrived, and the thermometer registering from 40 to 47 below zero. The Hudson Bay Company's interpreter who was en route from Fort Rae to Resolution was caught in this storm on the lake and had to remain out there for 24 hours, he was obliged to cover himself with his robes and blankets, it being impossible for him to find land until the storm moderated.

While at Resolution I visited the different trading posts and found everything quiet and orderly. Great scarcity of fur reported by the traders, though moose and caribou are very numerous, the Indians being well supplied with meat. I also visited one, Dr. Rymer, who established himself there last year, he appears to be doing a great deal of good amongst the Indians, who have been suffering from an epidemic which appears to have been general among them, causing many deaths. The doctor informed me that he was almost run out of drugs, and hoped that the government would come to his assistance this year and supply him liberally with some.

He intimated that a government grant would be very acceptable, as he is getting little or nothing from the Indians for his services.

I was advised by the Hudson Bay Company's agent at Resolution, to obtain the assistance of a guide, who would act as a trail breaker, as the route across the lake and down the McKenzie river this year was very crooked and amid very rough ice and deep snow. I engaged an Indian 'Theophile' who gave great satisfaction on this trip.

We left Resolution on the morning of the 21st, the thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero with a strong north wind, and arrived at Hay river after a hard cold trip on the afternoon of the 23rd. We left the following afternoon for Fort Providence, the trail to this place was fair and we made good time, arriving on the evening of the 26th.

At Fort Providence, I decided to rest the men and dogs for three days, and also to inquire into the matter of beer brewing, and bush fires reported by Inspector Jarvis. The parties mentioned in his report were all away, but I found out from some of the resident Indians that it was a custom among them to start fires in the interior of the country for the purpose of moose hunting, as they say it is impossible to hunt where the bush is very thick, these fires naturally spread and cause a considerable amount of damage throughout the country. I, however, warned the Indians, and instructed the Hudson Bay Company's agent to warn them also, that they must discontinue the practice, it being contrary to the ordinances, and informed them that in future any cases reported of them setting out fires, would result in their being prosecuted and severely punished.

Regarding the brewing, I find that this is carried on to a considerable extent among the resident half-breeds and well-to-do Indians living around the post. The beer, so-called, is principally made of potatoes, hops, sugar and yeast. This combination is allowed to ferment and is strong enough to cause intoxication. I warned these men also that it was illegal to brew any intoxicant, and that in future they would be severely punished for the continuation of this practice. Not having the powers of a J.P., myself for the N. W. T., and there being no resident magistrate throughout the country, it was impossible to make any prosecutions, therefore, the only thing for me to do was to warn them. I would suggest that if this patrol is to be made annually, that a police officer with the necessary magisterial powers accompany it. At this place I visited the trading post, great scarcity of fur is reported here also, game and fish were also stated to be very scarce. The Indians were in a very destitute condition, this state being made worse by the traders having closed down upon them, giving no credit whatever, because of no fur, consequently the Indians are unable either to obtain ammunition whereby they could kill game, nor yet can they get nets wherewith to fish.

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The Indians spoke to me regarding treaty, wondering when they would be taken into treaty. I think the time has now arrived when something will have to be done, as they are in a deplorable condition.

The Hudson Bay Company's agent at this place informed me that the trail was not open to Fort Simpson, and the ice very rough on the river and snow deep, he said, that it would be impossible for me to carry sufficient provisions and dog feed with the two teams we had with us, so I decided it advisable to hire another train of dogs to assist in carrying provisions, &c.; therefore, with the three teams we left Providence at 6 a.m. January 30 for Fort Simpson, and camped the first night at 'Little lake,' about 30 miles from Providence. Here were several Indian families living. I visited all their camps and found them in a shocking state of destitution; they were subsisting totally on fish and very few of these; one man informed me that he had only four small jackfish for his family of five for a week, having no other food of any description, not even tea. We left the following morning at 5 a.m. and called in at some more Indian houses and found them all in the same starving state; one of the Indians asked me to go with him a little way into the bush and see his grandparents. This I did and found them living in a brush teepee; they had eaten nothing then for five days, and were in such a weak condition that they could not move; they simply looked like skeletons. Around here there was such an awful state of starvation that I sent a man back to Fort Providence to get provisions for these old people; he returned the following day with the food I had requisitioned for. On my return from Fort Simpson I learned that the old woman died the following day after the provisions arrived; undoubtedly the cause of death was over-eating after so long a fast. We proceeded on our journey and visited the various Indian houses along the route and found the same state of starvation everywhere. We gave a little food from our supplies where most needed, the consequence being that we were out of provisions for a day and a half ourselves before arriving at Simpson, February 4.

All the train dogs were suffering severely from sore feet, Cpl. Mellor's dogs barely reaching Simpson, owing to the deep snow and very rough ice, their feet were skinned to the first joint; I knew therefore that these dogs would be unfit to make the return journey, so I made an exchange with the Hudson Bay agent for another train. The men were all tired and badly frost-bitten, so I decided to remain here six days and give them a chance to recuperate.

The journey from Providence to Simpson occupied six days' hard travelling, the thermometer registering 40 to 58 below during the journey.

Whilst at Simpson I visited all the traders, also all the half-breed and Indian families; here there is considerable destitution also owing to the great scarcity of fur throughout the country.

At this place I also inquired into the brewing of beer reported by the Rev. H. L. Day and Insp. Jarvis, and found that the Indians and half-breeds do manufacture an intoxicating beer, and when excited by this stuff they cause frequent disturbances.

The only thing that I could do was to warn them. I have already given reasons why I could do no more. I informed the Hudson Bay Company and traders to warn the Indians re the setting out of bush fires, as there were none of the Indians present during my visit. I learned that the Indians at this place are also very anxious to be taken into treaty. Concerning the Indian reported by Insp. Jarvis as being insane, I was informed by the Hudson Bay Company's agent that this man left for Fort Wrigley last fall, and was apparently in the best of health when he went, and showed no signs of insanity; it was reported to me that the man never was dangerous, though he acted in a strange manner at times, such as living alone and hunting by himself, and keeping aloof from the other Indians; since leaving Simpson nothing has been heard of him. At this point (Fort Simpson) I would strongly recommend that a detachment of two men be stationed; this, no doubt, would put a stop to beer brewing and they would also be in a position to enforce the 'Forest Fire Ordinance.' They

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could also patrol from here to Fort Norman, and the men of the McPherson detachment could connect with them there; in this manner we could have the entire McKenzie patrolled both summer and winter.

During my stay at Fort Simpson the weather was extremely cold and showed no signs of moderating, so on the morning of the 10th I left there at 5 a.m. on my return journey, resting men and dogs for a couple of days at each post, arriving at Smith's Landing February 25, having traversed very bad roads owing to the heavy snow and wind storms since passing down. I remained two days at Smith's Landing detachment, and left with Sp. Const. Daniels on the morning of the 28th arriving at Fort Chipewyan on the afternoon of March 2.

Throughout my patrol I met with the greatest kindness and civility from the Hudson Bay Company's officials with whom I came into contact at the various posts; they gave me all the information in their power regarding the subjects of which I made inquiry.

The distance travelled during this patrol from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Simpson and return is about 1,400 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. FIELD, *Sergt.*,

In charge of Chipewyan Sub-district.

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APPENDIX V.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL A. H. L. MELLOR, SMITHS LANDING TO
FORT LAIRD, JULY, 1909.SMITH'S LANDING DETACHMENT,
August 27, 1909.Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to your notice report of patrol made by me to Fort Laird, on the Peace river, total distance travelled about 1,500 miles. I left Fort Smith on July 3 per the ss. *McKenzie River*, taking a canoe with me.

Between Providence and Simpson, on the Maekenzie river, huge forest fires were burning on both sides, mostly some distance inland. Some, and probably all, of these fires were set out deliberately by the Indians in order to make a good moose country. There are, however, no justices of the peace in the country, so what can I do about it?

I arrived at Simpson on July 8, and left for Fort Liard on the 9th per the Hudson Bay Company's scow.

The Liard river is a fairly large stream, with a remarkably swift current. About 40 miles from the mouth there is a stretch of about 25 miles of rapids, which would effectually impede navigation by steamboat. The main tributary is the South Nahanni river, which empties into the Liard about 90 miles up. From the mouth of the Liard to the South Nahanni the banks are of clay formation, precipitous and covered with a growth principally of small polar and willows.

In some places the river runs between high bluffs in a regular canyon. All travel up the Liard river is by means of the track line, as the current is too swift for paddling or rowing. I intended going up the Nahanni river also, but found it impossible owing to the phenomenally high water.

I met Messrs. Hoover and Atkinson at the mouth of the Nahanni waiting for low water to go up to their prospective camp, about 100 miles off. There are four in the party—Wade, Hoover, Grant and Atkinson. They came in last year to prospect for gold, but have had no luck as yet and are, I think, getting pretty sick of it. They say the Nahanni river is a bad stream, full of rapids and falls. They are camped right opposite the grave of the McLeod boys, but know nothing of the matter.

From the Nahanni river to Fort Liard is a distance of 90 miles. The banks of the Liard on this stretch are not so precipitous in character, and pine and poplar are plentiful.

Fort Liard is situated on a high bank just below the junction of the Black river with the Liard. It consists of three houses, the Hudson Bay Company, Hislop & Nagle and the Roman Catholic mission, each house being about one-half a mile separate from the other. Hislop & Nagle have closed their Liard and Nelson posts this year, however. The Liard Indians are certainly the most squalid impoverished lot I have yet met. They are at present starving, the fish lakes being seemingly exhausted, moose very scarce and no rabbits. I personally saw several very pitiful cases of starvation among them. They are very anxious to obtain treaty. They hunt principally along the foot of the Nahanni mountain, a range of considerable height, beginning at the Nahanni river extending to Fort Liard along the north bank of the Liard river. Ac-

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ording to the priests there are about 250 Indians altogether who trade at Liard. Most of them have never seen a policeman before and my arrival caused considerable excitement amongst them.

Fort Liard enjoys a much more temperate climate than this country, and splendid gardens are raised there. The Roman Catholic mission has been growing wheat and barley there for a considerable time, always with success. I am sending herewith a sample of their last year's wheat. I came down from Liard in a canoe with Interpreter Shired (?). Owing to the high water the rapids were all shot without any trouble. I had to wait a considerable time at Simpson's for the steamer, which, owing to adverse weather, was several days late.

The chief of the Simpson Indians, rejoicing in the name of 'Norwegians,' asked me to tell the government that his Indians did not want treaty.

The Waugh and Watu mining party passed Simpson's on August 4 en route for Winw river.

Two prospectors, Johnson and Jorgenson by name, also arrived en route for the Nahanni river at the same time.

The Roman Catholic mission are building a new church at Simpson. Rev. H. L. Day, Protestant, has gone outside; Archdeacon Lucas taking his place at Simpson. There is nothing new at Providence. The Indians there are clamouring for treaty.

I left Simpson on the 15th inst per the ss. *McKenzie River*, and after an uneventful passage arrived at Fort Smith on the 25th inst.

The remains of young Baptiste Bouvier, who was drowned off the steamer *McKenzie River* at Little lake near Providence, last summer were discovered in July at Big Point near Providence and positively identified. Owing to the persistent wet weather I was unable to get any good photos on the Liard river as requested, but if the few I took turn out any good I will send them on later.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX W.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL A. H. L. MELLOR, SMITH'S LANDING TO
BUFFALO COUNTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1909.CHIPEWYAN SUBDISTRICT,
SMITH'S LANDING DETACHMENT, Sept. 30, 1909.The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'N' Division.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report, of my first patrol into the buffalo country, S.W. of Smith's Landing. Accompanied by Joseph Beaulieup and Interpreter Narcisse Mercredi, I left Smith's Landing on the 7th instant with two saddle and one pack horse.

We took what is known as the summer trail towards Salt river, but owing to the difficulty experienced in negotiating two bad muskegs, we were unable to reach the river on that day, but camped beside a small lake about three miles this side.

It rained heavily all afternoon and night, and as we had no adequate means of improvising a shelter everything got wet.

Next day we started early and reached Salt river at 7.30 a.m., and halted for an hour and a half to dry our outfits.

Salt river is a small stream, presently only ankle deep and intensely salt.

From here we proceeded N.W. through about eight miles of small poplar, and then across a large stretch of prairie country.

This is not prairie country in the generally accepted term, but simply ground of a marshy nature, perfectly flat, and covered with a luxuriant growth of grass.

This would doubtless afford splendid grazing land were it not that the water thereon is intensely salty and quite unuseable.

These prairies are of large extent stretching from Peace river, in the south. I am told, to Buffalo river, in the north, a distance of over 100 miles.

They are dotted all over with thick clumps of willows, the only trees growing thereon.

We reached Beaver lake, a large lake situated in very rough country, at about 4 p.m. Buffalo tracks were very numerous here, but were all about a month old.

We camped at a lake about eight miles west of here where buffalo tracks were observed.

Wolf tracks were extremely numerous all day, the guide pointing out how these animals had been herding the buffalo until they had stampeded.

Bear tracks were numerous here, the timber passed through was sparse, no blazing the trail being possible.

From here we crossed the 'Big Salt prairie,' following many recent tracks, but again found that the wolves had chased the buffalo in a southerly direction.

The guide informed me that he had never seen so many wolf tracks before; they seemed to be travelling in packs.

We camped at Hay lake, the water of which is brackish, but which we were obliged to use, as we had had none since breakfast, the horses were tired as travelling had been hard.

In the morning we set off on foot across the 'Bitter Muskeg,' carrying grub with us.

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We found it impossible to get the horses across so had to leave them at Hay lake. We found buffalo tracks all over, but the animals were all travelling south on stampede.

We returned to camp about 5 p.m. It rained heavily all day, and our outfit was soaked.

From here we travelled S.E. towards Peace point, along the upper reaches of the Salt river, we struck no drinkable water until 7 p.m.

The guide pointed to numerous piles of wolf excrement full of buffalo hair, proving that the animals had been eating buffalo recently.

We passed through tracts of burnt timber, and had to cross three bad muskegs, where we had to unload the pack-horse and carry the pack across ourselves.

The prairie country here is intersected with numerous ditches, which are as straight and regular as if cut by hand, they are full of extremely bitter water.

A large natural gas spout is burning in a muskeg here, and I am informed, it never goes out.

Next day, Saturday, we travelled south and east to within a few miles of Peace point, where we found many fresh buffalo tracks. We left the horses and followed up the trails through the bush on foot, and, after a long and tedious walk, were able to get within 5 yards of a band of about 75 buffalo, and obtained a good look at them.

Owing to the fact that many of them were hidden from view in the bush, I was unable to count them correctly.

Those nearest to view were nine large bulls, all splendid animals and rolling fat.

I saw only four calves in the band, although there may have been more in the bush, but the guide after examining the tracks told me that there were no more.

We tried to get around and see them all, but something alarmed them and off they went.

This band was evidently composed of the different small bands whose tracks we had been following at times.

The guide being anxious to get home to fish for winter, and being sure we should see no more buffalo, we accordingly proceeded toward Smith's Landing, which we reached at 5 p.m., on Sunday, September 14.

It is perfectly plain I think, that the wolves kill a lot of buffalo; their tracks are all over the buffalo country, and from what the Indians say they are becoming more numerous every year.

It would be a good idea to distribute poison to the Indians hunting in this vicinity, they cannot obtain poison here.

I do not consider that the country is fit for agriculture owing to the salty nature of the ground and the absence of good water. In a wet year much of the country must be under water. There is some big timber, poplar and spruce, but the greater part is small poplar, destructive fires having raged here in recent years.

Blazing a trail was impossible: it will therefore be necessary to take a guide with us for some time to come, as on account of the great scarcity of water it is imperative to know the country, thoroughly.

The best times to go into this country are early winter and spring, when the ground is hard, snow water obtainable, and the tracks easy to distinguish.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. L. MELLOR,

Corporal.

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APPENDIX X.

PATROL REPORT, CONSTABLE W. A. JOHNSON, SMITH'S LANDING TO
BUFFALO COUNTRY, MARCH, 1909.

SMITH'S LANDING DETACHMENT, April 5, 1909.

Officer Commanding,
'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

Re Wood Buffalo Country Patrol.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that acting under instructions received from Corpl. Mellor, I left Smith's Landing detachment at 7.20 a.m., on March 27, with Spl. Constable Mereredi and one train of dogs, to patrol the Buffalo country lying northwest of this detachment. I arrived at Fort Smith at 11.30 a.m., where I loaded rations left there by Sgt. Field, and left Fort Smith at 2.30 p.m., and arrived at Salt River settlement at 8.30 p.m., having stopped at an Indian's (Jerome) fifteen miles from Fort Smith to rest the dogs, as it was a very hot day and to arrange with Jerome to haul twenty-eight cones for dog food, which had been purchased by Corpl. Mellor, to Salt river.

I stopped over at Salt river all day on the 28th as the chief's son who was to accompany us with a team of dogs had not yet returned from hunting. On the 29th I left Salt river with Chief Pierre Squirrel as guide at 5.30 a.m., leaving half my load to be brought on by the chief's son as soon as he returned. We crossed the Little Buffalo river about 4 p.m., and camped at 7 p.m. in a low range of hills, which are a continuation of the Cariboo Mountains, and run to Great Slave lake.

On the 30th, left camp at 6 p.m., and in about two hours came to the end of the hunting trail that we had been following. Travelling now became very hard, both on men and dogs, as there was a crust of ice about an inch thick on top of about two feet six inches of snow, which had to be broken flat before the dogs could haul the sled. If I had brought a heavy load instead of leaving half at Salt river, I should not have been able to get along at all, we travelled all day through low hills, thinly timbered with spruce and poplar, willow brush and sloughs.

On the 31st, I left camp at 5.30 a.m., and camped again at 6.45 p.m. We travelled through low hills timbered with fair sized spruce and poplar with very little brush, through what are called the rotten lands, being a continuation of sloughs which are strongly impregnated with sulphur. The chief's son arrived in camp about 8 a.m., with the rations and dog feed that I had left at Salt river.

On the 1st April, left camp at 6 a.m., and camped at 7 p.m., on the edge of the summer buffalo trail and feeding grounds. In the p.m., we saw the traces of one single buffalo, and of a herd of ten, also numerous wolf and other tracks, and two beaver lodges. The single buffalo had passed a few hours before us and was followed by several wolves. I found wolf droppings full of buffalo hair and pieces of bone and hoof. On this day the chief lost his trail and we had to cut a new way through thick brush for about eight miles.

On the 2nd inst., I left the dogs in camp and started on with the chief to follow the buffalo tracks we had passed the day before, as I wished to see them to ascertain what sort of condition they were in. However, after travelling about ten miles the chief declared that he could not travel any farther, as he was too tired and his legs

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were stiff from breaking trail, so I had to return to camp, reaching there at 11 o'clock a.m. During the afternoon the chief said that he was tired and sick and could not travel any further, so I decided to start back that night, left camp at 4 p.m., and travelled about ten miles. We passed the tracks of one young buffalo that had crossed our trail. This buffalo was also followed by wolves.

On the 3rd inst., we left camp at 5 o'clock a.m., and camped again at 7 p.m., at the south side of the Little Buffalo river. On the 4th inst., we left camp at 4 a.m., and arrived at Salt river at noon. On the 5th inst., left Salt river at 5.30 a.m., and reached Fort Smith at 11 a.m., left Fort Smith at 2.30 p.m., and arrived at Smith's Landing at 5.30 p.m.

This trip was very hard, both on men and dogs as the weather was hot and the crust on the snow made it hard to keep trail and therefore slow travelling. Also the dogs could not pull a heavy load, which was the reason I took a second train from Salt river. I wanted the chief to go on for another two days at least, but he said that he was too tired and could not do it. If this trip had been made before there was much snow, or even before the crust formed I do not think that we should have found any difficulty in getting through to Buffalo lake. The Indians say, and I think they are correct, that the best way to make this spring trip would be to leave caches of food during the fall and early winter, and then travel on big snowshoes and without the dogs, as it is the dogs that make the travelling hard and slow in deep snow. I blazed the trail as much as possible but could not do very much, as we travelled so much on sloughs and muskegs which wind about in every direction, and it is just a matter of knowing exactly where the numerous portages are, as they cannot be seen till one is practically right at them. We travelled altogether about 130 miles.

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

W. A. JOHNSON, Const.
Reg. No. 4347.

O/C 'N' Division,
Forwarded.

A. H. MELLOR, Corp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX Y.

PATROL REPORT, CONSTABLE A. G. GAIRDNER, FORT CHIPEWYAN
TO BUFFALO COUNTRY, MARCH, 1909.*(Re Patrol to Wood Buffalo Country).*FORT CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT,
April 5, 1909.Officer Commanding,
'N' Division.

SIR.—I beg to submit the following report *re* my patrol into the buffalo country. According to instructions received from Sergeant Field I left the Fort Chipewyan detachment on the morning of March 18 with Special Constable Daniels and one train of dogs to patrol the buffalo country from Point Providence, on Peace river, in a northwest direction towards Smith's Landing. The trail was badly drifted over. We spelled for noon at 10.30 a.m. 10 miles from Chipewyan. We left our camp at 11.30 a.m., and about three miles from our spelling camp we came down on the Quatre Fuche river and travelled five miles on this river. We arrived at the Two Little Rocks, a Cree Indian settlement, at 2 p.m. As Special Constable Daniels did not know the road to Point Providence, nor the country inland from there, I found it necessary to hire a guide. I managed to hire one Michael Voyaguer, a Cree, at \$2 per day with rations. We left the Two Little Rocks on March 19 at 7 a.m., and reached Deep lake at 10 a.m. and spelled there. We left our camp at 11 a.m. and crossed Deep lake, a distance of five miles. We had our second spell about five miles from Deep lake at 2 p.m.; we left at 3 p.m., and came down on Peace river at 4.30 p.m., travelling on the river for a distance of about eight miles, we arrived at Fort Providence at 7 p.m., and made camp for the night. Our dogs were very tired, especially one of them, as it was very warm all day and no trail.

On March 20 we left camp at 6.45 a.m. and arrived at Francis Whiteknife's trapping shack at 8 a.m. The trail cut across the point here and Whiteknife and family had moved across this point. Leaving this shack we again struck the river at 10.30 a.m., and spelled here. We left camp at 11 a.m. and made another portage and arrived at Whiteknife's tepees at 2.30 p.m. The dogs being very tired and almost played out we camped here for the night.

March 21, weather mild, cloudy. We left Whiteknife's camp at 6 a.m.; stopped to spell at 9.15 a.m. about four miles from Whiteknife's camp. The snow was very deep and soft. We left our camp at 10.30 a.m., and after travelling for two hours we came to a fairly large prairie with a few jack pines scattered here and there on it. The name of this prairie is unknown. We crossed it and came on to a lake. This lake is about five miles long and about four miles in width. The name also of this lake is unknown. We travelled a mile on the north shore of this lake and here we saw some buffalo tracks. The guide said they were about a couple of weeks old. We went on a few hundred yards more and tracked a buffalo. His tracks were fresh. We spelled here at 2.30 p.m. The dogs were fairly played out, so we camped here for the night.

In the meantime I sent Special Constable Daniels and guide off to track that buffalo of which we saw tracks, and told them if possible to try and see him or her. They left the camp about 3.30 p.m. and returned back about 6 p.m. They reported that

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they had seen a buffalo, which was a bull, about three miles from the camp in the direction north. We travelled a great part of the time to-day through small open muskegs, small patches of jack pine sloughs and a few little lakes. The country is level, with the exception of one ridge.

March 22.—Weather mild and thawing, south wind. We left camp at 6 a.m.; travelled till 9 a.m., and stopped to spell. We made camp, and afterwards all went ahead to make a trail as it was impossible for the dogs to travel and haul everything, they were unable to get a footing to pull. We returned to camp at 4.15 p.m. We broke a trail for five miles. The country we travelled through to-day was very much similar to yesterday's—small, open muskegs, jack-pine brush; now and again we came across a tamarack bush.

March 23.—Weather mild, bright and clear. We left camp at 5.30 a.m.; travelled to the end of our snowshoe trail. Being not cold enough last night our trail did not freeze much; however, with snowshoes on we were able to walk without sinking and the dogs had a good footing to haul. We went on two miles from the end of our trail and stopped to spell at 8 a.m. We made slow progress through the snow. Here again we saw old buffalo tracks. We left camp at 9.15 a.m. and made about five miles and stopped for noon. Distance travelled to-day, about 12 miles. Seeing we were running short of grub for the dogs, and as they were playing out on us and we could not get across country to Smith's Landing, we came to the conclusion that the we had to turn back. The weather being extremely cold up to the time we left Chipewyan the snow had no chance to pack, therefore it was very soft. We travelled through small muskegs, jack-pine bluffs and small sloughs or swamps. We left at 2 p.m. and spelled half way, and arrived at Whiteknife's camp at 7.45 p.m.

March 24.—Weather mild, big thaw. We left at 7 a.m. Very bad travelling, road very soft. We stopped at Whiteknife's shack to spell at 10.30 a.m. We left at 11.30 a.m. Returning we travelled on the river all the way from Fort Providence to the Two Little Rocks on Quatre Fuche river. We had our second spell at 3 p.m. We left at 4 p.m. It rained for three hours this afternoon, which made the trail far worse. We stopped about five miles from the mouth of the Quatre Fuche river.

March 25.—Warm day, west wind. We left our camp at 6 a.m., reached Quatre Fuche river at 7.30 a.m. and travelled four miles on it and made a portage. This portage is about 10 miles long across sloughs or swamps mostly. Stopped for noon at Two Little Rocks at 11 a.m. We gave the dogs a good rest here and left at 2 p.m. and arrived at Fort Chipewyan at 5 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. GAIRDNER, *Constable.*

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

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SCHEDULE "A."

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force by Divisions, during the Summer of 1909.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Depot	Regina	1	1	1	5	1		7	3	5	11	14	149	80
	Arcola								1		1		2	1
	Balcarres								1				1	2
	Big Muddy.									1	1	1	3	5
	Canora													1
	Craik.								1				1	1
	Canduff										1		1	1
	Carlyle.													1
	Esterhazy										1		1	1
	Estevan								1				1	1
	Fort Pelly.										1		1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	1
	Fillmore										1		1	1
	Grenfell										1		1	1
	Indian Head							1			2		3	4
	Kamsack.									1	1		2	3
	Lanigan										1		1	1
	Lumsden										1		1	1
	Melville										1		1	1
	Moosomin.				1					1	4		6	4
	Moosjaw.								1		2		3	2
	Mortlach.										1		1	1
	Milestone										1		1	1
	Marienthal.									1			2	3
	Norway House								1		1	1	3	
	North Portal.										1		1	1
	Ottawa				1			3	1		1		6	
	Outlook.									1			1	1
	Oxbow										1		1	1
	Punnichy.										1		1	1
	Shebo										1		1	1
	Strassburg.										1		1	1
	Split Lake							1			1		2	
	Town Station										2		2	1
	Wolseley.								1				1	1
	Wood Mountain.				1					1	5	1	8	11
	Willow Bunch.									1	1	1	3	5
	Weyburn										1		1	1
	White-wood.													1
	Yorkton				1					1	4		6	4
	Yellow Grass										1		1	1
	On command				1		1		2	1	2		7	
	On leave				1					1			2	
	Total Depot Division	1	1	1	11	1	1	12	13	15	158	18	232	150

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SCHEDULE 'A'—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE, BY DIVISIONS, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909—Continued.

Division	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	
"A"	Maple Creek				1			1	1	2	7	2	14	18	
	East End									1	1	1	3	4	
	Herbert										1		1	1	
	Montgomerys Landing									1	1		2	3	
	Pelletiers Lake										1		1	1	
	Saskatchewan Landing										2		2	3	
	Gull Lake									1			1	1	
	Swift Current								1		2		3	4	
	Town Station											1	1	1	
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	4	
	Willow Creek									1	1	1	3	4	
	On command				1						1	1	3	4	
	On leave											1	1	1	
	Total "A" Division				1	1			1	3	7	20	5	38	44
	"C"	Battleford			1	1			2	1	1	7	4	17	19
North Battleford											1		1	1	
Gettysburg											2		2	2	
Jackfish											1		1	1	
Lloydminster										1	1		2	2	
Lashburn											1		1	1	
Onion Lake								1					1	1	
Peynton											1		1	1	
Radisson											1		1	1	
Scott											1		1	1	
Unity										1	1		2	2	
Wilkie										1	1		2	2	
On command											1		1	1	
Total "C" Division					1	1			3	1	5	18	4	33	37
"D"	Macleod			1	1	1		3	1	3	15	6	31	32	
	Big Bend										1		1	1	
	Coleman									1	2		3	3	
	Cardston								1			1	2	3	
	Clareholm										1		1	1	
	Frank									1	1		2	3	
	Granum										1		1	1	
	Kipp											1	1	1	
	Lille								1		3		4	4	
	Lundbrek										3		3	3	
	Nanton										1		1	1	
	Pincher Creek				1						2		3	3	
	Peigan										1	1	2	3	
	Stand Off									1	1	2	4	5	
	Staveley										1		1	1	
	Twin Lakes									1	1	1	3	4	
On leave					1					1		2	2		
Total "D" Division				1	3	1		3	3	9	35	12	67	68	

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SCHEDULE 'A'—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1900—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'E'	Calgary			1	2			2	1	1	12	4	23	16	
	Banff								1	1	1		3	1	
	Bankhead								1	1	1		3	1	
	Berry Creek									1	1		2	4	
	Canmore									1	1		2	1	
	Cochrane										1		1	1	
	Gleichen							1				2	3	4	
	High River								1					1	
	Innisfail													1	
	Olds										1			1	
	Okotoks										1			1	
	Red Deer										1			2	
	Strathmore										1			1	
	Trochu										1	1		2	4
	Kamloops, B.C.								1	1	1	1		4	9
	On leave.				1									1	
Total 'E' Division.				1	3			4	3	6	23	6	46	49	
'F'	Prince Albert			1	1			1	1	1	3	4	12	15	
	Barrows										1		1	1	
	Birch Hills										1		1	1	
	Bonne Madonne									1	1		2	1	
	Duck Lake										2		2	3	
	Green Lake									1	1		2	1	
	Hudson's Bay June									1	1		2	1	
	Hanley										1		1	2	
	Humboldt								1				1	2	
	Isle a la Crosse										1		1	1	
	Melfort												1	1	
	Rosthern								1	1			2	1	
	Saskatoon				1					1	1		2	4	
	Tisdale										1		1	1	
	The Pas										1		1	1	
	Vonda										1		1	1	
	Wadena										1		1	1	
	Warman										1		1	1	
Zealandia										1	1		2	1	
On command.										1	1		2	1	
Total 'F' Division.				1	2			2	2	6	19	5	37	35	

SCHEDULE 'A'—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1909—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G	Fort Saskatchewan.....			1	1			3	1		17	2	25	17	
	Andrew										1		1	1	
	Brosseau									1			1	2	
	Camrose										1		1	1	
	Daysland										1		1	1	
	Edmonton				1					1	3	2	5	5	
	Entwistle									1			1	1	
	Hardisty									1			1	1	
	Lacombe									1			1	2	
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1	
	Morinville										1		1	1	
	Provost										1		1	1	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Stony Plain									1			1	1	
	Stettler									1		1	2	2	
	Tofield										1		1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Vermilion										1		1	1	
	Viking										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin									1			1	1	
Wainwright										1		1	1		
On command									1		2		3		
	Total, 'G' Division....			1	2			3	5	5	35	4	55	44	
K.	Lethbridge.....			1	1				2	2	8	2	16	16	
	Coutts								1		2		3	9	
	Grassy Lake									1			1	1	
	Irvine									1	1	1	3	3	
	Medicine Hat				1						4		5	5	
	Medicine Lodge									1			1	1	
	Magrath										1		1	1	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1	1	1	3	3	
	Stafford Village										1		1	1	
	Taber									1			1	1	
	Writing-on-Stone										1	1	2	3	
	Warner										1		1	2	
	Wild Horse										2	1	3	3	
	On Command								1	1	2		4	2	
	Total, 'K' Division....			1	2			1	4	5	26	6	45	51	
M	Churchill			1		1			1		2	3	8		36
	Fullerton									1	4		5		
	Total, 'M' Division....			1		1			1	1	6	3	13		36

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SCHEDULE 'A'—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1909—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendants.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
N.	Athabaska Landing				1				1	1	12	2	7	4		
	Chipewyan								1		1	1	3		7	
	Herchell Island				1			1					4		7	
	Macpherson								1		12	1	4		13	
	Peace River Crossing							1					1	12		
	Lesser Slave Lake								1		1	2	4	10		
	Sawridge												1	2		
	Smith's Landing									1	2	1	4		5	
	Sturgeon Lake										1		1	1		
	Vermilion								1				1	5	4	
	On command				1							2		3		
	Total 'N' Division				1	2			2	5	2	14	7	33	24	36
B.	Dawson				2	1		1	2	1	8	10	25	9		
	Grand Forks									1			1	1		
	Granville										2		2	1		
	Forty Mile								1		1		2		7	
	Quartz Creek										1		1	1		
	Selkirk									1			1			
	Town Station									1	4		5			
	On leave								1				1			
	On command				1								2			
	Total 'B' Division			1		3	1		2	3	4	16	10	40	12	7
H	Whitehorse				1	2	1	1			10	9	24	8		
	Carcross								1			1	2	1		
	Champagnes Landing								1				1	1		
	Hootalinqua									1			1			
	Livingston Creek										1		1	2		
	River Patrol										1	1	2			
	Town duty								1		2		3			
Total 'H' Division				1	2	1		2	5		14	11	34	12		

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendants.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District	1	1	1	11	1	1	12	13	15	158	18	232	150	
Maple Creek District				1	1		1	3	7	20	5	38	44	
Battleford District				1	1		3	1	5	18	4	33	37	
Macleod District				1	3	1	3	3	9	35	12	67	68	
Calgary District				1	3		4	3	6	23	6	46	49	
Prince Albert District				1	2		2	2	6	19	5	37	35	
Fort Saskatchewan District				1	2		3	5	5	35	4	55	44	
Lethbridge District				1	2		1	4	5	26	6	45	51	
Hudson's Bay District				1		1		1	1	6	3	13		36
Athabaska and Mackenzie District				1	2		2	5	2	14	7	33	24	36
Dawson District		1		3	1		2	3	4	16	10	40	12	7
Whitehorse District			1	2	1		2	3		14	11	34	12	
Total strength June 30, 1909	1	2	11	32	5	1	35	46	65	384	91	673	526	79

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SCHEDULE 'B.'

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	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	7	5	4	78	15	120	85
	Arcola								1		2		3	1
	Balcarres								1		1		2	2
	Broadview									1	1		3	
	Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	6
	Canora										1		1	1
	Craik								1				1	1
	Carnduff										1		1	1
	Carlyle													1
	Esterhazy										1		1	1
	Estevan								1				1	1
	Fort Pelly										1		1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	1
	Fillmore										1		1	1
	Grenfell													1
	Indian Head							1			2		3	2
	Kamsach									1	1		2	2
	Lanigan									1			1	1
	Lumsden										1		1	1
	Melville													1
	Mooson in.				1					1	3		5	4
	Moosejaw								1		4		5	2
	Mortlack										1		1	1
	Milestone										1		1	1
	Marienthal									1	1		2	3
	Norway House								1		1	1	3	
	North Portal										1		1	1
	Ottawa				1			3	1		1		6	
	Outlook									1			1	1
	Oxbow										1		1	1
	Punnichy										1		1	1
	Shebo										1		1	1
	Strassburg										1		1	1
	Split Lake									1	1	1	3	
	Town Station									1	1		2	1
	Wolseley								1				1	1
	Wood Mountain				1					1	6	1	9	15
	Willow Bunch										1	1	2	5
	Weyburn										1		1	1
	Windthorst										1		1	1
	Wynyard										1		1	1
	Whitewood													1
	Yorkton				1					1	4		6	6
	Yellow Grass										1		1	1
	Command									1			1	
	Leave										1		1	
	Total, 'Depot' Division.	1	1	1	10	1	1	11	13	15	128	20	202	162

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SCHEDULE 'B'—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
A	Maple Creek ..	1	1		1	1	2	8	2	16	15	
	East End.....					1	1	1	1	3	4	
	Herbert.....							1		1	2	
	Montgomery's Ldg						1	1	2	3	3	
	Pelletiers Lake.							1	1	2	2	
	Sask. Landing..							2	2	4	3	
	Gull Lake.....					1		1	1	3	1	
	Swift Current..					1		2	3	6	5	
	Town Station..						1	1	1	3	1	
	Ten Mile.....						1	1	1	3	4	
	Willow Creek ..					1		1	1	3	4	
	Command.....											
	Leave.....					1		1		2		
	Total, 'A' Division.		1	1		1	4	6	20	5	38	42
C	Battleford.....	1			2	1	1	6	3	14	17	
	" North ..							1		1	1	
	Jackfish.....							1		1	2	
	Lloydminster..							1		1	2	
	Lashburn.....							1		1	1	
	MacKinnon.....							2		2	2	
	Onion Lake.....				1				1	1	1	
	Paynton.....							1		1	1	
	Radisson.....							1		1	1	
	Scott.....							1		1	1	
	Unity.....							1		2	2	
	Wilkie.....		1					1	2	4	5	
	Command.....							1	4	5		
	Total, 'C' Division.		1	1		3	1	4	22	3	35	37
D	Macleod.....	1	1	1	3	3	2	15	5	31	31	
	Big Bend.....						1	1		2	3	
	Boundary Creek											
	Coleman.....							2		2	1	
	Cardston.....					1		1	1	3	5	
	Claresholm.....		1				1	1		3	4	
	Frank.....					1		1		2	2	
	Kipp.....							1	1	2	2	
	Kootenai.....											
	Lille.....							2		2	1	
	Nanton.....							1		1	2	
	Pincher Creek		1					2		3	4	
	Peigan.....							1	1	2	2	
	Stand Off.....						1	1	2	4	5	
	Staveley.....							1		1	1	
	Twin Lakes.....						1	1	1	3	4	
	Command.....		1					1		2		
	Leave.....											
	Total 'D' Division.		1	4	1	3	4	7	32	11	63	67

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SCHEDULE 'B'—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Sergeants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spec. Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
E	Calgary	1	2		2	3	15	4		27	23	
	Banff					1	1			2	2	
	Bankhead						1			1	1	
	Berry Creek						1			2	4	
	Cannore							1		1	1	
	Cochrane							1		1	1	
	Gleichen				1				2	4	4	
	High River					1				1	1	
	Innisfail							1		1	1	
	Olds							1		1	1	
	Okotoks							1		1	1	
	Red Deer							1		1	2	
	Strathmore							1		1	2	
	Trochu.								2	2	4	
	Command											
	Leave											
		Total, 'E' Division	1	2		3	1	6	27	6	46	48
F	Prince Albert	1	1		1	1	4	4		13	15	
	Asquith						1			1	1	
	Barrows						1			1		
	Birch Hill						1			1	1	
	Bonne Madonne						1			1	1	
	Duck Lake						1	1		2	3	
	Green Lake						1			1		
	Hudsons Bay Junction						1			1	1	
	Hanley							1		1	1	
	Humboldt						1			1	2	
	Isle à la Crosse							1		1	1	
	Melfort				1					2	1	
	Rosthern					1				1	1	
	Saskatoon		1				1	3		5	5	
	Tisdale							1		1	1	
	The Pas						1			1	1	
	Vonda							1		1	1	
Wadena						1			1	1		
Warman							1		1	1		
Zealandia							1	1	2	2		
Command												
Leave												
	Total, 'F' Division	1	2		2	2	6	21	5	39	37	

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SCHEDULE 'B'—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff-Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G	Fort Saskatchewan	1			2	1		10	3	17	15	
	Andrew							1		1	1	
	Brosseau							1		1	1	
	Camrose							1		1	1	
	Daysland							1		1	1	
	Edmonton		1			1	1	12	12	7	4	
	Entwistle		1					12	5		10	
	Hardisty										1	
	Morinville							1		1	1	
	Provost							1		1	1	
	St. Albert							1		1	1	
	Stony Plain						1			1	1	
	Stettler					1		1		2	1	
	Tofield											
	Vezreville							1		1		
	Vermilion							1		1		
	Viking							1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin						1			1	1	
	Wainwright							1		1	1	
	On command			1		1		2	11		15	16
	Leave											
Total, 'G' Division		1	3		3	5	5	37	5	59	58	
K	Lethbridge	1	1		1	3	1	9	3	18	16	
	Coutts					1		3		3	8	
	Grassy Lake							2		2	2	
	Irvine						1	1	1	3	3	
	Medicine Hat		1					3		4	6	
	Medicine Lodge							2	1	3	3	
	Magrath							1		1	1	
	Pendant d'Oreille						1	1	1	3	3	
	Stafford Village							1		1	1	
	Taber						1			1	1	
	Writing-on-Stone							2	1	3	3	
	Warner							1		1	2	
	Wild Horse							2	1	3	3	
	On command						1	1		2	1	
	On leave											
	Total, 'K' Division		1	2		1	4	5	28	7	48	53
M	Fort Churchill	1		1		1	2	6	2	13		35
	Fullerton						1	2		3		
	Total, 'M' Division	1		1		1	3	8	2	16		35
N	Athabaska Landing		1			1	1	2	2	7	4	
	Chipewyan					1		1	1	2		6
	Herchell Island		1					2		3		8
	Macpherson					1		2	1	4		14
	Peace River Crossing				1					1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake					1		1	2	4	10	
	Sawridge							1		1	2	
	Smiths Landing						1	2	1	4		5
	Vermilion					1				1	4	4
	On command		1					1		2		
On leave				1			1		2			
Total, 'N' Division		1	2		2	5	2	12	7	31	22	37

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SCHEDULE 'B'—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspector.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'B'	Dawson.	1				3	1		2	2	1	16	8	34	13	
	Town Station									1	1	4		5		
	Forty Mile									1		1		2		
	Selkirk										1	1		1	1	
	Grand Forks										1	1		1	1	
	Granville.											1		1	1	
	Total 'B' Division.	1				3	1		2	3	4	22	8	44	15	6
'H'	Whitehorse				1	1	1		1		1	12	5	22	14	
	Town Station									1		2		3		
	Carcross								1			1		2		
	Champagnes Landing.									1		1		1	1	
	Livingston Creek.									1		1		2	2	
		Total 'H' Division				1	1	1		2	3	1	15	6	30	17

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	10	1	1	11	13	15	13	20	202	162	
Maple Creek District.			1	1			1	4	6	5	5	38	42	
Battleford District.			1	1			3	1	4	3	2	35	37	
Macleod District.			1	4	1		3	4	7	12	11	63	67	
Calgary District.			1	2			3	1	6	2	6	46	48	
Prince Albert District.			1	1			2	2	6	2	5	30	37	
Fort Saskatchewan District.			1	2			2	5	5	3	5	59	58	
Lethbridge District			1	2			1	4	5	3	4	48	53	
Hudsons Bay District.			1	1	1		1	3	3	2	1	16	16	35
Athabaska and Mackenzie District.			1	2			2	5	2	12	7	31	22	
Dawson District.	1			3	1		2	3	4	22	2	44	15	6
Whitehorse District.			1	1	1		2	3	1	15	6	30	17	
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1909.	1	2	11	31	5	1	33	46	64	372	85	651	558	78

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

Report of Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, Commanding. 207

Appendices to the above.

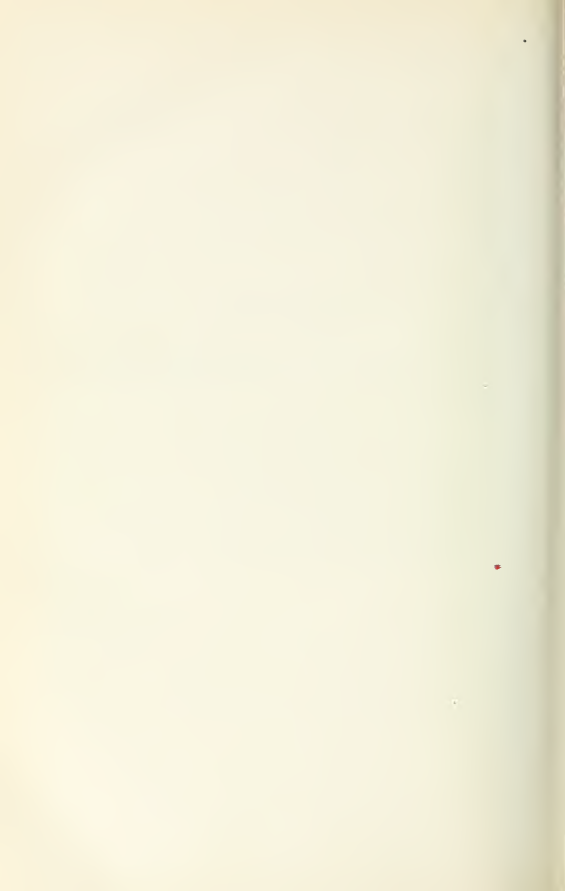
Appendix A.—Superintendent A. E. Snyder, Whitehorse. 220

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D.—Surgeon L. A. Pare, Whitehorse. 252

E.—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson. 253



R.N.W.M. POLICE, YUKON TERRITORY,
 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
 DAWSON, Y.T., October 1, 1909.

The Comptroller,
 R.N.W.M. Police,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909, 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.

The officers in the Yukon number one less than a year ago. Inspector Demers was at his own request transferred to Alberta in September.

There now remains Supt. Snyder, Inspector Macdonald and Surgeon Pare in 'II' Division and in 'B' Division, Inspectors Wroughton, Horrigan and Douglas and Assistant Surgeon Thompson. The officers commanding have (as formerly) kept their divisions as efficient as possible and every assistance has been rendered by those under them.

GENERAL STATE OF TERRITORY.

It is estimated the output of gold this year will exceed that of last year by \$1,000,000. Now that the 'dead work' has been completed in the large plants which were being installed, we may look for an annual increase in the amount of gold taken out.

The Guggenheims have completed their big ditch and water is being carried from the 12-mile to Gold Hill, a distance of seventy miles. The ditch has taken some years to dig and is an integral part of the huge system which includes mining with dredges and hydraulic lifts, and by hydraulicking.

Another dredge has been added to the number here last year. It was put together at Whitehorse and installed on the Stewart river near McQuesten.

Quartz operations are being carried on steadily and there are indications that before long, at least two fully developed mines will be working on a paying basis.

There is no falling off in the renewals of individual claims. There were 1,000 in July and 800 in August. New placer claims are also being recorded.

In Whitehorse just now there is a lack of mining operations, the like of which has not existed for years, and it is to be hoped conditions for the better will change in the near future. It is not believed that local conditions will long remain as they are for the reasons that the values of many of the near-by properties are too well known to permit of them long remaining idle. The Whitehorse people are very hopeful and are imbued with the idea that the darkest hours are immediately preceding the dawn.

Further south in the territory at Conrad and the Wheaton country there is considerable activity, especially in the former district, where work is being pursued with more vigour than ever on the 'Big Thing' and 'Venus' mines.

Colonel Conrad returned recently from the outside with 40 tons of the latest mining machinery, which will be at once installed in his various mines. His return means increased activity in that district. A survey has been made for a tramway from the 'Big Thing' mine to a point on the railroad at the mouth of McDonald creek, a few miles from Carcross. This line will be three-quarters of a mile in length and will carry ore from the mine to the railroad.

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Colonel Conrad recently sold the 'Dale' and 'Empire' properties to eastern capitalists, who have incorporated a company at \$2,500,000. This property adjoins the 'Venus' mines, and it is expected that the concentrator recently erected at Conrad will be used for the ores extracted from both the 'Venus' and 'Empire' mines.

The miners of the Kluahne district were very anxious for the steamer *Pauline* to get up the White river to Kluahne lake with her cargo of freight, the freight problem being the greatest with which the miners have to contend. However owing to the state of the water the steamer was unable to reach the lake, but her captain thinks that at the right stage it will be quite feasible to reach there. Should this become an accomplished fact, it will reduce the price of freighting to this point 50 per cent, and will thus enable miners to work ground that is at present not rich enough to warrant them so doing.

A number of miners who have been working on the Burwash creek during the summer have met with signal success, and from the indomitable manner in which they have stayed with the country chasing the elusive pay dirt, they certainly deserve a big poke.

The constant and incessant rains of the present season practically put a number of miners on Livingstone creek out of business as far as accomplishing anything in the way of mining.

The creek had been a roaring torrent the greater part of the summer; however, considerable gold will have been won out by the end of the season, and the people are still sanguine of better success in the near future.

Merchants all over the territory consider the business outlook a bright one, as much freight has been brought in this year as usual and I do not think the population is falling off.

From a police point of view the past year has been very satisfactory. There has been no serious crime and our relations with other departments have been of the usual friendly nature.

The Commissioner, Hon. A. Henderson, has given us his hearty support in our efforts to preserve law and order. The interest he takes in the well-being of the force is appreciated by all ranks and I personally am under great obligations to him for the sound advice and counsel he has given whenever appealed to.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

But little aid is now rendered other departments by the police. We have just been relieved of the duties of Customs preventive officers at Champagne's Landing and in time hope to be rid of all extraneous work.

With our reduced strength, 74 all told, our time is fully occupied in attending to our own duties. Our surgeon at Whitehorse has medical charge of the Indians in that vicinity and the destitute and decrepit are supplied with provisions from the police stores. Assistant Surgeon Thompson no longer attends the Indians in the Dawson district nor are we now called upon to furnish drugs. The work has been taken over by Dr. Alfred Thompson.

Our detachments at Grand Forks, Forty Mile, Selkirk and Livingstone Creek still act as agents to the mining recorder and Crown timber and land agents.

We have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Department of Agriculture during the past year as no infectious or contagious disease has been reported among the stock in the territory.

We still continue our search for contraband dust both at Whitehorse and Dawson. All baggage is examined and occasionally a personal search is made. Since we have been allowed to use our own judgment regarding this matter, there has been little, if any, friction.

We have had 171 convicts, common jail prisoners, and lunatics, in our charge during the past year. Of the 13 charged with being insane, 8 were sent to New

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Westminster asylum under escort, 4 recovered and 1 died at St. Mary's hospital. During the very cold weather in January last no less than 5 men and 1 woman were arrested on charges of insanity.

Civil processes are still served by the police throughout the territory. Owing to the peculiar conditions existing here I do not think we can be relieved of this work without detriment to the public service.

ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES.

There have been remarkably few deaths from accident or by violence during the past year.

An unfortunate accident occurred on May 31 at Five Fingers when three men in a small boat took the wrong channel with the result that the boat capsized and two of them, Edward Hanbridge and William Harvey, were drowned. Their companion, John Gammie, was saved. Our patrol launch was in the vicinity at the time and search was made for the bodies, but without success.

Another sad accident occurred when the 'Half-way' roadhouse between here and Forty Mile was destroyed and the little son of the proprietor was burned to death.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

Both divisions are armed with the Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers—two very serviceable weapons.

Our artillery consists of two seven-pounder muzzle loading guns, one of which is brass and obsolete. Also two Maxims and a Maxim-Nordenfeldt.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year. Inspector Wroughton's quarters were gutted by fire on 22nd February last while he was absent on duty. The building was saved and from outside appearances no one would know a fire had occurred. How it originated can only be surmised. There was only one fire on the premises (in the furnace), and those first on the scene are positive that it did not start from, or near the furnace, or pipes. The only conclusion the Board of officers could arrive at was that it was caused by electric light wires.

Necessary repairs were made to various buildings both at Dawson and Whitehorse and the quarters at Carcross were refloored and papered.

CANTEENS.

The canteen stocks at Whitehorse and Dawson are being gradually reduced as our members decrease.

Mr. Stockton of the Auditor General's Department has lately audited the books and found them correct.

The canteens are certainly a great boon to all ranks.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

We are plentifully supplied with all necessaries and no fault can be found with regard to the quality of the articles furnished.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Two (2) N.C. officers were reduced to a lower grade during the past year and three (3) constables were dismissed.

With these exceptions the conduct has been excellent.

CRIME.

The territory has been free from serious crime of any kind during the past year.

The most serious case was one of an alleged perjury arising out of a prosecution for an infringement of the Lord's Day Act. The defendant was acquitted by a jury.

There have been ten persons charged with being the keepers of common gaming houses, the same number as last year.

The supplying of liquor to Indians is still a common offence, 17 men having been charged with this crime, all of whom were convicted. Nineteen Indians were charged with being intoxicated. It would appear as if the penalty for supplying liquor would have to be made more severe. Sentences of from two to three months' hard labour, which have been imposed when convictions were secured do not seem to be deterrent.

There was one (1) case of horse-stealing for which a year's hard labour was imposed.

In June, two (2) cigar store keepers were fined for violations of the Lord's Day Act.

In connection with these convictions, I might state that the Yukon council at its last session passed the following resolutions unanimously:

1. That prosecutions under the Lord's Day Act in the Yukon territory have in the past been carried on for the most part at the instance of anonymous complaints.

2. That authority to prosecute has been obtained from the Minister of Justice on the report of the commissioner.

3. That only certain classes of business have been proceeded against because they are the only ones that have been complained of.

4. That in the past there has been no violation of the Lord's Day Act in the Yukon territory to shock the public conscience.

5. That it does not appear that the Lord's Day Act requires the Commissioned of the Yukon territory to take any action under it, either in forwarding complaints or in directing prosecutions.

6. That the committee recommend that the council place itself on record at the earliest possible opportunity as disapproving of the present methods of enforcing the Act in this territory.

7. The committee further finds and recommends that the strict enforcement of the Act as at present attempted works a hardship on the people and should be suspended as to persons engaged in mining and freighting, in rafting and driving logs and timber in the rivers of the territory, and as to persons conducting fruit, and ice cream stores in said territory.

Owing to the length of time it takes to obtain from Ottawa the Attorney General's consent to prosecute any one for an infraction of the Lord's Day Act it is improbable that many convictions will be obtained.

With our floating population we cannot expect that a witness will wait a month or six weeks to give evidence. For instance, an offence was committed on May 2, Sunday, but it was not until June 10 that authority to prosecute was received.

In the meantime, the principal witnesses had left and the case was dismissed.

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LIST of cases entered and dealt with in the Police and Magistrate's Courts in the Yukon during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.	With- drawn.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Await- ing Trial.
Offences against public order—						
Pointing loaded firearms	1	1				
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1		2		
Against administration of law and justice—						
Obstructing a peace officer	1	1				
Perjury	1				1	
Against religion, morals, etc.—						
The Lord's Day Act	3	2	1			
Keeper of common bawdy house	7	3	2		2*	
Frequenter of common bawdy house	1	1				
Excessive use of intoxicants	4	4				
Keeper of common gaming house	10	10				
Players or lookers on in common gaming house	30	20		10		
Using obscene language in a public place	2	2				
Drunk and disorderly	67	67				
Against the person—						
Threatening wife with bodily harm	1	1				
Threatening to kill	1		1			
Threatening language	1	1				
Assault with intent to cause actual harm	1				1	
Assault common	31	24	2	4		
Against property—						
Theft by conversion	1		1			
Theft from the person	1		1			
Theft of electricity	2	2				
Theft	27	20	5	1	1	
Obtaining money under false pretences	1	1				
Cheating at cards	1		1			
Malicious mischief	3	2	1			
Intimidation	1			1		
Against the Indian Act—						
Supplying liquor to Indians	17	17				
Intoxication	19	19				
Intoxicants in possession	2	2				
Against Yukon Ordinances—						
Selling liquor without license (wholesale)	1	1				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	5	5				
Selling liquor without license	7	7				
Allowing drunk and disorderly conduct on licensed premises	5	5				
Selling liquor to interdicted persons	1	1				
Drunk while interdicted	1	1				
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	2	2				
Creating disturbance on licensed premises	2	1	1			
Interdicted	12	12				
Live game, in possession of	1	1†				
Painting without license	1	1				
Insane	13	10	3‡			
Against City By-laws—						
Infraction of Health By Law No. 8	28	28				
Infraction of By-Law No. 17	3	3				
Infraction of Fire Ordinance	1	1				
Riding bicycle on sidewalks	7	7				
Driving team on sidewalk	1	1				
	331	288	19	18	5	1

* Mignon Miller and Margaret Mercier out on bail, failed to appear, bail forfeited.

† Without penalty.

‡ Discharged, cured since.

CASES entered and dealt with in the Territorial Court during the year, 1908-9.

CLASSIFICATION.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.
Offences against the administration of Law and Justice—			
Perjury.....	1	.....	1
Against the person—			
Assault with intent to commit actual bodily harm.....	1	1	.....
Against property—			
Theft, (horse-stealing).....	1	1	.....
Total.....	3	2	1

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to decrease in strength, the Sulphur detachment was closed in February last and that creek is now patrolled by the constable stationed at Granville.

From the middle of May to the end of June when so many men (over 800) came down the river in small boats, constables were stationed at Hootalinqua, Tantalus and Stewart. These with Corporal Thompson at Selkirk, and the police gasoline patrol launch, were the means of preserving law and order and also saw that all camp fires were extinguished.

A constable was stationed at Quartz Creek for the summer as usual. He will be withdrawn on October 1.

Petitions have been received for the establishment of detachments at Rampart House, White River Canyon and Duncan Creek. While I am of opinion that the request of the residents of the last named should be granted, there has not been a man available to send for some time past.

In a radius of 150 miles of Rampart House, 33 miners and trappers wintered last year.

In the Whitehorse district our detachment buildings at Tagish and Yukon crossing are occupied by the telegraph operators.

At Klambne, the police building is rented to ex-Const. T. A. Dixon.

In the Dawson district our Glacier creek building is occupied by the mining recorder, the quarters at Indian river have been turned over to the department of the Interior and are occupied by ex-Const. Fotheringham.

Hunker and Dominion are rented to residents of those localities at \$2.50 and \$12.50 per month respectively. Sulphur detachment is also rented to department of the Interior officials at \$25 per month and a portion of our Granville building to the same department for \$12.50 per month. I also hope to rent our house at McQuesten shortly.

The Yukon Gold Company wanted our large building at Grand Forks, but I had not been able to secure a suitable cabin to move the constable into, so we retain it.

DOGS.

We have but six (6) dogs now on charge. These are sufficient for our needs unless a special patrol is called for. It is cheaper to hire dogs for the McPherson patrol than to feed the number required, the year round.

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DRILL AND TRAINING.

We have been so short handed during the past year that any attempt to put the men through a course of drill has been abortive.

Two recruits who were taken on in Dawson have been under instruction since being sworn in. Several promising looking fellows applied to engage during the past year. They were taken on as probationers for a couple of months but the discipline proved too irksome in the majority of cases and only two of the lot were finally engaged.

Musketry practice has been possible on Saturday afternoon and holidays only. For two years now we have not been able to carry out our regular course.

ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 31st October, 1908, our total strength in the Yukon was 79. To-day, September 30, 1909, we number 74 all told.

Two drafts of 10 men each were received from Regina during the year and another is expected shortly.

We have dispensed with the services of Detective Scheonback and also with all the Japanese Specials. Mr. Schoenback had rendered excellent service and was only released in order to save expense.

The loss and gain during the past 11 months was as follows:—

LOSS.

Discharged, time expired.	10
Discharged by purchase.	1
Dismissed.	3
Transferred to outside.	3
	—
Total.	17

GAIN.

Transferred from outside.	20
First engagement.	2
Re-engaged after absence.	2
	—
Total.	24
Total Gain.	7

The establishment of Special Constables underwent the following changes:—

Total number engaged.	25
Total number discharged.	37
	—
Loss.	12

The strength of the force in the Yukon is therefore 5 less than on the 1st November, 1908.

The number of N. C. Officers and Constables re-engaging without leaving was 11. Our average strength during the past 11 months has been between 79 and 80.

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Distribution, 30 September, 1909.

DAWSON.

Division.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
B Dawson	1	3	1	2	2	1	16	8	31	13	...
Town Station	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	5	...	...
Forty Mile	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6
Selkirk	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Grand Forks	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Granville	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Total.	1	3	1	2	3	4	22	8	44	15	6

WHITEHORSE.

	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
H Whitehorse	1	1	1	1	...	1	12	5	23	14	...
Town Station	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...
Carcross	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
Champagnes Landing	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Livingstone Creek	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...
Total	1	1	1	2	3	1	15	6	30	17	...

SUMMARY.

	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeon.	Asst. Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
"B" Division	1	...	3	...	1	2	2	4	22	8	44	15	6
"H" Division	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	15	6	30	17	...
Grand totals	1	1	4	1	1	4	6	5	37	14	74	32	6

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FIRE PROTECTION.

Both Divisions are well equipped for fighting fire. The promptness with which the men turned out in Dawson last winter alone saved Inspector Wroughton's quarters from total destruction.

Our appliances both in Dawson and Whitehorse are the same as last year.

FORAGE.

Messrs. Lilly Brothers have had the contract for supplying us with forage for the past two years and have given every satisfaction.

The hay is first class and the oats of very good quality.

HEALTH.

The health of the force in the Yukon has been very good during the year. There have been no deaths and no one has been invalided.

One Staff-Sergeant is on sick leave and one Sergeant on light duty suffering from synovitis at the present time.

One constable was transferred to Regina owing to an injury to his leg.

The vital statistics of the territory for the eleven months ended September 30, 1909, shows:—

Births.	66
Marriages.	34
Deaths.	57

HORSES.

Strength, October, 1908:—

'B' Division.	14
'H' Division.	15
Total.	29

Strength, September, 1909:—

'B' Division.	15
'H' Division.	17
Total.	32

Six (6) horses have been cast and sold during the past year and 'B' Division has three (3) more to sell. Nine (9) were sent in from the outside so at present we have three (3) more than we had at this time last year.

The nine (9) remounts sent in were as fine a lot of horses as one could wish for.

UNDESIRABLES.

In my last report I mentioned in connection with the influx of undesirables that Mr. George Noot, customs officer at the White Pass Summit had been appointed immigration agent in July, 1908, and drew attention to the good work he had done in keeping out prostitutes, gamblers, &c., in the short time he had held office.

Mr. Noot worked in perfect harmony with the police and it was with great regret we heard, first of his illness and later of his death at Skagway in January, 1909.

On the 17th February, Mr. Charles Christianson was appointed to succeed Mr. Noot, as immigration inspector, but unfortunately his duties as customs official at Skagway, prevented him from going to the summit. It was not until the 17th May that the present incumbent Mr. G. T. Butler received his appointment and in the meantime a number of undesirables succeeded in getting into the territory.

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On the 14th February last, Mr. T. R. Moulton, the customs officer at Forty Mile was also appointed an immigration officer so at both ports of entry to the territory there are now officials clothed with authority to refuse admission to the criminal classes.

A good deal of tact and judgment is required to successfully carry out the duties especially as the Yukon is sandwiched in between two portions of American territory. When refused admission at either Forty Mile or the White Pass Summit, the undesirable always claims he or she desires only to pass through the Yukon to some other point in Alaska. The appointment of the immigration officers at the boundary has lightened our duties considerably.

As an example of the class which used to come to Dawson by the last boats in the fall from the American side, before the immigration officers were appointed, I might cite the case of Harry Bolton.

This man arrived in Dawson from Alaska ostensibly as a deck-hand on one of the N. N. Cos. boats in October last and was discharged here. He soon applied for food and was found to be suffering from some organic disease (perisis), and physically unfit to stand the winter climate. He was given food, in return for which he did odd jobs around the barracks.

On November 4th, he commenced acting so strangely that he was confined as a lunatic in our guard-room. After a period of three weeks under the doctor's care he was released—cured. Some days later some persons in town again drew the attention of the police to Bolton. At this time he was living in a cabin by himself.

His condition was such that he should have been taken to a hospital but the authorities of both institutions refused to receive him unless special arrangements were made for his nursing and keep. Pending a settlement of these questions Bolton was again placed in our guard-room. His infirmity was such that both guards and prisoners complained of his presence.

Finally he was sent as an indigent sick to St. Mary's Hospital. A cabin was rented nearby and two men hired to look after him. He lingered until the 1st February when he died.

Bolton was an American citizen and is not by any means the first sick and destitute person who has been unloaded on us from the Alaskan side just as navigation was closing. His keep, attendants, &c., must have cost the government at least \$600.

UNEMPLOYED.

As usual towards the end of February the annual influx of labouring men commenced. The first arrivals walked from Skagway to Whitehorse and from there dragged hand sleighs with their few belongings over the trail to Dawson. The large majority of these were, as last year, Slavs. Complaints were made by roadhouse keepers along the trail of pilfering by these mushers, and by stage drivers and freighters, of their habit of camping and building fires on the trails.

About 250 came in on foot and in May and June some 800 followed in small boats. The majority could not speak English and could not get employment. The Yukon Gold Company, the largest employers of labour, naturally gave preference to the men who had wintered in the country. Even all these could not get work until late in the spring as the season was very backward and the ground had not thawed as early as usual.

As a result the streets of Dawson were, towards the end of May, crowded with men out of work. The commissioner did everything in his power to stop the influx having notices posted in Whitehorse and Skagway and telegraphing the Vancouver and Seattle papers that the labour market here was over stocked.

A good many finding no work to be had continued down the river in their small boats en route to Alaska, the Sourdough Coal mines opened up for the summer and gave employment to a hundred or more and a few others found work on the creeks

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so that by June 10, there were only about 150 left who had no work or any prospect of obtaining any. As these were destitute it became necessary for the local government to open a soup kitchen under the auspices of the Salvation army who provided them with two meals a day.

About 140 took advantage daily of these free meals. About June 21, 120 of these, in fact all, except some 25 Montenegrins, (who could not understand English) were put to work on government road work and in a comparatively short time earned enough to pay their fares out of the country which they left on July 18.

The Montenegrins wired the Russian consul in Montreal for assistance and he in turn telegraphed me asking for a report on their condition and to help them if possible. It was decided to issue rations to them until the Immigration department could take some action, but when the Slavs found they could not get monetary assistance to reach the coast the majority drifted down the river.

It is a matter of congratulation that the unemployed were a law-abiding lot and gave us no trouble whatever. Even though some of them were compelled to beg there was no attempt to resort to crime.

INDIANS.

The Indians are law-abiding and well behaved as a rule except when they procure liquor. This, the younger men manage to obtain notwithstanding the severe punishment meted out, not only to them for drunkenness, but to the person who supplies them with the intoxicant.

In Dawson, 13 Indians have been arrested for this offence during the past year and in Whitehorse seventeen white men have been arrested charged with furnishing them with liquor, and all were found guilty and punished.

Dawson Charlie, an Indian who had been enfranchised because he was one of the party who first found gold on Bonanza was drowned at Carcross in December last. He was at one time well off but had spent his money in fast living and finally drink got the upper hand. He was then interdicted, but on the day of his death had managed to procure some liquor. While drunk he fell off a bridge and was drowned. Every effort was made to find out who furnished him with intoxicants, but without avail.

The Indians are as a rule self sustaining, especially those who live any distance from Whitehorse and Dawson. A few old people and occasionally a sick and destitute native, receive help in the way of food but as a rule they make a fair living, hunting, trapping and fishing.

Through the kindness of Mr. August Thompson, who wintered at Rampart House last year, I obtained a census of the Indians in that district. There are 25 males and 30 females, and 30 children at Rampart House and Old Crow river. At Old Rampart there are 12 males, 15 squaws and 18 children.

There has been no further trouble among the Indians on the Upper Pelly.

INSPECTIONS.

His Excellency the Governor General inspected the Barracks at Dawson and at Whitehorse during his visit to the territory in August last. At the latter post he was accompanied by the Hon. W. Templeman, Minister of Mines.

I inspected the Whitehorse post twice and also Dawson Post and detachments several times during the year.

MAILS.

With the exception of the mail for Fort McPherson and the Arctic which our patrol takes north in December, we render no assistance to speak of to the Post Office Department.

When a patrol is sent to some unfrequented part of the territory we, of course, ask for any mail which may have accumulated.

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PATROLS.

In addition to the usual patrols made by each detachment in its immediate vicinity, parties of police are frequently sent to outlying portions of the country even though there may be no call for their services.

In this manner we have pretty thoroughly covered the territory during the year,—the more settled parts being visited three or four times.

The patrol to Fort McPherson and return was made as usual. The start from Dawson was made on the 29th December with the thermometer at 52 below. During January the mercury hovered between 50 and 60, but, notwithstanding the severe weather, the party returned on the 15th March, having travelled over 1,000 miles with dogs and snowshoes with no untoward results.

Attached will be found reports of the various special patrols made.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

Contracts were let this year as formerly for the supply of all necessaries except clothing, kit, stationery and butter, to merchants at Dawson and Whitehorse.

We are furnished with rations of good quality and in ample quantity.

The uniform and underclothing supplied from Ottawa is very satisfactory, and the butter which comes from the Government Creameries in Alberta is excellent.

Hardware, forage, wood, &c., are supplied by local firms and are up to the standard.

STEAM AND GASOLINE LAUNCHES.

We have one steam launch and one gasoline launch for patrol service on the rivers and lakes and they have rendered excellent service. The former is kept at Carcross from which point it patrols lakes Bennett, Tagish and Marsh.

The gasoline launch which was built last winter at Whitehorse and finished just before navigation opened, has proved a most useful addition to our equipment. She is 30 feet long, 8 feet beam and draws 18 inches loaded. One tank in the bow will hold 135 gallons, and the other on the awning deck, 200 gallons of gasoline. She has 4 folding berths, coal oil stove for cooking, lockers, sink and toilet. Her speed is about 4 miles an hour against the current,—down stream, about 11 miles an hour.

She is fitted with a 'Buffalo' engine of 15 horse power. This launch was freighted over the ice to the foot of Lake Laberge and accompanied the first fleet of small boats down the river, following the ice as it went out. The constable on board saw that all camp fires were extinguished before the campers moved on, preserved law and order among the new-comers and rendered assistance to those requiring it.

Late in the season the launch made a patrol up the Stewart river, and subsequently left with a load of freight for Whitehorse. She is now patrolling the Hootalinqua and will be laid up for the winter at the mouth of that river so as to be in readiness to control the small boat fleet next spring.

TIMBER FIRES.

Thanks to the presence of the patrol boat on the river this spring and to the wet weather we have had since then there have been no timber or bush fires to speak of this year.

Two fires were reported, one near Minto and the other near Hootalinqua, but were both extinguished before doing any damage. Corporal Thompson with the assistance of one man put out the one at Minto.

Last year the damage done by bush and timber fires was very great.

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GENERAL.

The territory was visited by His Excellency the Governor General in August. His stay in Whitehorse was very short—an hour or two only. At Dawson, a guard was mounted at Government House during his stay, teams were provided and also a travelling escort. Two orderlies were detailed who with Superintendent Snyder and myself accompanied the party during their tour of the territory.

His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction with the efficiency of the force and his appreciation of the efforts of all ranks to make his visit a pleasant one.

The Hon. W. Templeman visited the Yukon in August also. Teams were placed at the minister's disposal during his stay.

Two elections were held during the year, one for member of parliament and the other for members of the Yukon council. The latter body is now composed of elective members only for the first time.

The month of January last was the coldest on record and the whole winter was universally severe. On the 24th January it was 67 below and for days prior to that date the thermometer had hovered around 60 below. During February the weather moderated, from 40 to 50 below the average.

The ice went out this year on the 11th May, much to every one's surprise, as the break-up was expected to be later than usual.

The first small boats from Hootalinqua arrived on May 23, the first steamer on the 25th.

The first steamer from Whitehorse arrived on June 14.

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

Z. T. WOOD,
Assistant Commissioner,
Commanding R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITEHORSE.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.
WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 30, 1909.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following as my annual report of 'H' division, R.N.W.M. Police, for the eleven months ended September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year conditions generally have combined to retard the development of the mining interests upon which this district must rely for the support of any considerable population.

The considerable amounts of capital already invested in the development of silver lead and copper properties in this district have served to demonstrate that it is well worth the attention of capitalists looking for investment in that direction, provided transportation facilities can be obtained at rates which will leave a fair margin of profit to operators.

Work on the properties in the vicinity of Conad during the past year has mainly been in the nature of general development with a view to blocking out ore for shipment when the question of transportation has been definitely settled, and during the present month has been augmented by the operations of a company recently organized to operate the properties lately under option from the original locators, Dale & Fleming to Dalton & Co., and now styled the Empire mine. The new company is now installing machinery of the latest type and making preparations to expend a large amount on the development of this very promising property.

In the Wheaton district numerous properties have been recorded but so far the amount of work done towards the development of these has not been sufficient to indicate whether the few apparently good properties can be taken as a guarantee of extensive operations over a wide area of that district in the near future. At present some \$25,000 is being spent in the development of one of these properties, embracing a large group of claims with encouraging results, other properties are being more slowly developed by individual owners desirous of retaining their own properties until such time as conditions will favour the shipment of ore and enable the work to be carried on from the proceeds of the properties themselves.

In the meantime development work on the copper properties in the vicinity of Whitehorse having been pushed as far as can be done without getting rid of the ore, these properties have for the greater part lain idle since my last report, it being generally understood that while well enough satisfied with the showing, operators are unable to see their way to work them profitably under present prices and conditions as to cost of transportation.

The known areas of the district in which auriferous gravels occur of sufficient value to offer a field of placer mining have not been increased during the past year by new discoveries and the established camps have not been productive of any

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phenominal output, in fact the Livingston creek district has not been as much of a success as in former years, high water having interfered considerably with operations on the creek itself, which was hardly offset by the advantages of having sufficient water on its tributaries, hitherto handicapped by want of it, but worked this year under more favourable conditions, so that the season has not been a good one for that camp generally and promises but little encouragement for another season, as much of the best ground has been worked out.

The Seattle Livingston creek syndicate after sinking a great deal of money have at least reached bedrock at a depth of 162 feet, the last six by means of Keystone drill, the shaft having to be abandoned at that point for lack of adequate pumping machinery, leaving the question of the pay on bedrock to be demonstrated, although the prospects are said to be satisfactory to the installation of further machinery which will enable drifts to be run on bedrock, little can be said at present as to the influence this property will have on next year's clean-up.

In the Asek and Kluahne district a few claims on Burwash, Ruby, Fourth of July, Sheep and Bullion creek produce about enough every summer to grubstake the miner for a winter's trapping.

Burwash creek however has developed a paystreak in frozen ground which is roughly estimated at from four to six feet thick and sixty feet wide, and a few claims have produced something better than wages for work involved in taking out dumps last winter and cleaning up this summer, and while not anything like an Eldorado, has given a considerable impetus to prospecting on that creek with a possibility of of a large stretch of it turning out to be fairly good winter diggings which will encourage miners to carry on operations during the greater part of the year, instead of confining themselves to the operating of summer diggings which, with the short season, and absence of other employment would require wonderfully rich ground to produce during the short summer sufficient to represent a fair living for the balance of the year, consequently much of this district is taken up by creeks which have just missed being good individual miners propositions, but offer a field for up to date machinery and methods, only within the means of large companies, or wealthy speculators.

When other fields easier of access as regards transportation have been exhausted or all taken up, this district will undoubtedly be exploited. At present the cost of supplies and the short season are against the possibility of its ever supporting a much larger population of individual miners than at present. Freight landed on these creeks costing as it does from 10 to 15 cents advance on price of supplies in Whitehorse is almost prohibitive to the operations of such as require heavy machinery, so that until the remote possibility of a railroad being run through this part of the district materializes, but little is likely to be heard of it.

The population has decreased considerably owing to lack of employment, there has been but little destitution, and wages have remained at \$3.50 and board for eight hours at labouring work, and \$4 and board for ten hours work. The labour on the W. P. & Y.R. sections, being the lowest paid labour in the district, is generally recruited from the semi-destitute Hindus, Indians and Slavonians who are paid at the rate of about \$2 per day and board.

Stevadores and longshoremen trucking freight from the cars to river steamboats 50 cents an hour without board.

The cost of living in the district is decidedly advancing, being in keeping with the advance in general prices on the coast and it is not probable that wages will ever be lower, unless the labouring classes here are replaced by Savonian and Asiatic labour, which in a hard rock mining camp is unlikely.

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CRIME.

No serious crime having occurred during the past eleven months the following summary is submitted without further comment.

	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed.
Offences against the person—			
Assault	7	5	2
Offences against property—			
Theft	3	3	
Offences against religion and morals—			
Keeper house prostitution	2	2	
Inmate "	2		2
Frequenter of house prostitution	1	1	
Excessive use of intoxicants	4	4	
Drunk and disorderly	8	8	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Indians drunk	6	6	
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	5	
Offences against ordinances—			
Selling liquor without license	1	1	
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	2	2	
Live game, in possession of	1	1	Without penalty.
Painting without license	1	1	
Insanity	1	1	Discharged cured since
Summary of crime and convictions—			
Total cases before the Supreme Court		1	
Number of convictions	40		
Number of fines	25		
Number of imprisonments	6		
Number of suspended sentences	5		

INSANE.

Transient en route Dawson to New Westminster 6 males and 2 females. Local cases under observation and discharged, 1 male, cured after conviction.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS.

During the past year the N.C.O. or constable in charge of the Detachment at Champagne's Landing has acted as sub-collector and Preventive Officer—this Preventive Station is to be dispensed with from this date and instructions have accordingly been issued to the N.C.O. in charge to hand over all Customs Books and property to the Collector of Customs at Whitehorse as soon as possible.

N.C.O.'s in charge of the Carcross and Whitehorse Town Detachments had instructions to render every assistance required by Customs Officers in connection with the enforcing of the Immigration Laws; but were not required to act on their own responsibility further than to render a report of 'Undesirables' entering the country, &c., of which you were kept informed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

As in former years the N.C.O. or constable in charge of the Detachment at Livingston Creek has acted as agent for the Mining Recorder, and also as agent for the Crown Land and Timber Agent.

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Members of the Whitehorse Town Detachment, assisted by a female searcher, act as a Preventive Force in connection with the Export Duty on Gold Dust—in connection with which there has during the past year been practically no attempt to evade the duty, the thorough search of the general run of passengers and their baggage between this point and Carcross having proved a deterrent to the petty smuggler, and the transfer of large amounts is now generally made through the banks and express companies in preference to running the attendant risks of carrying any considerable amount of dust on the person, so that in the light of former experience it has been possible to gauge pretty accurately the necessity and extent of search for the protection of the interests of the government with a minimum of inconvenience to the public. Of course towards the close of navigation when the travel is largely made up of the mining element, it will not be possible to lessen the rigorous search which might during the summer season, when the travel is largely made up of tourists and business men, not unfairly be complained of as a hardship.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Under the supervision of N.C.O.'s in charge of outlying detachments, relief has been furnished to families of destitute Indians, for the most part widows with families of young children dependent on them, or men and women incapacitated from age or infirmity. It has only been furnished after investigation and in such a way as to do the most good, the difficulty being to see that the provisions were not devoured by hordes of sympathizing friends.

Medicines have been furnished under the supervision of Surgeon Pare, who, from the large number of scrofulous and consumptives among them, has a considerable number under treatment.

During the past year nearly four hundred prescriptions have been put up for Indians at an average cost of 22 cents.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians of the district as a race are characterized by a kindly disposition, easily adapting themselves to habits and modes of civilization.

Naturally shrewd and intelligent and showing marked ability for the arts and crafts, as evidenced in the native industries likely to disappear with the older generation, the education of these people along industrial lines would be a good work. As to their morality, this is largely dependent on their point of view, which from their destitute condition does not give morality the appearance of being very profitable.

They now have but few opportunities of cultivating a taste for liquor; outside of this they have given very little trouble during the past year.

DRILL AND TRAINING MUSKETRY ARMS, &c.

The performance of other duties has prevented any considerable time being devoted to drill and lectures, the small number of men available rendering it impossible for anything more than elementary parade movements being undertaken.

Lectures are held in the evenings until a general knowledge of the application of the Constables Manual to local conditions had been attained, those least well informed on police duties being afterwards examined and put in the way of gaining practical experience.

Every preparation has been made to carry out the annual course of musketry, which I am in hopes of putting through at an early date, what little time could have been devoted to this during the summer has been pretty well taken up by the handling of remounts and the amount of work to be got through by the small number of men leaving them but little time or inclination to take up shooting as a recreation.

The arms and equipment are in good condition.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Although the conduct of the division during the latter half of the year has been excellent, I regret having to report the dismissal of three constables after varying terms of imprisonment, and the discharge of another constable, who had undergone a term of two months' imprisonment, at the expiration of his term of service without the option of re-engagement.

The reduction of a staff-sergeant to sergeant for irregularity in the manner of carrying out duty quite inexcusable in one of his experience and length of service, he having left himself open to the criticism of the general public by his action in forcing an entrance to a house without proper warrant.

Most of the constables dismissed were good men and might have been a credit to the force, but for their having given way to the temptation of drink to which men are singularly disposed from their social isolation from the classes to which they may formerly have belonged. In this territory, social status, always largely a matter of the amount of the salary attached to various positions, relegates the rank and file to the lower stratas of society, amongst whom it is natural that the better educated class of men find but few congenial associates and are largely thrown upon their own resources and, since the reduction of strength leaves but few men in barracks, the monotony of the existence eventually loses us, from one cause and another, the very class of men it is most desirable to retain, lowers the standard of efficiency and affords the general public an opportunity of comparisons which cannot be to the advantage of green recruits with little experience of frontier life.

HEALTH.

The health of the division and district generally has been for the past year remarkably good, there having been no sickness of an epidemic nature either in barracks or the district.

HORSES.

There are sixteen horses and one pony in this district including six remounts received on July 28, the latter just beginning to be available for use putting the division in the way of having a very useful lot of horses for all purposes. The horses cast during the past year were sold to good advantage as to prices realized, and, the saving effected by disposing of them at a time when they were no longer required, or useful for our purposes.

TRANSPORT.

Land transport, saddlery and harness are in serviceable condition, considerable expense has been saved in regard to harness by the timely repairs effected during the winter months, when a man capable and experienced in leather work was fortunately available for this work. The extreme cold during the winter to which harness is exposed, especially on long trips, possibly accounts for many of the smaller parts becoming quickly rotten, and requiring to be frequently replaced.

The launch *Gladys*, having been overhauled in the spring, has been in commission all summer on the lakes in the vicinity of the Carcross Detachment and forms an invaluable means of patrolling that part of the district, where practically all the inhabited points can be reached by water, and as the area of mining activity extends, as it is bound to do in that vicinity some such means of patrolling is practically indispensable.

The presence of the new gasoline launch on the river has had a most salutary effect in the prevention of actual crime, and carelessness in the matter of camp fires.

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It was most unfortunate that the necessity of having her moved down over the ice early enough to make this mode of transfer safe in order that she might be on hand so soon as the rush of small boats started from Labarge practically took her out of the builders' hands before she was finished, and prevented any kind of trials, which would have obviated much of the inconvenience due to latent defects, the correction of which at the hands of the builder would naturally have been much more satisfactory.

Since her return from Dawson she has been overhauled and given a fair trial which developed most satisfactorily, four hours being taken on the run up stream from Upper Labarge, a distance of 27 miles.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is, for a small institution, in a flourishing condition, having been run at a fair profit which has enabled the division to participate therein to a very considerable extent in the way of additions to messing, refurbishing of the recreation room, &c. The stock is being largely reduced, and more closely confined to lines of goods which are absolutely essential instead of things of a trifling nature which only add to the profits of the canteen and are of little utility.

The line of groceries carried, mostly canned vegetables and fruits, are largely bought by the various messes.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

In November last the west end of the barrack room was partitioned off and two windows cut in the south wall, which small outlay supplemented by canteen funds devoted to the purchase of linoleum, curtains, morris chairs, card tables, &c., made, with the piano and gramophone, billiard table, and stock of books and papers already on hand, a most comfortable resort, the benefit of which has been felt in the reduction of those items appearing under the headings conduct and discipline and health, and it has of late been very unusual to see men other than those on duty in town of an evening.

STORES.

Under this heading, everything has been satisfactory, the clothing supplied has been up to the usual standard and in sufficient quantity, considerable difficulty is experienced in getting satisfactory work done on the necessary alterations to clothing, the authorized prices for which have generally to be supplemented by the men.

Provisions supplied under contract have been of good quality. Butter supplied by the Department of Agriculture was of excellent quality and kept well, the only fault that could be found being some little defect in the arrangement for opening, which is so substantial that few of the cans can be opened without a can opener which possibly gives other brands of equal quality the preference of the general public by reason of their greater convenience.

Forge supplied has been up to requirements as have also been articles of hardware, &c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Travel of all kinds for the eleven months past has greatly fallen off in ratio to that of the previous twelve as reported on last year.

Tourists in considerable numbers are reported to have come as far as Bennett, a few to Atlin and a smaller number came this way. The number of hunters of big game, who came from all parts of the world in former years is this year noticeably less, possibly on account of business and the financial depression, as the game is still plentiful, the country abounding as it does with several species of big game not obtainable elsewhere, among which may be mentioned the Saddle-back Mountain Sheen, recently classified as 'Ovis Fanni,' being somewhat similar in appearance to Himil-

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ayan varieties, these are met here and there all along the east side of the upper Lewis river, among the commoner Ovis Dalli or white sheep; and are occasionally found in bands south and east of Tagish lake and towards the headwaters of Taku river.

Moose and caribou according to local Indian lore exchange ranges every seven years and are never found together on the same range in any considerable numbers, local observations during the past eleven years seems to corroborate this, as the caribou have again appeared in the last two years where they had not been seen for about seven years, during which moose became increasingly plentiful and are now in their turn decreasing without apparent cause other than their own volition.

Both these animals are, however, plentiful on their own ranges, the variety of caribou known as the barren land caribou has not been observed in this district, and the migration of thousands reported by miners in the eighties has not taken place during the past eleven years in this district.

The largest moose head exported from the country came from Pelly and measured seventy-nine inches, which ought to be pretty much in a class by itself.

The varieties of bear include the blue glacier bear found on the Slims Glacier 150 miles west of here, some of the grizzly bears killed in recent years compared favourably with the larger records and, except in the vicinity of salmon streams bears of all kinds are fortunately not numerous enough to constitute a nuisance, although narrow escapes are of occasional occurrence, one man having been severely mauled near Conrad this spring.

Fur bearing animals are represented by beaver, fox, martin in small numbers, mink, ermine, wolverine, lynx and land otter.

Land otter and many valuable black and silver fox skins are exported annually, but on the whole, by reason of the price of supplies there is little inducement for other than Indians to follow the trapping business.

The salmon run this fall is reported to be unusually heavy on those streams running through this district direct to the Pacific ocean, other fish continue to be fairly plentiful and include Arctic trout, white fish of two varieties, greyling, pike, and a very large fish resembling whitefish, is occasionally caught in the lakes weighing as much as thirty pounds.

Birds, including blue grouse, Ptarmigan of several varieties, willow grouse, spruce partridge and ruffed grouse as well as a few prairie chicken are also fairly numerous, swan, geese and ducks incident to this latitude are also numerous.

Rabbits (the Arctic hare) from being exceedingly numerous four or five years ago have during the last three become almost as the mastodons of which the Indians still occasionally report tracks.

Detachments have been frequently inspected during the year. The post was inspected by you on August 2 and again on the occasion of the inspection by His Excellency the Governor General on August 18, when you were pleased to express your approval of the appearance of the division generally in a local order published on the latter occasion.

In conclusion, it is, I think, a matter for congratulation that notwithstanding the tough element passing through here en route for mining camps down the river, both on the American and Canadian sides, the year has passed without any serious crime, which in the case of the transient element is unusual enough to be worthy of comment, consisting as it does of an assortment of all nationalities, with a sprinkling of those with a propensity for manslaughter and armed accordingly, which only the presence of an armed force keeps from being a source of danger to life and property at all times.

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

A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'H' Division.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR T. A. WROUGHTON, DAWSON.

YUKON TERRITORY R.W.M.P.,

'B' DIVISION OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1909.

The Assistant Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the eleven months ending this date:—

ARMS.

The division is still equipped with the Lee-Enfield rifles and the Colts revolvers. These are inspected weekly in the post, and at the various detachments as often as an inspecting officer visits them. All are in a serviceable condition.

The comparatively small number of men in the division precludes all possibility of carrying out the regular annual target practice, but owing to the government still granting a rental for the use of the Dawson Rifle Association's range, with the privilege of using their markers, many of the members of the division have been enabled to get in quite a little practice on Saturday afternoons and holidays, which has been very much appreciated by the members of the command.

ASYLUM.

During the year we have had twelve (12) insane persons in our custody. The effects of all those committed were turned over to the public administrator.

A short synopsis of each case follows:—

During the month of November, 1908, it was brought to our notice that one Harry Bolton was in a destitute condition. He was of U.S. nationality and had been brought up from the lower river by one of the Northern Commercial Company's boats as a deck hand. We supplied him with provisions, on the authority of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, in return for which he did odd jobs around the barracks; he was suffering from some organic disease and could not do any hard work.

Later on he was acting in so strange a manner that he was arrested as insane. He was put in the guard-room, under the doctor's care improved steadily and was discharged as cured.

Some days later he became worse and re-arrested and again placed in the guard-room. He, however, was such a nuisance to guards and prisoners, owing to his filthy habits, that special arrangements were made by the commissioner of the Yukon Territory with the authorities of St. Mary's hospital to look after him. He was removed and placed in their care.

He lingered on for some time, and on February 1 following, he succumbed. An inquest was held on the body.

On January 14, 1909, one Hilbert Hansen was arrested as insane, tried and remanded until February 4, on which date he was committed as insane.

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On January 17, one Ernest Nesbit was arrested for insanity. He was remanded for observation, but as he did not improve, he was committed on the 16th of the following month.

On January 21, one Emil Fielder was reported to be of unsound mind. He was arrested and placed in the guard-room. He was tried and remanded for observation. He became worse and was committed on February 5.

On the 17th January a woman, Mrs. Lillian Cripp, was brought in from Sulphur Creek and taken to the hospital for treatment. After a few days she became unmanageable and was committed as insane. She was kept at the house of one of the prison matrons for a short time prior to being taken outside. She was very violent and one of the worst cases it has been my lot to witness.

One John Larsen was on the 28th January committed as insane at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He, with the above four patients, was transferred to New Westminster Asylum on the 19th February.

During May, 1909, Mrs. Best, a female insane patient was brought up from Forty Mile and placed in the hospital. The authorities could not keep her and as we have no proper place to keep this class of people, arrangements were made with the prison matron to look after her. She was committed as insane in the following month.

On May 28th, 1909, one Camille Bonnabel was arrested as insane, tried and remanded for observation. As he did not improve, he was committed as insane on the 16th of June. He and Mrs. Best were transferred to New Westminster on June 18th.

One Chester Rue was arrested on June 6th as insane. He was put under the doctor's care and improved gradually. He was discharged as cured in the following month. This man has been in our custody several times and each incarceration has been the result of liquor, he being an habitual drunkard. When released he was interdicted for one year.

During the month of July, 1909, one Harry Deatherage was arrested for carrying concealed weapons, and also for being drunk and disorderly. He was in our custody for some time as it was suspected his mind was affected. He, however, improved and was discharged. He had been drinking heavily for some time.

In August, 1909, one John O'Connell was arrested as insane and put under the doctor's care. His condition became worse and he was committed as insane on the 16th August. He was transferred to new Westminster on the 24th instant.

CORONERS.

Four (4) inquests and two (2) inquiries were held during the year by our officers acting as coroners. All effects were turned over to the Public Administrator.

CUSTOMS.

No customs work has been done by our men, as, owing to the reduction in the division, this 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 Recorders, and Crown Land and Timber Agent; at all other places the work is being done by Mining Recorders appointed for that purpose.

The members of the town station and a female especially engaged, search all passengers on the down river boats for contraband gold dust. Those leaving in small boats are looked after at Forty Mile by the detachment there.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Members of the different detachments, including the Town Station execute all Sheriff's processes. At Dawson the Town Station have served the following writs in connection with the work at the courts:—

Warrants to apprehend.	20
Warrants to search.	5
Summons to defendant.	100
Summons to witness.	105

The penitentiary and inmates of the common jail, as well as all lunatics are in our custody. Enumerated below is a list of all prisoners in custody during the past year:—

Whites, male.	134
Whites, female.	5
Coloured, male.	1
Indian, male.	16
Indian, female.	3
Insane, white male.	10
Insane, white female.	1
Insane, coloured.	1
Total.	171

The attached report of the Provost, Reg. No. 4267 Const. Jordan, E.D., gives the disposition of the prisoners. The health of the convicts and common jail prisoners has been fairly good.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

We have received one hundred and twenty (120) inquiries for missing persons during the year, and were able to supply information in sixty-eight (68) cases.

INDIGENTS.

A very large number of persons came into the country in the early spring, under the mistaken idea that there would be plenty of work to be had, and at good wages. This, however, was not the case, and, in consequence of the late spring, employers of labour were unable to put men to work until comparatively late in the season.

One hundred and twenty men were given employment on the government roads and in payment, a free passage outside to Vancouver or Prince Rupert. A number of Montenegrins also applied for assistance to get out of the country which, however, we were unable to give. At the present time so far as I have been able to ascertain, they all are either working or have left the country, many of them having gone down the river into United States territory.

LIQUOR LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

We have given this department every assistance possible working up and collecting evidence in all cases of infractions of the liquor license ordinance brought to our notice, and reporting the same to the chief license inspector. Some 33 cases were brought to trial.

POST OFFICE.

We again during the year took out and brought back a large mail from Fort McPherson, and whenever a patrol is being made to an out of the way, or remote part of the country where there is no regular service, the post office people are notified and we take what we are able to carry.

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GENERAL.

The local government, Department of Agriculture, public administrator, and mining inspectors received assistance when required. The estates of all deceased persons dying intestate are handed to the public administrator for administration.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Considerable repairs have been done to most of the buildings all of which have had very little repairing in recent years.

The log buildings have all been re-caulked, lime-washed on the outside, and where necessary pointed. The officers mess quarters were papered and painted throughout and a new floor put down in the anteroom. The commanding officers and assistant surgeons quarters and the stables were painted and these buildings, with the exception of the assistant surgeon's jacked up. They had settled considerably due to the frozen ground gradually thawing. The greater part of the guard-room roof was covered with corrugated iron, the shingles having rotted, the building leaked badly everywhere. Other repairs of minor importance have also been effected.

In February last the quarters occupied by myself were practically destroyed by fire, the outside shell of the building is almost intact, but the inside is completely gutted. I was away on duty at the time and am unable to account for the fire, as every precaution conceivable was habitually taken to prevent accidents of this kind in barracks. A thorough investigation was made by your orders and evidence taken by a board of officers but the matter at the present time is still a mystery. We are pretty well satisfied, however, that the fire did not originate with the heating apparatus. I am now living in the quarters formerly occupied by Supt. Cuthbert.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a good sound financial basis, but owing to the comparatively small number of men, the profits are not as large as formerly, and the stock has been reduced considerably, but has, however, proved a source of great convenience to all members of the command.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supplies of clothing and kit were very satisfactory and suitable for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very satisfactory. There were only eight (8) breaches of a more or less serious nature—one constable being dismissed.

CRIME.

I am pleased to report that there has been very little crime in this district during the past eleven months, and, I might say, none of a very serious nature, and beg to submit a short summary of cases as they occurred month by month.

During November, 1908, one William Diamond was arrested for theft of a bottle of whisky and a pair of mitts. He had been arrested previously for theft, but released on suspended sentence. He was again convicted, and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Thomas Dawson was arrested for selling liquor to Indians, was found guilty and received two months hard labour.

Fred Berger was arrested for threatening to do bodily harm and shooting at one Martin Eigner at Quartz Creek. He was given a preliminary hearing and committed for trial on December 9, on which date he was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

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In December, 1908, several cases were entered under the Indian Act, mostly for selling liquor to Indians; we found it very difficult to secure evidence against the offenders as the Indians, when interrogated, say generally, that some white man gave it to them, and invariably fail to identify any particular individual. On this account it was found necessary to employ a special constable from among their tribe, and we were lucky in securing the services of one old man, who has during the year been instrumental in bringing several offenders to justice, and drunkenness has considerably lessened.

On December 19, one John McDonald was sentenced to three months' hard labour for selling liquor to Indians.

On the 28th, one Joe Nee, the proprietor of the Commerce saloon was found guilty of supplying Indians with liquor, fined \$200 and costs and sentenced to three months' hard labour. This sentence, was, however, suspended on account of the ill-health of the prisoner.

The proprietors of the King Edward Hotel were convicted for permitting riotous and disorderly conduct on their premises, and fined \$50 and costs—the charge and fine being entered on their license.

On the 29th, one Charles Mason, an Indian, was sentenced to one month with hard labour for being intoxicated.

In January, 1909, some complaints were received from the operators in the Telephone exchange to the effect that some man was in the habit of making improper proposals to them on the telephone. A watch was kept, and on the 1st instant, one John Condron was arrested in the act. He was tried and received two months' at hard labour.

On the 5th, a complaint was laid by one Edouard Girard, against the proprietor of the Ottawa saloon that he had been playing 'Black-Jack' and had won a large sum of money, which the proprietor failed to pay. On being brought to trial, the case was dismissed, but sufficient evidence was disclosed to enable us to lay a charge against the proprietor for keeping a common gaming house, on which charge he was found guilty and fined \$100 and costs.

It was reported to us that gambling was being carried on in the King Edward Hotel and in consequence, a strict watch was kept, and, on the 29th of this month a raid was made, and sufficient evidence secured to warrant a charge being laid against the proprietors, players and lookers-on. The case was adjourned until the following month, when the proprietors were found guilty, and fined \$100 and costs, a like fine being mulcted from the keeper, while the players and lookers-on were each fined \$20 and costs.

In February, 1909, an old offender, Charles Woodworth, was sentenced on the 1st to one year with hard labour for the theft of a horse.

During March, 1909, three men, William Thomas, John Hay, and Patrick Driscoll, were arrested on a warrant for stealing articles from a dwelling house. They were tried and found guilty. Hay being sentenced to 3 months' hard labour, and the others to 5 months each.

In April, 1909, one John Kline was charged with supplying liquor to Indians. He was found guilty and sentenced to 2 months' hard labour.

During May, 1909, one J. H. Mills was arrested in Klondike city for malicious mischief in a house owned by one Madge Mather. The case was dismissed. The evidence disclosed that the woman was the keeper of a bawdy house. She was tried and convicted of this offence, being sentenced to 3 months' hard labour.

On the 20th of this month a raid was made on the Comet Saloon where a game of Black Jack was in progress, all the occupants being warned for court. Next day, the cases came up for trial when the proprietors were fined \$100, the charges against the players and lookers-on being withdrawn.

On the 27th, one John Vaglio was arrested for supplying liquor to an interdicted person. He pleaded guilty, but stated that his knowledge of the English language

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was very limited and that he did not know the man was interdicted. He was fined \$100 and costs and his license was retained by the court. When the accused found that his license was threatened he employed counsel to defend him and moved for a new trial. This was granted and the case brought up next day. He pleaded 'not guilty,' however, the judge stated that technically he was guilty from his own evidence, but that it was possible that he did not know the man was an interdicted person and that he would be given the benefit of the doubt. The case was therefore dismissed.

In June, 1909, several cases were entered. The Lord's Day Act has been enforced in the territory during the past year and has caused some dissatisfaction. On request of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory we warned every one concerned that violators of the Act would be prosecuted. Several of the proprietors closed up their stores but a few defied us. These cases were reported to the commissioner and the necessary authority to prosecute obtained from Ottawa.

The first of these was against Louis Brier, who was found guilty and fined \$40 and costs. Oglow and Sarantis were also found guilty and a similar fine inflicted. In another case a charge was laid against John Zaccarelli.

One of the principal witnesses in this case had left the country between the alleged offence and the date of the trial and could not be found in time. The case, therefore, practically resolved itself into a question of veracity between two parties, John Zaccarelli, the defendant going into the witness box himself and swearing positively that he had not committed the offence charged, the case was dismissed.

Owing to the length of time which must necessarily elapse between the commission of an offence and the time of trial, as all prosecutions must be authorized by the attorney general, the difficulty of keeping track of the witnesses and producing them when required with a floating population such as we have here, is a very difficult matter, and will result, I am afraid, in a number of cases falling through.

On the 10th June, one Peter Hansen was arrested for supplying liquor to a squaw, who was also arrested for having the liquor in her possession. These cases were remanded until the 17th, on which date Hansen received 3 months' hard labour. The squaw was allowed to go on suspended sentence. Hansen has been convicted of similar offences at Whitehorse on several occasions prior to this.

On the 15th June, one Margaret Mercier was arrested for being the keeper of a bawdy house, and Mignon Miller, for being an inmate of the same. On being brought to trial a further charge of selling liquor without a license was preferred against them. The accused were remanded and let out on heavy bonds. They failed to appear when called upon, having gone down the river in a small boat. Their bonds were forfeited. During this month several convictions were obtained at Granville creek. Six women were found guilty of selling liquor without a license and were each fined \$95 and costs. It was also believed that gambling was prevalent on this creek and Constable Boasten was sent out in plain clothes in company with a special detective. Some good work was done and convictions obtained in all cases. Joseph Couture fined \$50 and costs, Wilfrid L'Heureux and Gustave L'Heureux each fined \$75 and costs. The players each fined \$40 and costs and lookers-on \$20 and costs.

In July, 1909, information was laid against one John Zaccarelli for perjury in connection with evidence given by him during his trial in June for an infraction of the Lord's Day Act. He was sent up for trial in the Criminal Territorial Court on the 2nd August, was tried on that date before a jury, and found 'not guilty.'

On July 5, one William Watson was sentenced to 5 months' hard labour for supplying liquor to Indians.

On the 14th one John Smith was arrested for theft of tobacco. This man was one of those who had come into Dawson in the rush of the spring. He was without means and in poor health. I have mentioned elsewhere in my report that many of those labourers had to be fed at the public expense for some time, and later given work on the government roads to enable them to earn sufficient funds to return to the outside.

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This they were only too willing to do and a number of them availed themselves of the opportunity. After earning enough to pay for their passage they left for the outside. This man tried to get the money given to him instead of the ticket but was refused, being practically starving he stated that he thought that if he stole something, he would be sure of obtaining a meal. On being tried the next morning the judge dismissed the case, and gave the accused a warning. After being released he once more went to the administration building with a view of obtaining his wages from the commissioner. Being refused admittance he proceeded to wreck summary vengeance by throwing a stone through one of the windows. For this he was re-arrested and was sentenced to one month with hard labour. On his release he took his ticket and has left the country.

On July 24, one Frank Hilder, a remittance man was arrested for obtaining money by means of a worthless cheque and on the 30th was sentenced to 6 months' hard labour.

During August, 1909, the card room in the Tanana hotel was raided, the players warned for court and the cards and chips seized. The cases were brought up on the 27, the proprietor and dealer each fined \$100 and costs and the players \$20 and costs each.

Some cases have been brought to our notice during the present month of people being accosted on the street and money demanded. Several offenders have been arrested but it is not always easy to get these parties as they generally choose some unfrequented spot and identification is very difficult. A strict watch is, however, being kept. The large companies have not been employing as many men as formerly, and are also discharging a number of those now working, as their plants become established. Further reductions are gradually being made and as many of the men are almost without funds, they are not too particular by what means they can remedy this deficiency.

During the early part of this month an alleged rape case was brought to our notice at Selkirk. A Mrs. Braeden complained that some man entered her cabin early in the morning, chloroformed, bound and gagged her and then committed the assault. A searching investigation was made by Insp. Horrigan during which the woman frequently contradicted herself. The children had evidently been schooled by their mother as to what story they were to tell, but on cross-examination they broke down and could not get on with their story. I have carefully gone into the evidence myself and am of opinion that neither an assault or a rape was committed.

Two brothers, John and James McCoy, were arrested, tried, convicted and ordered to pay a fine of \$100 or in default of payment, sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour for giving liquor to Indians at Selkirk.

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Following is a classified list of all cases entered and dealt with in the Police and Territorial Courts during the past eleven months.

Classification.	POLICE COURT.					
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against public order—						
Pointing loaded fire arms	1	1				
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1		2		
Offences against the administration of law and justice—						
Obstructing a peace officer	1	1				
Perjury	1				1	
Offences against religion, morals, &c						
The Lord's Day Act	3	2	1			
Keeper of common bawdy house	3	1			2	
Keeper of common gaming house	10	10				
Players or lookers-on in common gaming house	30	20		10		
Using obscene language in a public place	2	2				
Drunk and disorderly	59	59				
Offences against the person—						
Threatening wife with bodily harm	1	1				
Threatening to kill	1		1			
Threatening language	1	1				
Assault with intent to cause actual harm	1				1	
Assault, common	24	19		4		
Offences against property—						
Theft by conversion	1		1			
Theft from the person	1		1			
Theft of electricity	2	2				
Theft	24	17	5	1	1	
Obtaining money under false pretences	1	1				
Cheating at cards	1		1			
Malicious mischief	3	2	1			
Intimidation	1			1		
Offences against the Indian Act—						
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	12				
Intoxication	13	13				
Intoxicants in possession	2	2				
Offences against Yukon Ordinances—						
Selling liquor without license (wholesale)	1	1				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	5	5				
Selling liquor without license	6	6				
Allowing drunkenness and disorderly conduct on licensed premises	5	5				
Selling liquor to interdicted person	1	1				
Drunk while interdicted	1	1				
Creating disturbance on licensed premises	2	1	1			
Interdicted	12	12				
Insane	12	9	3			
Offences against City By-Laws—						
Infraction of Health By-Law No. 8	28	28				
Infraction of By-Law No. 17	3	3				
Infraction of Fire Ordinance	1	1				
Riding bicycles on sidewalk	7	7				
Driving team on sidewalk	1	1				
Total	288	248	17	18	5	

Mignon Miller and Margaret Mercer out on bail failed to appear; bail forfeited.

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Classification.	TERRITORIAL COURT.		
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Offences against the administration of law and justice—			
Perjury.....	1		1
Offences against the person—			
Assault with intent to commit actual bodily harm.....	1	1	
Offences against property—			
Theft (horse-stealing).....	1	1	
Total.....	3	2	1

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

On the 23rd November, 1908, one Charles David Connors, committed suicide at the Minto Hotel in Dawson, by shooting himself with a rifle. An inquest was held by Inspector Horrigan. The public administrator took charge of the effects.

In February, 1909, one Harry Bolton died at St. Mary's hospital. This man is being reported on under the head of Asylum. An inquest was held by Insp. Douglas. His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 25th April, 1909, an old man died in Klondike city, named A Symons. Insp. Douglas was detailed to make inquiries. Dr. Catto, a local practitioner, was present at the time and gave a certificate to the effect that the deceased had died from heart failure. No inquest was therefore held.

On May 3rd, 1909, a report was received from Klondike city, that one William Jenkins, commonly known as "Coal Oil Billy," had died suddenly. Insp. Horrigan and Dr. Thompson made inquiries and found no evidence of foul play. He had died a natural death from heart failure. No inquest was held. This man was an old jail-bird and had been in our custody several times for petty thefts.

In my last annual report, under this heading, I mentioned a case of drowning, in the Klondike river, of one Milohojó Ivancevic, which occurred in June, 1909, whose body was not recovered. A little over a year afterwards, on the 25th June, 1909, the remains were found near Flat creek, on the Klondike river. Ivancevic's brother, in company with a constable, patrolled there, and from certain articles of clothing on the body, the remains were identified as those of the drowned man.

An inquiry was held during the month of June into the cause of death of one Peter Anderson, a child, who was burned to death at a place called "Half-Way," on the Yukon river. Insp. Douglas made an investigation. It appears that the mother, with her elder son and younger children were alone in the house at the time, Peter, the baby being asleep in the hammock in the kitchen. The elder boy had been instructed to burn a pile of brush some distance from the house. The father and another man were across the river getting firewood. They saw the smoke, but did not pay much attention to it, thinking it was the brush, the boy was to burn. Some men, however, who were passing, in a small boat at the time, gave the alarm; the distracted father jumped into the canoe, crossed the river, and when he reached the house found his wife beside herself with grief and terror and the house a mass of flames. The boy had pluckily done what he could to get the baby out and was restraining his mother from casting herself into the flames in futile efforts to rescue her child. The father arrived too late and the house was burned to the ground, the child

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perishing in the midst. It is thought that some sparks must have been carried by the wind, igniting the roof which was covered with moss, there being no fire in the kitchen stove at the time.

An inquest was held during the month at Quartz creek by Inspector Horrigan regarding the death of one Khan Singh, a native of India. He was working at the bottom of the shaft when part of the roof fell in. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. The effects were handed over to the public administrator.

In September, 1909, one Christoffer C. Johnson was found dead at Quartz creek. Inspector Horrigan held an inquest and found that death was accidental, deceased being killed through suffocation the result of a fall of earth.

DETACHMENTS.

We have maintained the same detachments as last year, with the exception of Sulphur creek. Quartz creek was opened in the spring, but the constable in charge will be called into the post during the winter months. The work on Sulphur Creek did not warrant us keeping up the detachment there, which was abandoned, the work on the creek being performed by the Granville detachment.

At Forty Mile we have again rented a cabin for the winter, the old police building being too large, and in need of extensive repairs before it could be made habitable for the cold weather, and the heavy expense of heating it precluded the advisability of occupying it during the winter: The saving in wood alone will more than pay for the rent of the cabin.

On this date we are maintaining the following detachments, viz:—

Grand Forks.

Granville.

Selkirk.

Forty Mile.

Town Station.

During the early part of the summer and while the rush of small boats continued, I posted a constable for duty at the mouth of the Stewart river, all small boats from Whitehorse were ordered to report there on the way to Dawson; by this means, and with the help of the steam launch, and a man permanently stationed at Selkirk, we have been able to keep a good watch on the river.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	1	3	1	2	2	1	16	8	34	13	.....
Town Station						1	4		5		
Forty Mile					1		1		2		6
Selkirk						1			1		
Grand Forks						1			1	1	
Granville							1		1	1	
Total	1	3	1	2	3	4	22	8	44	15	6

DOGS.

We have six government dogs on charge at the present time, and it will be necessary to purchase or hire a few more for the McPherson patrol, which will, I have no doubt, be again despatched this year.

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DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to our numbers we have been unable to have any regular drill: when possible recruits and others have been given instructions in all matters pertaining to their duties.

FIRES, FOREST, &C.

Thirty-four (34) fires occurred in Dawson during the year, and the estimated damage amounted to \$3,800; a member of the force was present at all of them, and gave assistance to the fire chief when required. Forest fires have not been as prevalent this year as usual, due in great measure, I think, to the fact that we had a steam launch patrolling the river, and the occupants of small boats (the principal offenders), were aware of this fact and consequently took greater precautions.

FORAGE.

The forage was of excellent quality.

FIRE PROTECTION

At the present time we have a hydrant, about 800 feet of hose, fire extinguishers and buckets. With the exception of the fire in my late quarters, which I have reported elsewhere, there have been none in barracks during the year.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The wood was of good quality, but owing to the long, severe winter, we had to purchase an additional quantity, the original contract being insufficient for our requirements. A good lighting system is maintained at Dawson and Grand Forks by the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our supply under this head is serviceable and sufficient for our requirements.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been, on the whole very good, no very serious cases of illness occurring. Reg. No. 3045, Sergt. Joy, had a severe attack of Cystitis in January, and other complications set in, but he recovered in March and was returned to duty. In July he was in hospital again, suffering from Synovitis; he received a few days' treatment, but although not fully recovered at the present time, he has been able to resume his work in the office.

Reg. No. 4224 Const. Hewitt, J. T., was suffering a long time with ring worm on the face. He was in hospital a short while but recovered and was returned to duty. There are no other cases worthy of special attention.

The health of the district has been very good. Early in the year it was reported that the Indians on the other side of the boundary had contracted small-box. They were promptly quarantined and instructions were issued to Sergt. Beyts at Forty Mile to keep a strict watch on travellers coming in to the Yukon Territory. After a few days, however, the quarantine was lifted. There were one or two cases of scarlet fever in town, but as steps were immediately taken by the medical health officer to have them isolated, no trouble was experienced, and the spread of the disease checked.

HORSES.

We have at the present time some fifteen horses, having received three remounts during the year. These latter are all young horses and with care and work will be

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useful animals. At present they require careful handling, being only partially broken, and this is not an ideal country for that purpose, most of the roads being narrow and mountainous.

The health of the horses has been excellent, there being no serious accidents or deaths to report. The shoeing, which is done by contract, has been very satisfactory. I expect to be able to dispose of three horses, which are no longer suitable for police purposes, before the winter sets in.

INSPECTIONS.

The post and detachments have been inspected by yourself on numerous occasions. All detachments are regularly inspected by the officers who constantly visit the creeks on either inspection or magisterial duties. The post is inspected weekly by the commanding officer and daily by the orderly officer. Arms and accoutrements are inspected every week, and the guard-room daily by the assistant surgeon. The penitentiary and jail is regularly visited by day and night by the orderly officer. The Governor General during his visit also inspected the barracks and was pleased to express his satisfaction with what he saw.

LIBRARY.

Is well supplied with magazines and papers, most of the books have been read and re-read, and our small monthly subscription does not go a very long way in supplying new ones.

PATROLS.

A number of patrols have been made during the year; in fact the district has been well covered. Four patrols have been made up the Stewart river, and the Duncan and Mayo districts visited. Considerable mining is and has been carried on in that district for some years past, but no big strikes have been reported. The owners of the Dublin Gulch concession, an hydraulic proposition, have been busy putting in a ditch of several miles in length this summer, but have closed down for the winter. There has been very little in the way of crime to report. A Mrs. Galbraith and her husband made some complaints against a man named Edwards who has been bound over to keep the peace for a year. These people have given us a considerable amount of trouble, a special patrol having to be sent up there on one occasion, as it was represented that bloodshed might result unless some immediate action was taken. Mrs. Galbraith has left the locality to spend the winter on the outside, so that I do not anticipate any further trouble.

A number of patrols have also been made to the Miller and Glacier districts, and everything was found very quiet and orderly. There are some 64 people in the district, nine (9) being on Miller creek, five (5) on Bedrock creek and the remainder on Glacier and Big Gold. Some rich pay was struck early in the spring on Miller creek, and it has been staked up as far as its head. Big Gold creek has been staked from the mouth of Glacier to Sixty-mile river, and good pay is being taken out on Discovery.

A patrol was made up the Pelly river by Corporal Thompson, who went up on the small steamer *Pauline*, engaged in taking up supplies for the trading posts on the Ross and McMillan rivers. The time chosen was very opportune, the water being at the right stage, and the journey was made without mishap, which is not always the case. There are (six) 6 families of Indians living at the mouth of the Ross river at the present time. They are in good circumstances and seem to be of a better class, smarter and more robust than the upper river or Selkirk Indians. On making inquiries at Ross river of the trouble between the Pelly and Blind Creek Indians, with regard to a shooting affair which occurred two years ago, and on account of which I sent Inspector Horrigan up last year, those who were interrogated all claimed it had blown

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over, except Mr. Lewis, who manages the trading post for Taylor and Drury, and he says that some of the Indians are dissatisfied yet, but he believes they will make no further trouble. The particulars of this trouble were fully reported upon last year.

I also despatched a patrol along the valley of the Klondike to All Gold district; everything was quiet; there were only fifteen (15) or sixteen (16) working on that creek, mining, prospecting and wood chopping. The usual patrol was made to Fort McPherson, leaving here on December 29, and consisting of two constables, two special constables (both ex-policemen) and an Indian. I attach Constable Dempster's report of this patrol.

MINING.

In the Klondike district at the present time the more active individual placer operations are being carried on within what is known as the Indian river watershed, which embraces Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur and Quartz creeks. Last winter a large number of miners worked on the Granville flat, a portion of Dominion near the mouth of Sulphur creek, but the spring wash-up was somewhat disappointing, and in the early summer only three plants were working on that portion of Dominion. During the summer there has been considerable prospecting on Lower Sulphur, for the purpose, it is claimed, of acquiring property in this locality for dredging purposes. A comparatively small number of individual plants have been operating on Upper Dominion, but many claims have been grouped in this locality with a view to future work by dredging. A considerable number of self-dumping plants were operating on Quartz creek, but the spring clean-up did not equal that of the previous year; summer operations have been somewhat retarded by the scarcity of water. A considerable quantity of gold has been recovered in the Duncan district during the past summer, and the miners in that locality are sanguine of the ultimate success of their operations. The bed-rock, however, is very deep, and the ground being thawed presents a further difficulty to successful mining. Miners are also working with considerable success in the Sixty-mile and Forty-mile districts, where a number of discoveries were made during the past year. On Miller creek a large area of gravel is being stripped for dredging purposes. In the Klondike district the ground in front of the dredge is thawed by steam, and the stripping of ground by water under pressure commenced during the past month. On Miller Creek, however, ground has been stripped by water under pressure during the past two years, and it is claimed that where the conditions are favourable this method is much more economical than thawing by steam in front of the dredge.

During the present summer ten dredges have been operating in the Klondike district, eight on Creek claims and two in the submerged beds and bars of the Klondike river. One dredge has also been operating on the Stewart river and one on the Forty-mile river. The large ditch recently constructed by the Yukon Gold Company has furnished ample water to the hydraulic plants of the company along Bonanza and Hunker creeks. There are three hydraulic elevators operating on Bonanza creek and one on Hunker creek.

QUARTZ.

A great deal of interest has been taken during the past summer in the quartz development of the Klondike district. The Dome Lode Development Company has driven a tunnel some 1,200 feet between Upper Dominion and Lombard; the intention is to drive this tunnel 2,000 feet and cross-cut four veins, which have been located on the surface. The Lone Star, Limited, has placed on its property at the head of Victoria gulch, a small stamp mill, and has been treating the ores since the middle of August. The quartz prospects both on the Lone Star and the Dome are very promising. As a result of the operations of these two companies a large number of claims have been staked over the whole of the Klondike district.

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SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent in from Ottawa and those purchased locally were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

All transport on hand is in good condition, and sufficient for our requirements. We will again have to purchase some specially constructed toboggans for the annual patrol to Fort McPherson.

GENERAL.

The general outlook for the country is more promising than it has been for some years. The Yukon Gold Company have operated very successfully and have expended millions on improvements, pipe lines, power plants, dredges, elevators, &c. Other companies with big capital are also operating, although not to the same extent. Quartz properties are being developed, and I look to see some encouraging results next season. There is a general feeling of optimism and a strong belief in the future of the country.

We received last August a visit from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Sybil Grey, Miss Broderick, and his A.D.C., Viscount Lascelles. They were met with great enthusiasm, and I think must have been well pleased with the warmth and sincerity of their reception. They spent three days in Dawson and its vicinity, and were shown as much as circumstances and time would permit of.

During the open season, up to September 20, some 2,879 passengers arrived in Dawson from the Upper Yukon river points, and 1,402 from the lower river making a total of 4,281 arrivals.

The departures from Dawson for the upper river amounted to 2,459 and for the lower river 2,300 making a total of 4,759 departures.

Approximately some 20,000 tons of freight have been received via Whitehorse, and 1,500 tons via St. Michaels, making a total of 21,500 tons.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks. Inspectors Horrigan and Douglas have been kept busy, especially during the summer months with their duties as magistrates and coroners.

Accompanying this report, I beg to submit the report of Assistant Surgeon Thompson, report of Constable Dempster, in charge of the Fort McPherson patrol, report of Constable Jordon, the provost, and synopsis of prisoners confined during the year.

I also attach the estimates for the ensuing year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient sercant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspt.

Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

R. N. W. M. POLICE, YUKON TERRITORY,

DAWSON, Y. T., September 30, 1909.

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 the common jail from October 31, 1908, to September 30, 1909:—

This report covers a period of eleven months. Your memo. dated September 4, 1909, having called for the report a month earlier than that for the previous year.

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Total number of prisoners confined on October 31, 1908	13
“ “ “ for eleven months (male)	141
“ “ “ for eleven months (female)	5
Total number of lunatics confined for eleven months	12
Total	171

Total number of prisoners confined on September 30, 1909	7
Daily average	12
Maximum in any one day	19
Minimum in any one day	7
Awaiting trial	Nil.
Number of lunatics received (male)	10
“ “ “ (female)	2
Total number of lunatics	12

Of the twelve insane patients confined, eight (8) were transferred to the New Westminster asylum, one transferred to the St. Mary's hospital, Dawson, Y.T., and three (3) discharged at Dawson, Y.T., as cured.

The ethnology and nationalities of prisoners are shown below:—

ETHNOLOGY.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	144	6	150
Indian	16	4	20
Negro	1	.....	1
Total	161	10	171

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	29	2	31
Canadian	24	.....	24
English	18	.....	18
Irish	16	.....	16
Scotch	11	.....	11
Welsh	2	.....	2
French	3	3	6
German	10	.....	10
Italian	5	5
Swiss	4	4
Scandinavian	11	11
Danish	2	2
Indian	16	3	19
Total	151	8	159

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NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Norwegian	3		3
American	3	1	4
Canadian	1		1
German	1		1
French	1		1
Irish	1		1
Indian		1	1
Total	10	2	12

No. of convicts confined	2
No. of common jail confined	49
Total	51

CONVICTS RELEASED, TIME-EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Release.
David Richardson Shaw	Theft.	1 yr. 2 m. 24 dys.	20-8-'09.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the convicts and common jail prisoners, as shown by the records, has been very good. Strict discipline has been maintained, and the escorts have performed their duties very satisfactorily.

PRISON HEALTH.

The health of the convicts and common jail prisoners has, on the whole, been very good.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied to the prisoners has been of very good quality, and in sufficient quantity.

PRISON CLOTHING.

There is a good supply of prison clothing on hand, of excellent quality. The greater part of the clothing is supplied to the jail through the quartermaster's store. The clothing of the female prisoners has been made by themselves, with the exception of such articles as they could not make, such as shoes, &c., which are 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 and painting buildings, and keeping the barrack inclosure in good order.

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I attach synopsis of penitentiary prisoners and of all prisoners confined during the eleven months.

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

E. D. JORDON, *Const.*,
Acting Provost.

SYNOPSIS of all Prisoners now confined in the jail on September, 1909.

Offence.	Yrs.		Months.					Days.	Total.
	2	1	18	6	5	1	3	10	
Theft.....	1								1
Theft of a horse.....		1							1
Occasioning actual bodily harm.....			1						1
Supplying liquor to Indians.....				1	1		2		4
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....				1					1
Assault.....						1			1
Intoxication (L. A.).....								2	2
Total.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	11

SYNOPSIS of the Penitentiary Prisoners confined from October 31, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Crime.	SENTENCE IN YEARS.		Total.
	2	1 yr. 2 mo. 24 dys.	
Theft.....	1	1	2
Total.....	1	1	2

The above synopsis includes one convict discharged, who whilst on ticket of leave was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour on a charge of theft, and was serving out the balance of his sentence of three years' penal servitude, *i.e.*, one year, two months, 24 days.

There is now one convict undergoing sentence at the jail.

APPENDIX C.

CONSTABLE W. J. DEMPSTER, PATROL, DAWSON TO FORT McPHERSON.

R.N.W.M. POLICE, YUKON TERRITORY,
DAWSON, Y.T., March 17, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Fort Macpherson, winter of 1908-1909.

I left Dawson on December 29, 1908, in company with the following: Reg. No. 4075 Const. Simons, A. L., Special Constables A. E. Forrest, R. T. McLean and John Marvin (Indian). We carried about seventy pounds of mail and newspapers for Macpherson and Hersehell island.

Const. Simons, H. L., with team accompanied us to the power house at the mouth of Little Twelve Mile, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson.

Our transport consisted of four toboggans, two of them being of birch and two of hickory. The hickory toboggans were stronger and better made than those used last year. I think the hard wood toboggans pull easier than the birch, and would last better provided the wood was straight grained. The snowshoes were better than those of last year.

The route followed was the same as in the two previous years.

We arrived at Macpherson on February 4, 1909, having been thirty-eight days on the trail, and remained there eighteen days. On our return we left Macpherson on February 23, 1909, with about thirty pounds of mail, being about four days after the arrival of the 'Edmonton Packet.' We arrived in Dawson on March 15, 1909, occupying twenty-one days on the home trip.

INDIANS.

On our outward trip we came across one camp of Indians on Hart river. They had been very short of grub but shortly before we met them they had succeeded in getting a few caribou and moose. The usual fall run of caribou had failed them this year and consequently they had scarcely any dried meat. Some of their dogs were in very poor condition. Several Indians were very sick, one of whom, we afterwards heard, died. No other Indians were encountered on the outward trip. On the homeward trip we met one family camped on the Little Wind river, at the mouth of Forrest creek. On the Blackstone river we met some Indians from the lower part of Hart river, on their way to Dawson with a little meat and fur. They had killed quite a number of moose and sheep.

TRAILS.

The trail on the Twelve Mile and Blackstone was not so good as last year. The snow was not so deep on this end, but on the Big Wind and Big Portage it was much as usual.

WEATHER.

The weather during the entire outward trip, with the exception of two or three days, was bitterly cold, and all members of the party suffered considerably in con-

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sequence, and on several days in addition to the intense cold we had to face a strong wind. On one day in particular, crossing the Caribou Born Mountain, a high undulating wind-swept plateau, destitute of all vegetation, lying between the Caribou Born and Trail river, we had to face almost a gale all day, and all froze badly that day.

DOGS.

All told we had twenty dogs, ten of which were hired and three private dogs. The majority of them arrived at Macpherson in very good condition. This was owing to the fact that on account of the cold weather we fed more than double of what we fed last year. We were fortunate in being able to secure sufficient game to enable us to do this. Two of the dogs we had had very bad feet; by the time we reached the Hart river they were so bad that it was cruel to work them any further. I managed to secure two good dogs from the Indians to replace them for part trade and part cash.

GAME.

Caribou was very scarce on the upper reaches of the Blackstone and Hart rivers last fall, but during the winter moose and sheep were fairly plentiful further down these streams.

At several points on the Little and Big Wind rivers we saw the tracks where caribou had crossed. There were moose tracks along the lower end of the Big Wind and Mountain creek. We shot four caribou on the Little Wind and five on Mountain creek also two on Forrest creek. Rabbits, too, appear to be more plentiful along Peel river and some of its tributaries than last year.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions were of the best quality and ample for our requirements. The dog feed consisted chiefly of dog salmon, bacon and a little dried meat. On the return trip our dog feed consisted of dried white fish.

GENERAL.

All members of the patrol performed their work in a very satisfactory manner.

We carried a tent and stove as previously, and were able to make ourselves fairly comfortable during the cold weather. Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald reports everything very quiet around Macpherson and Herschell island. Five Indians were drowned in Peel river last fall, about 100 miles south of Macpherson. Six of them were on the way down the river in a small skin canoe. The canoe being overloaded swamped in a rapid and only one succeeded in making shore.

The Indians along the Mackenzie from the Arctic Red river to Good Hope are reported to be hard put to for grub, as moose and caribou are hard to get owing to the intensely cold weather prevailing. There are just a few Indians staying at Macpherson. No crime, whisky selling or prostitution is reported.

There are a number of prospectors on the Old Crow and Bell rivers, but according to reports they are getting no prospects whatever, and they intend quitting the district when the ice breaks up. Three of these arrived at Herschell island about the middle of November last with the expectation of obtaining supplies, but none being obtainable from any other source Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald outfitted them with sufficient to take them back to their camp.

There are no whalers or natives wintering at Herschell island this winter. The schooner *Olga*, Captain Mogg, is frozen in between Flaxman's island this winter. The crew, and will likely be a total loss in spring. The captain and crew went to Point Barrow, where provisions are obtainable. This ship was going out. Mogg wintered last winter in Prince Albert Land. Schooner *Rosie H.*, 70 tons, Captain Wolke, frozen

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in at Flaxman's island; this ship was coming in. Mr. Staffanson, of the Michelsen expedition, arrived at Herschell island *via* the Maekenzie river last summer. He went to Point Barrow for provisions, and was frozen in on the way back a little to the east of that point.

COPY OF DIARY.

Tuesday, December 29, 1908.—53° below; light wind. Left Dawson at 10.45 a.m. for Fort Macpherson. Following are members of the patrol:—Constables W. J. D. Dempster and A. L. Simons; special constables A. E. Forrest, R. T. McLean and John Martin (Indian), and four dog teams—twenty dogs. Constable H. L. Simons accompanied patrol with team. Arrived at Twelve Mile at 4 p.m. Horses played out. Constable H. L. Simons left sleigh two miles out and brought horses in. Trail heavy.

Wednesday, December 30.—40° below. Constable H. L. Simons left at 7.30 a.m. to get his sleigh; left mouth of Twelve Mile at 12.10 p.m. and made Ten Mile camp. Horses played out and did not arrive until 6.30 p.m. Heavy trail.

Thursday, December 31.—18° below. Left Ten Mile camp at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at Twenty Mile camp at 2.20 p.m. Horses unable to go further. Trail heavy.

Friday, January 1, 1909.—16° below. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Trail heavy to the saw mill. Arrived at power house at noon; latter part of trail good. Loaded up toboggans in p.m. Several dogs are getting foot sore.

Saturday, January 2, 1909.—25° below in a.m., 35° below in p.m. Left power house at 9.30 a.m. Constable H. L. Simons, with team, returned to Dawson. Trail heavy; encountered a little water. Camped at 3 p.m.

Sunday, January 3.—34° below a.m., 23° below in p.m. Clear. Broke camp at 8.15; heavy trail. Camped at 2 p.m. near Seela pass, too late to get across. Repairing snowshoes.

Monday, January 4.—23° below a.m., 9° below p.m. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m.; strong wind blowing up the pass. Made Michael's cabin at 3 p.m. and camped.

Tuesday, January 5.—21° below a.m., 38° below p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; made Joseph's cabin 12.05 p.m. Left at 1.25 and made Blackstone cache at 2.30 p.m. and camped as there is no timber for some distance. Had to go back up river a little way to collect enough firewood.

Wednesday, January 6.—39° below a.m., 27° below p.m. Clear and calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., and arrived at cache on Christmas creek at 11.30 a.m. Procured some dried meat, loaded up in the afternoon and camped for the night, as it is too far to timber for camping. Very little firewood here; nothing but half dried poplar. Two dogs in Forrest's team have very bad feet, using up socks for their feet.

Thursday, January 7.—31° below a.m. 24° p.m.; clear in a.m., cloudy p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. and crossed divide into Michelle creek. Trail up Christmas creek and down Michelle is very heavy. Dogs very tired. Did not make dinner to-day as there is no timber across the divide. Camped at 3 p.m.

Friday, January 8.—27° below p.m., 12° a.m.; cloudy, calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Encountered a little water in places; a little wind and heavy going on the flats. Camped at 3.30 p.m. about four miles below cabins.

Saturday, January 9.—35° below a.m., 11° below p.m.; calm and clear. Very cold during the day. Broke camp at 8 a.m., crossed divide into Little Hart river. Short portage on to Big Hart. Went up Big Hart about ten miles to where some Indians were camped. Purchased dog, part trade for dog 'Jim' and part cash. 'Jim's' feet were too bad to take any further.

Sunday, January 10.—17° below; cloudy, calm. Broke camp at 10.30 a.m. Went up Hart river about one mile and crossed over divide about three miles into Wolf creek, striking that creek at the canyon about ten miles from the mouth. Procured a dog, part cash and part trade for 'Curley.' His feet were too bad to go any further.

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Monday, January 11.—17° below; cloudy, light wind. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Had good going this morning, but very heavy in the afternoon. The creek overflowed a good deal. Crossed fresh caribou tracks at 2.30 p.m. Forrest and Martin started to follow them up. They caught up to the game, but it was too dark to shoot. The remainder went on and made camp at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, January 12.—23° below a.m., 39° below p.m.; clear, calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Crossed divide from Wolf creek into Forrest creek, about seven miles across divide; snow deep, and gowing slow and heavy. Camped at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, January 13.—39° below a.m., 45° below p.m.; misty, light wind. Left camp with dog teams at 9.30 a.m. Forrest and Martin left at daylight with the hope of being able to get some game. No luck. Struck Little Wind river at 2 p.m.; camped at 4 p.m. on portage. Very heavy going in places.

Thursday, January 14.—45° below; very cold to-day. Light wind, heavy fog. Broke camp at 9 a.m.; good going to-day, mostly over glacier; doubled round a good deal to avoid water. Get toboggan into water twice and wet the robes. Camped at 3.45 p.m.

Friday, January 15.—52° below a.m., 57° below p.m.; very foggy all day. Broke camp at 9 a.m.; crossed caribou tracks at 10 a.m. Forest and Martin followed them, remainder proceeding with teams; camped at 2.15 p.m. at mouth of Little Wind. Did not stop for dinner to-day; saw tracks of two other small bands of caribou where they had crossed the river going westward. Forrest and Martin arrived in camp at 5 p.m. Had followed caribou till dark and failed to come up with them. Going very heavy to-day.

Saturday, January 16.—53° below a.m., 46° below p.m.; foggy. John Martin left at 7 a.m. to hunt caribou on a creek, a tributary of Little Wind. He returned at 4 p.m. having shot four. Forrest left at 8 a.m. to hunt up the Big Wind river, but the wind was so strong he could not face it, so he returned to camp. The remainder of the party making general repairs.

Sunday, January 17.—44° below a.m., 33° below p.m.; cloudy and foggy. Cleared up a little towards night. Dempster, Simons, Forrest and McLean left at 8 a.m. with three dog teams to haul in caribou shot yesterday by Martin. Returned at 5.30 p.m.

Monday, January 18.—33° below a.m., 50° below p.m.; foggy and light wind. Cut up and loaded caribou meat this a.m. and left camp at 9.15. Made dinner at Rock camp. Caehed a saddle of caribou for return trip. Camped at 3.15 p.m. on Big Wind river portage; river and sloughs are open and a very thick steam hangs over, damp and cold. Deep snow and heavy going.

Tuesday, January 19.—58° below a.m., 43° below p.m.; thick fog or steam all day. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Very heavy going all morning, crusted snow, breaking under dogs. Teams only able to work a half hour in lead. Crossed several fresh moose tracks. Dinner at Hungry creek at 12.05 p.m. Better going in the afternoon; camped at 3.15 p.m. on right limit about seven miles below Deception. It was bitterly cold to-day. Steam so thick that we could see no distance. Toboggans dragged very heavy.

Wednesday, January 20.—51° below a.m., 46° below p.m.; cold all day. Thick fog. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; going fairly good; camped at 4 p.m. about four miles above Wind city.

Thursday, January 21.—48° below a.m., 49° below p.m.; clear. Broke camp at 8.45 a.m.; camped at 4 p.m. five miles down Peel river; going very tough; dogs are all very tired to-night.

Friday, January 22.—49° below a.m., 48° below p.m.; clear and very cold. Broke camp at 8.45 a.m. Heavy going; camped at 5 p.m. on Mountain creek portage. Thick trees and willows; had to cut our way through in places. Forrest and Martin went ahead to break trail for morning start.

Saturday, January 23.—47° below a.m., 53° below p.m.; clear. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; crossed fresh moose track; Martin followed it for two hours without suc-

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cess. Snow very deep up this creek. Dogs are getting very thin. This continued cold weather is beginning to tell on them. Camped at 3 p.m.

Sunday, January 24.—49° below a.m., 51° below p.m.; clear. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; snow deep and going heavy; dogs are all in to-night. Camped at 3.15 at foot of pass. Forrest and Martin went to break trail towards summit.

Monday, January 25.—39° below a.m., 31° below p.m.; clear. Martin and Forrest left at 8.30 a.m. to hunt moose. Forrest returned owing to rifle being frozen. Martin returned at 2.30 p.m., having shot five caribou. Forrest and Martin breaking trail further on. Dempster went back to last camp to hunt for seals which were left behind; returned at 2 p.m. and left at 3.20 to break trail to where caribou were shot. Returned to camp at 5.30.

Tuesday, January 26.—33° below a.m., 39° below p.m.; windy. Dempster, Simons, Forrest and Martin with four teams left camp at 8.20 a.m. to haul caribou from head of creek. Returned at 1.30 p.m. There was a gale blowing on the mountain. Cut up and loaded meat in afternoon.

Wednesday, January 27.—44° below a.m., 35° below p.m.; clear, windy on pass. Made caches of one caribou and broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Hard pull up to summit. Wind of yesterday filled in trail we broke over ridges yesterday. Five steep ridges to get over before reaching Cardinal creek. Dogs very tired. Camped at 3.15 p.m.

Thursday, January 28.—41° below a.m., 55° below p.m. Clear, light wind. Broke camp at 8 a.m.; snow very deep; reached the Caribou Born river and camped at 3.45 p.m. Hard day on men and dogs.

Friday, January 29.—51° below a.m. Strong north wind. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; found old Indian trail leading up the Caribou Born river and over the Caribou Born mountain. Had great difficulty in following it over mountain. Strong gale blowing in our faces all day. Bitterly cold, every one freezing noses, cheeks, &c. No dinner to-day, as there is no timber of any kind. Camped at 4 p.m. in small spruce on north side of mountain. Very little firewood round here. Weather very thick all day, could not see any distance.

Saturday, January 30.—23° below a.m., 21° below p.m., thick and calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., reached Trail river at 2 p.m., heavy trail; camped at 5 p.m.

Sunday, January 31.—35° below a.m., 45° below p.m., clear and calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., heavy trail. Struck Peel river at 1.15 p.m., and made camp about three miles down at 2.30 p.m. Suitable camping grounds are far apart here owing to the banks being so high. The snow seems to be very gritty, making toboggans, though light, drag very heavy.

Monday, February 1.—48° below a.m., 45° below p.m., clear and calm. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. and made Colins cabin and camped at 3.10 p.m. Trail heavy.

Tuesday, February 2.—40° below a.m., 27° below p.m. Clear and calm. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. and made across seven mile portage on right limit and camped at 4.10 p.m. Heavy trail.

Wednesday, February 3.—15° below a.m., 19° below p.m.; cloudy, calm. Broke camp at 6.15 a.m. Heavy trail; made Vitichquah's cabin and camped at 3.10 p.m.

Thursday, February 4.—29° below a.m., 43° below p.m.; clear and calm. Left Vitichquah's cabin at 7.30 a.m. and arrived at Fort Macpherson at 1.20 p.m. Good trail.

Friday, February 5, to Monday February 22.—Resting at Fort Macpherson.

Monday, February 22.—Packing and loading toboggans for return trip.

Tuesday, February 23.—39° below, clear and cold. Left Macpherson with mail on return trip to Dawson at 9.30 a.m. Arrived at Vitichquah's cabin and camped at 4.30 p.m. Trail fair.

Wednesday, February 24.—49° below, clear and cold. Left Vitichquah's cabin at 7.40 a.m. and camped on Seven-mile portage at 4.30 p.m. Fair trail.

Thursday, February 25.—49° below a.m. Cold and clear in a.m., but cloudy and snowing in p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. and camped at 2.45 p.m. Fairly good trail.

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Friday, February 26.—26° below, clear and calm. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Trail fairly good; camped at 3.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 27.—21° below; cloudy in a.m. and cleared up p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Trail to-day was bad, and it has been a hard day on men and dogs. Had to climb a long, steep hill nearly half mile long, out of Trail river. Had to double up teams. Two hours occupied getting outfit to top.

Sunday, February 28.—Mild all day; cloudy, light wind. Crossed the Caribou Born mountain; camped on Caribou Born river at 2.30 p.m. Clear weather prevailed while crossing mountains, and a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained.

Monday, March 1.—Mild, cloudy. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m.; heavy going on hills; reached Mountain creek and camped at 4.15 p.m. Caribou meat cached here on our way out has been eaten by wolverines; nothing left.

Tuesday, March 2.—Clear and cold, but calm. Broke camp at 7.40 a.m. Trail down creek very heavy. Reached mouth at 2.30. Up the Peel the trail had drifted full. Camped about 10 miles up at 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 3.—Broke camp at 7.40 a.m. Drifting all day; camped at 3.45 p.m.

Thursday, March 4.—Cloudy, mild. Broke camp at 7.40 a.m. Heavy trail; camped at 3.45 p.m. on Big Wind portage.

Friday, March 5.—Clear and cold. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Trail fairly good to-day. Reached mouth of Little Wind at 11 a.m. Half of a caribou which we had cached here had been eaten by wolverines. They are very numerous along the trail this season. Ice up Little Wind pretty well flooded. Heavy going over bars to avoid water. Camped at 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, March 6.—Clear and mild. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Encountered considerable water on Big Glacier; rest of trail fairly good, excepting upper Glacier, which was entirely flooded. Camped at 3.50 p.m. at mouth of Forrest creek.

Sunday, March 7.—Cold in a.m. Mild during the day. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Heavy trail; saw two caribou on hillside. Dempster and Martin went after them and shot both; remainder went on with teams and camped at 3 p.m. Two teams came out to haul meat into camp.

Monday, March 8.—Cold in a.m. and p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m., going good most of the day. Little trouble with water. Camped at 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 9.—Mild and cloudy. Broke camp at 7.35 a.m. Crossed Big and Little Hart rivers and over divide into Michelle creek. Lots of water on last creek. Camped at 6.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 10.—Broke camp at 7.50 p.m. Encountered lots of water on the creek. The last seven miles to the summit was very heavy. Camped at the cache at Christmas creek at 5.40 p.m.

Thursday, March 11.—Broke camp at 7.40 a.m. Trail heavy and hard to find at Blackstone. Met six Indians with four dog teams on their way to Dawson. Made Michelle's cabin and camped at 4 p.m.

Friday, March 12.—Mild, cloudy. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Got through pass into the head of Twelve mile at 10.45 a.m. Heavy trail in places. Glaciers good, excepting the Big Glacier, where there was lots of water on the lower end. Met Bull. Taylor and party with 28 dogs and big outfit on their way to the Wind.

Saturday, March 13.—Broke camp at 8 a.m. Good trail, lots of water on Lower Glacier. Arrived at power house at 1 p.m. Arrived at old camp, four miles below sawmill, at 3 p.m. and camped.

Sunday, March 14.—Broke camp at 8 a.m. and arrived at Twelve-mile roadhouse at 3 p.m. Stayed for the night. Good trail.

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Monday, March 15.—Stormy, snowing. Left Twelve-mile roadhouse at 9:30 a.m. and arrived in Dawson at 12:30 p.m. Trail heavy and drifted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. DEMPSTER.

Const.

In charge of Fort McPherson Patrol.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON L. A. PARE, M.D., WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 28, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—In submitting this my eleventh annual report of 'H' Division, I feel that I would only be repeating word for word my report of a year ago, the same fortunate conditions as regards the health of the division and district still prevailing, were I to do more than remark on the circumstances of another year having passed without a death in the division, the eleventh in succession,—with the exception of those lost by drowning in previous years the division has indeed been fortunate in this respect, considering the large number of men who have passed through during that time. Indeed so far as I can find out none of those who have passed through this division in the past eleven years have died as the result of ill health and there are a very considerable number of them that I am aware of to-day a living advertisement of the virtues of this climate in so far as it has influenced their physique and general health.

As to the Indians I have made you several reports, both written and verbal, concerning their condition and treatment, which I understand you are giving due consideration to in your annual report, so I will not refer to them at greater length.

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

L. A. PARE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, M.D.,
DAWSON.R.N.W.M. POLICE, YUKON TERRITORY,
DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1909.The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

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

It is pleasing to be able to state that there has been no deaths amongst the members of the force in this division throughout the year.

The most serious case of illness during the year was that of Reg. No. 3045, Sergt. Joy, G. B., who suffered a severe attack of cystitis in January, which, with complications lasted some time into March, when he was returned to duty fully recovered. On July 6, a piece of board from the sidewalk flew up and struck Sergt. Joy on the left knee, and in a few days the joint became swollen and painful, synovitis having taken place. I placed him in hospital for a few days treatment and upon improvement I returned him to light duty. He has been under treatment ever since, but the joint is gradually regaining its natural condition and strength.

Reg. No. 4324, Const. Hewitt, J. T., who was suffering from ringworm or sycosis of the face and upper lip for a long time was fully recovered and returned to duty.

The other cases throughout the year were all of a mild nature, or slight injuries, and all recovered.

GUARD-ROOM.

Although there was considerable sickness amongst the prisoners in the guard-room during the year it was all of a simple nature, such as colds, rheumatism, slight injuries, headaches, &c. There was no serious illness during the year.

INSANE PATIENTS.

Twelve insane persons were received and treated during the year. Ten males and two females, of these, four were discharged, one was sent to St. Mary's hospital, where he died, and eight were transferred to New Westminster asylum.

GENERAL.

The sanitary inspections of the barracks take place weekly, and the absence of sickness in the post must be attributed to the daily attention given to every detail and department, nothing being left undone to keep the sanitary condition the very best possible.

A list of all cases treated is appended.

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

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

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CLASSIFIED LIST of Cases Treated at 'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T., for the Year ending
September 25, 1909.

Cases.	No.	Days	Remarks.
Ringworm	1	66	Recovered.
Punctured wound	1	4	"
Cystitis	1	70	"
Biliousness	1	1	"
Sore face and mouth	1	4	"
Cold	1	3	"
Dyspepsia	1	18	"
Sore throat	1	2	"
Injured eye	1	15	"
Synovitis	1	81	"
Injured shoulder	1	3	"
Sprained ankle	1	10	"
Total	12		

Certified correct.

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

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APPENDIX A.

SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, REPORT ON THE ACCIDENTAL
SHOOTING OF A NATIVE AT FULLERTON BY CONSTABLE
C. R. MACMILLAN.

CHURCHILL, Hudson Bay, August 3, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith report from Corporal Joyce covering one from Constable Macmillan regarding the unfortunate accident at Fullerton detachment on June 22 last, which resulted in the instantaneous death of an Esquimaux named 'Charlie.' As Constable Macmillan was alone at the time of the accidental shooting no further evidence can be obtained than his own statement. I may say from my own experience that it is a very easy thing to mistake a native crawling for, or lying in wait for seal for, the actual animal itself.

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

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL, Hudson Bay, July 26, 1909.

Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* accidental shooting of a native named Charlie at Fullerton.

On the afternoon of June 22, 1909, Constable Walker and I were walking to barracks from the floe near Cape Fullerton, when about two miles from the detachment we passed quite close to a large seal (Doujug) which was on the ice. About 6 p.m. of the same date Constable Walker took a telescope and looked from the barracks towards where we had seen the seal. He said it was still in the same place. Constables McDiarmid, McMillian and I also looked and saw the black object on the ice. We all thought it was the same seal that Walker and I had seen. Constable MacMillan asked me if he could go and try and kill it. I told him to do so. I watched him through the telescope when he was crawling close to the seal. I was watching him when he fired. I saw the object disappear and thought that the seal had crawled through a hole in the ice. I then went into the detachment. About 20 minutes later Constable MacMillan ran into barracks and reported that he had accidentally shot and killed a man. He said the black object which we all thought to be a large seal was a native named Charlie. Constable MacDiarmid, Native Joe and I went to the scene of the shooting at once. The body was lying face up in a low place on the ice a loaded rifle was on the ice near the body, and a piece of bear's skin, such as is used by natives for crawling seals, was under the hips. The bullet had struck the un-

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fortunate man on the right side of the neck and he died instantly. Constable MacMillan had fired from a distance of about 300 yards; the bullet marked the snow on the ice for a distance of about ten feet before it struck the man. This native must have been in a sitting position, with the side of his neck and face towards MacMillan. His hair was about 16 inches long and of a very black colour. I had to brush his hair back from his neck before I could see where the bullet had struck. The natives say that he had gone seal hunting and had probably fallen asleep. Native Bye and Bye assisted the deceased man's wife and stepmother to bury the body in the native custom.

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

M. A. JOYCE, *Corp.*

CAPE FULLERTON, Hudson Bay, July 3, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'M' Division, R.N.W.M.P.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following painful occurrence. On the evening of June 22, about 6 p.m., Const. Walker, while looking out on the ice with a telescope, said he saw a doujug, which is a large seal. Const. McDiarmid and myself also looked and thought likewise. I said I would go and try to get a shot at it. The distance appeared to be about two miles. I walked to within 600 yards or so of the object, and then lay down on the ice to crawl nearer without alarming the animal. I crawled towards it for about 200 yards or more, and then was stopped by a large pool of water. I was afraid to stand up and wade through it, for fear of alarming the seal, and did not like to risk a shot at the distance, as from my position face down close to the ice, the object did not show up very well. During all this time the supposed seal had moved (like a seal will), but without changing its situation either forward or backward. At last I fired a shot, and immediately the object disappeared. On standing up I saw it, and immediately ran towards it. I ran for some yards when I suddenly stopped horrified, as I saw it was a man lying face up. I compelled myself to go up to him, and found he was dead. He was an Iwillik called Charlie. I returned immediately to the barracks and reported the case to Corpl. Joyce. The natives say the man was fast asleep, and that this same kind of accident has happened with them.

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

CHAS. R. MACMILLAN, *Const.*

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APPENDIX B.

CORPORAL F. W. REEVES' REPORT ON THE DEATH BY DROWNING OF
SERGEANT R. M. L. DONALDSON OFF MARBLE ISLAND.

FORT CHURCHILL, Jan. 21, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,

'M' Division, Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay.

Sir.—I have the honour to report as follows as to the circumstances under which Reg. No. 3566 Sergt. Donaldson lost his life by drowning off Marble Island on August 14, 1908.

On August 5th, 1908, a party consisting of Sergt. Donaldson (in charge), Corpl. Reeves, Spl. Const. Ford, Natives Pook and Tupcarlock, left on the *MacTavish* with supplies for Fullerton. After having very contrary weather, which caused delays for several days, we arrived at Marble island on August 14, where we anchored on the west end in a cove from where we sighted a large herd of walrus on a small island about one mile off.

Spl. Const. Ford asked Sergt. Donaldson if he could go over in the dinghy to try and get some. Ford left very shortly after and returned later, reporting that he had killed ten, bringing one head back with him.

Sergt. Donaldson said something about going over and cutting some of the meat up so that we could pick it up on our return with the *MacTavish*.

Sergt. Donaldson, Spl. Const. Ford and myself left in the boat, taking knives, axes, &c., also taking our guns. On arriving at the island there was another large herd there.

Sergt. Donaldson and myself started to shoot at them, but killed none.

By this time it was getting dark. We then started to cut off the heads of the ones which Spl. Const. Ford had killed. After cutting six off it was getting much darker. Sergt. Donaldson and myself, taking four heads, left in the boat for the *MacTavish*, leaving Spl. Const. Ford on the island to cut off the remainder of the heads which were there.

Sergt. Donaldson's intentions were to send one of the natives back for Ford after our arrival at the *MacTavish*, and we had got about half way to the *MacTavish* when the boat was struck by a walrus, which sent its tusks through it, leaving a hole about six inches long and three inches wide, just below the water line right underneath the fore rowlocks.

Sergt. Donaldson was pulling the oars, and I was sitting in the stern of the boat directing him towards the light on the *MacTavish*, which was all that could be seen owing to the darkness.

The moment the walrus struck the boat one of the fore rowlocks came out of the socket, causing it to hang on the side of the boat. The water was rushing in very fast. I took my coat off and placed it over the hole, and held it there, which stopped the rush of water into the boat.

I then told Sergeant Donaldson to put the rowlock in and pull for shore, but by this time he was very excited and unable to do anything, and all he would say was that 'we are gone.' He repeated that several times, but would not attempt to help himself by putting in the rowlock and pulling for shore.

I saw that he was unable to do anything, so I attempted to hold my coat over the hole with one hand and put in the rowlock with the other, but was unable to do so, the water rushing in, the boat filled very fast, causing it to sink.

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I saw the boat was sinking with two of us in; I jumped overboard and began to swim to shore, but found that I could not make it.

On turning around I saw the boat just behind me, turned bottom up. The wind was driving it towards the shore. I could see Sergeant Donaldson a few yards away swimming towards the place we had left with the boat, which was a great deal further than the shore on the right side. I called to him; he did not answer me. That was the last seen of Sergeant Donaldson.

I stayed with the boat and was drifted on a reef, which enabled me to walk ashore, taking the boat with me as far as possible, but I had to leave it several yards from shore.

The boat drifted away; I walked up the beach when I heard a shot fired. I called for help, and Ford came to me.

By this time I was very numb and was helpless through being in the cold water so long and getting into the night air, which was very cold, and my clothing being soaked through, would certainly have perished had it not been for Special Constable Ford who took off my wet clothes and gave me his dry ones, wringing as much water out as possible, he put them on himself.

We then went to a place where good walking could be had out of the wind. I stayed there walking around trying to get the use of my limbs and to get warm, and sent Ford to look for Sergeant Donaldson.

After looking nearly all night he returned, but saw nothing of him.

We could not get on board the *MacTavish* until 3.30 a.m. of the 15th, when the natives ran it ashore and picked us up.

We then took the *MacTavish* into deep water and anchored again with the intention of waiting for the tide to change so that we could go ashore again and look for Sergeant Donaldson's body, but before the change of tide the wind got very strong from the south, which made it impossible for us to run the *MacTavish* ashore without losing her, and we had to leave our anchorage under a double reef sail.

After Sergeant Donaldson's death I took charge of the boat until the arrival at Fullerton.

After encountering some very severe storms around the mouth of Chesterfield inlet we arrived at Fullerton August 24, when Sergeant McArthur took charge.

On August 25 the goods were unloaded off the *MacTavish* and the number of sacks, cases, &c., checked and placed in store at Fullerton by Sergeant MacArthur's instructions.

I kept Sergeant Donaldson's effects in my possession with the intention of bringing them to Churchill on my return trip of the *MacTavish*, but after the wreck of the boat they were returned to Fullerton and handed over to Corporal Joyce, for which a receipt was obtained.

There is no official or private correspondence of any kind in Sergeant Donaldson's effects with the exception of one official diary and one private, which I kept in my possession until I arrived at Churchill and handed them over.

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

F. W. REEVES, *Corpl.*
Reg. No. 3347.

The Commissioner, Regina.

Forwarded for your information.

J. D. MOODIE, *Superintendent.*

Churchill, Hudson Bay, January 22, 1909.

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APPENDIX C.

CORPORAL M. A. JOYCE, REPORT ON FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

R.N.W.M. POLICE, CAPE FULLERTON DET.,
HUDSON BAY, July 1, 1909.Officer Commanding,
'M' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this detachment for the past ten months ending June 30, 1909.

As per instructions received from yourself and Inspector Pelletier, I left Chesterfield inlet on September 2, 1908, having with me Constable Walker and Constable Conway, we arrived here on September 7, and I took over detachment as soon as possible.

On September 8, Captain Comer with the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford* and crew arrived and anchored in harbour.

On September 11, Inspector Pelletier and Churchill party arrived and reported that the boat *MacTavish*, in which they had been travelling to Churchill, had been wrecked near Chesterfield inlet on the night of September 4. This party remained with us until November 30, when Inspector Pelletier, Sergt. McArthur, Corporal Reeves, Special Constable Ford and natives Pook & Tupearlock, with two dog teams left for Churchill.

A very sad accident occurred here on June 22, 1909, when Constable MacMillan, who was crawling seals, mistook a native named Charlie for a large seal. Constable MacMillan fired at a distance of about 300 yards. The bullet struck the unfortunate man on the left side of the neck, and he died instantly. This native had been crawling seals, and it is thought that while waiting for a seal to come on the ice he had fallen asleep.

Constable Walker with native Bye and Bye made a patrol to Chesterfield inlet and Baker lake during the winter. Constable Walker visited all the important camps.

I would have made, or caused to be made, a patrol to the trading stations at Repulse bay during the winter, but owing to the small stock of provisions and our very limited number of dogs, this long patrol was impossible.

When Inspector Pelletier and party left for Churchill, I sent the police dog team with them, as it was impossible to get others. This left the detachment with one bitch, four half grown pups owned by Sergt. McArthur, and a number of young pups. I bought six dogs so as to enable the employed natives to hunt. With those and the four pups we managed fairly well.

The few dogs left among the natives here are of a very poor class. They are inbred and most of them are starved and worked hard when they are young. This treatment breaks their spirit and they do not grow as they should. I beg to suggest that a good dog team and two or three bitches be procured from Labrador, or some other place, so as to have a change of breed. If the police had such a team I think the native dogs would improve quickly.

The provisions received into store from Churchill last summer were all of good quality.

The weather during the past winter was cold, but fine. Roes Welcome froze solid across to Southampton Island early in the winter, and remains so at present. Deer, salmon, walrus and seals have been quite plentiful during the winter and spring. Fur

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bearing animals are reported as being plentiful at Southampton island and Baker lake, but the natives do not seem to hunt them very much. The Baker lake natives claim that wolves and wolverines are on the increase. A band of six or seven wolves was seen at Cape Fullerton during the winter. Foxes appear to be a thing of the past around Fullerton. The detachment put in a very faithful winter attending traps and the total catch was six.

The natives employed by Captain Comer killed two small whales this spring. One was killed at Southampton island during May. The other was killed about twenty miles south of here on June 20. I saw this whale within one hour of its being killed. It was less than 30 feet long and would not yield over two hundred pounds of bone. It seems a pity that such young whales are killed, especially when the meat and blubber are thrown away. This is nearly always the case when the boats are whaling away from the schooner.

The shooting of seals in the water during the winter and early summer is, I think, worthy of being brought to your notice. At that time of year a seal will sink as soon as it is killed. A native has no hope of getting those seals after he has killed them, and for every seal that is killed about ten are wounded so that they will die later. For every seal that a native kills in the water he wastes about fifty rounds of ammunition. I think if this was explained to them properly that it would have a very good effect.

I reported to you by the winter mail that Inspector Pelletier had caused native Dooley to be discharged and native Bye and Bye engaged in his place. This change has certainly been a great benefit to this detachment. Bye and Bye is by far the best shot and hunter that I have met amongst the natives here. He is also a good traveller and dog driver, and takes good care of any dogs entrusted to his care.

Scottie is a very trustworthy native, but he is so crippled with old age and a bad knee that hunting or winter travelling is out of the question. He has great influence with the natives. He can do anything required around post at all times and cannot be beaten in a boat.

If this detachment is to be kept open, I beg to suggest that a good interpreter be engaged and stationed here. I think it would be better to have one constable less, and add a good interpreter to the detachment, for it is impossible to carry on anything like an intelligent conversation through any of the natives. I have tried to gain the respect and confidence of the natives by fair and honest dealing with them, and I think my efforts have been very well rewarded.

If whaling is to be continued in the Hudson's Bay by Americans, I think they should be made to pay duty on all articles brought into the country, and which are given to the natives. Such articles as whale boats, rifles, tobacco, &c. From information received, I would judge that Captain Comer has only paid duty on the stuff he intended trading with natives (exclusive of what he calls his natives). During the month of April, 1909, there was 720 pounds of tobacco on the schooner, about 500 pounds of this will be given to the natives for services rendered.

I have been informed by Mr. Hayward, mate of the schooner *Gifford*, that the natives who remained on Southampton island during the past winter will camp at Wager inlet and Whale point during the coming winter. A few may go to Southampton late in the fall, but this is not likely.

Captain Comer does not expect to take the schooner out of the harbour until September 10, when he will leave for the east.

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

M. A. JOYCE, Corporal,
In charge of Detachment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON O. LACROIX, M.D.,
CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY.

QUEBEC, November 1, 1909.

To the Comptroller,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the medical report for the year ending September 30, 1909.

I am pleased to say that all the cases during the last year have been of a minor character and the state of health of this division has been very good.

The men sent to Churchill were strong, powerful and fit for the hard labour of this country. During the year I have had to treat some cases of la grippe, bronchitis, biliousness, conjunctivitis, inflammation of the bladder and some slight accidents.

On my recommendation, the officer commanding has sent out of the country a man suffering from scurvy. As he was destitute and the police had no room to give him the proper treatment, the government has taken charge and sent him to an hospital in Winnipeg.

We have had several accidents among the half-breeds and natives and I have been obliged to perform some serious operations, but I am pleased to say that all of them have recovered, though they were living in such a state of dirtiness that I almost despaired of their recovery.

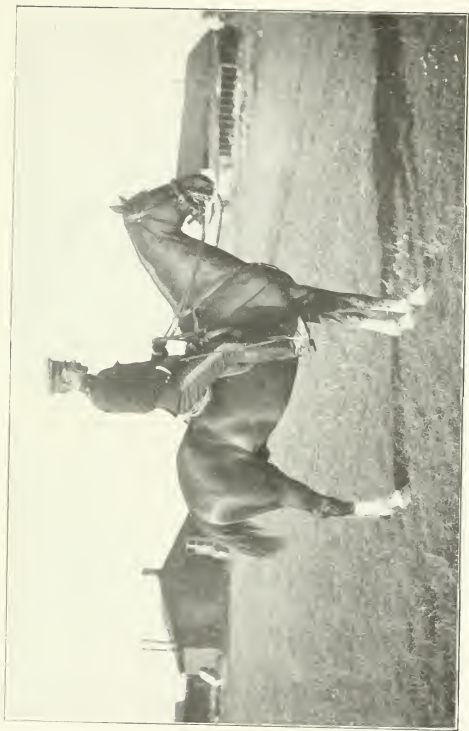
I regret that I was unable to go to Fullerton as desired by the Department of Indian Affairs, the instructions were received too late in the season to enable the journey to be undertaken.

The medical supplies are of good quality and sufficient for all requirements.

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

O. LACROIX, M.D.
Asst. Surgeon.

PART V
PHOTOGRAPHS



R. N. W. Mounted Police.





Gun Teams, Regina.



Officers' Quarters, Regina.



Police Patrol on line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.



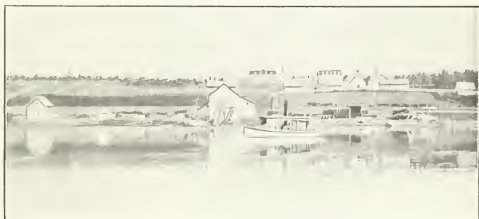
Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabaska.



R. C. Mission, Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake.



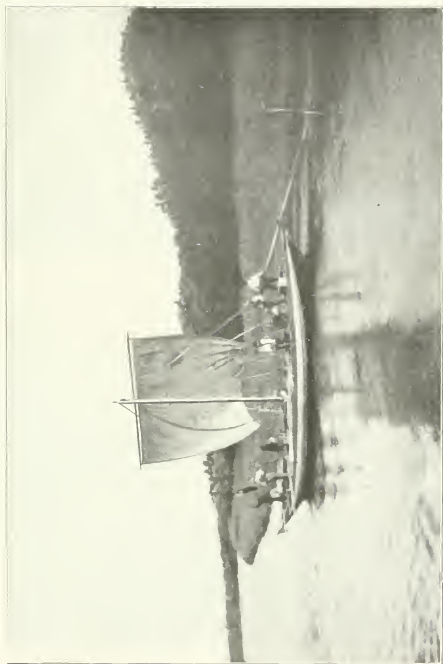
Smith's Landing, Slave River.



R. C. Mission, Lesser Slave Lake.



Hay Meadow, Lesser Slave Lake.



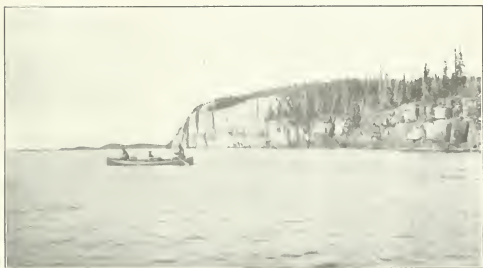
York Boat—Little Slave River.



Peace River Crossing.



Smith's Landing. - Bishop Breynat checking freight.



Great Slave Lake, near Fond du Lac.

414



Across Great Slave Lake.



Portage between Great Slave and Artillery Lakes.



Dog Rib Indians Artillery Lake.



Caribou— Artillery Lake.



Caribou crossing Artillery Lake.





Caribou crossing Artillery Lake.



Pike Portage— Artillery Lake.





Helen's Falls, Hanbury River.



On the Hanbury River.



On the banks of Thelon River.



Along the Thelon River.



Portage into Lac Deville.



Camp at Ellis Island, taken from "Signal Hill."



Eskimo Baker Lake.



Wreck of the "McTavish."



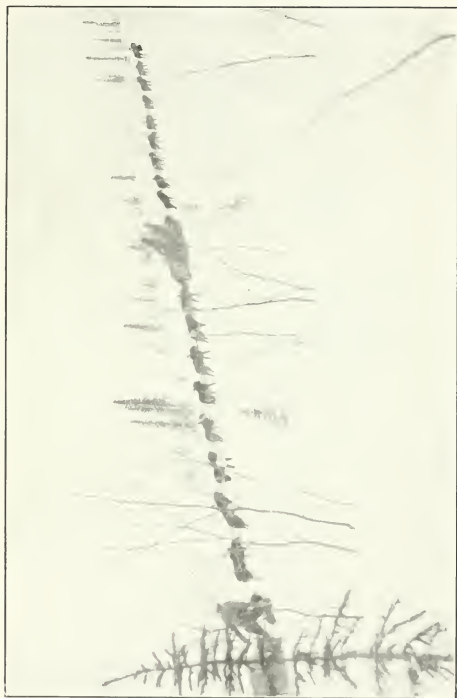
Camp on Fairway Island after wreck of the "McTavish."



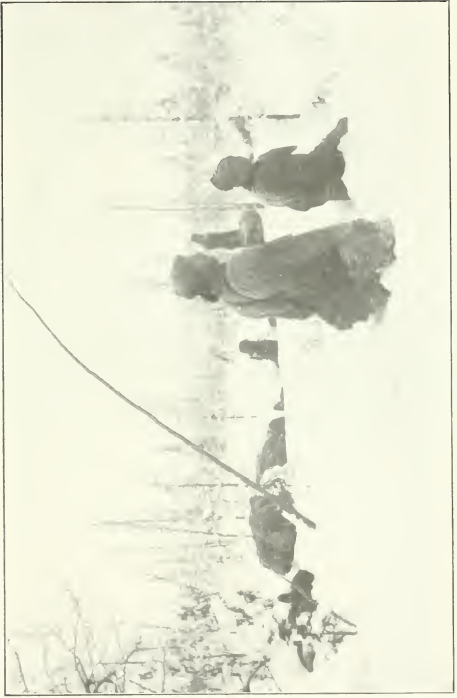


Police Patrol leaving Dawson for MacKenzie River.





Crossing Divide, Big Portage, Dawson-Macpherson Patrol.



Breaking Trail on the Big Portage.



Lanchow Camp Dawson-Macpherson Patrol.





Lanchon Camp on Peel River.



Mountain Creek on the Big Portage, Dawson Macpherson Patrol



R. N. W. M. Police Patrol Boat, Yukon.



Yukon Mountain Sheep





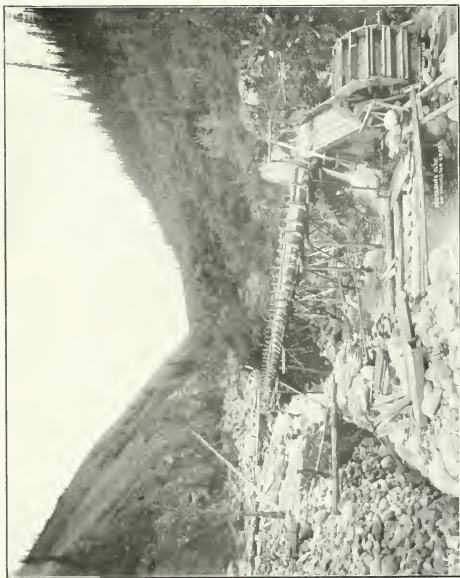
Yukon - Burwash Creek

STUDIOS IN BURWASH CREEK





Yukon.



Yukon - Livingstone Creek.



Landing Supplies at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay.



Landing supplies at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay.



Polar Bear.



Esquimo Women.



Esquimo Woman.



Police Post—Norway House.



Between Churchill and Split Lake.

