

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1912

[No. 28—1913.]

*To His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., &c., &c., &c., Governor General
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,

President of the Council.

NOVEMBER 7, 1912.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, October 30, 1912.

To the Right Honourable
R. L. BORDEN, P.C., K.C., M.P., &c.,
President of the Privy Council
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912, together with the reports of officers' commanding districts, and certain special reports which are of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 54 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 586 horses. Compared with last year, there is an increase of 4 officers, and 24 men, and 20 horses.

The following table gives the strength in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporal.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta.....			5	14	1	13	23	34	128	34	252	249	7		
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	5	18	1	18	21	32	1	210	27	335	308	8	
Northwest Territories.....							2			2	1	5	11		
Yukon Territory.....			1	4		3	6	4		19	3	40	29	19	
New Manitoba.....			1	1			3	4		9	4	22	53		
Total.....	1	1	12	37	2	1	34	55	74	1	368	69	654	586	98

The force is distributed as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta.....	5	82
Saskatchewan.....	4	87
Manitoba (new portion).....	1	6
Yukon Territory.....	1	8
Northwest Territories.....	..	2

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

A total of 11 divisional posts and 185 detachments. In accordance with the agreement made between the government of Canada, and the governments of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in April, 1906, the force was to be maintained at a strength of 250 in each province. At that time it was thought that this strength would be sufficient to maintain law and order. It is doubtful whether any of the parties to the agreement foresaw the rapid growth of population, and extension of settlement, and the consequent increase of police work.

The provinces have nearly doubled in population since they were constituted; settlers have penetrated into all portions except the most northerly parts; thousands of miles of railway have been constructed; hundreds of thriving towns and villages are now to be found where a few years ago none existed; production has increased ten-fold. These great changes have been wrought by an army of people drawn from nearly every civilized country. In their train has come a certain proportion of criminals attracted by the great prosperity.

The conditions of police service are therefore no more like they were seven years ago than the conditions of the provinces are like the conditions in 1905.

In my report of 1906, I said: 'The work of the force is ever growing, but our strength does not increase, and the duties fall more heavily on the individual member. The West is growing. New areas are coming under settlement, new towns are springing up, and railways are extending. With it, all our burdens grow heavier. - I endeavour as best I can to meet these conditions, but not to my satisfaction.'

In every annual report since that date, I have expressed the same opinion in which I am supported by every Commanding Officer of a district.

I strongly recommend that the agreement with the provinces should be re-considered, and that a new arrangement should be made which would justify the government of Canada in making such a substantial increase to the strength of the force as would enable it to effectively carry out its duties.

On May 15, 1912, the Act extending the boundaries of Manitoba to the north and east came into force, thus annexing a portion of the Northwest Territories which had been policed by this force. In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Winnipeg, in June, to interview the honourable the Attorney General of Manitoba, with regard to this force continuing its work in New Manitoba. The result of the interview was that the services of the force would be retained by the government of Manitoba, on similar terms to Saskatchewan and Alberta. No term of years was fixed, as it was thought that railway development might, later on, make it undesirable.

All the laws of Manitoba came into effect in the added portion on the date of the proclamation of the Act. The most striking change was the abrogation of the prohibitive liquor clauses of the Northwest Territories' Act.

In order to supply jail accommodation, the Manitoba government passed an order in council constituting all police guard-rooms jails.

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I was assured by the Attorney General that his department would give us the strongest support in the prosecution of our duties.

Two officers and twenty men are stationed in Manitoba. Their principal duties have been in preserving peace along the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, and preventing the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor.

The strength in the Yukon Territory is forty, a number insufficient to properly patrol that large territory. I consider that the number should be increased to sixty.

Only five members of the force are shown in the Northwest Territories. This is somewhat misleading as the men at Herschel Island and Smith Landing find most of their work in the territories. I have instructions to open new detachments at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river, and at Fort Liard, which is on 60th parallel near British Columbia. In this service six men will be required.

CRIME.

The following statistics include all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial; all summary convictions dealt with by the force; but, not those of the cities and towns, having their own police.

During the twelve months 13,391 cases were entered; 11,435 resulted in convictions; 1,707 were dismissed or withdrawn, and 249 were awaiting trial on September 30, 1912.

Compared with last year, there is an increase of 3,973 cases, and 3,560 convictions.

I have already referred to the conditions in 1905, when the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created. A comparison of the criminal statistics of that year shows, that the convictions have increased by 7,668, or about three times, while the population has doubled. This is startling; but, if the details are examined, it will be found that the increase is in common assaults, thefts, vagrants, drunks and offences against local statutes which are not criminal in character. In the latter appear cases under Masters and Servants which are really civil, although tried summarily, and, the number of which has greatly increased.

The development in the past seven years has brought thousands of railway navvies, harvesters, &c., in the west. A floating population of such a character is reflected in the criminal statistics.

Public interest is always aroused by crimes of violence. I, therefore, submit a summary of each case which has occurred during the past year, for the purpose of showing the motives and causes leading up to these crimes. Every case which has come to our notice is reported upon, whether committed in town or country, with the exception of one which occurred in a city, and no arrest was made.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

1912.	Sask.	Alberta	Yukon.
Murder.	12	17	1
“ attempted.	8	13	
Manslaughter.	2	6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	36	1
			36
			22
			<hr/>
Total.			59

Up to September 30 last, 21 convictions, and 17 awaiting trial.

During the month the assizes have been sitting in both provinces, and four more have been convicted and sentenced to death.

In 1905, there were 23 cases which resulted in 8 convictions. In proportion to population there is little increase. The same result will be obtained if compared with statistics for the past twelve years.

The names of the accused indicate an undue proportion of our alien population responsible for these crimes of violence. The west is paying the penalty for drawing a large immigration from central Europe.

Among the motives are: jealousy over women 3; for gain 2; quarrels over money differences 4; drunken brawls 4; preventing arrest 3; uxoricide 3; viciousness 1.

In three cases the offenders have not been brought to justice, two are known, but have not yet been located; and one case is shrouded in mystery

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				MANITOBA.				Grand Total.	
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.		
Offences Against the Person—																						
Murder.....	12	15	2	5	12	17	46	6	5	17	1	1	1	1	1							30
Murder, attempted.....	8	4	1	3	8	13	5	3	3	13												21
Manslaughter.....	2	2	2	2	2	6	1	4	1	6												8
Threatening to kill.....	4	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2												6
Shooting with intent.....	13	8	2	13	6	1	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1							20
Wounding.....	4	3	1	4	4	5	5	5	5	5												9
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	5	3	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5												5
Assault common.....	789	651	127	2	780	570	468	102	3	570	19	16	3	3	19	1	1	6	6	6	6	1,376
" aggravated.....	4	2	1	1	4	20	18	2	2	20												24
" causing bodily harm.....	50	39	11	9	50	38	26	10	2	38	3	3	3	3	3							91
" with intent to do bodily harm.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2												3
" indecent.....	21	12	9	21	18	10	6	2	2	18												39
Rape and attempted.....	32	10	17	5	32	11	2	4	5	11												43
Attempted suicide.....	9	5	2	2	9	9	10	5	3	2	10	2	1	1	2							21
Blackmail.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2												2
Abortion.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2												3
" attempted.....	4	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4												3
" supplying drugs to procure.....	4	3	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	2												4
Bigamy.....	4	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4												6
Allegation and aiding.....	7	2	2	3	7	4	1	2	1	4												11
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	15	2	9	4	15	3	3	7	7	13												15
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	3	7	13												14
Non support of wife and family.....	10	7	2	1	10	10	4	5	1	10												20
Cruelty to children.....	16	16	16	16	16	3	3	3	3	3												3
Child desertion.....	4	1	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	3												16
Criminal neglect.....	15	12	3	15	15	4	4	4	4	4												7
Intimidation and threatening.....	2	1	1	1	2	15	12	3	3	15												30
Libel.....	7	7	7	7	7	2	1	1	1	2												4
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7												14
Extortion.....	22	15	6	1	22	4	4	4	4	4												7
Miscellaneous.....	1,059	808	214	42	1,059	784	583	167	34	784	26	20	6	6	26	1	1	6	6	6	6	1,876

* 1 Extradited to France. 2 Executed. 2 Convicted manslaughter. 2 Convicted manslaughter. 2 Committed to Life Imprisonment. 2 Convicted of manslaughter.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—Continued.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				MANITOBA.				Grand Total.	
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.		
Offences Against the Property—																						
Theft.....	733	552	107	14	733	627	459	146	22	627	28	29	5	3	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,360
" from person.....	12	3	8	1	12	2	2			2												14
" H. M. Mails.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1			1												3
" juvenile.....	39	19	15	6	39	13	13			13												15
Horse stealing.....	29	3	11	6	29	37	14	17	7	40												80
Cattle stealing.....	4	2	1	1	4	3	14	17	6	37												57
" killing.....	31	11	15	5	31	28	11	14	3	5												9
" shooting or wounding.....	119	98	21	5	119	48	42	6	1	48												59
Cruelty to animals.....	37	23	5	9	37	9	8			9												42
House and shop breaking.....	21	14	6	1	21	21	14	3	4	21												42
Burglary.....	16	7	7	2	16	9	2	2	2	9												47
Fraud and intent to defraud.....	33	22	8	3	33	6	2			6												2
Conspiracy.....	117	67	37	13	117	119	65	43	11	119												257
Forgery and uttering.....	2	1	1		2	2				2												2
False Pretenses.....	4	1	3		4	39	31	6	2	39												72
Embezzlement.....	17	11	4	2	17	18	12	5	1	18												18
Robbery.....	4	1	3		4	21	9	10	2	21												4
Robbery with violence.....	17	11	4	2	17	3	1	2		3												39
Receiving stolen property.....	16	9	7		16	43	37	6		43												59
Having stolen property in possession.....	8	5	3		8	6	5	1		6												14
Willful damage.....	85	63	21	1	85	34	25	9		34												119
Arson and attempted.....	2	1	1		2	44	43	1		44												44
Mischief.....	18	14	4		18	2	1			2												18
Breach of contract.....	1	1	1		1	1	1			1												2
Trespass.....	1	1	1		1	1	1			1												1
Killing or wounding dogs.....	1	1	1		1	1	1			1												2
Fraudulent branding.....	1	1	1		1	1	1			1												2
Criminal breach of trust.....	26	20	6		26	11	4	5	2	11												38
Miscellaneous.....	2,423	1,745	571	107	2,423	1,967	1,405	465	97	1,967	59	42	14	3	59	3	3					4,461

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—Continued..

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				MANITOBA.				Grand Total.						
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.		Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Misleading Justice—	19	3	11	5	19	14	8	3	3	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	
Perjury.....	4,357	3,587	650	120	4,357	4,129	3,486	540	103	4,129	141	121	17	3	144	6	6	6	6	6	6	48	37	11	48	8,684	
Corruption and Disobedience—																											
Fabricating Evidence.....	4	4			4	1	1			1																	1
Disobeying Summons.....																											4
Refusing to assist Peace Officer.....	9	5	3	1	9	3	3			3	1	1															1
Contempt of Court.....	15	9	6	1	15	8	6	2		8	1	1															13
Escaping from Custody.....																											24
Assisting to Escape.....	12	9	2	1	12	10	2			12	1	1															1
Obstructing Peace Officer.....	10	7	2	1	10	2	2	1		3	2	1															12
Bribery and Attempt.....	2	2			2	4	4	1		4	1	1															3
Resisting Arrest.....						1	1			1																	1
Evading Witness.....	1	1			1	1	1			1																	1
Evading Justice.....																											1
Miscellaneous.....	4,410	3,624	663	123	4,410	4,165	3,517	543	105	4,165	147	127	17	3	147	6	6	6	6	6	6	50	38	11	50	8,778	
Offenses Against Railway Act—																											
Stealing Rides.....	125	122	3		125	113	112	1		113																	238
Trespass.....	55	55			55	15	15			15																	70
Employees drunk on duty.....						2	2			2																	2
Supply liquor to employees on duty.....						1	1			1																	1
Mischief on Railway.....	3	3			3	1	1			1																	3
Gambling on train.....						1	1			1																	1
Miscellaneous.....	6	6			6	6	2	4		6	6	6															12
	4,599	3,810	666	123	4,599	4,303	3,650	548	105	4,303	147	127	17	3	147	6	6	6	6	6	6	50	38	11	50	9,105	

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Offences Against Custom's Act— Smuggling.....	2	3,812	665	123	4,601	4,312	3,659	548	105	4,312	147	127	17	3	147	6	6	650	39	11	50	9,116	11
Offences Against Indian Act— Supplying liquor to Indians.....	80	62	16	2	80	80	72	8	80	80	37	30	7	37	37	3	3	3	3	3	3	290	3
Indians intoxicated.....	58	55	3	3	58	129	118	2	129	129	29	26	3	29	29	3	3	3	3	3	3	210	3
Intoxicated on reserve.....	17	17	17	17	17	75	68	7	75	75	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	92	4
Trespassing on reserve.....	17	13	4	4	17	17	17	2	17	17	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	40	4
Liquor in possession.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Truant school children.....						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hunting on reserve.....						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gambling on reserve.....						4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cutting timber on reserve.....						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Offences Against the— Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	4,786	3,972	686	128	4,786	4,614	3,943	566	105	4,614	219	189	27	3	219	6	6	658	47	11	58	9,683	5
Lord's Day Act.....	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fisheries Act.....						25	23	2	25	25	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	2
Mining Act.....						3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dominion Lands Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elections Act.....	4	4	4	4	4	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Rocky Mt. Park Regulations.....	1	1	1	1	1	33	32	1	33	33	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	34	4
Immigration Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....						4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Opium Act.....						4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Post Office Act.....						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Extradition Act.....						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial Disputes Act.....						4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Stock Inspection Act.....						4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Selling liquor in Proclaimed Territory.....						4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Offences Against N. W. T. Act— Refusing to give information.....	4,797	3,980	689	128	4,797	4,809	4,134	570	105	4,809	219	189	27	3	219	6	6	670	55	15	70	9,901	12
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....																							
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances— Masters and servants.....	943	827	116	24	943	459	383	73	3	459	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	16	16	16	1,426	16
Game.....	174	161	13	3	174	70	65	5	70	70	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	247	247
Hide and brand.....	5	2	2	1	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	183	183
Prairie and forest fire.....	102	90	12	2	102	79	75	4	79	79	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	183	183
Liquor license.....	263	238	24	1	263	306	275	29	2	306	46	41	4	1	46	1	1	8	7	1	8	623	623

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—Concluded.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				MANITOBA.									
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances																										
Insanity	17	164	51	1	177	143	113	30		143	12	3	0		12						2	1	1			
Horsebreeders	43	30	4		43	3	3			3																
Estray animals	22	15	6	1	22	35	30	5		35																
Pound	82	69	12	1	82	7	4	3		7																
Herd	8	6	2		8																					
Food room																										
Fences	3	2	1		3																					
Village	9	8	1		9	4	4			4																
Livery stable	17	17			17																					
Public works	19	17	2		19	3	2	1		3																
Medical profession	1	1			1																					
Veterinary profession	6	6			6																					
Druggists	3	3			3																					
Public health	28	27	1		28	43	38	5		43																
School	12	7			12	2	2			2																
Hawkers and pedlars	14	13	1		14	2	2			2																
Noxious weeds	13	12			13	19	18	1		19																
Pollution of streams	2	2			2																					
Steam boilers	63	59	2		63	18	15	3		18																
Motor vehicles	91	89	2		91	23	22	1		23																
Neglected children	6	6			6	1	1			1																
Entire animals	4	4			4																					
Highways	7				7	12	9	3		12																
Companies Act																										
City by-laws																										
Miscellaneous	10	8	2		10	4	4			4																
	6,924	5,877	912	135	6,924	6,058	5,213	735	110	6,058	297	250	43	4	297	16	16			16	16,967	79	17		16,967	
Grand Total.																										

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RECAPITULATION of summary cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, from October 1, 1911 to September 30, 1912.

Cases entered in.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.....	6,924	5,877	912	135
" " Alberta.....	6,058	5,213	735	110
" " Manitoba.....	96	79	17	.....
Yukon Territory.....	297	250	43	4
Northwest Territories.....	16	16	.....	.....
Grand total.....	13,391	11,435	1,707	249

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of convictions between years 1900 and 1912, under general headings.

Offences against.	1912.	1911.	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person.....	1,413	1,019	1,103	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property.....	1,790	1,302	1,348	1,063	1,009	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order.....	155	103	113	57	53	61	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals.....	3,870	2,538	3,039	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice.....	12	19	16	5	6	3	6	3	4	7	.....	.....	3
Corruption and Disobedience.	73	89	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act.....	319	151	118	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.....	11	13	9	18	18	4	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Indian Act.....	514	411	447	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	5	7	4	9	3	6	28	24	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lord's Day Act.....	2	8	24	18	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Act.....	23	6	12	21	28	11	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining Act.....	3	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Lands Act.....	2	14	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elections Act.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations.....	113	62	98	34	10	20	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia Act.....	.....	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immigration Act.....	33	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Act.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Revenue Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiaries Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Act.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Grain Act.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Office Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trades Union Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extradition Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Disputes Act.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale Inspection Act.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. W. T. Act.....	4	3	18	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling Liquor in proclaimed Territory.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances.....	3,065	2,062	2,583	1,470	1,562	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
City By-Laws (Dawson).....	2	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,435	7,755	9,012	5,849	6,377	6,085	4,566	3,767	405	2,613	1,500	1,250	936

* Eleven months.

In the foregoing tabulated statistics of crime thirty cases of murder are recorded. Twenty-three new cases (one of these carried over ever since April, 1908, until ultimately brought to justice this year) were dealt with during the past twelve months; and seven remained over awaiting trial from the year preceding (1911). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:—

Three convicted and executed.
Two convicted of manslaughter.
Two acquitted by jury.

And, as to the disposition of the twenty-three cases recorded this year:—

Ten are at present awaiting trial.
Three convicted (1 executed; 2 commuted to life imprisonment).
Two convicted of manslaughter.
One extradited to France.
One withdrawn prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.
Three acquitted by jury.
Three not yet brought to justice.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Wilson (female)*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to five years penitentiary.

Jessie Wilson, the wife of William Wilson, a settler of near Adanac, Sask., stood here charged with having caused the death of her brother-in-law Thomas Elmer Wilson, by means of strychnine poison.

From the evidence produced at the trial, it appears that the deceased was passionately fond of tobacco, and Mrs. Wilson decided that she would cure him of the tobacco habit. With this end in view, and in order to make him a little indisposed, she placed strychnine under his beefsteak at dinner. After having partaken of the meal, the unfortunate man took violently sick and expired before medical aid could be brought to his assistance.

The honourable Mr. Justice Newlands presided at the trial, and in passing sentence, observed that, inasmuch as he did not think the accused intended to kill the deceased man when she administered the dose of strychnine for the purpose of curing him of the tobacco habit, he imposed what he considered a light sentence, and which should be regarded not as a punishment for the offence of which she had been convicted, but, as a warning to those persons who might be tempted to deal carelessly and recklessly with such dangerous drugs.

2. *Rex vs. Doner*.—Jury acquitted. The defendant in this case was employed as night porter at one of the hotels at Battleford, Sask., and, it was alleged, kicked one François Belack on the head sometime during Saturday night, September 23, 1911, while the latter was lying in the hotel office in an intoxicated condition, fracturing his skull, death resulting.

The defence was able to produce a witness who stated, that on the Saturday in question, he noticed the deceased driving a team between nine and ten o'clock that morning along the Main street at Battleford. He (Belack) was very much the worse for liquor, and whilst passing the King George hotel the front wheel of the waggon which Belack was driving struck a very large stone, the deceased fell off the vehicle and struck one of the standards of the waggon with his head.

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3. *Rex vs. Hoo Sam (Chinaman)*.—Convicted and executed. A Prince Albert city police case.

Hoo Sam was here convicted of the wilful murder of one of his compatriots and business partners, Mark Yim. The latter, in conjunction with one Mark Yuen and Hoo Sam, owned a restaurant at Prince Albert, Sask. During the course of a dispute over business matters, he produced a revolver and chased Mark Yim out of the restaurant into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the restaurant and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing at him, and wounding him in several places of the body.

4. *Rex vs. Alak (Hungarian)*.—Convicted and executed.

The crime for which Alak paid the extreme penalty of the law, was the murder of his wife (Theresa Alak) of Vanscoy, Sask. He also shot and killed his father-in-law—Luke Bugyik—and mortally wounded his mother-in-law, who died in hospital a few days later as a result of the injuries sustained.

The killing of the two latter was not taken up after Alak had been convicted and condemned to death for the murder of his wife.

This ghastly triple murder is directly attributable to family differences, because Alak resented the interference of his wife's parents, who had persuaded her to separate from her husband, and make her home with them.

5. *Rex vs. Carlson*.—Convicted and executed. He was charged with the murder of Norman Merritt, a homesteader, near Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor, Alta.

It appears that Carlson resented a slurring remark which Merritt made about a lady friend of the former, picked up an axe and crushed in the deceased's skull, as well as cutting his throat.

6. *Rex vs. Atkinson (half-breed)*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

He stood indicted with the wilful murder of one Mila Bankes, a settler near Moose Mountain, Alta. The accused and Bankes engaged in a friendly wrestling bout, as a result of which they came to blows. Bankes knocked Atkinson down, and the latter becoming enraged, went to his house, obtained a rifle and shot and killed Bankes.

7. *Rex vs. Whitford (negro)*.—Jury acquitted. The indictment preferred against him charged him with having wilfully murdered near Lethbridge, Alta., a half-breed by name of Victor Thomas.

A notable feature of the case was the fact that the Crown produced at the trial the evidence of two eye witnesses of the tragedy, and who testified under oath that they were present and saw the actual commission of the murder.

New cases entered during the current year:—

8. *Rex vs. Wilinsky (Galician)*.—Convicted and executed.

He suffered the extreme penalty of the law for having wilfully shot and killed near Frank, Alta., one of his countrymen and fellow coal miner, one George Lakatocz.

The motive appears to have been one of jealousy over the lawful spouse of the murdered man.

9. *Rex vs. Eberts (German)*.—Convicted and condemned to death, latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

He was indicted and convicted of the murder of Reg. No. 4584 the late Constable G. E. Willmett of this force, who was brutally murdered at Frank, Alta., on the night of April 12, 1908, whilst on duty guarding the Imperial hotel, watching for burglars, as the hotel had recently been broken into, and a recurrence appeared likely.

10. *Rex vs. Jasbec (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. He is implicated in the murder of the late Constable G. E. Willmet, inasmuch as he accompanied Eberts on the night of April 12, 1908, when the murder was committed.

Jasbec's case has since been disposed of at the fall sittings of the Supreme Court, when the Crown withdrew the charge of murder and substituted one of attempted burglary. To this charge he pleaded guilty, and was released on suspended sentence.

11. *Rex vs. Portulo (Italian)*.—Convicted and sentenced to be hanged; commuted to life imprisonment.

A Calgary city police case, and our connection only commenced after the accused had been committed for trial and remanded into our custody, pending the disposal of the case before the Supreme Court.

He was convicted of having wilfully shot and killed one of his compatriots at Calgary, one Govani Billi, whom Portulo accused of the theft of his money.

12. *Rex vs. Jim Ham alias Mike Running Wolf (Indian)*.—Awaiting trial.

He is charged with having near Southesk, Alta., wilfully shot and killed Reg. No. 4837 Constable F. W. Davis of this force, whilst in the execution of his duty, attempting to effect the arrest of the former.

The tragedy is directly attributable to liquor. Jim Ham was intoxicated at the time when he fired the fatal shot, and had three bottles of whisky in his possession, supplied him at Bassano, Alta., by a worthless half-breed.

The case has since come up for trial, the jury finding a verdict of manslaughter; sentence has, however, not yet been pronounced.

13. *Rex vs. 'Pretty Young Man' (Indian) and 'Red Face' (Squaw)*.—Charge withdrawn prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.

They were in the company of 'Jim Ham' when he shot Constable Davis. It was thought that they might be accessories before and after the fact, a suspicion which the evidence given at the preliminary hearing on the capital charge against 'Jim Ham' entirely refuted.

14. *Rex vs. Bertrand*.—Awaiting trial.

A cold blooded case of uxoricide. He is charged with having murdered his wife at High River, Alta., by shooting her with a shot gun.

It appears that Mrs. Bertrand owned certain property which her husband endeavoured to get control and possession of; but, she steadily refused to let him get title or control. This matter seems to have been a bone of contention between them for some time, leading to violent quarrels, and ultimately to the crime with which Bertrand stands now indicted. He has since been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

15. *Rex vs. Verri (half-breed)*.—Awaiting trial. —Another case where liquor is directly responsible for a tragedy.

This case is also furnished from the city of Calgary, Alta., and arose out of a drunken brawl between the accused and another half-breed by name of Alfred Glenn, whom Verri hit over the head with a bottle. Glenn was taken into hospital, but ultimately succumbed as a result of the injuries.

Verri has since been tried at the fall sessions of the assizes, the jury rendering a true bill, which was followed with the passing of death sentence by the judge.

16. *The Blair murder*.—No arrest made as yet. The victim, R. G. Blair, a brakeman in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was on the night of July 30 last shot and fatally wounded by a vagabond, who had been detected together with another vagrant, stealing a ride on C.P.R. train No 3, and ordered to get off the train. Blair was removed into hospital, but died there next day.

These are the essential facts; other salient points, for obvious reasons, would here hardly serve any useful purpose at this stage.

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17. *Rex vs. Garland*.—Awaiting trial. A Saskatoon city police case, but Garland was arrested by us.

The result of a drunken brawl, which occurred in a hotel at Saskatoon, Sask., resulting in the stabbing of two men by name of Maloney and Hall, at the hands of Garland. Maloney received a serious wound in the abdomen, and died a few days later in hospital.

Garland has since been tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 10 years penitentiary.

18. *Rex vs. Folstrom (Finlander)*.—Jury convicted of manslaughter; sentenced to 12 years penitentiary.

He was charged with having shot and killed one Herman Beckman. They were working together on the Canadian Northern railway construction west near Junkins, Alta. It appears that they had been drinking and started fighting, which finally ended in the tragedy.

19. *The Pylypczuk murder*.—Arrest not yet made. Case of uxoricide.

Maxime Pylypczuk alias Mike Phillips (Galician) is here wanted for the murder of his wife, whom he wilfully shot and killed near Pagan, Alta. Family differences appear to have been the motive.

20. *The MacGuckin murder*.—Arrest not yet made. Briefly, the facts are: Mr. August Philip MacGuckin reported to the city police of Edmonton, Alta., that he had found his wife, Aurelia MacGuckin, dead at their home on his return from work. On further examination of the body, a bullet hole was found in her head, which together with certain other evidence clearly established that a murder had been committed.

It is an extremely difficult case, and one in which publicity would hardly be conducive towards solving it.

21. *Rex vs. Moorhead (negro)*.—Jury acquitted. An Edmonton city police case.

The accused was charged with having caused the death of one B. Hunter in a hotel at Edmonton, by striking him over the head with a bottle. Hunter did not appear to have been much hurt at the time; but the following day, took sick, and died during the afternoon.

22. *Rex vs. Stokely*.—Awaiting trial. Edwin Stokely stands here charged with having shot and killed his brother Frederick Stokely. They resided on adjoining quarter-sections near Webber, Alta., new-comers from the United States.

Bad blood seemed to have existed between them for some time over certain family affairs, and to which latterly difficulties over money matters were added. Since convicted and sentenced to death.

23. *Rex vs. Endock (Indian)*.—Jury acquitted. Endock was indicted with having shot and killed another Indian by name of Chee-cha-ka. The tragedy occurred in a hunting camp on the White river (Yukon Territory) caused over a gun, sold by the defendant to Chee-cha-ka, and for which he refused to settle.

Endock claimed that he acted in self-defence, and the jury found justification.

24. *Rex vs. Ewaniuk (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. He is charged with having wilfully shot and killed at or near Foam Lake, Sask., another Galician by name of Hanko Boyitas.

The crime appears to have been actuated out of jealousy over a young Galician girl over whom the two men were rivals.

The case has since come up for trial, resulting in the conviction of the accused.

25. *Rex vs. Gibbs (American)*.—Jury acquitted. The outcome of a quarrel between the defendant and one Hammond Bower over a game of pool; they had some altercations, and finally Gibbs struck Bower over the head with the heavy end of a

billiard cue. The injuries inflicted proved fatal shortly after. An inquest was held at Rouleau, Sask., where the crime occurred, and the coroner's jury found Gibbs culpably responsible.

An indictment was accordingly preferred, and the case in due course tried before the Supreme Court; but the jury disagreed, and a new trial was ordered.

On re-trial, the new jury empanelled acquitted. Self-defence was pleaded.

26. *Rex vs. Aurischuk (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. He has to answer to a charge of having wilfully murdered near Goodeve, Sask., one Joseph Czarnowski, a Galician priest of the Independent Greek Church.

The defendant very cunningly endeavoured to hide all trace of the crime, by placing the body of the murdered priest on the railway track of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He all but succeeded, as the remains were wholly dismembered and frightfully mutilated when found. There were, however, certain suspicious circumstances, which after an exhaustive police investigation led to the arrest of Aurischuk.

27. *Rex vs. Luzinski (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. The body of an unknown man—afterwards identified as one Paul Malowski, a Galician in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, was found in a small bluff covered with brush, within the town limits of Melville, Sask. The left side of the deceased's face had evidently been struck by some heavy instrument, and the post-mortem revealed that the jaw and cheek bones had been badly fractured.

Other evidence gathered, established beyond doubt that robbery had been the motive of the crime.

28. *Rex vs. Peugnet (old country Frenchman)*.—Extradited to France.

The accused was a fugitive from justice, wanted by the authorities of the Republic of France, for a ghastly murder of a woman, committed at St. Leger, France.

He had previously been located and arrested by us on the requisition of the government of France; but, owing to insufficient evidence, the extradition proceedings were unsuccessful in the first instance.

The case was, however, not allowed to rest; and, on additional evidence being secured, he was re-arrested, when a prima facie case was made out to the satisfaction of the court, and his extradition ordered.

On reaching France, he made a full confession of guilt, and was condemned to life imprisonment.

29. *Rex vs. Thiel (German-American)*.—Awaiting preliminary hearing.

He is at present confined in the Regina guard-room, pending preliminary hearing on a capital charge, and also one of attempted murder.

He wilfully shot and killed near Grand Coulee, Sask., one Wm. Parkin, a wealthy farmer; and shot and seriously wounded the latter's foreman, Leo. Prine. Revenge appears to have been the motive, as Thiel, who was employed on the Parkin farm, had, on the day of the tragedy, been convicted by the local police magistrate on proceedings entered against him under the Masters and Servants Act, on a charge of breach of contract.

30. *Rex vs. Erickson*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to 20 years penitentiary.

Victor Erickson, the defendant in this case, a farmer of near Tompkins, Sask., stood here charged with the wilful murder of his infant step-daughter, Viola, a child of about two years of age.

On passing sentence, the honourable Mr. Chief Justice Wetmore, commented that he had never in all his time as a lawyer and judge on the bench of the Supreme Court, heard of a more atrocious case, or one seething with so much brutality.

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Fuller details of the case, contained in the statement obtained by our constable from Lydia Erickson (wife of defendant) may be of interest. Her story is as follows:—

‘I, Lydia Erickson, state, I am the mother of the late Viola Erickson, whose death took place Tuesday, March 5, and state that my husband, Victor Erickson, did on the morning of the said date (March 5) beat and shake the said Viola Erickson in a violent manner. He shook her while she was standing on the floor, then put her on the bed and shook her until she was unconscious. I think my husband in shaking the child might have hit her head against the corner block of the bed. I went over and examined her as she was laying on the bed; she was just breathing; in a few minutes she was dead.

‘Further, that from two weeks after my marriage to the said Victor Erickson, he began beating and kicking her. I often tried to save my little girl. I would sometimes take the baby in my arms to protect her; but, he would by force take her away from me and continue beating her. I have often seen him kick her in the stomach, whenever he got mad or angry. The baby would kiss him and try to please my husband; but, he never seemed to care for her, and would beat her. No one ever abused my child, except my husband. I told him he would kill her, beating her so hard; he would continue beating her.

‘On the night of March 4, I put my child in her bed. She was well; but, very sore about her body from the beatings my husband had given her, and would cry about it. Her nose was not broken, nor did she complain of her arm and shoulder hurting her. She was not crying, nor bothering my husband in any way on the morning of March 5, before my husband began to strike and beat her. She had asked me for the stool-chair; but, before I could get it, she had made the mess on the floor. This made my husband mad, and he struck and beat her until she died. Once while he was beating the child, he jumped on the stove door and broke it. I tried to do my best, and would put vaseline on my baby’s sores after my husband had beaten her.

‘I believe it was owing to the beating and abuse of my husband Victor Erickson, that the said Viola Erickson came to her death on the morning of March 5, 1912.

‘Further, the said Viola Erickson was at all times under my care at our house. I never beat her myself, except an occasional spanking with my hand. My husband beat Viola’s hand with a whip stock until they were swollen and the nails black from this way of beating her. We put on hot oats in order to cure her hands; kept the oats on too long, and her hands got blistered.

‘The marks or bruises on the abdomen part of my baby’s body were caused by my husband continually beating her, and not by being sat upon a hot stove, as thought by some people at the inquest. The deep cut on the right and back of Viola’s head was not there when she went to bed on the night of March 4, 1912.’

Attempted murder.—A total of twenty-one cases are shown under this heading; four carried over as awaiting trial from last year. The latter resulted as follows:—

One convicted as charged.

Two convicted on reduced charge of assault with intent.

One dismissed.

As to the seventeen new cases which came to our notice this year:—

Six are at present awaiting trial.

Four convicted as charged.

One convicted on reduced charge of pointing fire arms.

One convicted of assault.

One arrested, but indictment not yet preferred.

One discharged at preliminary hearing on entering into bond.

Two acquitted.

One dismissed.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Kelly*.—Convicted; sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary.

He was caught by Chief Bell of the city police at Red Deer, Alta., in the act of robbing a couple of citizens by names of H. E. Munroe and W. Grant, and attempted to arrest Kelly, whereupon he shot and seriously wounded Chief Bell.

Four indictments were preferred against the defendant, as follows:—

(a) Attempted murder of George Bell.

(b) Shooting with intent to murder George Bell.

(c) Robbery with violence from the person of H. E. Munroe.

(d) Theft from the person by threats.

The jury found him guilty on all four counts, and he was sentenced to seven years penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

2. *Rex vs. Sadowski (Austrian)*.—Dismissed.

The defendant and Mike Powlka (complainant) farmers near Chipman, Alta., had a quarrel over certain lands on which Powlka was cutting hay, and to which the accused claimed a prior right.

During the course of the dispute the complainant alleged that Sadowski picked up a pitchfork and stabbed him (Powlka) several times in the body.

The judge in dismissing the case, observed:—

‘I am convinced that Mike Powlka intended and went to the place to quarrel. The results were not serious, and Sadowski was only defending himself; they were scrapping. If a man jabbed another with a pitchfork, he would have inflicted greater injuries. The complainant provoked the quarrel, threatened and made indications that he meant to use force. They are both to blame and should be punished. They should have got a surveyor or the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to show them where their lines were.’

3-4. *Rex vs. Tupezcko and Kuzniuk (Russians)*.—Convicted on reduced charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Tupezcko was fined \$150 or in default 9 months imprisonment with hard labour; and Kuzniuk \$100 or in default 6 months imprisonment with hard labour. The fines were paid.

They assaulted and very severely handled one J. J. Dobbin of Vegreville, while attending a wedding at a Russian settlement near Hairy Hill, Alta. It appears that Tupezcko had a quarrel with Dobbin some time prior to the assault, over a threshing outfit, and bore a grievance against him. Some of the guests at wedding appear to have been more or less intoxicated, and Tupezcko took this opportunity of righting his alleged wrongs. He persuaded Kuzniuk to strike Dobbin over the head with a stone, while Tupezcko unmercifully kicked the injured man after he had collapsed on the ground.

New cases entered during the current year:—

5. *Rex vs. Leshures*.—Awaiting trial. Arthur Leshures (son of Geo. A. Leshures) farming some 7 miles north of Swift Current, is here charged by his father with wounding with intent to murder, by striking him on the head with a large garden hoe.

The crime appears to have resulted out of a general family squabble. The accused is said to be an epileptic and not quite responsible for his actions after a violent fit of temper.

6. *Rex vs. Finer*.—Awaiting trial.

The accused and one Robert Younger met in a restaurant at Swift Current, Sask., and had some words and came to blows. Younger knocked Finer down, bystanders interfered, were separated, and then left the premises.

Shortly afterwards Younger was standing on the street talking to another man, when Finer again appeared on the scene. Younger went up to see what he wanted, whereupon Finer stabbed him twice with a knife, inflicting two serious wounds in the neck.

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7. *Rex vs. Banside (Syrian)*.—Awaiting trial.

One of Banside's compatriots, by name of M. Kazil, charges the defendant with attempted stabbing with intent there and then to murder the said M. Kazil.

Both are farmers, residing at a small Syrian settlement near Waldeck, Sask. The charge appears to have been the outcome of a quarrel over certain alleged damages done by Kazil's cattle to a flax crop of a neighbouring settler.

8. *Rex vs. Simms*.—Convicted on a reduced charge of pointing fire-arms, fined the costs of the court and released on suspended sentence.

In the first instance Mrs. Edith C. Decker complained that James B. Simms near Fort Pitt, Sask., attempted to shoot and kill her by pointing a loaded gun at her. On this charge he was committed for trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction.

On the case coming up before the District court, the trial judge on reading the evidence taken at the preliminary hearing, ruled that the charge was not an indictable offence, as the depositions showed that the gun was not loaded, and ordered the case to be dealt with by two justices of the peace, under section 122 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

9. *Rex vs. Nelson (Swede)*.—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

Olof Nelson was charged with having shot at one E. Conquest with intent to murder.

The evidence submitted did not substantiate the charge, and was accordingly dismissed at the preliminary hearing, with costs against the plaintiff.

Our constable at Red Deer, Alta., to whom the complaint was made, after carefully investigating the surrounding circumstances of the case, advised Mr. Conquest against instituting proceedings; but, he insisted, however, and laid the information against Nelson.

It appears that Nelson was firing at a small stake in the ground with a 22 calibre repeating rifle, when Conquest was passing a near-by trail and heard three shots whizzing after him.

10. *Rex vs. Freyling (German)*.—Convicted of assault, sentenced to 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

From the evidence it appears that James Schmitz and John P. Freyling, farmers of the Anaheim district, drove into Humboldt, Sask., and while there had a few drinks in one of the hotels.

It seems that Freyling indulged rather too freely, and abused Schmitz with obscene language; this caused a fight, and finally the stabbing of Schmitz with a knife in the head, neck and hands.

Freyling was committed on four charges, as follows:—

- (a) Assault causing grievous bodily harm, with intent to murder.
- (b) Unlawfully wounding.
- (c) Assault causing actual bodily harm.
- (d) Common assault.

The case came up for trial on September 27 last, when the accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the first three counts, and 'guilty' to the last.

Taking into consideration that he had been confined in the Prince Albert jail ever since the month of February, 1912, pending the final hearing of his case, the prosecuting agent of the attorney general withdrew the first three counts, and the judge imposed a sentence of 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

11. *Rex vs. Baczyriski (Galician)*.—Jury acquitted.

Baczyriski, the hired man of John Romanczyk near Colonsay, Sask., was here charged with wilfully shooting and wounding Mrs. Telso Wesoloski. The crime

appears to have resulted out of a dispute between neighbours, using a right-of-way over the unfenced land of the Wesoloski's.

Baczyski freely admitted the crime; but claimed that Mrs. Wesoloski had struck him with a hoe, and that he only acted in self-defence.

12. *Rex vs. Oska*.—Convicted, sentenced to 5 years penitentiary.

The crime occurred at Edmonton, Alta. Oska had been working for a Mrs. Paletto, a widow, and proposed marriage to her. On her declining, he took out a knife and threatened her, but she still insisted in her refusal, whereupon he stabbed her several times in the body.

13. *Rex vs. Warasail*.—Awaiting trial.

Result of drunken brawl. He was employed on the Canadian Northern railway near Blackfalds, Alta., and with a number of his fellow labourers came into town, and proceeded to have a spree at the local hotel. As a matter of course, they got unruly, and the proprietor of the establishment called in the village constable. He attempted to arrest one of the gang, a man by name of Robertson; but, he violently resisted. At this stage Warasail interfered and tried to stab the constable from behind, and was only prevented from doing so, by the timely aid of the porter of the hotel, who knocked the accused's hand away.

Warasail has since been tried at the fall sessions of the assizes, when the agent of the attorney general reduced the charge to one of assault on peace officer. To this charge Warasail pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to 2 years penitentiary.

14. *The attempted murder of Town Constable Allen of Wetaskiwin*.—On September 20 last at about 2.45 a.m. Messrs. Fowler & Co.'s store at Wetaskiwin was broken into. The town constable on night duty, noticed that the door of the store was open, and was about to enter to investigate, when he was shot down from within. He reports that three men made up the gang; but the night was so intensely dark that he could give only very meagre descriptions.

We were called in to assist, but it was only after a month of continual search and effort, that we finally succeeded in locating the three suspects, one of whom will be charged with the attempted murder.

15. *Rex vs. McLarnan*.—Discharged at preliminary hearing on entering into recognizance for \$1,000 and two sureties of \$500 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for one year.

Henry Frederichs of near Chappis Lake, Alta., complained that his young son George while riding on horse back, had been shot at by one Joseph McLarnan. The father claimed that his son had a very narrow escape, the bullet just passing in front of him and cutting off a few hairs out of the horse's mane.

16. *Rex vs. Jensen*.—Acquitted.

The outcome of a quarrel of two neighbouring farmers (the defendant John Jensen and R. J. Emerson, plaintiff) of the Winnifred district, over the possession of a horse. Emerson claimed that Jensen had discharged a loaded shot gun at him.

The accused, in his defence, stated that the shot went off by accident, and that the cartridge contained no pellets, as he had previously extracted them.

17. *Rex vs. Lawson*.—Convicted; sentenced to life imprisonment.

For some time considerable ill blood appears to have existed between the prisoner, brother-in-law of the complainant (Byrum Harpell) of near Seven Persons, Alta. Fresh fuel was added to the feud, because Harpell had been instrumental during the early part of the year in assisting in getting a conviction against Lawson on a charge of false pretences, on which he was sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labour.

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On the evening of May 24 last, Harpell came in from work in the field, and was going up into the loft of his barn to throw down some hay. While on the bottom rung of the ladder, some one (who on arrival of the police turned out to be Lawson) fired a shot at him from the loft; the bullet striking Harpell in the head, glanced off the skull and took a downward course into the neck.

He was duly tried and found guilty by the judge, who observed in summing up, that he was sure from the evidence that the defendant had gone to Harpell's place with the deliberate intention of murdering him.

18. *Rex vs. Spellman*.—Convicted and sentenced to 3 years penitentiary.

L. Don Spellman, a citizen of the United States, temporarily residing at Yeomans, Sask., attempted to murder his wife Nettie Spellman with an axe, inflicting serious wounds, and, undoubtedly but for the timely interference of his son-in-law, would have carried out his purpose.

Unreasonable jealousy over his wife, to whom he had been married some 27 years, appears to have been the motive.

19. *Rex vs. Donchon (Doukhor)*.—Convicted and sentenced to 3 years penitentiary.

Another attempted uxoricide case, resulting out of domestic differences and strife. A most brutal affair.

A woman, by name of Nasta Houtza, heard some screams issuing from a house at Canora, Sask., and on entering the premises, found Donchon standing astride over the prostrate body of his wife, hacking at her with a knife.

He attempted to suicide directly after the assault, and his life ebbed in the balance for some time.

20. *Rex vs. Carroll*.—Awaiting trial.

The charge was preferred by the municipal police of Taber, Alta.

From the evidence it appears that Carroll, just prior to the offence with which he stood indicted, was visiting a house of ill fame at Blairmore, Alta., and told an inmate of the resort that he intended to shoot a man by name of H. F. Annable, of Taber, Alta.

Early next morning, the accused was found with a gun in Mr. Annable's house at Taber, and threatened to shoot him. The gun was eventually, however, taken away from him, and it appears also that he had been drinking heavily for some time, and was evidently not quite responsible for his actions.

Jealousy over an alleged intrigue with a married woman appears to have been the motive.

The case has since come up for trial, when the jury found him not guilty of attempted murder, but guilty of pointing a revolver.

He was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment with hard labour in the Lethbridge guard-room.

21. *Rex vs. Christian*.—Awaiting trial.

The defendant was here charged with having wilfully shot with intent to murder one Pat Egan, formerly a detective in the employ of the city police at Lethbridge, Alta.

Revenge seems to have been the motive, as Egan, whilst still a member of the city force, had on two previous occasions ordered the defendant out of the city.

The accused has since been tried at the fall sessions of the Supreme Court, when the charge was reduced to one of assault causing actual bodily harm. On this charge he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment (maximum sentence) in the Alberta penitentiary.

On passing sentence, the honourable Mr. Justice Walsh observed, that he would have imposed a heavier punishment, if it had been in his power to do so; gun play was getting far too prevalent in southern Alberta.

Manslaughter.—Eight indictments are recorded; one carried over from last year, while seven new cases were entered during the past twelve months.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Van Cammeyt (Belgian)*.—Jury acquitted.

The defendant acted as deputy returning officer at the last Dominion election at poll 164, three miles south of MacKay, Alta. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building, where a number of Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. In order to quell the disturbance, Van Cammeyt brandished a revolver, and claimed he was pushed, whereupon the weapon was accidentally discharged, killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury found Van Cammeyt culpably responsible. He was accordingly charged, tried before the Supreme Court, and acquitted by the jury empanelled at the trial.

New cases entered during the current year:—

2-3. *Rex vs. Christiansen & Sorensen (Norwegians)*.—Stay of proceedings ordered by Crown.

They were accused of having through culpable negligence caused the death of one Kenneth Kingston, a Dominion land surveyor, who was found in the bush some 15 miles north of Mistatim, Sask., with a bullet wound in his back.

The investigation established that it was hardly a case of murder, but rather that the deceased had been shot in mistake for a wild animal. Christiansen and Sorensen were trapping in the vicinity, and certain suspicious facts were fastened on them. However, the evidence available was purely of a circumstantial nature, and the Crown ordered a stay of proceedings.

4-5. *Rex vs. Leine and Neine (Americans)*.—Jury acquitted.

On the evening of October 12, 1911, an explosion occurred in the baggage room of the depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Lacombe, Alta., wrecking the building, and fatally injuring the baggage man, as well as seriously wounding his assistant. The baggage man, Everett MacLeod by name, had his left leg blown to pieces, was taken into hospital and died there the following morning. The assistant baggage man, one George Bickford, suffered some severe burns, but had no bones broken.

It appears that the explosion occurred while MacLeod was moving a trunk, which it was latterly established had been checked by Henry Leine and Harry Leonard Neine, travelling photographers. They were arrested, and an inquest held into the surrounding circumstances of the death of Everett MacLeod. The coroners' jury found the following verdict:—

'That Everett MacLeod came to his death from injuries received from the explosion of a trunk in the baggage room of the C.P.R. depot at Lacombe, on the evening of October 12, 1911, and from evidence produced it is the opinion of the jury that the trunk causing the death of the said Everett MacLeod, was checked over the C.P.R. from Red Deer to Lacombe by Henry Leonard Neine and Harry Leine.'

Neine and Leine had been at Lacombe on that day, taking photographs of the interior of bank premises, jewellery, stores, &c., and claimed that they were travelling photographers in the employ of one A. N. Avelsdson, with headquarters at Calgary, Alta. They said that the trunk was the property of their employer, and contained among some other photographic supplies, a quantity of magnesium powder and chlorate of potassium, used in taking flash light photographs.

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The local inspector of the Bureau of Explosives of the Railway Association, examined the wrecked building, and gave it as his opinion that the explosion was not caused by dynamite or nitro-glycerine, but apparently by some chemicals. He also stated that chlorate of potassium mixed with magnesium powder, if subjected to shock, would explode. He wired the substance of his finding to the Chief Inspector of his department, who confirmed the local inspector's opinion.

The case was tried in due course before the Supreme Court, when the accused stated in their defence that they were ignorant of the dangerous nature of the contents of their trunk, and the jury acquitted.

6. *Rex vs. Dembrowski (Galician)*.—Convicted of assault causing bodily harm, and criminal neglect, while a third count of manslaughter, on which he was also indicted, was withdrawn during the course of the trial of the case before the Supreme Court. Sentenced to 2 years penitentiary.

The case occurred at a Galician settlement near Skaro, Alta. The coroner's jury found the defendant culpably responsible for having caused the death of his infant son Mike Dembrowski, a babe in arms, not yet a year old.

Mrs. Dembrowski's statement, subjoined hereto, given to the investigating constable, discloses brutality of a very aggravated and inhuman nature, difficult to equal in any calendar of criminal cases. Her statement is as follows:—

'I have not been living with my husband for several months, and lived with him on bad terms for years. He drives me away from home constantly, and I had a charge of non-support laid against him before Mr. Aylesworth, J.P., at Lamont; but I don't know what happened. From the beginning of last winter up to the present time, I only come home to my children when my husband is away. He is abusing me and all the children continually by assaulting us, threatening our lives, running after us with a big butcher knife or fork, or anything he can get hold of. This he does when he comes home from town, where he regularly gets intoxicated; he also brings a quantity of intoxicating drinks home with him.

'On February 12, he was in town again, and when he returned, I escaped from the house before he came in, as accustomed. On leaving home, the children remained in the house with the baby, Mike Dembrowski, who was then not yet a year old. My daughter Hanka, 15 years of age, and Nastasia, 12 years of age, were looking after the baby. These two girls told me the next day I met them that their father, John Dembrowski, was drunk when he came home, and because the child was crying, he wanted to kill it. He struck the child with his fist on the chest a few times for that purpose, but Nastasia grabbed the child from the cradle and escaped with it under the bed; and by doing so, she saved the child from getting murdered right in the cradle that day. The next time I saw the child, it would not eat and was very sick. Dr. Archer was called in the month of April, and on examining the child, he said that its ribs were broken. On May 5, the child died, and was buried on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 1-57-20-4.

'When the child was dead and washed, the breast was swollen where the doctor said that the ribs were broken.

'Hanka and Nastasia have since run away from home, as all my children did before, on account that they could not stand the abuse any longer.'

7. *Rex vs. McRury*.—*Nolle prosequi* entered.

The defendant in this case is a medical practitioner, and it was alleged, had through culpable negligence caused the death of a woman, to whom he had been rendering professional services during confinement.

8. *Rex vs. Lawrence (half-breed)*.—Awaiting trial.

Pierre Thoma and the defendant, accompanied by a boy of the Beaver Indian tribe went out moose hunting.

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Some days later Thoma's body was found some 30 miles out in the bush west of Spirit river, with bullet wounds in neck and chest. On investigation, Lawrence was found responsible, as it was established that he had shot the deceased in mistake for a moose.

SCHEDULE of prisoners committed to and released from R. N. W. M. Police guard-rooms between October 1, 1911, and September 30, 1912.

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.					YUKON.			Grand Total.	
	Regina Guard Rooms 1 and 2.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Leethbridge.	Athabaska Land- ing.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.		Total.
Total number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial on October 1, 1911	44	7	7	13	71	11	34	34	14	..	93	10	3	13	177
Total number of prisoners received during the year	788	157	147	166	1,258	393	1,101	456	607	20	2,583	91	3	94	3,935
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year	771	156	150	179	1,256	372	1,070	470	582	23	2,517	91	6	97	3,870
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on September 30, 1912	61	8	4	.....	73	32	65	20	39	3	159	10	..	10	242

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of prisoners received into R. N. W. M. Police guard-rooms between years 1900 and 1912.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	* 1909.	1908.	1907.	* 1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received.	3,935	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	54

* 11 months.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Detachments are maintained at Fort MacPherson and Herschel island in the Arctic sea. Inspector Beyts, who is in command, reports the district as quiet and orderly.

The usual winter patrols were made from Herschel island to Fort MacPherson, and from Dawson to Fort MacPherson without mishap.

A chain of shelter houses has been erected between the above points, and stocked with emergency rations.

Winter patrols were made down the Mackenzie as far as Fort Simpson.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

Superintendent Demers proceeded to Fort Churchill overland in June, and took over the command of the district from Superintendent Starnes, who has been stationed there since December, 1909.

The district has been very peaceful and quiet.

Treaty payments were made by Superintendent Starnes at Churchill and York Factory. The Indian Department expressed their satisfaction.

The detachment at Cape Fullerton on the north shore of Hudson bay, was not maintained last winter. The men were sent from Churchill by the Schooner *Laddie*; but, the vessel could not call owing to adverse storms, and therefore the men were brought out to Newfoundland, from whence they returned to Regina and were sent back to Churchill overland.

The winter patrol to Churchill has been so frequent that it scarcely calls for comment. Two rest houses were erected by the police between Split lake and Churchill, as points of refuge for these patrols. They were found most useful last winter.

As I have already stated, this district is now a part of Manitoba, and our work there is carried on by arrangement with the government of Manitoba. To keep up with the rapid construction of the Hudson Bay railway, more men will have to be detailed for duty along that line this coming season.

WINTER PATROLS.

In addition to those already mentioned, patrols were made from Le Pas to Lake Brochet, Green lake to Portage la Loche; Smith's Landing to Great Slave lake; Fort Chipewyan to Athabaska Landing, entailing thousand of miles travelling with dog trains. These occasional visits to far northern points have a marked effect for good on the isolated Indian bands, who welcome our men with open arms.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

IMMIGRATION.

We acted for the immigration department in searching out needy settlers, and supplying them with food. There was very little destitution as compared with the winter of 1910-1911.

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Every reported case of want, no matter how isolated it may be, is promptly inquired into; and, if found necessary, relief furnished.

The force has given every aid to this department in enforcing the laws against undesirables, and aiding in deportation.

CUSTOMS.

Our officers and non-commissioned officers at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes still act as sub-collectors; and all members of the force on boundary patrol act as preventive officers. I understand that the department is preparing to appoint its own officers at the above points, which is most satisfactory to us.

INDIANS.

Escorts were furnished to all treaty payments, where required. Detachments were maintained in the vicinity of all large reserves.

There is an increase of convictions under the Indian Act, due to the large number of licensed hotels in the vicinity of most reserves; and the ignorance of new comers who know neither the illegality, nor the danger of supplying intoxicants to Indians.

The Indians are an inoffensive and peaceful people. The younger generations have not the character of the older. Many of the young Indians speak English fluently, dress as white men, and are easily mistaken for half-breeds. One of this class, crazed with drink, ran amuck near Brooks last summer, and Constable Davies, stationed at that point, was shot and killed in trying to arrest him.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, &c.

Engagements, &c.—	
Engaged constables	203
Engaged special constables	107
Re-engaged after leaving	7
Surrendered from desertion	1
Arrested after desertion	2
Total increase	320
Re-engaged without leaving 68	
Discharges, died, &c.—	
Time expired	27
Purchased	50
Invalided	7
Pensioned (including 2 officers)	6
Died (including 1 officer)	5
Deserted	48
Dismissed for bad conduct	40
Dismissed for inefficiency	1
Special constables discharged	105
Dismissed as unsuitable	3
Total decrease	292
Total increase for year 1912—	
N. C. Os' and constables	28

Died—

Superintendent C. Constantine.
 Reg. No. 2410 Staff Sergt. Webber, H. S.
 “ 4837 Constable Davis, F. W.
 “ 5158 Constable Massina, A. J.
 Special Constable Crowshield.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 1197 Sergeant Adams, G. F.
 “ 2785 Sergeant Oliver, W. R.
 “ 2044 Constable Kéays, E. J.
 “ 2526 Constable Dowler, T.

Officers retired to pension—

Superintendent G. E. Sanders, D.S.O.
 Superintendent A. E. Snyder.

Appointed Inspectors—

Lieutenant A. D. Irwin.
 Lieutenant C. A. Rheault.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 2929 Staff Sergeant Gordon, F. A.
 “ 3234 Sergeant-Major Acland, A. E.
 “ 3667 Sergeant-Major Spalding, J. W.
 “ 4188 Corps. Sergeant-Major Dann, T.
 “ 1943 Staff Sergeant Currier, G. W.

Promoted to Superintendent—

Inspector T. A. Wroughton.
 Inspector F. J. A. Demers.
 Inspector F. J. Horrigan.

Promoted to Surgeon—

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser.

Promoted to the rank of Honorary Surgeon—

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Mewburn.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Braithwaite.

Two hundred and three recruits were engaged during the year, and seven re-engaged after leaving making a total of 210.

Recruiting was carried on last March and April in Winnipeg, western Ontario, and the maritime provinces.

It was found that a sufficient number could not be obtained, so that authority was given to recruit in England, and Inspector West, who was on leave in England at the time, was authorized to engage men, and advance them a part of cost of the journey to Regina. He secured in all 33 men.

Although 210 recruits were engaged, the strength is still under the authorized 700.

The personnel is of the first importance. Not only must we secure good material, but after training, retain them in the service. A trained man of good character and intelligence with the necessary actual experience is invaluable to us. Unfortunately, men do not enter the force as a career for life as they do in the Royal Irish Constabulary, rather they look upon it as a stepping stone to something better; or, are attracted

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to it by a hazy idea that it is a life of ease varied by exciting pursuit of daring criminals. When they find that it is all work and severe discipline, they become dissatisfied, and either purchase their discharge or desert.

The force suffers from the 'growing pains' of the country, which are apparent in labour strikes, over speculation and extravagance.

The increase of pay granted on April 1 by order in council on your recommendation was much appreciated, but it only affected the younger members of the force, and not the officers nor non-commissioned officers. I recognize that the increase was as much as could be made without an amendment to the Act.

I most respectfully submit to you, sir, that a substantial increase of pay to all ranks of the force is necessary for the following reasons:—

- (1) The increased cost of living.
- (2) The present relative smallness of the pay as compared with that in civil life.
- (3) The increased work and responsibility of every member as the result of the great growth in the west.

This recommendation, I am confident, will receive your sympathetic and earnest consideration.

If the pay be increased to such an amount as will make the applications more numerous than vacancies, then I hope to improve the personnel—

- (1) By accepting recruits on probation only.
- (2) By discharging those lacking in energy, intelligence and character.
- (3) By making dismissal the severest punishment.
- (4) And, by retaining in the service for a longer period the experienced, tried N.C.O.'s and men.

I regret to have to record the deaths of four members.

Superintendent Charles Constantine died at Long Beach, California, in May, after a long and tedious illness. He had served continuously for 26 years. Before joining us, he was an officer of the Provincial battalion stationed at Winnipeg, and took part in both the first and second rebellions.

Because of his strength of character, sound judgment, and physical strength, he was selected for much of the pioneer work of the force. He was the first to command in the Yukon Territory; and in the early days of the gold rush, his tact and firmness established the reputation of that gold camp as the most orderly in the world. Subsequently he was employed in the far north, and in the strenuous work of the Peace-Yukon road making, contracted the disease which eventually caused his death.

His comrades, one and all, lament his untimely death.

Constable Davies, who was killed while courageously performing his duty, was a man of much promise, well thought of by his officers, and well-liked by his comrades.

Staff Sergeant Webber and Constable Massina were also valuable members of the force.

The force has also suffered in the retirement to pension of Superintendent Sanders, D.S.O., and Superintendent Snyder. Both were able men of unimpeachable character who had done excellent service in Canada, and also South Africa.

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HORSES.

The strength was increased by 20. Ninety-one remounts were purchased at an average cost of \$161.26. Fifty-five were cast and sold at an average of \$82.32.

It is not possible to secure the class of horse of 10 years ago. They are not bred in the country. This force will not be satisfactorily horsed until horse owners take up again the breeding of saddle horses. I do not anticipate that they will, because the breeding of heavy farm horses is more profitable. That being the case, I think it worthy the consideration of the government to take up the breeding of horses for its own permanent corps.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits is carried on with less efficiency every year, because of the insistent demand of duty, which must be attended to. I can see no hope for great improvement, until the wastage is reduced and the strength increased.

To turn a raw recruit into a trained disciplined man, able to ride and care for his horse, to use his arms with effect, and to have a competent knowledge of the law, and of his duties as a peace officer, requires time.

Every attention is given to the work of training, and I sometimes think that too much is demanded from the recruit, and that he is overworked.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Revolver practice was carried out in every division with good results.

Rifle practice was again omitted, because our new Ross rifles were destroyed by fire in March last.

An excellent 6 target permanent range built in concrete with iron target frames, has just been completed at headquarters; and, next season the practical training of recruits with the rifle will be carried out.

The re-arming of the force is now under consideration.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

Forty new saddles were purchased, and sufficient harness and transport to replace that worn out.

Automobiles are now in common use throughout the west. They furnish the quickest means of reaching any point, and can be used for at least 8 months of the year in all parts of the province, and in southern Alberta, practically throughout the year.

To render police service more effective, I am of the opinion, that we should have automobiles at all central points to enable us to reach any point where crime has been committed with the least delay. Fourteen would be required.

The cost would be heavy; but, a considerable reduction in the number of horses could be made. Increased efficiency would result.

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RATIONS, &c.

Provisions, fuel, light, and forage were purchased by open tender, on which contracts were awarded.

The supplies have been of good quality, and in accordance with the contracts.

BUILDINGS.

The large Barrack building at Regina, occupied by the men, and in which were the arms and certain valuable stores, was totally destroyed by fire about 3 a.m. on March 21, last.

An exhaustive inquiry as to the cause of the fire, was held by a board of officers, who found that it was due to defective electric wire. The fire was discovered almost immediately, but it spread so rapidly in the dry wooden building, that the men only had time to escape from their quarters. All their uniform and private effects were lost.

You instructed that a building should be built of modern fire-proof construction, to afford accommodation for offices, stores and sergeants' mess, and that the building similar to that destroyed should be fitted up for the men's quarters.

Plans and specifications were prepared, tenders called for, and contract let. Construction was commenced in July, but owing to bricklayers' strike, delay in procuring material, and difficulty in getting sufficient labour, not as much progress has been made as was expected. It is not now possible to have the building ready for occupation before August next.

Comfortable quarters have been fitted up for the men in B. block, baths and lavatories installed, and the whole interior placed in an excellent state of repair.

A contract was also let for new quarters and stable at Edmonton for 30 men and horses. Good progress has been made, and it is hoped the buildings will be ready in February next, when the headquarters of 'G' division will be moved from Fort Saskatchewan to Edmonton.

The vacated post at Fort Saskatchewan will be turned over to the government of Alberta, who have purchased it for a jail site.

A contract has also been let for new quarters at Banff. Construction will be commenced early next spring.

Minor repairs have been made at all posts.

Officers and men are comfortably housed.

I have submitted to the Acting Comptroller a memorandum of the buildings and repairs, which will be required next year.

GENERAL.

A disastrous cyclone caused great destruction to life and property in Regina on June 30 last. The whole resources of the force at this point were placed at the disposal of the city authorities.

The following letter was received from His Worship the Mayor:—

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'REGINA, SASK., July 18, 1912.

' Commissioner PERRY,
 ' Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
 ' Regina, Sask.

' DEAR SIR,—I duly received your's of the 11th inst., advising me of the withdrawal of the night patrol, which had up to that time been maintained by the members of your force. I am instructed by the Executive Committee to write you expressing our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by this force during our time of trouble. We have had so much reason to be satisfied with the working of the several organizations that had in charge the different features of the work in connection with this storm that it is difficult at times to express oneself adequately as to the services rendered by the several organizations. We believe, however, that the services of these different organizations have only been made possible by the services rendered by your force. I believe that perhaps more was done to establish a sane understanding of the situation by the attitude of the officers and men on this patrol than in any other way, and appreciating this, it is difficult for me, on behalf of the committee, to properly express the feelings of gratitude that we have.

' You will please convey to the officers and men our appreciation of their services, and believe me to be, on behalf of the committee,

' Yours very truly,

' (Sgd.) P. McARA,
 ' Mayor.'

Their Royal Highnesses the Governor General and the Duchess of Connaught, made an extended tour through western Canada in September and October.

A camp on the Ghost river, to be occupied by the royal party, was prepared by a detachment under the command of Inspector Duffus.

Owing to bad weather it was not occupied, but the time was spent at Banff where orderlies, grooms, and horses for Their Royal Highnesses' use were supplied.

Mounted escorts were furnished at Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge and Regina.

His Royal Highness inspected 'Depot' division and headquarters on October 14, and was graciously pleased to direct that the following general order should be published:—

' The Commissioner is commanded by Field Marshall H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G. &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, and Commander in Chief, to express to all ranks, His Royal Highness's pleasure in having been able to inspect the Headquarters of The Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and his entire satisfaction with the results of the inspection.

' His Royal Highness also desires to convey to Officers and Men who formed escorts at several points during his western tour, his approval of their smart and soldierly appearance, and the efficient manner in which they performed their duty.'

I desire to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of all ranks during the year.

I am especially indebted to the Assistant Commissioner and all staff officers, and to officers commanding districts for their untiring efforts in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
 Commissioner.

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APPENDIX A.

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

CALGARY, October 1, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of 'E' division for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers continue to pour into the country and demands for new detachments are numerous.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Calgary and its neighbourhood during the early part of September.

A camp had been pitched for them on the Ghost river, about fifteen miles from Cochrane, but prolonged wet weather precluded their going under canvas, and visits were paid to Banff and Laggan instead.

CRIME.

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

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- charged.	With- drawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against the person—						
Assault, common	86	74	8	4		
" causing bodily harm	7	4	3			
" aggravated	2	2				
" indecent	6	6				
Attempted murder	2	1	1			
Murder	6	1		2		3
Carnal knowledge	1					1
Criminal libel	2	1				1
Procuring abortion	1					1
Attempted	2		1	1		
Bigamy	1		1			
Buggery	3	3				
" attempted	1		1			
Non-support of wife	1	1				
Neglect of child	1	1				
Abduction	1	1				
Extortion	3		2			1
Against the property—						
Cattle stealing	8	4	3			1
Cruelty to animals	3	3				
Horse-stealing	10	5	3	1		1
Theft	126	104	19	1		2
False pretences	12	8	4			
Forgery	10	9	1			
Mischief	7	4	3			
Breach of contract	44	43		1		
Damage to property	18	18				
Theft of timber	8	8				
Receiving stolen property	4	4				
Robbery	8	6	2			
Burglary	1	1				
Fraud	3	2	1			
Shooting cattle	2	2				
Dogging cattle	2	1		1		
Unlawful possession of dogs	1	1				
Intent to steal	1	1				
Intent to defraud creditors	1					1
Against law and justice—						
Resisting arrest	3	3				
Fabrication of evidence	1	1				
Perjury	1		1			
Obstructing peace officer	3	3				
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons	7	7				
Fighting	11	11				
Dog fighting	5	2	3			
Furious driving	1	1				
Pointing gun	5	5				
Carrying explosives	1	1				
Threatening language	1	1				
Against religion and morals—						
Inmates of disorderly houses	5	5				
Keeping disorderly houses	11	11				
Vagrancy	314	314				
Drunk	223	223				
Running gambling game	2		2			
Indecent act	1	1				
Indecent exposure	2	2				
Prostitution	5	5				
Insulting language	7	7				
Carried forward	1,004	922	59	11		12

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Offences.	Cases Entered.	Correc-tions.	Dis-charged.	With-drawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against Religion and Morals—						
Selling obscene photos.....	1	1				
Swearing in public.....	5	5				
Act of gross indecency.....	1	1				
Common nuisance.....	1	1				
Against Railway Act—						
Offering C. P. R. tickets for sale.....	1	1				
Stealing railway ride.....	54	54				
Breach of railway commission.....	1	1				
Trespassing on C. P. R.....	4	4				
Blockage on C. P. R.....	2		1	1		
Against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk.....	60	60				
Liquor to Indians.....	22	21	1			
Indians in possession of liquor.....	8	8				
Gambling on reserve.....	3	3				
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations—						
Park Regulations.....	113	113				
Against Northwest Ordinances—						
Insanity.....	42	37	54	1 died.		
Masters and Servants Act.....	52	44	7	1		
Estray animals.....	7	6	1			
No record of hides.....	1	1				
Leaving hole in ice.....	2	2				
Prairie fires.....	9	8	1			
Illegal branding.....	1	1				
Illegal possession of opium.....	2	2				
Selling cocaine.....	1	1				
Obstructing road allowance.....	1	1				
Peddling without license.....	1	1				
Game.....	3	3				
Breach of Game Act.....	10	9	1			
Liquor while interdicted.....	9	9				
Selling liquor out of hours.....	2	2				
Unlawfully selling liquor.....	47	46		1		
Frequenting bars while interdicted.....	1	1				
Breaking quarantine.....	1	1				
Breach of Motor Act.....	2	2				
Drunk while in charge of motor.....	1	1				
Miscellaneous—						
Breach Village Act.....	4	4				
	1,479	1,377	76	14		12

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.....	1,377
Number of fines imposed.....	627
Sentences to jail.....	656
Suspended sentences.....	83
Sentences to penitentiary.....	12

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1912:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court.	65
Number of convictions.	37
Number of fines imposed.	2
Sentences to jail.	14
Sentences to penitentiary.	18
Acquitted.	12
Suspended sentences.	7
Withdrawn.	2
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30, 1912.	10

The total number of cases entered being 1,479, the number of convictions there-out stands at 1,377, with 10 cases still awaiting the decision of the courts. Roughly speaking, that is about 93 per cent of convictions.

We have at present time no less than four prisoners in custody awaiting trial for murder.

The first victim was the late Constable F. W. Davies of this division who was stationed at Brooks on detached duty.

On June 3 last Corporal Johnson, who was stationed at Bassano, received a telephone message to the effect that the body of the Brooks mounted policeman had been found on the trail between Southesk and Lathom.

He and the coroner, Dr. E. C. Harris, started at once in a motor for the scene of the murder and arrived there at 3 a.m. on June 4.

The body was found lying on its back about twenty feet off the trail, the breast of the coat being saturated with blood.

The body was removed to Bassano where an inquest was held.

Pending this, we made inquiries as to the murderer and the circumstances of the crime. The first person to give us any material particulars was a young fellow named Emil Petersen and his story may be told in his own words:—

‘I am a teamster. I live at E. C. Brandenburg’s camp. I was coming from Brooks on Monday morning last going to Brandenburg’s camp west of Brooks. I was walking carrying clothes. When I was about a mile east of Cassils I saw a team coming. I waited for the team and saw they were Indians. I asked them for a ride, said I would give them 25 cents to take me to Cassils.

‘I asked the slim Indian, but he wanted 50 cents, but took me for 25 cents. He knew I had 35 cents more, and when we got close to Cassils he said he would take me for a couple of miles more for 35 cents. About 1½ miles west of Cassils he asked me if I would buy him some whisky. I told him I was not of age to buy whisky. I was 17 last March 22. He told me to get out of the democrat. I got out and asked if I could have my clothes and while I was asking him he had a rifle pointing at my chest. He told me to get out of there. He took a shot at me when I was about three rods away and another when I was going over the track a hundred yards away. I laid down on the other side of the track and watched them. I went on after they had gone away. I walked up the track and had the operator report to the mounted police at Bassano by telephone. I hung around to see if there was any answer and as there was not, I started for camp. At the first crossing west of Southesk a mounted policeman called to me and asked if I was the fellow that was shot at. I told him “Yes.” He said, “Where did they shoot you?” I said to him, “they did not shoot me, they shot at me.” He then asked me where these Indians were. I said, “the Indians passed here about 15 minutes ago going west towards the reserve”; then he left me, and I went to camp. I had seen this mounted policeman at Brooks. I saw him next opposite Leckie siding. He was dead. I saw the Indians that shot at me in the mounted police barracks here. The Indian that shot at me was in the centre cell at the mounted police barracks. He spoke good English, the others did not speak English. This Indian said the other Indian was his brother. There were two bucks,

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a squaw and a papoose. I saw the Indians drinking whisky; it said on the bottle, Scotch Whisky. I took a drink because my refusing made the Indians mad, and after I drank it it made me feel funny in the head. They were driving a bay horse and a small black.'

An employee of the Sesson Company who was hauling telegraph poles said while going into Southesk on June 3 about 7 p.m. he saw a mounted policeman who was wearing white schapps, riding in a westerly direction on the Brooks trail.

Previous to this he had seen an Indian and a squaw in a democrat going westward. He had nothing to say to them but saw enough of them to be able subsequently to identify the Indian who was driving. It seems there was another Indian lying down in the democrat covered over with a rug.

It transpired that Petersen was not the only person at whom the Indian had fired. A man named Nicholas Klyne, an employee of the C.P.R. told us that on June 3 he met three Indians near Brooks. One was driving, and two were lying down in the hinder part of the democrat.

The Indian that was driving said 'Hey—wait, give me your blankets.' I said 'No, they are mine.' He then said 'Wait—I look through your blankets.' I said 'No, they're mine.' The Indian who was driving then said 'I'll shoot you right now.' I was about 30 feet away when he began to shoot at me. I was shot at about 5 or 6 times. The other Indian got up and looked around, I was afraid he was going to shoot too, and I just ran. After I had gone quite a distance I looked around and saw that the Indians had gone. I was shot once through the hat and twice through the blankets. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This man went to Brooks and reported the occurrence to the late Constable Davies and he at once started out to look for the Indians.

The three occupants of the democrat were 'Mike Running Wolf' alias Jim Ham, who was driving, and the other two Indians were 'Pretty Young Man' and his wife 'Red Face.' 'Red Face' told the whole story of what was done both at the inquest and at the preliminary investigation. The following is what she said before the coroner:—

'On Sunday night we got to near Brooks. On Monday morning last we drove into Brooks. Mike Running Wolf went into the town and got some booze. The party was Mike Running Wolf, Pretty Young Man, I and papoose; the papoose is Vincent Yellow Old Woman's son. We were driving a democrat and team, black horse and a bay horse, bay horse had two hoofs on left front leg. Mike bought three bottles from town early in the morning around 6 or 7 a.m. Then we drove to south side of track, and Mike went back to get some more; we were about two miles from town. When Mike was in town "Pretty Young Man" started to drink. A Cree Indian "Many Shot" came around, and "Pretty Young Man" gave him a drink. This Indian went away and Mike came back and hitched up. He had three bottles; when we got on the road we started drinking. We had just come a little way and Pretty Young Man got drunk and we put him to bed behind; this was in the morning. As we were driving on the road a white fellow came along and Mike said we would give him a ride about 300 yards. When we got as far as that Mike stopped the team, jumped down and talked to white man; I do not know what was said. Mike got on again and white man got off. I did not look at him, do not know which way the white man went. I cannot turn my head. Mike said the white man had run over the railway track, I never heard a shot. When we got down the track east of Lathom where a water tank used to be we saw a mounted policeman coming. This was late in the afternoon, the sun was getting low. The policeman caught us up and was talking and riding on the right side of rig. Mike told us afterwards that the policeman told him to go back to Brooks. I was not looking at the policeman. I know that the policeman shot, as Mike was holding the lines. After the policeman shot, his horse ran ahead and circled round the team and went to left side of rig and then Mike shot at him with a

rifle. Mike fired the second shot. The first shot, the policeman sat on his horse, the second shot he fell off. Mike told me to hold the lines. Mike jumped down and got hold of the policeman's horse. Mike took the policeman's white schapps off and put them on, he took the policeman's belt and revolver and his hat and put them on. Mike got on the policeman's horse and told me to drive on a little way and then Mike told me to stop, when he tied the policeman's horse to the team. Mike got in the rig and started to drive to the dam; we went across the bridge and went to the first house, "Nose Cutter's." "Pretty Young Man" was lying in the back of rig. I was feeling good when the policeman was shot and Mike had drunk enough to make him feel good, but he was not falling around. We went to "Nose Cutter's" house and Mike took the child into its mother. Mike asked Nose Cutter if there were any more tents around. Nose Cutter said, "Tents right here." Mike went up to "Kegs" tent and then he went back to rig and woke up "Pretty Young Man." The three of us went into "Kegs" tent and Mike told one of the boys to hold the team while we were having breakfast. Mike sat on one side of the tent and "Pretty Young Man" on the other. Mike had two rifles under his legs and a revolver in his hand. I heard Pretty Young Man crying. Mike talked loud and wanted everybody to come into the tent. All the Indians came in, and Mike said, "I want to see you now as you will not see me again because I am going away the first thing in the morning, because I killed a mounted policeman, and I am not going to let the police arrest me." When Pretty Young Man heard that, he said it was too bad and started crying, other Indians came in and "Vincent Yellow Old Woman" sat right alongside Mike. Vincent took the revolver away from Mike. I heard Vincent say, "Alright, I hold him now." and some of the Indians came and tied Mike up. I saw Buckskin take the two rifles Mike had, outside. "Mike," "Pretty Young Man" and myself were brought to town and handed over to the police.

'When Mike fired first shot at the mounted policeman, he was on left side of team, the policeman was on the left a little behind when Mike fired the second shot. Mike was sitting on the seat on the right side and I was on the left. The policeman crossed the road and fell off his horse on the right side of the trail about 20 feet from it. The policeman was riding on the right side of the rig, we kept on trotting till the policeman fired. I think the reason the policeman fired because he wanted Mike to stop. I could not see what way the policeman pointed his revolver. Mike was sitting with two rifles. I heard him saying he took the rifles here in Bassano. One was short and one was long. Mike shot the policeman with the long one. While we were driving around Brooks and Bassano I was afraid of Mike because Mike said if we tried to leave him, he would shoot us. This was before Mike killed the policeman. Mike told me to say that the person who killed the policeman was the half-breed who gave him the whisky, the half-breed with the black moustache. Mike said if I did tell the truth he would say that I killed the policeman. I never saw this half-breed. Mike told me to say this after we were arrested.'

The Indians who arrested Mike and his party took them into Bassano and handed them over to the municipal chief of police—a very creditable piece of work which saved us a great deal of trouble.

'Pretty Young Man' was convicted of being intoxicated and the half-breed who supplied 'Mike Running Wolf' with the liquor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The charge against Red Face was withdrawn and she was bound over as a witness.

Rex vs. Regard Bertrand.—During the latter part of the year 1911, a Mrs. E. F. Orrey was living in Nanton and running a restaurant there. Regard Bertrand was cook in the restaurant. Mrs. Orrey moved to High River during the present year, and in April married her cook.

Mrs. Bertrand had a homestead of her own, and Bertrand wanted her to hand it over to him, but she would not as she said she was keeping it for her children.

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Evidence will be given in court to show that this was a bone of contention between them, and eventually after a more serious quarrel than usual, Bertrand shot his wife dead. This is a municipal case.

Rex vs. Henry Verri.—This charge arises out of a drunken brawl between two half-breeds in Calgary in the month of June last.

The victim, Alfred Glenn, having been hit over the head with a bottle, succumbed to his injuries after a time. This is a city of Calgary case.

Rex vs. Lawson.—On the night of the 30th July last, I received a telephone message from the superintendent of the C.P.R. at Morley, that a brakeman had been shot 'by two hoboes' at about 11 p.m. R. G. Blair, the brakeman in question, was removed to hospital at Banff, but died there next day. Police from Banff and Morley went to the spot, but the actual murderer made his escape. The man who was with him at the time was captured a little later and was given six months' imprisonment with hard labour under the Vagrancy Act; it has now been decided to lay a charge of aiding and abetting against him.

We learnt from the prisoner that his companion's name is Dick Lyons. The circumstances briefly are that after the arrival of No. 3 train at Morley, the conductor and his two brakemen ordered two tramps to get off the train. The tramps were reluctant to leave, and the trainmen were following them towards the rear of the train. One of the tramps, Dick Lyons, drew a revolver and fired at the three trainmen.

The conductor, who was nearest, happened to stumble at the moment and the bullet, which was probably intended for him, found its billet in the groin of the brakeman, who was furthest away from the pistol.

Dick Lyons is said to be an adept at jumping on and off trains, and very soon intimated to his companion, Lawson, that they had better part company.

There was a short time when, if the C.P.R. had promptly offered a sufficient reward, the Indians might have searched more thoroughly. As it was they worked in a half-hearted manner. They knew that the man they were looking for was armed with a revolver and that he would not scruple to use it if necessary.

The offer of a reward of \$250 at the time, might have stimulated them somewhat, but after 24 hours had elapsed it was too late.

We have been fortunate enough this year to run to earth one criminal for whom we have been looking for more than four years.

This is one Milton Field, who was wanted for horse stealing and who was apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Mr. Justice Walsh on June 4 last.

Similarly, ever since December, 1909, we have been chasing all over the continent after one Frank Caviness, with several aliases, who obtained \$850 by a most impudent trick from an unsuspecting individual.

On April 19 last the operative in charge of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department of Seattle (Mr. Thomas B. Foster, who is always attentive to any wants of ours), wrote to let me know that our quarry was undergoing sentence of one year in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, and that his term would expire in January, 1912. He said in his letter: 'I regard this man as one of the cleverest crooks on the Pacific coast if not in the entire country. Up to his present sentence he has never been convicted except as a disorderly person. I trust you will be able to handle him and give him his just deserts when he serves his present sentence.'

That is just what we were prepared to do, as we had a dead sure case against him, but the Attorney General's Department ruled—'If Caviness will waive extradition, you are authorized to send an officer for him, but if he fights I would ask that you take no further steps.'

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I laid this proposition before Mr. Foster, who replied—'Knowing this crook as well as I do, it would be waste of time to put up to him the question of waiving extradition.'

The matter thus dropped.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were 13 cases of prairie fires during the early part of the year, after the end of May the abundant rains prevented ignition. In four instances we could not discover the cause of origin, and one charge was dismissed by the court, but convictions were obtained in the other eight cases.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL,
CALGARY, ALTA., October 1, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room and female jail during the past year has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints.

A male lunatic, William Leskiner, who was brought to the guard-room on August 3, 1912, by the Red Deer city police, having been committed to await the order of the Attorney General by A. T. Rowell, J.P., died in the female jail on August 22, 1912. This man, who was a Finlander, after being here for about ten days, refused to take any food except when force was used, and appeared to have some stomach trouble. This was thought so by the jail surgeon, but as he refused to speak it was almost impossible to ascertain what was wrong with him. The coroner, Dr. Costello, viewed the body, and decided an inquest was not necessary. A post-mortem examination was made, but no cause of death, other than starvation was found.

The guard-room, female jail and outbuildings are in good repair, the whole of the stove pipes have just been repaired and put in order preparatory to the winter.

During the summer, we have been very overcrowded, as many as 90 prisoners having been confined in the 48 cells in the guard-room and female jail, this was caused principally through the provincial jail at Lethbridge becoming overcrowded and being unable to accommodate any more prisoners.

The number of lunatics admitted during the year was 78, being a slight increase on last year.

Prisoner William Restkind, who was undergoing a sentence of 60 days for vagrancy, became violently insane, and was taken to Ponoka asylum on May 17, 1912.

Female prisoner Jennie Proud, who was undergoing a sentence of three months for prostitution, became insane and was taken to Ponoka asylum on June 5, 1912.

Prisoner John Rawson, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for theft, was transferred by an order in council, to the provincial jail on June 27, 1912, suffered a great deal from asthma while at Lethbridge and was transferred back to this guard-room on July 28, 1912. His health improved a great deal after returning to Calgary, and he was released on an order from the Minister of Justice and handed over to an immigration officer, who subsequently handed him over to his friends, on September 10, 1912, ten days before the expiration of his sentence.

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There are four prisoners charged with murder awaiting trial in the guard-room at the present time. Three have been awaiting trial for nearly four months, and the other, who is undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment for vagrancy, has just been charged with aiding and abetting the murder of one Roy Blair, a C.P.R. brakeman, at Morley, Alta., on July 30 last.

Attached are guard-room statistics for the division for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. BASSON, *Sf. Sgt.*,

Provost.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Admitted.

Males—		Females—	
Whites..	839	Whites..	48
Half-breeds..	30	Half-breeds..	9
Indians..	47	Indians..	5
Negroes..	21	Negresses..	18
Japanese..	1	Lunatics..	17
Boys..	4		
Lunatics..	61		
Chinese..	1		
Total..	<u>1,004</u>	Total..	<u>97</u>

Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1911. 34

Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1912. 65

Daily average..	58
Maximum number, August 6, 1912..	90
Minimum number, December 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 1912..	37
Serving sentence..	53
Awaiting trial..	6
On remand..	4
Under observation, on remand..	1
Awaiting transportation..	1

Lunatics.

Number received in guard-room..	78
Males..	61
Females..	17

Disposal of Lunatics.

Males—		Females—	
To Ponoka asylum..	38	To Ponoka asylum..	12
Discharged as sane..	17	Discharged as sane..	1
Discharged to relatives..	3	Discharged to relatives..	1
Died in female jail..	1	Deported..	2
Deported..	1	Under observation..	1
To Medicine Hat hospital..	1		
Total..	<u>61</u>	Total..	<u>17</u>

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LIST of prisoners who have undergone, or are undergoing sentences from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk	160		21 $\frac{2}{3}$
Vagrancy	174		17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stealing railway ride	67		23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Theft	69	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Assault	28	1	2
Breach of contract	16		29
Damage to property	12		12 $\frac{2}{3}$
Selling liquors without license	4	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
False pretenses	5	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Forgery	7	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robbery with violence	1	3	
Assault on peace officer	4		25
Uttering forged cheque	1	12	
Theft from person	2	1	15
Liquor to interdicted person	9		23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Selling cocaine	1	3	
Pointing firearms	4		26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3	5	
Creating disturbance	1		14
Drunk while interdicted	2	1	
Peddling without license	1		10
Threatening and abusive language	1		14
Receiving stolen property	4	2	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exposing person	1	9	
Resisting arrest	4		14
Fraud	1	6	
Indecent assault	2	9	
Contempt of court	2	2	
Offering C.P.R. ticket for sale	1		20
Wounding	1	6	
Having explosives in possession	2		22
Frequenting disorderly house	1	3	
Insulting langurge	8	1	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kindling prairie fire	1		21
Indecent act	1	2	
Females—			
Drunk	5	1	19
Theft	8	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Keeping disorderly house	16	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inmates of disorderly house	7	2	
Prostitution	9	1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vagrancy	11		27 $\frac{1}{11}$
Liquor without license	1	3	
Liquor while interdicted	1	1	
Obscene language	1	2	
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Males—			
Drunk	23		27 $\frac{1}{3}$
Liquor to Indians	5	2	12
Counselling Indian to obtain liquor	1	2	
Drunk on reserve	5	1	18
Assault	1	1	
Females—			
Drunk	2	2	22
Liquor to Indians	2	2	15

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STATE OF INDIANS.

We have had to deal with 60 drunken Indians—just 27 less than last year, and 21 convictions have been obtained for supplying them with liquor.

The Indians made a brave showing at the 'stampede' which was held here during the second week in September. I should judge there were some twelve hundred of them in the procession which passed through Calgary streets on the opening day, and the fact of there having been so few found intoxicated during the week's visit induces the reflection that, after all, it does no harm to let the Indian have a little holiday and to let him see what is going on in the world.

We mourn the loss of a comrade, it is true, owing to the act of a semi-drunken Indian, but that was happily an isolated circumstance.

'Tom Threepersons,' a blood Indian young man, covered himself with glory by riding a celebrated bucking horse, called 'Cyclone,' and by thus, carrying off a thousand dollar prize and the championship belt offered at the 'stampede.'

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Stations.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	3	1	1	12	4	23	16
Banff				1		1		2	2
Bassano					1			1	1
Berry Creek				1		1		2	5
Brooks						1		1	1
Canmore						1		1	1
Carbon						2		2	3
Cochrane						1		1	1
Gleichen					1	1	2	4	4
High River				1				1	1
Innisfail					1			1	1
Irricana						1		1	1
Morley						1		1	1
Okotoks					1			1	1
Parvella					1	1		2	4
Red Deer						1		1	1
Rocky Mountain House						1		1	1
Strathmore						1		1	1
Trochu				1		1		2	4
Total	1	1	3	5	6	27	6	49	50

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

The annual revolver practice has been carried out, but we have had no time for any other training except the breaking of the remounts.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1911, there were 46 horses in the division and since then we have received 8 remounts and one transferred from Regina.

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Three horses were cast and sold, two were transferred to another division and Reg. No. 440 was destroyed for glanders at Gleichen, leaving a total of 50 horses in the division at the present time.

The time is approaching when we shall require from 4 to 6 team horses.

TRANSPORT.

We require one lumber wagon for Gleichen detachment.

HARNESS.

We are in want of one set of Concord medium harness.

BARRACKS, ETC.

The barrack buildings generally are in good repair except that new quarters for a married and single inspector are urgently required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'E' Division, R. N. W. M. Police.

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APPENDIX B.

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

MACLEOD, October 1, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The Macleod district is progressing steadily and substantially, and the season on the whole has turned out most satisfactorily. In the early part of the year, conditions were most favourable, and crops were looking excellent, but a spell of extremely hot weather came in June and somewhat retarded the proper growth. The rain in July, however, put fresh vigour into the roots, and crops came along well on the whole. The harvesting of the grain has been carried on under trying conditions, the weather being most variable.

This year I am pleased to say that in many cases farmers have gone somewhat into mixed farming, particularly in the matter of raising hogs. Last year many were selling frozen wheat at 30 cents per bushel, but this year they are turning low grade wheat into pork, and selling it at 8 and 9 cents per pound live weight. Mixed farming is only in its infancy as yet, and I look forward to a remarkable increase in this industry. Setting mixed farming aside, this has been a most successful year for the grain grower. Parts of the district were visited by cut-worm, which in some cases totally destroyed the fields they attacked, and some of the farmers re-sowed with barley, but the probability of its having escaped the frost is doubtful.

The government telephone system has this year been extended to the rural districts with a speed and efficiency which may be described as remarkable, and the farmers are showing themselves by no means backward in availing themselves of the benefits to be obtained therefrom.

Railway construction has shown a great deal more life than heretofore. The line from Pincher to the Beaver Creek mines is practically completed, in fact some traffic has already passed over it. The C.N.R. branch from Macleod, south and west to Pincher creek has been graded almost the whole distance, and it is hoped that the grade from Calgary to Macleod will be an accomplished fact in the early part of 1913.

The mining industry was as stated in my last report, hit very hard by the strike. The majority of the companies however, seized the opportunity to do a great deal of development work, with the result that, though they have not yet got into their stride, they will have a largely increased output in the near future. The mine of the West Canadian Collieries at Lille was the hardest hit by the strike, and I regret to report that the company found it imperative to close down this fall. Prior to the strike they used to ship from this camp, approximately 5,000 tons of coke, and from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of coal per month. After the strike ended, they found that their customers had naturally been compelled to go elsewhere, and were unable to get sufficient

business to justify the expense of running the industry. This camp of course closed down entirely and our detachment was withdrawn.

The great horse and cattle ranches are now a thing of the past and at present the consequent depletion of the stock markets is not met by the mixed farmer, and stock of all kinds are selling at greatly enhanced prices. While on this subject, I would like to point out that for the class of horse which the police used to buy for \$100 and \$125 a few years ago, we are now asked to pay \$170 to \$200. Beef steers used to sell from \$25 to \$40, they are now ranging from \$75 to \$80, and the Twin lakes detachment, this spring reported the sale of 300 head from the Milk river ridge, several of which netted their fortunate owner \$100 a piece.

The *Claresholm* sub-district comprises all that territory between and including townships 11 and 17, and west from range 23 to the B.C. boundary. The police strength in this area is 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 4 constables. The settlers are for the most part law abiding and industrious, and the whole district is one where people from different countries live in peace and quietness. Except in the eastern portion of the sub-district, the land has been occupied and farmed for some years, and consequently there are not many changes of public interest. The outlook for the district is much brighter than for the last few years, as the crops are good. Lumbering has also become quite an industry, with several mills in the Porcupine hills, which have a very considerable output. Business men report bigger sales of machinery and general merchandise, coupled with less difficulty in getting in their collections than in any previous year.

Claresholm is a thriving little town on the C.P.R. Calgary-Macleod branch. The population remains about the same as last year. The creamery built last year is now in operation, and is proving a great success. Most of the butter is shipped to Calgary. The main pipe line of the Canadian Natural Gas Company from Bow island passes some miles east of the town, and pipes are being laid down into *Claresholm*; this promises to be a great boon to the inhabitants. Gas will be supplied this winter. The Provincial Demonstration Farm under the management of Mr. McNellie, has had a successful season except in regard to fall wheat, which did not turn out well in the greater part of the sub-district. This was due to the attacks of a new variety of worm on the roots. The acreage for the locality is about the same as last year, but the yield and grade are far ahead. Ranching is still carried on to some extent west of the town. The Waldron ranche sold 2,200 head of cattle last spring at a very good figure. The shipments of grain for 1911-12 from *Claresholm* were: wheat, 992,986 bushels; oats, 29,127 bushels.

Granum.—This town is about 12 miles south of *Claresholm* on the same line of railway. It has a good farming country surrounding it and the crops this year are very good. Gas is also being laid into this town. The C. N. R. Macleod-Calgary line is about 7 miles east of *Granum*, a small gang of men are grading on this branch. The government telephone lines have been extended east and west, which is a great boon to the farmer. Wheat shipped, 553,908 bushels.

Woodhouse.—Although this is only a flag station and situated six miles north of *Granum*, there are four elevators, and the shipments of the 1911 crop totalled 417,110 bushels of wheat.

Stavely is twelve miles north of *Claresholm* on the same line of railway, and has just been incorporated as a town. The poor crops of last year left the farmers in rather straitened circumstances, but this year the excellent crops will put them on their feet. The provincial government recently purchased a farm two miles south of the town, which is to be used as a demonstration farm. The shipments of wheat

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totalled 800,000 bushels. No new buildings of any importance have been erected, but nevertheless this is a thriving little town.

Parkland.—A small village of about 100 inhabitants, situated between Stavelly and Nanton. There has been no alteration since last year. Grain shipments were: wheat, 624,589 bushels.

Nanton.—On the same line of railway, has a population of about 700. This is a progressive little town, owns its own electric light plant, has cement side walks, and is talking of putting in a water system. The surrounding district is noted for its oat growing; the crops this year are excellent. Ranching on a small scale is carried on west of the town, and there are some fine herds of stock. Last year some of the farmers who had poor grain did not go to the expense of getting it threshed, but fed it to stock, which gave most satisfactory results, and proved the advisability of mixed farming. A creamery was started last summer, and up to date 28,000 pounds of butter have been shipped. The grain shipments for 1911-1912 were: oats, 870,000 bushels; wheat, 527,000 bushels.

Cayley.—Six miles north of Nanton is a village of about 100 inhabitants. It is a shipping point for cattle, and its busy time is in the fall. Stock shipped from this point in 1912 were cattle, 7,677 head; horses, 41; sheep, 800; hogs, 274. Grain shipments were: wheat, 227,800 bushels; oats, 455,600 bushels.

Carmangay is a thriving town on the Lethbridge-Aldersyde branch of the C.P.R. and is situated on the Little Bow river. It has a population of about 450, owns its own electric light plant, and water system; the water being pumped through a series of filters from the Little Bow river. The country surrounding is very good farming land, the soil being lighter than other parts, and crops maturing earlier. Crops this year are excellent. The grain shipments for 1911-12 were: wheat, 983,400 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels.

Vulcan is a small village on the same line as Carmangay, and has a population of 275, double the number recorded last year. Three elevators have been built during the year, and have a capacity of 80,000 bushels. The village has gone ahead more than any other town in the Claresholm sub-district, and consequently a detachment was opened at this point on September 23 last. Grain shipments were: wheat, 635,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels.

Barons.—This is a village situated on the same line of railway, and has a population of 190. There has been a slight increase in population. The crops are good in this locality. The shipments of grain for 1911-12 were: wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; oats, 50,000. This enormous shipment of wheat speaks volumes for the quality of the soil in this district.

Champion.—Another small village, has a population of about 200 and has three elevators. Crops are very good in the vicinity. Shipments of grain were: wheat, 400,000 bushels; other grains, 50,000 bushels.

Noble.—Another hamlet on the same line, is doing enough business to supply the needs of the farmers in the vicinity. Shipments of grain were: wheat, 281,100 bushels.

Kirkcaldy and *Ensign* are two other small points, which are doing well, considering their youth. The total shipments of grain from the Claresholm sub-district were: wheat, 7,642,793 bushels; oats, 1,679,727 bushels.

The *Pincher Creek* sub-district is bounded on the east by the west line of range 28, on the west by the British Columbia boundary, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the south line of township 11. The nature of the country varies from rolling, to hilly and mountainous. Our strength at present

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in this district is: 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 8 constables. The industries of the district are varied, chiefly farming and coal mining. There are also cement and brick factories, creameries and a brewery, this is still under construction. A considerable quantity of stock is raised, but this industry is declining, owing to the continued fencing and cultivation of the old open range. The foreign element is very strong, particularly in the towns of the Crowsnest Pass where the mines are situated.

Pincher Creek is the headquarters of the sub-district. The town has not made any great increase, but the citizens are living in hope that the C.N.R. will be running trains in some time next year. A contract for a municipal building, totalling \$23,000 has been let, and the town is also sinking \$10,000 in cement sidewalks. The general health of the locality has not been very good, there were several cases of contagious and infectious disease. Business has been good and storekeepers have done well. There have been several changes in business ownership during the year, the principal change being the sale of the A. N. Mouat ranch to Mr. G. O'Malley for \$40,000. Crops for this year are good, wheat averaging 25 to 30 bushels per acre, mostly grading No. 2. Although there have been some very large yields reported, running as high as 45 bushels, still this is the exception and not the rule. Oats in this neighbourhood will be mostly used as green feed this year. Hay is of good quality, although shorter in the stem than usual, owing to the dry spell in the early summer. It is fetching a good price and commands a ready sale.

Pincher Station, the nearest railway point to Pincher Creek, on the Crowsnest branch of the C.P.R., is a small place with about 70 inhabitants. The size of its population is no indication however of the volume of business done, as trade has been remarkably brisk owing to the large transient trade from the various construction camps, and also from the farming community at Summerview. The Merchants Bank have opened a branch. C.P.R. freight business at the station runs about \$20,000 per month. The elevators have already handled 200,000 bushels of this year's crop, an increase for the corresponding period of last year.

Cowley, the next point west on the railway, has gone ahead considerably. A good deal of building has been done. Crops have been very heavy, wheat running from 30 to 44 bushels. Cattle have decreased somewhat owing to the continued cutting down of the range.

Lundbreck is largely supported by the Breckenridge and Lund coal mine, which is a non-union pit, and consequently was not affected by last year's strike. They however work rather intermittently and as a natural result business is very variable, and the village not as prosperous as it might be. There are some very fine ranches north of Lundbreck, and the houses are fitted with modern improvements.

From *Burmis* west, the settlement is practically one large coal camp, and the various towns touch so closely upon each other that it is more convenient to discuss them as a whole.

Round *Burmis* settlers are going into garden produce, which is netting them very nice profits in the mining camps; this is an industry which I think could be increased very materially. The mines near *Burmis* have worked fairly steadily since the strike. The Davenport mine has shipped 39,840 tons of coal, with a monthly pay roll of \$4,200. They have invested a great deal of money in development work. The Leitch collieries at Passburg and Police Flats have also invested heavily in development and improvements. Their shipments are 43,500 tons of coal, and 5,960 tons of coke. The plant is in first-class condition, and a prosperous year may be predicted for this firm.

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The *Bellevue* district comprises the coal camps of Bellevue, Hill Crest and Maple Leaf. The mines have been working well since the strike and business shows an improvement on last year, when of course everybody was hampered by the strike conditions. The Union Bank have opened a new branch at Bellevue; the population remains about the same. Shipments from the Bellevue pit amount to 230,271 tons, with an average number of 400 men. Much time has been lost owing to shortage of cars. It will be remembered that about two years ago this mine suffered from a disastrous explosion, and the strike following immediately thereon has handicapped the company severely. The mine has now been safeguarded against another explosion. The Maple Leaf mine has been working steadily; the year's output of coal totals 39,317 tons. At this point also a good deal of money has been invested in improvements. There is a new hotel going up at this point. At Hillcrest I have also to record considerable improvements in the mine property. The output for the year was 70,896 tons, with a monthly average of 200 men working. A large co-operative store has been erected here; it was subscribed for by the miners of Bellevue, Hillcrest and Frank. The limekilns just west of this camp have worked steadily, shipping about 12 cars per week. I have already spoken about the closing of the Lille camp. There are 3,000 tons of coke piled up here for which a purchaser cannot be found.

The town of *Frank* has occupied a prominent position in the Dominion press on account of the report by the government engineers as to the dangerous condition of Turtle mountain. Business as a natural consequence has been very bad, but it is to be hoped that the removal to the new townsite, which is to take effect immediately, will have a beneficial effect. Most of the business places have closed down and the village presents a most forlorn appearance. The output of coal from the mine was 127,321 tons.

Blairmore has made rapid strides in the past twelve months, and is now the best town in the Pass. The population is estimated at about 2,000. The provincial government have been very busy on the local roads and are putting them into first-class shape. The town has put in a water system, this is not quite completed as yet. The Rocky Mountain cement plant have had a pay-roll totalling \$61,950 in the past year, they have employed on an average of 120 men per month, and shipped 84,000 barrels of cement, 1,000 tons of lime, and spent \$55,000 in improvements. The West Canadian Collieries shipped 90,225 tons of coal with an average of 210 employed monthly. The McLaren mill has been running since July 8. They employ 50 men and turn out about 50,000 feet per diem.

Coleman is another camp that has gone ahead steadily this year. Business is good, and every one feeling optimistic. The International Coal Company shipped 345,000 tons of coal and spent \$50,000 in improvements. The McGillivray Coal Company have shipped 98,430 tons, and have spent \$11,500 in improvements. The Pelletier saw mill has been enlarged and has shipped a million and a half feet of lumber during the past year.

Taking everything into consideration it may be safely predicted that the Pincher Creek sub-district is now entering upon another year of steady and substantial growth.

The *Cardston* sub-district is bounded on the south by the International boundary line (which in this case is not an imaginary line, but an extremely substantial five wire fence), on the west by the B.C. boundary, on the north by the north line of township 4, and on the east by the west line of range 22. Our strength in this district is, 1 inspector (residing at present in Macleod, on account of the impossibility of obtaining suitable quarters), 1 staff sergeant, 1 corporal, 3 constables. This portion of the district is noted for the excellence of its farm products, and its people are always

looked upon as dangerous competitors at the big agricultural shows. The principal town is Cardston, at the terminus of the A.R. & I. railroad, which was taken over bodily by the C.P.R. this year. Kimball, .Etna, both of these on the old trail to Montana, and Mountain View and Caldwell, which lie west of Cardston on the trail to the Waterton lakes, are the principal settlements. The district being so purely agricultural, there is no sudden growth to be recorded anywhere, but business is steady, and the improvements that have been made are its natural result, and not put in in a speculative manner. The edge of the Blood reserve touches the north side of the town of Cardston, and therefore stops all growth in that direction. Messrs. Gordon Ironsides and Fares shipped 3,000 head of Mexican cattle to Cardston from El Paso this summer, and turned them on to the Blood reserve. There was a good deal of local excitement when these cattle arrived. Two hundred and fifty of these steers were selected for the Calgary stampede, and it is a matter of history that those animals were the fastest and wildest ever procured for a similar exhibition. Big shipments of cattle have been made steadily throughout the year. I am glad to be able to record that no prairie fires occurred in this sub-district throughout the year. The Twin Lakes detachment still acts for the Customs Department, and report direct to the Collector at Lethbridge. I am of the opinion that it will be necessary for us to open the old Boundary creek detachment again next spring as the United States government are now resuming work in earnest upon their canal works at Babb, Montana, which is only nine and a half miles from the border. All their supplies are coming in via Cardston in bond, and are then hauled over the line by way of the Boundary creek gate. This heavy traffic will naturally require supervision. Taking everything into consideration the settlers are quiet and industrious.

The *Macleod* sub-district is bounded on the south by the north line of township 4, on the west by the west line of range 28, on the north by the south line of township 11, and on the east by the west line of range 22. The headquarters of the district are stationed at Macleod, but the detachment strength for the sub-district is, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 3 constables, 4 scouts. This strength is of course supplemented by the men at the barracks in Macleod. Macleod is the principal town, and there are also the villages of Orton and Monarch. This locality used to be known as one of the best in the west for stock, now its claims to attention rest upon the fine quality of grain that it produces, and I hope that in the near future it will be recognized as the best mixed farming district in southern Alberta. The existence of the Blood and Peigan reserves, the former being the largest reservation in Canada, is proving a great bar to the full development of the district. Some members of the reserve appear to be in favour of a sale of part of their reserve, but others have an excellent argument when they say, 'If we sell, what will our children do?' Monarch, lying east of Macleod on the line to Lethbridge, is the centre of a steadily growing farm community; there is a large Dutch settlement in this neighbourhood. The Macleod stone quarries are near Monarch, and are turning out a good quality of stone, for which there is a steady demand. Orton is a Mormon settlement a few miles east of Macleod, off the railroad, and is a quiet little place.

The town of Macleod has increased most substantially, and buildings that have been erected or are now in progress, are of a class that any town might be proud of. Mr. T. B. Martin has erected a very handsome cinematograph theatre, which is leased by a coast syndicate. Mr. Leather has built a business block, and Mr. R. G. Mac-Donnell has another handsome block almost completed. An English syndicate are erecting a large business block on 2nd avenue. The excavation for the new municipal building is waiting for the builders to start work. The hopes of the citizens are now turned towards the long promised post office, but as yet there are no signs of its materializing. This is indeed a most urgent necessity for the efficient handling of the large volume of mail that is distributed from Macleod. The waterworks system is being enlarged, and a great deal of main supply pipe has been relaid this summer.

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The town is now engaged in putting in a filtration plant close to the power house, and hopes to get under way next year with a new trunk sewer. Natural gas mains have been laid in town, and some of the boilers at the municipal power plant have been fitted to burn this fuel as an experiment. There has been no great boom, but steady increase on a solid foundation.

CRIME.

In this connection, I beg first to invite your attention to the enormous increase in our population, in order to show that though the number of cases handled has increased in numbers, the larger increase of population has, I think, brought the percentage of crime down, instead of its being increased. Although as I have previously stated, the number of criminal cases has increased. It is quite a source of satisfaction to be able to draw your attention to the very material decrease over last year, in the number of serious cases which have been heard by the Supreme and District Courts, which I think speaks for itself.

During the past year my attention has been very frequently drawn to crimes which have been committed, due to the practice of men carrying revolvers and pistols. I have noticed that various police officials have commented upon there being no authority for a peace officer to search those whom he might suspect of carrying such weapons, and having these impounded, and I would also invite your attention to the fact of some legislation being urgently required in this respect. In addition to this I would ask you to consider the necessity of having legislation which would strike even more deeply at the root of this practice than the right to search for concealed weapons, and it is to much more stringent regulations as to the sale in the first instance of such weapons.

I would recommend to you that revolvers and pistols should not be sold except on an order from a justice of the peace, and then only to reputable householders, resident in the town of place of sale; further that such permits might be cancelled by the Attorney General's Department of the province for reasonable cause.

Total cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts.

Cases tried.	68
Convictions.	53
Fines.	7
Imprisonment.	19*
Penitentiary.	4†
Suspended sentence.	9
Acquittals.	11
Set over.	4

* 19 sent up on 32 charges.

† 4 sent up on 5 charges.

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The following statistics give details of crime in the district for the past year:—

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	3	2		1
Unlawfully wounding.....	2	2		
Assault, common	151	128	23	
" causing bodily harm	10	9	1	
Attempted suicide.....	1	1		
Intimidation	1	1		
Attempted rape.....	1			1
Shooting with intent.....	1	1		
Non-support	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	93	72	17	4
" from the person.....	2	2		
" by juvenile.....	13	13		
Horse stealing.....	5	1	4	
Cruelty to animals.....	20	18	2	
False pretenses	12	9	3	
Forgery and uttering.....	8	6	1	1
Receiving stolen property.....	2	1		1
Wilful damage.....	9	7	2	
Mischief.....	7	4	3	
Fraudulent branding.....	2	1	*1	
Housebreaking	2	2		
Fraud	2	2		
Maiming cattle.....	4	2	2	
Burglary.....	1			1
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons.....	6	6		
Pointing firearms.....	6	5	1	
Discharging firearms.....	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	188	186	2	
Drunk and disorderly.....	267	265	2	
Causing disturbance.....	26	23	3	
Insulting language.....	13	10	3	
Indecent exposure.....	10	10		
Seduction	1	1		
Keeping house of ill fame.....	1	1		
Inmate	1	1		
Frequenter	9	8	1	
Keeping gaming house.....	4	4		
Keeping opium den.....	2	2		
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury.....	8	7		1
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1		
Absconding witness.....	1	1		
Resisting arrest.....	1	1		
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	*31	31		
Gambling on tram.....	1	1		
Drunk on duty.....	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians.....	26	22	4	
Indians drunk.....	17	16	1	
Drunk on reserve.....	*53	46	7	
Liquor in possession.....	5	5		
Truant school children.....	1	1		
Hunting on Indian Reserve.....	1	1		
Cutting timber on	1		1	
Offences against—				
Fisheries Act.....	21	20	1	
Dominion Lands Act.....	1	1		
Customs Act.....	1	1		
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....	4	4		
Mines Act.....	3	3		
Opium Act	1		1	
Post Office Act	1	1		

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Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants.....	108	85	20	†3
Game Act.....	9	8	1	
Hide and brand ordinance.....	2	2		
Prairie and forest fire.....	13	13		
Liquor license.....	43	43		
Insanity.....	9	7	2	
Estray animals.....	4	4		
Pound ordinance.....	3	3		
Public health.....	2	2		
Hawkers and pedlars.....	1	1		
Noxious Weeds.....	6	5	1	
Pollution of streams.....	1	1		
Steam boilers.....	5	4	1	
Motor vehicles.....	2	2		
Highways.....	7	6	1	
School ordinance.....	1	1		
Companies Act.....	1	1		
Fence ordinance.....	1	1		
Total.....	1,287	1,161	113	13

* 6 convictions for perjury quashed upon appeal to the Supreme Court en Banc.

† 3 cases awaiting final disposal in the District Court.

The following are short statements of some of the most serious cases disposed of:—

Louis Baldavino.—During the strike at the West Canadian Collieries at Blairmore in August, 1911, several attempts were made to prevent a few men going to work in the mine to keep it in repair. These attempts finally led to the arrest of Baldavino, who had used threats and bad language towards one Harry Royluck. On September 6, 1911, accused appeared before W. P. Lindsay, Esq., J.P., at Blairmore, and was committed for trial. On November 1, 1911, accused appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Stuart, and after hearing the evidence, the accused was convicted and allowed out on suspended sentence.

Milton Bolton, perjury.—During the hearing of the case of *Rex vs. McEwan* at the Supreme Court at Macleod in November, 1911, the accused who was one of the witnesses, committed perjury whilst giving evidence. Accused was ordered into custody by His Lordship, Mr. Justice Stuart. On November 3, 1911, accused was committed for trial; on November 4 he appeared in the District Court before His Honour Judge Crawford and pleaded 'guilty.' On the 6th he was sentenced to one year in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

George Vezzoni, fraudulent branding.—This was a case from Lundbreck in which the accused was charged with stealing a cow and calf the property of James Milvain. It seems that during the round up, Milvain's calf was found with the accused's brand on it. Subsequently Milvain sent for the accused and a conversation took place in which the accused offered to buy the cow and calf if they could be found, but Milvain would only sell the calf on the understanding that it was to be butchered. Milvain then searched for the cow and calf but could find no trace of them. Afterwards the cow and calf were found in Vezzoni's corral, nine miles away from Milvain's place. Information was laid and accused arrested. On October 27, 1911, he was remanded for trial; appeared in the District Court at Macleod on November 13, 1911, and was found 'guilty' of fraudulently branding the calf. He was fined \$150 and ordered to pay Mr. Milvain \$15, the value of the calf.

C. E. Wacome, cattle-stealing.—On January 20, 1912, information was received at Macleod that cattle-stealing was supposed to be going on at the Peigan reserve.

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An investigation was at once commenced, and it was learnt that on the night of January 13 a man named C. E. Wacome had gone to the ranche of John Franklin, south of Macleod, and adjoining the Peigan reserve, and had there put up his team and slept in the granary. On the morning of the 14th he was found asleep in the granary by one of the farm hands, and then explained that he had shot one of his cattle on the Peigan reserve as he could not get it home. His sled being in the yard, was seen to be filled with fresh killed beef. Wacome then left the ranch. On January 15 Wacome was seen going to the Peigan reserve by way of the east gate, and on the 17th was again seen going in the same direction. On January 23 the foreman for Maunsell Bros. was interviewed and he then produced two hides which he had found on the Peigan reserve where the cattle belonging to this company range. On the 24th the foreman pointed out the place where he had found these hides, and the sled tracks being plainly visible were tracked from the point where the animals were butchered, to Franklin's ranch, and from there to the farm of a man named Sullivan, where it was learnt that Wacome had cached a quantity of fresh-killed beef in a snowbank there, and had been there two or three times, generally arriving early in the morning, and that on the 22nd he had borrowed a heavy wagon and had left Sullivan's place with 11 quarters of beef, fresh killed, saying that he was going to Macleod. Wacome was then traced up, but no trace of him could be obtained until Granum was reached; here we learnt that he had tried to sell the beef but had been unable to do so on account of its dirty condition. At Claresholm, Wacome succeeded in selling the beef, below market value. Here he gave the name of Wilson. The next heard of him was at a farm near Macleod, where he had lived on and off, and here the sled was found which had been used at the killing. Accused was next heard of at Sullivan's where he left the heavy wagon and left at once with a buggy, going towards the boundary. Information had been sent out to Stand Off and Wacome was intercepted on the reserve while on his way to Cardston. On further investigation of this case it was found that he had killed three head of cattle, the property of Maunsell Bros. Accused appeared at Macleod for preliminary hearing before P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., Commissioner of Police, and on January 31 was committed for trial. On February 1, he appeared in the District Court before Judge Crawford and pleaded 'guilty.' He was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary. Accused was on ticket-of-leave at the time, having been convicted in 1910 on two charges of theft and one of house-breaking.

Marshall Glover (coloured), assault causing actual bodily harm.—On November 10, 1911, three employees of Andrew Nordlund, who was running a threshing gang east of Stavely, left the town of Stavely with a team for the purpose of joining Nordlund's crew. Their names were Wesley Bunting, Marshall Glover and Paul Erickson. The three were more or less under the influence of liquor, and Bunting and Glover each had a bottle of whisky with them. When about three miles from Stavely, Glover threw Bunting's bottle out of the sleigh; Bunting retaliated by throwing out Glover's bottle. Glover jumped from the sleigh and found the bottle broken. An argument ensued, and Glover asked Bunting to fight, but Bunting refused. About 5 minutes later Erickson, who was driving the team, heard a blow and a groan, and looking round, saw that Bunting was down, and Glover swinging an axe as if to strike him. Just then the team gave a lurch forward, and threw Glover out of the sleigh into the road. Erickson drove on at once and left him there. Bunting did not speak during the rest of the trip and was apparently unconscious, but, however, on arrival at Nordlund's, got out of the sleigh and walked to the house. Erickson then drove back to Stavely and laid an information. In the meantime Glover had walked to Stavely, hired a team and driver and drove to Nordlund's where he collected the wages due him and then drove back, intending to catch the night train for the south. The driver, however, had purposely caused delays, and returned to Stavely too late for the train, Glover being at once arrested. Bunting, in the meantime, who had not spoken a word

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since being struck, and was still unconscious, was removed to the General Hospital at Macleod, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull and was operated upon by Dr. Kennedy. He made rapid progress and was able to appear at the preliminary examination of Glover before R. E. Tucker, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Claresholm, on November 25, when Glover was formally committed for trial. Accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Macleod on February 6, 1912, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons, and pleaded 'guilty.' He was sentenced to 7 years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Snider, forgery.—Accused who was working for a farmer named J. L. Workman, of Macleod, left his employment during the winter of 1911, and on January 19, 1912, passed off a cheque for \$25 signed J. L. Workman. On presentation of this cheque it was found to be a forgery. Accused had by this time left Macleod; every effort was made to trace him and on February 1, he was arrested at Monarch, under the name of Fisher. On February 2, he appeared before P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., a commissioner of police at Macleod, pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Dan 'One Owl,' horse stealing.—The accused, a Peigan Indian, on April 15, 1912, stole two horses from the reserve, the property of 'Many Chiefs,' and sold them. On May 4, accused was arrested, and on May 7, was committed for trial. On May 15, he appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford in the District Court at Macleod, was found 'guilty' and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

James Williams, assault.—This was a case from Claresholm where the accused, under the influence of liquor, entered the restaurant kept by one R. Muratabayashi, a Japanese. During the course of the meal some dispute arose between the accused and the complainant, and the accused wanted to fight. Complainant picked up a chair, and saw accused put his hand in his pocket. Then a shot was heard, which on investigation was found to have been fired by accused, the bullet passing within three inches of complainant's head. The revolver was subsequently found where accused had hidden it. On February 28, 1912, accused appeared before R. E. Tucker, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Claresholm, and was committed for trial. On May 20, accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Macleod before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey, and was found 'guilty' and on May 23, was sentenced to two weeks in the Macleod jail, and to pay a fine of \$200.

A. J. Martin, theft.—The accused, a conductor in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was arrested at Macleod on May 1, 1912, on two charges of theft of money received by him as fares, and being the property of the said company. Accused was committed for trial and on May 22, and 23, was tried before His Lordship the Chief Justice, who found him 'guilty' and sentenced him to 18 months imprisonment in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Sam Wilinsky, murder.—Early on the morning of February 19, 1912, it was reported at the police barracks at Frank, that as some miners were going to their work in the Old mine, they had discovered a dead man lying near the pathway. Investigations were at once made, and it was found that the body was that of George Lakatocz, a miner, and that he had been shot. The coroner and doctor were notified and a jury summoned. After the body and scene of the crime had been viewed, an adjournment was taken pending the result of the post mortem examination. In the meantime further investigations were being made, which resulted in the arrest of Sam. Wilinsky upon suspicion. A thorough search of the scene of the crime and of the vicinity was at once proceeded with, and very important facts were brought to light. The man Wilinsky was a boarder at the home of the deceased, and state-

ments made during the investigation showed that Wilinsky was supposed to be on very intimate terms with Mrs. Lakatoez. When first seen after the murder, the accused was found to have a wound in the little finger of his left hand, and this had all the appearance of being caused by a small calibre bullet. When the police visited the Lakatoez home shortly after the discovery of the body, Mary Lakatoez made an attempt to strike the accused with a poker, saying to him 'You kill him,' and Wilinsky replied: 'Well, if you say yes, well yes, I did it.' The inquest was resumed on the 22nd and 23rd and considerable evidence taken. The post mortem revealed that three bullets had entered the body of the deceased. It was also shown that the wound in Wilinsky's finger was no doubt caused by a bullet of the same calibre. An X-ray photograph of the wounded finger showed foreign substance in the wound, and on further examination, particles of lead were discovered and also tiny splinters of painted wood, which were proved to have been taken from the wall of the cell occupied by the accused when remanded to the Macleod guard-room. The importance of this last discovery will be understood by the fact that Wilinsky, when asked how he injured his finger, had stated that he had fallen on some ice, and in falling had run a piece of wood clean through his finger. Evidence was also produced showing that Wilinsky had purchased .32-calibre revolver ammunition and also that five days before the commission of the crime he had bought a .32 revolver under a false name; the bill for which purchase being found in his clothes. The coroner's jury unanimously returned the following verdict:—

'We, the jury, unanimously come to the conclusion that George Lakatoez came to his death from wounds caused by revolver shots, and we consider that those shots were fired by Sam Wilinsky, and were fired wilfully.'

The preliminary examination of the accused commenced at Frank on February 29, 1912, before P. J. Biddell, Esq., J.P. Considerable evidence was put in for the Crown, and on March 2, the accused was committed for trial. On May 14, 1912, the hearing of the case commenced in the Supreme Court at Macleod, before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey, and a jury, concluding on May 17, when a verdict of 'guilty' was returned, after the jury had been out eight minutes. Accused was then sentenced to be hanged at Macleod on July 26, 1912. On the night of July 25, the condemned man made a full and voluntary confession which substantiated in every detail the evidence offered by the Crown at the trial. The execution was carried out on the following morning without a hitch.

Fritz Eberts and Mathias Jasbec, murder.—The investigation into the murder of Reg. No. 4584 Constable G. E. Willmet, which occurred at Frank on April 12, 1908, and which has been carried on continuously since that date, finally culminated in the conviction of Fritz Eberts before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons, and a jury at a special sitting of the Supreme Court held at Macleod from April 2 to 6, 1912. The accused was sentenced to be hanged at Macleod on June 1, 1912.

Ever since the murder, every rumour and clue that came to our notice has been carefully traced up and dissected, but there seemed to be no hope of solving the problem, until on October 2, 1911, certain information was received, and, with further information obtained on the 14th of the same month, a new aspect of the case was presented. This new line was followed up and sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the arrest, at New Michel, B.C., on November 2, 1911, of two Germans, Fritz Eberts, alias Charles Stefan, and Mathias Jasbec, both of whom had resided in Frank in 1908. The prisoners were at once brought to Macleod. On November 5 very important information was obtained at New Michel, which resulted in our getting possession of the identical gun with which the murder was committed. On November 7, Jasbec made a written confession of the actual events of the night of the murder, charging Eberts with the sole execution of the crime. This confession was amplified by Jasbec, who made further statements on the 7th and 8th. On November

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11 and 14, the preliminary examination of Fritz Eberts was held by P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Macleod. A number of witnesses were heard, including Jasbec, and the accused was committed for trial. On November 15, R. Y. Douglas, Esq., J.P., held the preliminary examination of Jasbec, and after hearing the evidence he was committed for trial.

At the trial before the Supreme Court in April, 1912, a large number of witnesses were heard. The case lasted as has been previously stated, from the 2nd to the 6th, with an extra session every night. The cross-examination of Mathias Jasbec alone occupied ten and a half hours, and it may be stated now that even this severe ordeal failed to shake him. The true facts of the murder as brought out at the trial are as follows:—

Early in the month of April, 1908, several burglaries had occurred in Frank, the last one being on April 9, when the Imperial hotel was entered. On the night of April 11, Constable Willmett was detailed on plain clothes duty to ascertain if possible who was responsible for this series of crimes. The next morning, about 7 a.m. the body of the unfortunate constable was found lying in the alleyway behind the Imperial hotel with an enormous gaping wound in the neck and chest, caused by a discharge from a shot gun. Death must have been instantaneous. From the evidence adduced before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and the jury, the Crown showed that on April 1, 1908, Jasbec arrived at Frank from Taber, and on the invitation of Eberts, went to reside with him. Jasbec subsequently brought up his wife and family, who also lived in Eberts' shack. The mines at Frank were then closed down. On April 11, Eberts proposed to Jasbec that they go out that night and secure some provisions. About dusk, having made all preparations, the two men laid down on the kitchen floor to await midnight; Mrs. Jasbec and Mrs. Eberts and the children were occupying the only other room in the shack. About midnight Eberts woke Jasbec up, telling him it was time to go. Eberts took Jasbec' shot gun, and when outside the shack door began to load it, and when asked by Jasbec why he was taking the gun, replied 'I always take something to defend myself with.' They then proceeded from the shack to the C.P.R. railway station, Eberts handing the gun to Jasbec. Eberts then made an attempt to enter the freight shed attached to the station. Jasbec, watching, saw the shadow of a man across the street, and calling Eberts' attention to it, said, 'Let's be going.' Eberts replied, 'Oh, that's only some other man out stealing grub like ourselves.' Not being able to effect an entrance into the freight shed, Jasbec and Eberts then left and went round behind the store belonging to P. Burns & Co., where Eberts attempted to get in by the back door. Becoming nervous, Jasbec said to Eberts, 'Oh, let's go home'; after a while they left, and proceeded towards the back of the Imperial hotel where Eberts saw the shadow of a man coming down the alley. He took the shot gun from Jasbec, and said, 'You go round that way, and I'll go this, I want to see who that is.' Jasbec by this time was getting decidedly nervous, and waiting until Eberts had got out of sight round the corner started for home. To use his own words, 'I had just got about five feet away when I heard a shot, I then ran, and after running a short distance I was overtaken by Eberts who was carrying the gun and said to me, 'Just as I got around the corner some one put a revolver in my face and said, "What are you doing here?" and I put up the gun and fired; I must have hit him high up, I saw him fall to the ground. I think it was a policeman.' They then ran until Eberts' shack was reached, where they again laid down on the kitchen floor waiting for daylight. Eberts kept getting up and looking out of the window, saying 'Some one will likely come.' During the morning following the murder Eberts said to Jasbec, 'Let's go over to Jukubzick's shack and learn the news.' They went over and were told that it was a policeman who had been shot. Jububzick said, 'I guess you fellows were out last night,' but Eberts denied this saying that they were both in bed. Eberts then returned home, and during the morning told Mrs. Jasbec, 'We were out last night and had bad luck, I shot a policeman.' On Jasbec's

return to Eberts' shack he asked his wife if she had heard anything and she replied that she knew all, as Eberts had told her. On April 13, 1908, Eberts' shack was visited by the police, and he then gave the name of Charles Stefan, and on being asked to produce his shot gun, produced a single barrelled shot gun which was broken. Jasbec was also present, and produced an army rifle saying that he had no gun.

Eberts and Jasbec stayed round Frank for several months, and finally drifted to the United States and back again to Canada, and came together again in New Michel, B.C. Talk then began to come up in the vicinity regarding the murder at Frank, and one thing leading to another, they were both arrested at New Michel on November 2, 1911. Jasbec was arrested first in his father-in-law's house. A few minutes after he had been removed, Eberts arrived, and asked what the police had taken him for. On being told the charge Eberts said, 'Then they will come for me next.' Eberts at once went to the Jasbec home and told Mrs. Jasbec about the arrest of her husband for murder, and implored her not to say a word as only she and the two men knew how the policeman was killed. Eberts then went to his own shack, and when arrested was talking to his wife. On being told the charge he exclaimed, 'Those G—d—women have given me away.' Evidence was also produced as to the time the shot was fired, &c., in short every jot of evidence that had any bearing on the case, however slight, was submitted by the Crown.

On May 5, 1912, Eberts was replevied until July 15, pending an application to the Supreme Court of Alberta sitting *en banc* at Calgary, for a new trial. The court sat at Calgary on June 4, 1912, and the application was refused, one of their lordships dissenting. On June 29, Eberts was further replevied till November 4, pending an application to the Supreme Court of Canada for a new trial. Jasbec is still awaiting trial.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Last year I had the pleasure of recording only five cases under this ordinance. This year we have handled 13. The great extent of land under cultivation is a great help in staying the process of a fire, and those that have taken place have been confined to a comparatively small area.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts and also at all police courts. Whenever necessary the coroner has been attended on. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts, and brought to Macleod from out-side points. Escorts have been provided for all convicts sentenced to the Edmonton penitentiary, as well as for those juveniles who have been committed to the reformatory at Portage la Prairie under the provisions of the Dependent and Delinquent Children's Act. We have notified the Immigration Inspector at Lethbridge of all cases that in the opinion of the police required his attention for deportation purposes. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts, who reported monthly, and these reports we have forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa. The last annual report of 'D' division mentioned the fact that the opening of the Lethbridge Provincial jail had caused a reduction in the number of prisoners undergoing confinement in our guard-room, but the rapid and constant filling up of the accommodation at that institution has reacted very heavily upon us, and we are now receiving at this point all prisoners sentenced in the Macleod district for terms ranging up to three months. The guard-room report for 1911 showed a total of two hundred and forty-two prisoners confined during that year, but the provost's report for 1912 shows a total of four hundred and four; an increase of one hundred and sixty-two.

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I attach a detailed report from the provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'D' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
MacLeod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

Eleven prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year, ten being sentenced to terms of imprisonment and one awaiting trial.

During the year three hundred and ninety-three were admitted, making a total of four hundred and four prisoners confined during the year.

Compared with last year there has been an increase of one hundred and sixty-two prisoners.

They are classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites..	335
Indians..	37
Half-breeds..	2
Negroes..	6
Chinamen..	4
Lunatics..	4

Females—

Indians..	3
Half-breeds..	2

Total..	393
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Forty-eight prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of twenty-four days. Eleven were admitted to bail.

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October..	7
November..	33
December..	64
January..	40
February..	54
March..	31
April..	15
May..	28
June..	15
July..	34
August..	31
September..	41

393

Monthly average of prisoners..	33.3
Daily average of prisoners..	22.01
Maximum number of prisoners received in any month.. . .	64
Minimum number of prisoners on any day, October 21.. . .	5
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month.. . .	7

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	253
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c..	64
Sent to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of 3 years, 3 months..	4
Sent to Lethbridge provincial jail for an average sentence of 5 months, 1 day..	31
Sent to other places for trial..	7
Sent to Ponoka asylum..	3
Sent to the industrial school at Portage la Prairie..	5
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1912..	32

Females—

Sent to Calgary female jail for an average sentence of 2 months..	2
Fines paid..	3

Total.. 404

The following table gives details of prisoners who served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence; a total of two hundred and eighty-one, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Total Sentence.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Murder..	2	1 hanged.	1 waiting execut.
Assault, common..	5	1	
Drunk and disorderly..	43		19
False pretenses..	1	1	
Indecent exposure..	1	1	
Keeping common gaming house..	1	2	
Stealing ride on C.F.R..	23		16½
Vagrancy..	165		22½
Theft..	11	2	7
Unlawful shooting..	1		14
Wilful damage..	2	1	7
Carrying concealed weapon..	2	1	16
Resisting Peace Officer..	1	1	
Receiving stolen goods..	1	2	
Cruelty to animals..	1		15
Provincial Statutes—			
Masters and Servants Act..	1		15
Indian Act—			
Liquor to Indians..	5	2	12
Intoxication..	14		28
Loitering round School..	1	1	

Compared with last year there was an increase of one hundred and twenty-eight prisoners undergoing sentence.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints. A sufficient quantity of prison clothes has been supplied. The prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

Last spring six electrical exhaust and ventilating fans were installed in the guard-room; these fans have greatly improved the ventilation.

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Prisoner Sam Wilinsky who was sentenced to death on May 17 for murder, was executed in the guard-room yard on the morning of July 26.

Prisoner Fritz Eberts, also sentenced to death on April 6 for murder, has been relieved twice pending appeals, and is now awaiting execution, which is set for November 4, 1912.

In conclusion, I beg to respectfully invite your consideration to the point of having a permanent man employed in the guard-room as assistant provost, who would know the handling of the guard-room and prisoners during my temporary absences.

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

(Sgd.) F. L. LINDBLAD, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

As stated in my mention of the Cardston sub-district, our detachment at Twin Lakes acts for the department and reports to the Collector at Lethbridge.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Stand Off and Peigan detachments have most of their work in connection with the two reserves. At Stand Off our men are assisted by an interpreter and two scouts, and at the Peigan, Constable Fyfe is assisted by one scout. We have also an interpreter at Macleod. I should like to draw your attention to the fact that it is extremely hard to get good scouts and interpreters nowadays for the wages authorized by the department. A scout has to keep up two or three head of ponies for use on duty, he generally has a family to keep, and if he were not on the force, it would be an easy matter for him to obtain work either from a farmer or rancher, or in the beet fields of the sugar factory at Raymond, which annually draws a large number of Indians. The pay he would thus receive is on the same scale as that of a white man. In order to get Indians who will stay and do good work, the rate of pay must, in my opinion be made considerably more attractive. It is most inconvenient at the post in Macleod, where we have frequently been without an interpreter during the last few years, when a party of Indians come in, who cannot talk English, and time has to be wasted hunting round the town to get an interpreter. With regard to crime we have to chronicle a considerable increase in drunkenness, and in this connection I must say that it is the younger and educated generation who are the worst offenders. I would also remark with particular reference to the offence of supplying liquor to Indians, that nowadays it is not so much the unprincipled white man supplying fire water to the unfortunate Indian, as the wily red man watching for the tenderfoot, and getting him into trouble without the slightest compunction.

STATE OF INDIANS.

On the Peigan reserve the Indians have about 1,600 acres of land under crop, about an average of 15 acres per head to those who have taken up farming. Their crops have turned out fairly well and they seem to be reasonably industrious on the whole.

There has not been much crime amongst them, the majority of cases being for liquor. There are 454 Indians on this reserve.

A good many of the bloods have been working out for farmers in the vicinity of the reservation this year, and are reported as being good workers and willing. They get the same rate of pay as is offered to white labour. Those who work farms on the

reserve have had a good year, and are prosperous. This fall a number have obtained work with the threshing gangs between Cardston and Raymond, and some are working in the beet fields of Raymond.

The numbers of cattle and horses are 4,000 and 3,000 respectively. The horses are mostly of the Indian pony type, but the cattle are of very good class, and several pure-bred bulls are always kept on the reserve.

As on the Peigan reserve, the principal crime has been drunkenness. There are about 1,128 Indians on this reserve.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

From the attached distribution slate, you will see that the strength of 'D' division has been reduced 13 men and 5 horses in the past year, which was quite a blow to an already hard working division; as a better understanding of this I would simply illustrate it by pointing out that in 1911 79 of a strength handled 1,076 criminal cases, and in 1912 66 men handled 1,287 criminal cases, and the matter was further accentuated by the fact of our having (in addition to the night guard) to furnish a death watch over condemned prisoners from April until September, 1912.

I have again to report that the greater number of criminal cases have been handled in the Crowsnest Pass, and would emphasize my remarks of last year as to the advisability of reducing the size of that sub-district to enable Inspector Belcher to devote the whole of his time and attention to the mining district, and further to enable him to have his home nearer his work. Owing to our men being employed constantly, we have no reserves and when additional men are required for particular purposes it costs time and money to bring them into headquarters from the outposts, and then there is the danger of trouble or offences taking place in the sub-district points which have been thus deprived of police protection.

I would urge upon your serious consideration the bringing up of 'D' division to a strength which would give us a reserve capable of being *at once* available, and not having to wait until men could be brought in from outlying detachments or from Regina, over 400 miles from Macleod.

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DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF 'D' DIVISION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	HORSE		
										Saddle.	Team.	Total.
Macleod		3	1	3	2	2	16	4	31	23	14	
Bellevue						1	1		2	1		
Big Bend						1	1		2	3		
Blainmore							1		1	1		
Boundary Creek												
Burnis							1		1	1		
Cardston			1					1	2	1		
Carmangay					1				1	1		
Claresholm				1		1			2	3		
Coleman						1			1	1		
Frank				1			1		2	2		
Graum												
Kootenay												
Lille												
Lundbrech							1		1	2		2
Monarck												
Nanton							1		1	1		
Passburg												
Peigan							1	1	2	1		1
Pincher Creek		1					2		3	4		4
Porcupine Hills							1		1	1		1
Stand Off					1		1	3	5	2	2	4
Stavely							1		1	1		1
Twin Lakes							2		2	3		3
Vulcan							1		1	1		1
On Command	1								1			
On Leave						1	1		2			
Attached						1			1			
Total	1	4	1	4	5	7	35	9	66	53	16	69

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

This spring the whole division was put through a course of physical exercise, and mounted and dismounted drills; the men were divided into squads, and each squad trained at headquarters for a week. Advanced lectures on law and police duties were also given. We are still without a rifle range, a fact which is greatly to be deplored, as the division are getting sadly out of practice, and I should be very glad if some steps could be taken towards the relieving of this want. The annual revolver practice was carried out in August in very favourable weather, and with good results, eleven men qualifying for the 'Crossed Revolvers.'

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for the past year has been an improvement on 1911. We have had one or two serious offences which were appropriately handled. I am glad to say that the offence of intoxication is apparently still on the decrease.

HEALTH.

I have again to record a year of good health in the division. The most serious cases were one of typhoid fever and one of appendicitis. Good recoveries were made

in each case. A sewer is now in course of construction to connect the barracks with the municipal system. This will do away with our septic tank system, which has been badly overloaded for some time past.

HORSES.

Seven new horses were purchased during the year. One filly, bred in the force, was taken on the strength. Two horses were transferred to 'K' division; eight were cast, and three were destroyed, which on September 30 last gave us a total of five horses less than the total shown in my last report.

The total mileage travelled by our horses was 152,791; striking an average of 74 horses on the strength, this gives an average per horse of 2,470 miles.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport and harness are in very good shape, any repairs which were required being attended to at once.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen at Macleod naturally does but a small business, and while there is not a large amount of cash in hand, still it owns all its stock and the piano which was put in some years ago.

READING-ROOM.

We have continued to add to our stock of books, mostly in the way of current fiction. The illustrated and daily papers have been regularly received.

STORES.

For some months past the Q.M. store has been woefully deficient in certain portions of kit, notably stable jackets, for which there is always a steady demand on re-payment issue, as they wear out quickly.

The general and other stores supplied have been of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

Our buildings are in good shape, but I have to repeat my recommendation of last year regarding the painting of the roofs.

GENERAL.

I wish to bring to your notice the interest displayed in the work by all ranks, and the hearty co-operation afforded me by the officers, N.C.O.'s, and constables of the division in the carrying out of our duties during the past year. Being absent at Ottawa at the hearing of the appeal case of Fritz Eberts, during the time when this report was in course of preparation, I beg to record the assistance rendered me in this work by the officers and staff at headquarters, and particularly my orderly room clerk, Reg. No. 4016 Sergeant G. E. Blake.

The increase of pay, so considerably given last year, was, I am sure, duly appreciated by those affected by this increase, but I wish to draw to your notice the fact that a number of the long service constables received no benefit therefrom, and would ask your consideration upon the subject of an increase which would affect all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1912.

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

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

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Edmonton district has experienced another year of prosperity and development. Notwithstanding an unusually wet July and August, with cool weather, the crops throughout are excellent, and have escaped frost except in one or two localities, where there was a little damage from this cause. The oat crop especially is an exceptionally bountiful one.

There has been much railway construction on main and branch lines and the demands for labourers on construction works of all kinds in town and country have been far in excess of the supply, with resulting delays in large and small contracts. The supply of building materials, also, has run short of the requirements in many instances, notably in Edmonton where many works of importance have been delayed.

Settlers continue to arrive in the district in large numbers and the tendency with them, as with the older settlers, seems to be towards mixed farming. This district is pre-eminently suitable for mixed farming and, should this be more generally adopted in the future, the best results would undoubtedly follow.

CRIME.

There has been an increase in the number of offences dealt with, the increase following naturally upon the increase of population. It is becoming more than ever apparent, however, that the strength of this division must be increased to keep pace with the changing conditions if crime and vice are to be effectively dealt with. As reported last year, the men available to police this large district, many of whom are inexperienced, are insufficient, and it is impossible to give prompt attention to all complaints. The results are detrimental to the best interests of the public and of ourselves.

Summary of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1912:—

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	6	3	3		
Attempted murder.....	6	3	2	1	
Manslaughter.....	5	1	4		
Assault, common.....	231	177	45	9	
Assault, aggravated.....	18	16		2	
Assault causing bodily harm.....	16	10	2	2	2
Assault, indecent.....	7	2	3		2
Rape and attempted rape.....	6		1	1	4
Attempted suicide.....	7	4	1	1	1
Bigamy.....	1	1			
Carnal knowledge.....	12	3	2	1	6
Non support of wife & family.....	6	2	3	1	
Abduction.....	2			2	
Abortion.....	1				1
Criminal neglect.....	3	2	1		
Shooting with intent.....	2		1	1	
Intimidation.....	12	9	1	2	
Wounding.....	3	3			
Threatening to kill.....	2	2			
Cruelty to children.....	2	2			
Offences against property—					
Theft.....	281	182	66	18	15
Horse stealing.....	14	6	3	2	3
Cattle stealing.....	27	10	13	1	3
Receiving stolen property.....	8	1	7		
Cattle killing.....	1		1		
Cattle wounding.....	8	2	4		2
Cruelty to animals.....	18	16	2		
Burglary and housebreaking.....	16	11	1	1	3
Conspiracy.....	2	2			
Fraud.....	2		1		1
False pretenses.....	75	35	19	10	11
Forgery.....	20	16	2	1	1
Robbery.....	10	6	2	1	1
Shopbreaking.....	4	4			
Arson.....	4				
Wilful damage to property.....	15	11	4		
Mischief.....	7	6	1		
Cattle shooting.....	8	1	3	3	1
Breaking and entering.....	2				2
Dogging cattle.....	2	2			
Offences against public order—					
Offensive and concealed weapons.....	18	17	1		
Pointing fire arms.....	3	2	1		
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works.....	20	14	4	2	
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Vagrancy.....	194	184	10		
Drunk and disorderly.....	153	149	4		
Buggery.....	2	1	1		
Incest.....	2	2			
Causing disturbance.....	85	82	2	1	
Harbouring vicious dogs.....	2	1	1		
Gross indecency with males.....	2	2			
Seduction.....	4		2	1	1
Keeper house of ill fame.....	18	16	2		
Inmate house of ill fame.....	14	13		1	
Frequenter house of ill fame.....	3	2	1		
Indecent exposure.....	5	2	3		
Keeping gaming house.....	2	2			
Frequenter gaming house.....	4	4			
Gambling.....	9	9			
Posting obscene letter.....	1				1

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Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Administration of Law and Justice—					
Perjury	4			2	2
Bribery	3	2			1
Contempt of court	2	2			
Escape from custody	4	3			1
Attempted rescue	1	1			
Obstructing peace Officer	7	5	2		
Evading Justice	1	1			
Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	2	1	1		
Explosives in possession	2		2		
Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	16	14	2		
Indians drunk	21	20	1		
Indians drunk on reserve	22	22			
Indians in possession of liquor	2	2			
Purchasing from Indian illegally	1	1			
Trespassing on reserve	2	2			
Gambling on reserve	1	1			
Fisheries Act	3	3			
Masters and servants	181	154	19	8	
Lords Day Act	2	2			
Game ordinance	27	25	2		
Estray animals ordinance	11	9	2		
Liquor license ordinance	133	111	20	2	
Prairie fire ordinance	36	34	2		
Steam boiler ordinance	5	3		2	
Insanity Act	61	45	16		
Public Health Act	21	21			
Motor Vehicle Act	18	17	1		
Brand ordinance	2	2			
Fence ordinance	1	1			
Horse breeders' ordinance	2	2			
Road ordinance	2	1	1		
Pool room ordinance	1	1			
Industrial Disputes Act	4	4			
Extradition Act	1	1			
Totals	2,015	1,570	301	79	65

Summary of number of cases committed to higher Courts of Competent Jurisdiction.

Number of cases committed	246
Number of convictions	126
Number of acquittals or dismissals	46
Number withdrawn	7
Number awaiting trial	67
Convictions:—	
Number of imprisonments	47
Number sent to penitentiaries	43
Number on suspended sentence	23
Number sentenced to death	1
Number sentenced to Industrial School, Portage la Prairie ..	6
Number sentenced to pay fine	5
Number sentenced to be extradited	1
Total	126

Among the more important cases during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. Fred Carlson, murder.—This case, carried over from last year, when the particulars were reported, came up for trial in April last. The defence was one of temporary insanity, but, as the accused had never shown any signs of insanity before or since the murder, and had been under observation of medical men while in confinement awaiting trial for a long time, as pointed out to the jury by the judge, this defence did not impress the jury very much and a verdict of 'guilty' was rendered, followed by the death sentence.

Rex vs. James Atkinson, murder.—This case also was carried over from last year. One Milo Bankes had been shot and killed by Atkinson as the result of a quarrel. The trial took place in October last. The defence was that the accused had shot Bankes while suffering from mental aberration, and that there was even a possibility of the rifle going off by accident while aimed at the deceased. The court pointed out to the jury the bearing of the evidence, which was clearly that Atkinson had killed Bankes while in a fit of anger. After deliberating for an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation to mercy. His lordship sentenced the accused to ten years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. John Folstrom, murder.—On the night of October 20, John Folstrom and Hermann Beckman, Finlanders, who were partners living in a tent together on C.N.R. construction west near Junkins, had been drinking and came to blows. Both were powerful men and had been quarrelling and fighting all summer about their work on construction. When this last fight was over, Folstrom went to bed in the tent, whereupon Beckman struck him with a coffee pot. Folstrom, who had a .22 magazine rifle, then went outside, taking this with him, and, when a few paces from the tent, and being followed by Beckman, fired several shots in the dark in the direction of the tent. One shot took effect in Beckman's body near the heart, severing an artery and causing death.

The trial of accused took place on November 1. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation to mercy, and he was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

Maxime Pylypczuk alias Mike Phillips, murder.—The above named is a Galician with a record. When living in the southern part of the province, and employed as a coal miner, he had been charged with the murder of a woman and acquitted. He was married, but for some time his wife had refused to live with him. On March 20, his wife was at her father's near Pakan, in this district, where Pylypczuk appeared unexpectedly. From the facts ascertained afterwards, it would appear that he had sought her with the intention of killing her. While she was getting a pail of water from the well, he stopped her and asked her if she would live with him again. It is not clear what her answer was, but instantly he fired several revolver shots at her and quietly walked away. The father was the only witness, and made no effort to detain Pylypczuk. The woman was taken to the Vegreville hospital, where she died a few hours after arrival there. It was some time before we were notified, and Constable Schreyer, who happened to be at Andrew at the time, reached the scene as soon as possible and took up the pursuit. All other available men were placed in that portion of the district and railway stations and trains were watched. There is no doubt that Pylypczuk obtained shelter and assistance from some of the Galicians to whom he was known, and, notwithstanding prolonged efforts in this district and throughout the country, the murderer has not been heard of from that day to this. One of my reports to headquarters at the time is given below, from which it will be seen that the constant press of work at all times makes it difficult to deal with emergencies when they arise.

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' EDMONTON, March 25, 1912.

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

' SIR,—*Re* Maxime Pylypezuk alias Mike Phillips—murder.

' I have been unable to forward a full crime report yet regarding this murder as Const. Schreyer, who knows the particulars, is still after the murderer in the Galician settlements.

' The main facts are that Pylypezuk went to his father-in-law's home on the 20th inst., had some conversation with his wife who was there, and suddenly shot her three times in the breast, the woman dying the following day. It was some time before we were notified. Constable Schreyer, who was on duty in the vicinity, was the first to hear of it and took up the pursuit. Every available man has been detailed for this duty along the C.N.R. and in the settlements north of the C.N.R. The country is more or less wooded and the fugitive will receive assistance from compatriots. We have information of his having been seen near Shandro on Friday.

' It is in a contingency of this kind that our inadequacy through lack of men to cope with the conditions is unpleasantly forced upon us. All other duties have to be laid aside and men taken from detachments and away from other investigations and, notwithstanding this, the ground is not sufficiently covered.

' To-day for instance. Det. Sergt. McCarvell is required at court as a witness. To-morrow Det. Const. Bailey is required at court as a witness. One man is at Winnipeg to escort a prisoner here, and one other escort to Edson. Court is sitting at Edmonton, requiring three men as prisoners' escorts and court orderly. Inspector Worsley is at Castor disposing of a case. Inspector Sweetapple, with the few men available for the purpose, is in the large district north of the Canadian Northern railway *re* this murder. There are nine prisoners at Edmonton and there is not one spare man for any purpose, even including office staff, and other more or less pressing requirements, such as execution of warrants, &c., have to be laid aside.'

Rex vs. Nein and Leine, manslaughter.—On the evening of October 12, the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Lacombe was wrecked by an explosion, the baggage-man killed and another man seriously injured. The contents of a trunk, while being somewhat roughly handled, had exploded with disastrous results to life and property. On being informed by telephone by Corpl. Bayly, stationed at that point, I directed him to closely watch persons attempting to leave Lacombe, as it was thought at first that the explosion must have been caused by nitro glycerine or other powerful explosive used by safe crackers, a number of whom at that time were operating in the west, and that they must have arrived at Lacombe with the trunk, identity of which was then impossible. As the south-bound train was pulling in to Lacombe at 3.45 a.m. of the 13th, Corpl. Bayly observed two men on the station platform who aroused his suspicions and he questioned them. They gave the names of Henry Leine and Harry Nein, and stated that they had had a trunk burnt up in the fire that followed the explosion, and were bound for Calgary. The trunk check was asked for, but search of their pockets and valise failed to bring it to light. The train had by this time arrived at the platform and the two suspects endeavoured to board it, but were detained. Detective Sergeant Tucker, who had been sent to Lacombe by this train, then joined Corpl. Bayly and the men were taken to the detachment for further examination. It was ascertained that they were travelling photographers employed by one A. N. Aveldson of Calgary, and that they came from Tacoma, U.S.A. Further investigation developed the fact that they had checked a trunk to Lacombe from Red Deer, and that this trunk contained, among other things, a considerable quantity of magnesium powder used in flash light photography and a package of potassium chlorate. As it seemed likely at this time that these chemicals were the cause of the

explosion, the two photographers were held and eventually committed for trial when the case had been fully established.

At their trial the defence was that both of the accused were ignorant of the properties and dangerous nature of the magnesium powder and potassium chlorate, which had become mixed in the trunk, and should not therefore be held criminally responsible. The jury took this view and acquitted the accused, and the court, on discharging the jury, remarked that their verdict was a proper one as there was little doubt that the prisoners were not aware of the risks they themselves, as well as others, ran in handling the trunk and contents.

Aveldson, their employer, had suddenly left Calgary for the United States a few hours after the explosion and destruction of the Lacombe station.

Rex vs. Wilson and Girven, conspiracy and arson.—On March 1 a warehouse at Lacombe, occupied by the Lacombe Produce Co., was destroyed by fire. Circumstances pointed to arson and Detective Sergeant Tucker was detailed to investigate. It was found that considerable insurance was carried on building and contents. The company had at one time consisted of two partners, who had started the business on borrowed capital. One of them had since dropped out and at the time of the fire Samuel Wilson was the sole owner. The manager was Isaac MacIntosh, who was thought to have an interest in the company, and was under suspicion accordingly, he being in Lacombe at the time of the fire and the owner, Wilson, at Calgary. It was ascertained before long, however, that a Mrs. Girven, mother-in-law of Wilson, had been at Lacombe the night of the fire and inside the burnt building, where she subsequently said Wilson had sent her from Calgary to get some papers.

With this as a starting point, it was eventually possible to place Mrs. Girven and Samuel Wilson on trial for conspiracy and burning of the building, which was over insured, and from which Wilson was the only person likely to benefit. A very complete case was eventually made out against the accused. The preliminary hearing was set for March 20, when A. H. Russell appeared for the Crown, P. J. Nolan for the town of Lacombe, O. M. Biggar for the insurance companies and T. M. Tweedie for the accused. Georgina Girven did not appear and the defence produced two doctors' certificates to the effect that the woman was not in her right mind and not fit to appear, and asked that a commission be appointed to inquire into her sanity.

Mrs. Girven not having appeared, the prosecution asked for an adjournment, which was granted, and, no renewal of bail being forthcoming for Mrs. Girven, a warrant was obtained for her arrest and the other accused, Wilson, was taken to Edmonton in custody. On March 27 both accused were committed for trial, which took place at the next Supreme Court sittings at Red Deer on November 23, 24 and 25, where it was shown that Wilson had, on other occasions also, profited by the mysterious burning of insured property. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and Wilson was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Girven was sentenced to two years in the same institution. There is no doubt that this case had a very good effect in the matter of frauds against insurance companies. Detective Sergeant Tucker, who had been largely instrumental in its successful issue, was highly commended by their association.

Rex vs. McConnell, carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years.—In view of the frequency of these charges and the difficulty of obtaining convictions, owing to the lack of corroboration of the victim's evidence, it is satisfactory to be able to note that in this particular case, wherein the accused was school teacher of his victim, he was found guilty of the offence charged and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Rex vs. L. B. Katchen, cattle stealing.—In January last some twenty-five head of cattle belonging to Ernest Aunger disappeared from the range near Stettler. Inquiry developed the fact that cattle supposed to have Mr. Aunger's brand had been disposed

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of to the Dominion Meat Company, West End Meat Company, Cattle Meat Market and People's Meat Market, all of Calgary. These cattle had been unloaded at Calgary on the night of January 10, slaughtered on the 11th and the hides disposed of at once by an uncle of L. B. Katchen, a cattle dealer of Calgary. The hides were sold in the first instance to the Alberta Hide and Fur Company, who sold them to McCreedy of Calgary and Vancouver, who shipped them to Allen & Son of Kenosha, Wis., U.S.A., where they were finally located and found to have Mr. Auger's brand.

Meanwhile inquiries where the cattle had been ranging resulted in our finding that L. B. Katchen, with one Summerton, had been to Auger's place on January 5 and asked Auger's father if he had any cattle to sell, and was answered in the negative, after which he had a conversation with the hired man, John Wartnow.

It was also ascertained that Summerton, about this time had been seen looking after a bunch of cattle near the railway for shipment by train, some of which at least had been seen to have Auger's brand. Summerton was arrested and his statements regarding his connection with the cattle he had been seen in possession of led to the arrest of Wartnow, the hired man at Auger's. Both Wartnow and Summerton decided it was best, in their own interests, to state what their connection with Auger's cattle had been, and Katchen was then arrested. The facts, as finally ascertained, were, in brief, that Katchen had induced Wartnow and Summerton to steal Auger's cattle, for which he was to pay them three and a half dollars for each animal and one thousand dollars to keep their mouths shut. Summerton had wanted to do the best he could for Katchen and take fifty head, but Wartnow had compromised on half that number and only twenty-five had been run off, for which Katchen had settled with Summerton and had shipped and sold the cattle in Calgary. Katchen's sentence was five years in the penitentiary and Wartnow and Summerton received a suspended sentence. Detective Sergeant MacBrayne did effective work in this case.

Murder of Aurelia MacGuckin.—On August 14 Phillip MacGuckin notified the Edmonton city police at about 7 p.m. that he had found his wife dead at their home in City Park Annex, on his return from work. Members of the city force with the coroner, went to the scene and found the body of Mrs. MacGuckin lying on the floor in an easy posture, the face and head covered with a towel. It was at first thought that she had fallen off a chair and fractured her skull and the ambulance was sent for to remove the body. Meanwhile, however, a bullet hole was discovered in her head and subsequently in a wire screen in a window which was open, and through which it had been fired, and the bullet itself was found embedded in the wall, a .32 nickel copper jacketed revolver bullet. It was discovered, also, that the MacGuckin house was on the far side of the street that formed the city's boundary and we were therefore notified to this effect, and the body was removed by the city police under the instructions of the coroner. Detective Sergeant McCarvell then took up the case and the same night a statement was obtained from Phillip MacGuckin, the husband, who had been detained. This did not throw any light on the matter, beyond clearing him of suspicion to a great extent, and subsequently, at the inquest a week later, it was made abundantly clear that he could have had no part in the commission of the crime.

From that day to this we have worked on this case and have run to earth everything that looked like a clue, but without success so far. Both MacGuckin and his wife were of exemplary conduct and had no enemies that we have been able to discover. The time was during fair week, when there were thousands of strangers in the city, including all kinds of crooks and the nondescript characters that accompany the circuses and side shows and amusement booths that accompany the fairs.

The MacGuckin house is in an isolated spot surrounded by trees and brush, and in the same quarter of the city as the fair, which was held at the City Park Grounds, the next subdivision to the City Park Annex. The only theory of the crime which now remains, as a result of the investigations made, is that sneak thieves, believing the house to be temporarily unoccupied, entered it to rob it of any valuables it might

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contain, but, being interrupted by Mrs. MacGuckin, who may have attempted to give an alarm, was shot by the man on watch outside, and, not wishing to move the body from where she fell, owing to the risk of bloodstains on hands and clothing, covered the face with the towel, picked up nearby, that any person who might pass soon after and look through the window might not discover the crime, which apparently was committed at about 4 p.m. and was not discovered until 6.30 p.m., when MacGuckin arrived home from work at the Burns Packing Plant, which is twenty-five minutes walk from his house.

One circumstance that lends colour to this theory is the fact that a small purse belonging to Mrs. MacGuckin, and which was in a handbag hanging on the bureau, was found quite empty, and we have reason to believe that she had some change in the purse at the time and several small coins which she had kept there for a long time. Also that another house in a nearby locality, and from which the owner was absent, was entered the same afternoon, a window casing having been removed for the purpose. It contained nothing of value which could be stolen. No one had been noticed by the few neighbours in the vicinity.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Few fires have occurred during the past season and loss from this cause has been inconsiderable.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.

Orderlies have been supplied for all criminal sittings of the court in the three judicial districts comprised in this police district. This means practically all the time as the district courts dispose of many criminal cases.

Orderlies and coroner's assistants are provided for all inquests. The number of these is considerable.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from the courts and jails, and for insane persons on transportation to asylums.

A constable attends all summary proceedings before justices of the peace.

All criminal summonses and subpoenas are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons not otherwise looked after are inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of correspondence and other work as many such estates pass through our hands every month.

Department of Provincial Health.

On behalf of this department, we constantly have duties on hand with regard to contagious and infectious diseases, and relief of destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the Provincial Act.

License Department.

Infractions of the liquor license ordinance coming to our notice are reported upon for the information of the license department. On Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railway construction west of Edmonton, where the Public Works

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Act was in force relative to the sale of liquor until the beginning of the year, we have dealt with many cases monthly, both under the Act and the liquor license ordinance.

INDIANS.

The usual escorts and duties have been performed in connection with treaty payments. Special attention has been given to infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act and the convictions obtained under that Act number sixty-five, as compared with thirty-eight last year. This is a very considerable increase. Nearly all of these convictions were of drunken Indians and of those who supplied them with the liquor. The increase of settlement and consequent distribution of liquor makes it easier for the Indians to obtain it.

Apart from drunkenness, and which is by no means general, the Indians of this district give little trouble and are honest and peaceful.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the Provost in charge of the guard-room and jail, with a summary of the prisoners in our custody during the last twelve months. That there was overcrowding will be readily understood, when it is recalled that the guard-room contains but thirty-two cells.

The completion of the provincial jail at Lethbridge has not lessened the number of our prisoners. It has apparently only accommodated the increase of prisoners over last year. A noticeable feature of this year's records is the much greater number of men sentenced to the penitentiary. Last year the number was twenty-five. This year it is forty-three.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight of September 30, 1911, there were 34 prisoners in the guard-room, consisting of 16 undergoing sentences, 14 awaiting trial and 4 awaiting deportation.

During the twelve months 456 prisoners were received, making a total of 490. They were classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	424
Indians	5
Halfbreeds	19
Negroes	15
Lunatics	26
Chinamen	1
Total	490

Number of prisoners received each month—

October.	24
November.	27
December.	36
January.	36
February.	33
March.	36
April.	46
May.	47
June.	43
July.	57
August.	43
September.	28

Total. 456

The daily average was.	42
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day.	71
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day.	23
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1912.	20
Number of prisoners serving sentences.	23

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.	223
Sent to insane asylum.	18
Sent to Alberta penitentiary.	36
Deported.	8
Released (held for deportation, released by order of the Immigration Department).	1
Sent to other places for trial (Athabaska Landing).	3
Sent to Lethbridge jail.	36
Released on ticket of leave.	2
Sent to reform school (juveniles).	4
Handed over to Superintendent dependent and delinquent children.	2
Handed over to relatives (lunatics).	2
Discharged as cured (lunatics).	6
Appealed.	4
Dismissed.	43
Suspended sentences.	20
Sentence quashed.	2
Released on bail.	16
Fines paid.	21
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1912.	43

Total. 490

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are classified as follows:—

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms in the guard-room

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Attempted murder.....	1	2	..	..
Common assault.....	23	..	1	13 $\frac{2}{3}$
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	9	..	4	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indecent act on male person.....	2	2	..	..
Indecent assault.....	2	1	6	..
Horse stealing.....	1	4	..	..
Trespassing on Indian Reserve.....	2	..	1	..
Manslaughter.....	2	11	..	..
Theft.....	71	..	2	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cattle stealing.....	1	2	..	..
Mischief.....	4	1	1	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
False pretenses.....	17	..	7	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Forgery.....	11	1	11	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Attempted carnal knowledge.....	1	2	..	..
House breaking.....	5	..	9	..
Shop breaking.....	8	3	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Criminal neglect.....	1	2	..	..
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	..	1	10
Carnal knowledge.....	2	2	6	..
Vagrancy.....	57	..	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cruelty to animals.....	1	..	..	10
Drunk and disorderly.....	33	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Frequenting house of ill fame.....	1	..	1	..
Incest.....	1	10	..	..
Drunk while interdicted.....	4	..	..	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masters and Servants Act.....	13	..	..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indians, drunk.....	3	..	2	..
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3	..	3	..
Gambling.....	2	..	1	..
Obstructing Peace Officer.....	5	..	1	14
Escape.....	1	..	1	..
Selling liquor without license.....	3	..	1	26
Wounding cattle.....	2	..	2	.. $\frac{1}{2}$

Two prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.: A. Boucher and J. Boucher, who were sentenced on May 10, 1910, to 18 months' hard labour for theft and escape from custody. They were released on October 16, 1911, having served 16 months and 23 days.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good and the prison rules strictly enforced. The health of the prisoners has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. BLYTH, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

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DISTRIBUTION and Strength of 'G' Division on September 30, 1912.

Place.	Superinten- dents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Sup. cons- tables.	Total.	Saddles.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
Camrose					1			1	1				1
Castor						1		1	1				1
Clyde						1		1	1				1
Coronation						1		1	1				1
Daysland						1		1	1				1
Edmonton	1	1			3	5	4	14	4	4			8
Edson		1			1	1		3	4				4
Entwistle				1				1	1				1
Fitzhugh						1		1					1
Fort Saskatchewan		1	1	3		14	5	24	20	7	1	1	28
Hardisty						1		1	1				1
Hinton						1		1	1				1
Lacombe					1			1	1				1
Lac Ste. Anne									1				1
Morinville						1		1					1
Stettler		1		1		1		3	2				2
Stoney Plain													
St. Paul des Metis						1		1	1				1
Tofield						1		1	1				1
Vegreville			1					1	1				1
Vermilion						1		1	1				1
Wainwright						1		1	1				1
Wetaskiwin					1			1	1				1
On Command		1		1		1		3					
In hospital and sick						2		2					
Prisoners						1		1					
Absent without leave						1		1					
Deserted						1		1					
Attached										1			1
	1	5	2	6	7	39	9	69	46	12	1	1	60

DETACHMENTS.

Reports in the past have been to the effect that the number of detachments was greater than the strength of the division could very well bear, while still insufficient for the proper policing of this large and populous district. This condition becomes more marked and acute with time and consequent development of the district, and the increasing proportion of men without training and experience makes it more than ever apparent.

HEALTH.

The division has been comparatively free from serious illness. One man was transferred to Depot to be invalided for varicocele. We had one case of typhoid and one man operated on for appendicitis, while one N.C.O. has been a long time off duty and under treatment for sciatica.

HORSES.

During the year we received nine remounts. Eleven horses were cast and sold, the average price realized being \$80.73. One horse died.

The mileage of 'G' division horses for the last twelve months is 143,105.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment is in serviceable condition. A few more saddles are required.

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CANTEEN.

The small canteen at Fort Saskatchewan is paying its way and is useful.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

These are supplied with piano, billiard table, newspapers and periodicals, and a small library of books purchased and renewed by monthly subscriptions from members of the division.

POLICE WORK ON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

This feature of our work continues to require the services of an officer and several men between Edmonton and the Rocky mountains. They are distributed at the principal points along the G.T.P. and C.N. railways.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are of good quality.

GENERAL.

It is hoped that the increased barrack accommodation at Edmonton, authorized this year, will be completed in February next, when the present overcrowding and congestion will be relieved.

Edmonton was visited during the present month by His Royal Highness the Governor General. The required escorts were supplied by the militia.

The question of increased pay is one that should receive early consideration if the force is to retain any efficiency. It is becoming every day more impossible to keep men under present conditions, and to obtain suitable men as recruits.

The Industrial Workers of the World have obtained some footing at Edmonton and during the present month have endeavoured to prevail upon city workmen to leave their work. Demonstrations were made and a considerable number of foreigners were intimidated or induced to join them, but the prompt measures taken by the city authorities had good results and the movement at present does not appear to be gaining ground. The large number of foreign labourers makes of Edmonton a good field for this organization.

Members of the division have done their best to accomplish satisfactorily the large amount of work that has fallen to their lot.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been a fairly favourable one from many standpoints. Owing to the failure of the crop of 1911 in this district it was found necessary to issue relief to about 50 settlers living in the country around Manyberries, and a few were supplied with relief from Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille detachments by the N.C.O.'s and constables there acting under the instructions of the Immigration Department. I do not anticipate that much, if any, relief will be needed this year as the districts referred to have had excellent crops.

Cattle and other stock have wintered well in the central and western part of this district, but not so in the eastern section, where the loss of stock was heavy, but the high price of beef will I think compensate the owners for their losses.

The prospects for a good crop were excellent in the early spring, but we had a drought in June, when rain was most needed, consequently some crops which were indifferently sown have been failures. At this time the conditions did not look very promising, but the farmers who farmed well have come through all right as the late rains and the warm sunshine following brought the crops on rapidly, consequently there is a fair crop, and while there will be no big yields this will be compensated by high grades. The crops from Taber east are excellent and the grade high, it is stated that most of the wheat will grade No. 1 Northern.

Potatoes have been an excellent crop throughout the whole district. A large amount of flax has been grown throughout the district with fair yields.

Very little coal mining was done in the early part of the year owing to the immense quantity of American coal stocked by dealers consequent upon last year's strike. However this is now exhausted and the mines will soon be working full time. A great deal has been done during the year in the development of mine property, notably, No. 6 Shaft; Royal Collieries; Diamond City; Chinook and Lethbridge Collieries. These mines will give employment to a large number of men during the winter.

Business in Lethbridge has been comparatively quiet during the year and is to a large extent the aftermath of last year's coal strike. Much civic improvement has been made, a number of streets have been paved, street railway laid down and cars now in operation. Lethbridge has laid out 3 parks, the Galt, Adams and Henderson, which would do credit to any of the largest cities of Canada.

Medicine Hat is growing very fast and is now well on the way to become a large manufacturing centre.

Taber is also growing fast and at present showing great activity. The splendid crops grown in the country adjacent to this town, all of which will be marketed there, will give a large impetus to business there this winter.

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The natural gas well at Bow island has been fully developed and the gas is now being piped to Calgary, a distance of 175 miles.

Towns along the Crow line and the Macleod—Calgary branch are also being supplied.

Lethbridge is now busily preparing for the Dry Farming Congress, which is to meet here on October 19, when representatives from all parts of the world are expected to be present.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have taken over the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Companies holdings and are now preparing ready-made farms throughout the district similar to those on the main line north.

The whole southern section of this district, heretofore considered unfit for anything except grazing, is now dotted with farms, and when the settlers become better off, and are able to purchase a few head of cattle each, there will be more cattle raised than when the country was devoted entirely to stock raising. One of the most difficult problems in this district which farmers have to contend with is the presence of noxious weeds and I am satisfied that more stringent measures will have to be taken by the government to eradicate this pest.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered for the past year is 979 with 88.5 per cent convictions, as against 657 cases for the year ended September 30, 1911. The increase has been general with the exception of cases under the Masters and Servants Act, where there has been an increase of over 300 per cent. I have come to the conclusion judging by the cases brought before me that there are too many men employing labour who are not in a position to pay and should themselves be employees.

The following is a short summary of the more important cases handled during the year:—

J. J. Shaw, incest.—In July, 1911, a letter was received from a woman named Mary Shaw, living at Sedro Woolley, Wash., stating that she had received word from her daughter Estella, aged 13, who was living on a farm with her father at Sweet Valley, Alta., saying that she was pregnant to her father. The matter was taken up, and after investigation lasting about six months, the father was arrested and committed for trial on a charge of incest. The girl herself was taken charge of under the Neglected Childrens' Act. Shaw was tried before Judge Stuart and jury on April 26, and acquitted. This case disclosed a shocking state of depravity, almost unbelievable, and necessitated a large amount of work.

William Bower, horse stealing and false pretences.—On December 22, 1911, a livery stable keeper named Wild, at Taber, reported that he had hired a horse and buggy to a man whose name he did not know, some days previously and that the man had not returned, and that he was of the opinion that the outfit had been stolen. Traces of the horse were found going east, with the result that the horse and rig was found in the possession of one Delbert Burnham, of Burnett, where the accused had traded it off for another horse and rig. Further trace was found at Winnifred, where he had again traded with a man named W. Munden, and it was said the accused was heading for the boundary line. Every available man in that section was put on this case and it was learned that he had doubled back to the Crow line and he was traced to Seven Persons, where he traded the outfit he got from Munden to a man named J. F. Leonard. In every trade he made it was his custom to get cash to boot, which enabled him to live during this time. He was finally located and arrested at Norton, about twenty miles south of Medicine Hat, where he had sold this latter horse to a man named Harry Woolley. He was tried before Judge

Winter and pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the provincial jail on four charges of horse stealing and false pretenses, the sentences to run concurrently. The horses were returned to their respective owners. Owing to the accused changing horses and outfits so often we were put to an immense amount of trouble in locating this young man. He is to be deported at the expiration of his sentence.

Frank Herington, Hjelmar Bodie and Charles Anderson, shooting horses and horse stealing.—The shooting of eight valuable horses, the property of A. R. Marchessault and others in the Manyberries district in September, 1911, was one of the most dastardly crimes committed during the year. On September 14, Marchessault telephoned to the Medicine Hat detachment saying that eight head of horses had been driven from his field, and that they had been found shot in a coulée by a rancher named Leslie Nantes. Inspector Parker immediately proceeded to the scene, where it was found that the horses had been shot in this coulée evidently by an expert shot. The investigation showed that they had been driven in a circle and shot as they passed, nearly every one being shot in the heart. Suspicion pointed to one Frank Herington, who disappeared after the shooting. Two valuable grey Percheron fillies were stolen from the field the same night, and I at once made every effort to locate these animals, as I was confident that the location of these would lead to the apprehension of the culprit. Staff-Sergt. Ashe was detailed on this case and spent a large amount of time on it, and from his investigation I was satisfied that the shooting had been done by one Frank Herington and a Finlander named Hjelmar Bodie. Bodie was arrested at Barons by Staff-Sergt. Ashe on suspicion and brought to Lethbridge, and remanded for a few days, but as we had not at that time been able to locate the team of fillies we were unable to produce any evidence against him, consequently he was discharged. Subsequently the horses were found in possession of a man named Colquhoun, living at Forres, Sask. He had bought them from a man answering the exact description of Herington, but who signed his name on the bill of sale as William Murphy.

As Herington was married to a half-breed woman living in the Cypress Hills and had a number of children, I was satisfied that wherever he was he would communicate with his family. I consequently had *fac similis* of his fictitious signature, 'William Murphy,' made, and the mail addressed to his family at Coulée, Battle Creek and Minda post offices watched with the result that letters were received shortly after from Meeker, Rio Blanco county, Colo., addressed to his wife and the writing on the envelope was identical with that on the bill of sale. Authority was asked for and given to take extradition proceedings if Herington was arrested in the United States. I repeatedly wrote to the sheriff at Meeker, Colo., but never received any replies. The next trace of Herington was at Chester, Mont. He evidently moved from there as we got no further trace of him till a letter was received from Morrissey, B.C., addressed to his wife. I immediately sent Staff-Sergt. Ashe and Corpl. Corby to Morrissey dressed as lumberjacks, with the result that Herington was arrested at a lumber camp near Morrissey, B.C. He was brought to Lethbridge where he made a complete confession. He was committed for trial by Insp. Parker at Medicine Hat and was subsequently sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary by Judge Winter. Bodie was re-arrested by Staff-Sergt. Ashe, together with his brother-in-law, Charles Anderson, and were both committed for trial by Insp. Parker. They appeared before Judge Winter and pleaded 'not guilty.' Bodie was found guilty on the evidence of Herington and others, and was sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Anderson was acquitted.

The reason given for the shooting of the horses was that Marchessault had foreclosed mortgages on the property of Herington. Three of the horses that were shot were the property of a settler named John Flynn, who happened to be camped at Marchessault's that night.

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Re Charles Fletcher, charged with theft and house-breaking.—In the month of April, 1912, there appeared in the Lethbridge papers articles under the heading of 'Lost Lake,' that some person had been going around that district and breaking into unoccupied settlers shacks and committing different depredations. Corpls. Coleridge and McBrayne and Const. Ironside were detailed to try and effect the arrest of this person. After about two months' work a man named Charles Fletcher, who answered the description given of this man, was arrested by Corpl. MacBrayne at Lethbridge and was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment in the provincial jail on two charges of house-breaking, the sentences to run concurrently. In the meantime Fletcher had also been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Lethbridge guard-room for theft of \$15 from a Chinaman at Bow Island. Fletcher's operations extended over a large portion of the northeast part of this district, and he was no doubt responsible for a great many of the complaints of breaking and entering shacks where it was impossible to get any direct evidence as to the guilty party.

Re J. F. Lawson, attempted murder.—On May 24, 1912, a telephone message was received from Seven Persons at Medicine Hat saying that a man named Harpell, living at Endon, had been shot in the back of the neck by some one hiding in his stable on his homestead. Sergt. Harper immediately proceeded to the scene of the shooting and on arriving there found the stable surrounded by some of the neighbours of Harpell, who informed Harper that the man who did the shooting was still in the stable. Harper climbed in at the hay loft, first of all putting his hat on a stick as a precaution, and arrested Lawson, who offered no resistance. The preliminary hearing was waived by the counsel for the defence and the accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey at Medicine Hat on May 28, on charge of attempted murder and was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. The evidence disclosed the fact that Lawson had gone to Harpell's place with the deliberate intention of murdering him.

Robert Clarke, breaking and entering post offices and theft of postal notes and money orders.—On the morning of June 7, a telephone message was received from the postmaster at Stirling stating that the post office at Stirling had been entered on the night of June 6 and that \$27 in silver, a quantity of postal notes and money orders stolen. The place had been entered through a window and the thief had evidently stamped the orders and notes with the Stirling date stamp before leaving, as one of the stamped notes was found on the floor of the post office. Corpl. MacBrayne was detailed to work on this case and he also found that a peculiar marked pocket-knife and a locket had been stolen at the same time, the latter having been taken from a letter in the mails. Suspicion pointed to three strangers who had been seen in Stirling on the afternoon of June 6. The descriptions of these three men were distributed throughout the three provinces and to the south of the boundary line. Shortly afterwards trace was received through the officer commanding 'D' division that a man had been passing postal notes stamped and dated Stirling, June 7, at Cayley, Nanton, High River and Okotoks. We then received a letter from the post office inspector at Calgary stating that the post office at Monarch had been broken into and the date stamp stolen. Also that the post office at Langdon had been entered and a number of postal notes and money orders stolen from there.

Staff Sergt. Ashe, who was working on this case on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway received information that a cross-eyed man had attempted to pass one of the stolen notes at Bassano for \$48.50. I also received notification that the post office at Stavely had been entered on the night of May 31, and a number of registered letters stolen. We were at this time using every endeavour to trace the three men who were seen at Stirling on the afternoon of the day of the robbery there. We then received word that a cross-eyed man had cashed stolen orders at Coaldale and Chin. We were then satisfied that he had doubled back into this district. The next trace we got of the cross-eyed man was in a telephone message from the postmaster at Bow

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island who telephoned and said that a cross-eyed man had come into the post office and attempted to cash two of the stolen notes for \$10, that he had left the post office to get the local police and when he returned the man had disappeared. I caught Corpl. MacBrayne at Medicine Hat and instructed him to come up the Crow line and sent Corpl. Coleridge from Grassy lake down the line towards Medicine Hat. A man giving his name as Robert Clarke was arrested about 4 a.m. on the next morning by Corpls. Coleridge and MacBrayne, he was walking east along the railroad track and was arrested just west of Winnifred. On searching him a large number of the missing postal notes and orders were found, also the locket and knife stolen from Stirling post office. He was brought to Lethbridge where he made a voluntary confession of having broken into and entered the post offices at Stavely, Stirling, Monarch and Langdon, also that he had broken into a barber's shop at Claresholm a short time previously. A note-book was found on Clarke showing the aliases used by him and also the ingenious methods by which he disposed of the stolen notes. The modus operandi being to mail letters containing one or two notes addressed to one of the different aliases, he would then call at the post office, ask for his mail and take out the notes in the presence of the postmaster and present them for payment.

We also learned through the officer commanding 'G' division by wire from Wetaskiwin that an express parcel containing a large number of the notes was in the office there, addressed to J. V. Earle, one of Clarke aliases, also that there were two registered letters in the post office addressed to the same person. These were found to be in Clarke's handwriting, and were held but were not called for.

Clarke did not use the trains much in travelling from place to place but purchased a bicycle at Calgary from some of the proceeds, and travelled by that means.

He appeared before Judge Winter on June 28, and pleaded 'guilty' to all the charges and was sentenced to seven years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The loss to the department will not be great as an order was made by the judge to turn over to the Post Office Inspector the \$89 found on the accused as well as the bicycle which had been purchased out of the proceeds. The bicycle is still in my possession but will be sold and the amount received for it will be forwarded to the Post Office Inspector.

There has been one charge of murder preferred during the year. A settler named E. C. Stokely is now in the guard-room here awaiting trial on a charge of murdering his brother, who was shot and killed on July 7. His trial will take place before the Supreme Court sitting here on October 29.

The number of cases shown under the summary of crime does not include the cases of the city police forces in the towns throughout the district, but only those which have been handled by the division.

'K' DIVISION,

LETHBRIDGE, October 4, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight of September 30, 1911, there were in cells 14 prisoners, consisting of three undergoing terms of imprisonment, five committed for trial, two awaiting trial, two awaiting deportation, two insane.

During the twelve months 607 prisoners were received, making a total of 621. Compared with the number last year, there has been an increase of 152.

They are specified as follows:—

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Males—

Whites..	571
Indians..	6
Half-breeds..	5
Chinese..	5
Japanese..	1
Negroes..	11
Lunatics..	18
Total..	617

Females—

Whites..	3
Lunatics..	1
Total..	621

Number of prisoners received:—

October..	34
November..	19
December..	47
January..	63
February..	55
March..	58
April..	55
May..	54
June..	42
July..	53
August..	66
September..	61
Grand total..	607

The average daily number..	31
The average number monthly..	50
The maximum number in any day..	60
The minimum number in any day..	5
The maximum number received in any month (August)..	66
The minimum number received in any month (November)..	19

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	278
Sent to Ponoka lunatic asylum..	14
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary..	11
Deported to England..	3
Deported to France..	1
Deported to Austria..	1
Deported to Finland..	1
Deported to Sweden..	1
Deported to the United States..	53

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Deported to Scotland.	1
Taken to Kingston, Ont. (insane).	1
Taken to provincial jail, Lethbridge.	75
Sent to other places for trial.	19
Sent to the industrial school, Portage la Prairie.	1
Sent to Galt hospital for treatment.	3
Died in the guard-room.	1
Released by order of the Attorney General.	2
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of.	112

Females—

Sent to Calgary to serve sentence.	3
Sent to Calgary (insane).	1
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1912.	39
Grand total.	621

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 331. These classified are as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	161	1	3
Drunk and disorderly.	73		20
Theft	17	1	19
Tresspass on C.P.R.	24		26
False pretenses	3	1	14
Stealing a ride C.P.R.	12		25
Assault occasioning bodily harm.	2	2	3
Assault	15	1	15
Assault on peace officer	1	3	
Drunk while interdicted.	1		30
Unlawfully entering Canada.	4		30
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons	2		30
Embezzlement.	1	3	
Creating a disturbance	4		15
Damaging property.	1		30
Receiving stolen property	1	3	
Indecent exposure	1		10
Liquor licence Act.	1		10
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Liquor to Indians.	5	1	14
Drunk, etc.	2	1	7

In cells at midnight September 30, 1911.	14
Received during the year	607
Total.	621
Discharged during the year	582
In cells at midnight September 30, 1912.	39
Total.	621

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The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past 12 months 18 lunatics were admitted to the guard-room; 14 lunatics were sent to Ponoka asylum; 1 lunatic was sent to Kingston, Ontario, and 2 were discharged; 1 female lunatic was sent to Calgary guard-room.

During the past 12 months 53 undesirable immigrants were deported to the United States. Also one each to the following countries:—England, Scotland, France, Sweden, Finland and Austria.

All those deported served terms of imprisonment previous to being deported.

The guard-room has been very much overcrowded, particularly so through having to keep so many lunatics and prisoners who are committed on very serious charges in separate cells.

During the past 12 months the following improvements have been made in the guard-room:—A new floor has been laid in the bathroom; also a new enamel bath, three enamel wash basins, enamel urinal, and two water closets have been put in to replace the old ones condemned.

New flooring has also been laid in the guard-room office.

During the past 12 months three prisoners have been removed to the Galt hospital for treatment.

One prisoner, Richard Albert Walker, was admitted to the guard-room on May 7 last, sentenced to a term of 1 month hard labour for trespassing on C.P.R. property. At the time the prisoner was admitted he was insane and suffering from syphilis. He died at 9 p.m. on the night of May 12, 1912, in the guard-room.

One prisoner, Edwin Clark Stokely, was admitted to the guard-room on July 12 last on a charge of murder, and was committed for trial on July 11 last by Insp. Howard, J.P., and is still in the guard-room awaiting trial.

One prisoner, John Carroll, was admitted to the guard-room on August 15 last on a charge of attempted murder, and was committed for trial on August 14 last by S. J. Layton, J.P., and is still awaiting trial in the guard-room.

One prisoner, Richard Christian, was admitted to the guard-room on September 19 last on a charge of attempted murder, and is still awaiting trial in the guard-room.

During the past 12 months 104 finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners committed to the guard-room for indictable offences, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa; with the result that one, William Harkness, who was committed to the provincial jail, Lethbridge, on a charge of theft and sentenced to 2 months' hard labour, was found to be William McDonald, who had been sentenced to 2½ years in the New Westminister penitentiary, B.C., on a charge of robbery with violence and had been released on parole. At the expiration of his sentence in the provincial jail he was transferred to the Edmonton penitentiary to serve the unexpired portion of his sentence, 1 year 2 months and 18 days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VENUS, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1912.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dis-mitted.	Not tried.
Against Public Order—				
Carrying offensive weapons	9	9		
Pointing firearms	2	1	1	
Carrying pistol with intent	1	1		
Against Administration of Justice—				
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Escaping from custody	4	3		1
Intimidation	1	1		
Contempt of court	1	1		
Perjury	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	300	292	8	
Abduction	1			1
Incest	1		1	
Seduction	3	1	1	1
Seduction of girl under 14	1		1	
Indecent assault	4	2	2	
Keeping gaming house	1	1		
Playing cards in gaming house	2	2		
Looking on at card game in gaming house	1	1		
Indecent act	2	1	1	
Against person and reputation—				
Attempted murder	5	1	2	2
Assault	84	73	11	
Assault causing bodily harm	4	3	1	
Murder	2		1	1
Attempted suicide	1		1	
Attempted rape	1	1		
Rape	2	1	1	
Shooting with intent	3		2	1
Excavation left open	5	5		
Assault with intent	2		2	
Neglect to provide for wife	1		1	
Against rights of property—				
Burglary	3	2	1	
Theft	78	64	14	
Horse stealing	11	6	2	3
Robbery from post offices	1	1		
False pretenses	17	12	5	
Fraud	1	1		
Destroying trees	1		1	
Theft of trees	15	15		
Mischief	13	11	2	
Concealing stolen horse	2		2	
Cattle stealing	2			2
Cattle killing	4		4	
Cruelty to animals	2	2		
Criminal breach of trust	1		1	
Concealing mortgaged property	2		2	
Intent to commit indictable offence	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	7	3	3	1
Horse shooting	4	3	1	
Housebreaking	3	2		1
Wilful damage	1	1		
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	10	1	
Intoxication	18	18		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Smuggling goods into Canada	8	8		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	26	26		
Trespassing on C. P. R.	11	11		
Selling liquor to operator on duty	1	1		
Operator drunk on duty	1	1		
Against Immigration Act—				
Illegally entering Canada	33	32	1	

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SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Against Ordinances—				
Insanity Act	25	20	5	
Noxious weeds	13	13		
Masters and servants	103	92	11	
Steam boilers	8	8		
Public Works	3	2	1	
Liquor license	35	32	3	
Pound ordinance	3		3	
Public health	15	10	5	
Game Act	18	17	1	
Delinquent children	2	2		
Estray animals	13	11	2	
Prairie fires	5	4	1	
Inspection of stock	4	4		
Motor ordinance	2	2		
Highways, travelling on	3	3		
Entire animals	1		1	
Horsebreeders' ordinance	1	1		
Pool room ordinance	1	1		
Total	979	855	110	14

Total number of cases before the Supreme Court and District Court for the year ending September 30, 1912:—Number of cases, 57; convictions, 37; fines, 5; imprisonment, 17; penitentiary, 13; suspended sentence, 2; dismissed, 20.

Of the 14 cases shown as not tried in last year's report, all have been disposed of as follows:—Convictions, 6; acquitted, 4; defaulted, 1; and in the remaining three cases a plea of *nolle prosequi* was entered.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to be able to report an almost entire absence of prairie fires, which in the past have been one of our most troublesome duties. Five cases were reported during the year with four convictions.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme Court and for the trial of criminal cases at the District Court. Prisoners have been escorted to the penitentiary provincial jail and guard-rooms. The lunatics have also been escorted to Ponoka asylum. Reports have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police of all convicts reporting on license. Three hundred and four prisoners have been conveyed to the provincial jail during the year, by police transport.

Immigration.—Relief has been issued to destitute settlers and liens taken on their homesteads by members of the Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, Manyberries and Irvine detachments.

All prisoners confined in the Lethbridge guard-room who were subjects for deportation have been reported to this department.

Customs.—The members of our detachments at Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, Coutts and Wild Horse are preventative officers. The N.C.O.'s in charge at Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse are acting sub-collectors of Customs. Eight cases have been tried under the Customs Act and seven convictions obtained.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

A large number of infractions of the Customs Act have been reported to the Collectors of Customs and the majority settled by the payment of double duty.

A seizure of 68 head of horses being illegally in Canada was made by Corpl. Green and Corpl. White. The disposition of this case is still under consideration by the Commissioner of Customs.

Agriculture.—Any case of contagious disease brought to our notice has been reported to the local inspector of this department.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We have done a lot of work in maintaining quarantine at the different outbreaks of smallpox at Magrath, Suffield and in the country east of Warner. The outbreak at Magrath assumed alarming proportions, but I am pleased to report that it was of a mild form.

INDIANS.

It gives me pleasure to state that there have been fewer cases tried under the Indian Act during the year.

This year there was no procession of Indians at the Lethbridge fair with the result that not a single arrest was made for intoxication, although there were a large number of Indians in town for the fair. I am quite satisfied that it is not in the interests of the Indians to have them paraded at fairs, &c., but on the other hand tends to not only unsettle them but to degrade them.

A small amount of relief has been issued to destitute Indians at Medicine Hat.

HORSES.

The horses in this division are generally in good condition and fit for work, a few require rest and will be turned out for the winter at Writing on Stone detachment. Three or four will have to be cast and sold next spring. I will require ten saddle horses and one team early in the new year, in order to occasionally give rest to those requiring it. I realize that I have been trying to do too much with the horses at my disposal.

The following horses were cast and sold during the year: Reg. Nos. 112-209-272-282-446-2506-2670-2738 and 2973. Reg. No. 467 died at Grassy Lake on April 4 from pneumonia. Reg. No. 2419, the last of the Quorn ranch horses in this division, was destroyed at Irvine on account of a diseased foot.

Reg. No. 583 was destroyed at Medicine Hat on July 29. This horse was a remount which had just been purchased and was injured internally while being branded.

Eleven remounts were received during the year. Reg. Nos. 233 and 446 were transferred to this division from Macleod. Reg. No. 269 was transferred from this division to 'Depot.'

It would seem that it is getting more difficult each year to find suitable saddle horses, and it is seldom that a horse of the quality seen years ago in numbers, can now be found.

The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

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1911—	
October..	14,572
November..	13,909
December..	14,737
1912—	
January..	13,019
February..	13,456
March..	12,903
April..	11,800
May..	12,273
June..	12,898
July..	12,982
August..	12,194
September..	12,257
Total..	157,000

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery of the division is in good shape and we have received none during the year. One set of single harness is required for the post and also one set of light medium.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been sufficient and the quality good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

At Lethbridge hot water heating has been installed in the two officers' quarters. The old guard-room has been converted into quarters for a staff-sergeant and Sergt.-major's office.

On the night of February 15, a fire occurred in the blacksmith's and carpenter's shop building, causing damage to the extent of about \$400. Authority was given and the building again put in repair. Tenders were called for verandahs and hardwood floors for the officers' quarters, but were higher than the grant allowed. I would ask for a vote of \$1,000 to have this done next year. The detachment building at Coutts requires an expenditure of about \$400 at once to make it habitable for the winter. The old log shacks at Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille should be replaced with new buildings, as they are becoming infested with vermin. I would consider that suitable buildings could be erected for \$2,000 each, including freight.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is still prospering and is much appreciated by the men. Grants to the amount of \$633.01 have been made during the year to the division.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Both rooms are comfortable. Papers are received monthly and weekly from the comptroller. New books are bought monthly, locally, and several newspapers are subscribed for out of the library fund.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I regret that owing to the demands for straight police work it has been impossible for me to give the division the drill and training which I consider should be given every year.

We have done a little, but not enough. The annual revolver practice has been held.

FORAGE.

All forage has been purchased under contract and the quality has been good. Oats will likely be cheaper this year than for some time past.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge	1	1	3	3	3	11	.....	22	16
Coutts	1	2	.....	3	7
Grassy Lake	1	.....	.....	1	1
Irvine	1	1	1	3	3
Magrath	1	.....	1	1
Manyberries	1	.....	1	1
Medicine Hat	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5	5
Medicine Lodge	1	.....	1	2	2
Pendant d'Oreille	1	.....	1	2	3
Suffield	1	.....	.....	1	1
Warner	1	.....	1	1
Wild Horse	1	.....	.....	1	2
Writing on Stone	1	1	.....	2	4
On Leave	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals	1	3	3	4	11	21	3	46	47

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. A number of men from other divisions have been operated upon by Hon. Surgeon Mewburn during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

On the whole this has been good. Since last report there have been two desertions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I note in my last year's report under this heading that I reported an unusually large number of accidental deaths, the number being 26. I find this year it has been increased to 47, all of which required considerable work, and where property was found, it has been taken charge of and handed over to the public administrators of the province. I also find that we have received during the year 72 circulars or letters inquiring for missing people, these have been circulated and inquiries made.

I was detailed during the month of April to recruit in eastern Canada and spent a month in getting 27 men. I found it difficult to get men of the stamp we require for the pay allowed: we require men of good character as well as a fair education, as men without these qualifications are of no use in this force. The government

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was pleased to increase the pay of the constables of the force last spring, but this, I regret to say, did not affect the non-commissioned officers, who are the backbone of the force, and I trust that a substantial increase will be given to them sufficient to induce them to remain in the force so that it may be kept up to a high state of efficiency.

I trust, sir, that you will also see your way to recommend an increase of pay to the officers of the force, also that a change be made in the Pension Act so that we would receive our pension based upon the present value of allowances, which at the present time is a good deal greater than years ago.

I would respectfully call your attention to the crowded condition of our guard-room during the past year. We have 18 cells and what I consider accommodation at the most for 25 prisoners, but we have had as many as 60, and while we have been fortunate in not having had any outbreak of sickness, I consider that if we are to have this overcrowding that it will sooner or later result in some epidemic. The guard-room is so overtaxed that we cannot have beds for the prisoners to sleep on, consequently they have to sleep on the floor.

I have made arrangements with the Deputy Attorney General to notify magistrates and justices of the peace throughout the district to commit prisoners to the provincial jail when our number exceeded 25, but I found this arrangement could not be adhered to.

With the increase of settlement throughout the district I find it impossible with the present strength at my disposal to fully police the 12,248 square miles of territory which this division covers, and trust that the strength will be increased by ten men. The purchase of a motor car for the division would be of great assistance and save both men and horses.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the multifarious duties throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS O. WILSON, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'A' division for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Ranching in this part of the province will soon be a thing of the past. Ranchers are going out of business. Most of the land has been opened for homesteaders. Ranchers who have land of their own and leases are obliged to fence to keep their stock. Old ranching grounds are gradually being cut up by farmers. Stock cannot any more roam over the country as hitherto. Fences and herd-laws are their obstructions.

The climate has also changed, and for the last few years, owing to early snowfalls, ranchers have to make provision of hay and grain to feed their stock. The big ranchers cannot put up enough hay, and last winter they lost heavily. Horses are still grazing the year round, but last winter being hard for stock quite a number of horses died on the range.

Maple Creek district is supposed to be a ranching country, with a great number of cattle, but the price of beef in the town of Maple Creek is higher than any place in the province. Since last winter the best cut of beef has been sold for 30 cents a pound.

Last fall rain was plentiful, and heavy snow fell during the winter. It prepared the ground for a crop; this spring the soil was in good condition and encouraged farmers, even ranchers to put in a crop. The acreage was more than thrice that of last year. There was a plentiful rainfall throughout the district in the summer; the result was that a very good crop was harvested and the return was more than the average. In some places the average was 35 and 38 bushels of wheat an acre, the other grain in proportion. There were a few isolated sections hailed out but they still had a crop which returned from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre.

The town of Maple Creek showed a good growth during the year. Business was good and the fine crop just harvested assures a continuance of the same fortunate condition. About 1 mile of cement pavement has been laid on the principal streets which adds greatly to the comfort of the citizens and to the appearance of the town. Live stock shipments from Maple Creek for the year are as follows: horses, 1,180; cattle, 3,156; sheep, 3,113.

Swift Current.—This town is growing rapidly and very good business has been done. In the district the condition of settlers is reported satisfactory, the crop in yield and quality has been good and threshing has progressed nicely. The district is being settled up fast, very few homesteads available, and settlers have to go far north and south to locate. Live stock shipments from Swift Current and Waldeck

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for year are: horses, 140; cattle, 1,190. During the year railway connection has been established northwest 45 miles to Cabri and southeast the same distance to Vanguard. Mixed trains are now running three times a week.

Gull Lake.—The condition of settlers in this district is excellent and splendid crops are reported. Land is being taken up rapidly. During the year about 5,000 horses and 3,000 cattle have been shipped from Gull Lake.

Cabri.—This village, which is at the end of the Canadian Pacific railway branch northwest of Swift Current, is about 45 miles distant. It has been in existence for a year. It is quite a village and will be a good town in a few years. The land in that district is very good. A detachment has been established at this point in July last. A branch railway line from Swift Current, which has been in operation for a short time, has helped the development of this district which is being rapidly settled. This year's crop has been a good one. There is still a small quantity of flax uncut on account of late rain. No live stock has been shipped from this district.

Happyland.—This settlement is 80 miles northwest of Maple Creek. Two-thirds of the settlers are Germans and are a very industrious people. In a few years, if they have a crop every year, they will be well-to-do. The land is very good and well adapted for any kind of grain. The condition of settlers this year is favourable and crops good, with the exception of a small strip of land that has been hailed out. Still the yield, which they have, is from 10 to 15 bushels of good wheat to the acre. The Immigration Department had to supply a great many settlers last winter with provisions and fuel. Most of the people had only a small crop last year, and some none at all, they having come on their homesteads too late to put in a crop, just being able to do breaking for this year.

Notre Dame and Lac Pelletier.—These districts are mostly settled with French-speaking farmers. During the past year a large area of land has been brought under cultivation. The settlers generally are in comfortable circumstances, being well equipped with live stock and machinery. One of the best crops which have been grown in this section was harvested this year. Threshers' reports show as high as 35 to 45 bushels of wheat, and as high as 50 bushels on some farms in Lac Pelletier, and 90 bushels of oats per acre, proving that the district is admirably adapted for grain growing. Very little damage was done by hail and none by frost. Most of the grain is still in stook so there seems to be a shortage of threshing machinery. No shipments of live stock have been made to outside points. A new ranch, that of the 76 outfit, has been opened on White Mud river on which 3,000 head of cattle have been placed. These were brought in from Montana. Many settlers in the southern part of this district are anxiously awaiting the completion of Weyburn to Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Pacific railway as it will be impossible for them to find a market for their produce till this line is in operation. Construction of the grade seems to be progressing slowly, the nearest camp to the east being 25 miles away. East of Notre Dame the villages of Neville and Vanguard on the Canadian Pacific railway branch from Swift Current are growing fast and business at both points is good. Notre Dame and Lac Pelletier farmers are hauling their products to Neville and Vanguard, a distance of from 12 to 20 miles.

In the country, south and east of the Cypress Hills, comprised in Ten Mile, Willow creek and East end sub-districts, the condition of the settlers is satisfactory. Crops where grown are good, but the greater portion of this section is devoted to ranching. Last winter in the southern part, the snow was deep and feed scarce, in consequence of which a large percentage of stock died. Many cases of destitution were reported and relieved in the Kelvinhurst district last winter. The destitution was caused by total failure of crop the preceding summer. I am glad to say that conditions there this year are more favourable, a fair crop having been harvested.

CRIME.

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

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1	1		
Attempted murder	3			3
Assault	38	24	14	
" causing bodily harm	3	2		1
" indecent	2	1	1	
Rape and attempted rape	5		3	2
Leaving excavations unguarded	3	3		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	36	25	9	2
" from H. M. mails	1	1		
Horse-stealing	2	1	1	
Cattle-stealing	3		1	2
" wounding	2	1	1	
Cruelty to animals	11	9	2	
House breaking	4	2		2
Burglary	3	1	1	1
False pretences	1			1
Wilfully damaging property	7	4	3	
Mischief	4	3	1	
Trespass	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	4	4		
Pointing firearms	4	4		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	71	71		
Drunk and disorderly	68	68		
Causing disturbances	15	14	1	
Swearing and using obscene language	1	1		
Buggery and attempted buggery	1			1
Seduction	2		1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	5		
Inmates of " "	16	16		
Frequenting houses of ill-fame	3		3	
Keeping gaming house	3	3		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	1			1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Assaulting peace officer	1			1
Refusing to assist officer	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying Liquor to Indians	3	1	2	
Indians intoxicated	1	1		
Offences against provincial statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	23	17	6	
Game	12	11	1	
Prairie fire	9	5	4	
Liquor license	12	10	2	
* Insanity	16	15	1	
Horse breeders	2	2	2	
Estray animals	7	4	3	
Pound	1		1	
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Steam boilers	3	2	1	
Motor and vehicles	1	1		
Election Act	1		1	
	418	334	66	18

* 5 Brandon, 10 Regina.

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TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE SUPREME OR DISTRICT COURT.

Number of cases.	24
Number of convictions.	12
Number of fines.	2
Number of imprisonments.	3
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary.	4
Suspended sentence.	2
Acquitted.	12
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor.	Nil.

The tabulated list of crime shows an increase for the year of 118 cases and does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws, which are not brought to our notice. On account of abundant rains throughout the past season, only six cases of prairie fire were entered, against 12 for the previous year.

Victor Erickson, murder.—A murder case usually excites public interest to a degree which no other case will, but the one at Tompkins will surely stand out in the annals of crime as showing how closely akin to a beast man can become when he allows his passions to overcome him. Victor Erickson, who resided at Tompkins, Sask., was charged with the wilful murder of his infant stepdaughter, Viola, a child of about two years. How a child of such tender years could arouse the murder-lust in her stepfather is a mystery, but nevertheless it was so, and a most terrible and abhorrent death was the result. Erickson had taken a dislike to the child ever since he married the mother, and the former suffered several beatings at his hands. The climax came, when, in its childish movements, the little girl made several excretions on the floor of the house. Then it was that Erickson, seized with a frenzy, and in a manner resembling a maniac, excruciatingly murdered the child.

The evidence was circumstantial, and the jury after a lengthy *sederunt* brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and Chief Justice Wetmore sentenced accused to 20 years hard labour in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Rape and attempted rape.—Under this head we had no less than five cases; two acquitted at the Supreme Court sittings and one dismissed at the preliminary hearing; two are awaiting trial now and accused are released on bail.

Shooting with intent.—E. P. Johnston, charged with shooting with intent. This man during the course of a spree ran his automobile into the Indian camp near the town of Maple Creek, and wantonly fired a gun at some Indians and half-breeds. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy, and his honour, Judge Lamont, imposed a fine of \$75, in default two months.

C. W. Green, shooting, on May 19 last, Paul Frank with intent. Green cleared out at the time and was supposed to have gone to the other side. He subsequently surrendered, and was tried on July 29 last. At preliminary hearing the charge was reduced to assault and the accused was fined \$30 and costs, and bound over for one year.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

'A' DIVISION.

MAPLE CREEK, SASK., September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith guard-room statistics for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912:—

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1911: Males, 7.	7
Received during twelve months ending September 30, 1912:	
Males, 146; females, 1.	147
Confined in cells midnight September 30, 1912	4
Daily average.	10.86
Maximum number on any day.	20
Minimum number on any day.	0
Number awaiting trial.	1
Number serving sentence.	3

Number of lunatics received during the year:—Males, 5; females, 1; disposed of as follows:—4 males and 1 female sent to Brandon asylum for the insane, and 1 male discharged as sane.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) G. GARLAND, *Sergt.*

Provost.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to abundant rainfall generally throughout the district during the past season, only six cases were entered against twelve for preceding year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been furnished at the sittings of the Supreme Court and District Court held in this district.

Customs.—Sergt. Bath, in charge of the Willow Creek detachment, acts as sub-collector of customs there.

Department of Immigration.—The destitution which prevailed last winter amongst settlers in the Happyland and Kelvindhurst districts, gave a great deal of work to the police to do in patrolling the districts, finding out the conditions of the people and assisting them, through the Department of Immigration.

INDIANS.

Only a few non-treaty Indians live in this district. They are well behaved and give no trouble.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
										Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Maple Creek	1	1			2	1	3	5	13	4	7		11
Cabri.						1		1	1	1			1
East End					1		1	1	3	4	4		8
Gull Lake						1	1		2	1			1
Happyland							1		1	1			1
Notre Dame						1			1	1			1
Swift Current				1			3		4	6	2		8
Ten Mile					1		1	1	3	3	2		5
Town Station							1		1	1			1
Willow Creek					1			1	2	1	2		3
Total	1	1		1	5	4	11	8	31	23	17		40

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DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the reduced strength of this division it was found impossible to carry out any drills.

The annual revolver practice has been gone through with.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been satisfactory.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been exceptionally good.

HORSES.

We have all the horses we require, but many are old and should be replaced; no remounts this year; 2 horses cast and sold; 2 died.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY, ETC.

The supply of transport harness and saddlery is adequate and all is in serviceable condition. We will require two lumber wagons during the year to replace old ones.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen has been closed during the year and it was not found profitable to keep a stock of goods with such a few men in the post. The reading and recreation rooms are comfortable. The illustrated papers are regularly received from Ottawa and are greatly appreciated, especially at the isolated detachments. The room is also fitted with a piano and billiard table.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The division has been kept adequately supplied and the quality is good.

GENERAL.

Although the town of Maple Creek has now electric light and water works systems, these services have not been extended to the post. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. The installation of electric light and water here would greatly minimise the danger from fire and enable the few men in the post to deal more efficiently and quickly with any fire that might break out. The inadequate condition of the guard-room has been reported on in previous years. As pointed out last year there is no accommodation for female prisoners and no facilities whatever for washing and bathing.

Inspector J. Ritchie was transferred to 'C' division and replaced by Inspector G. W. Currier from 'Depot.' The strength of the division is still under its quota; very short of men in the post when there are a number of prisoners. The outposts closed last year could not be reopened. There are many settlements where detachments should be established, but with the reduced strength of the division it was impossible for this to be done.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. MCGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

There has been a much larger percentage of land under cultivation this year than hitherto and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest, and I have not heard of any material damage by frost or hail.

Large numbers of new settlers have come in and are well to do and are settling principally in the north and northwest. They are of mixed nationalities, American and German predominating.

Regarding the new lines of railways. The construction work in the southern part of this district has been carried on all the season.

The C.P.R. Cut Knife-Wilkie line is at present running construction trains and it is anticipated a mixed service will be put on shortly.

The Kerrobert-Wilkie line will be in operation shortly for construction trains.

In the Battleford and North Battleford districts the G.T.P. have surveyed a line and partly purchased a right-of-way from Saskatoon to Battleford which will go through the Cutknife country and from there to Wainwright.

The C.N.R. have graded from North Battleford to Mervin and have steel laid as far as Edam, three trains running between these points per week. This line will, it is expected, eventually connect with Edmonton, going through the Onion Lake district.

The Prince Albert-North Battleford line is nearly all graded, but it is doubtful if steel will be laid this year.

The G.T.P. Biggar to Battleford line is practically completed and a celebration to commemorate the event is set for the 2nd proximo.

The town of North Battleford claims a population of some 5,000, and a great many new buildings have gone up and it has quite an air of prosperity.

Battleford is also forging ahead with its new railroads coming in. Population about 2,000. New buildings going up all over. A new town hall has been built at a cost of \$35,000. A milk factory has been started, also a sash and door factory and a foundry now in operation. The A. McDonald Company, of Winnipeg, are erecting a large warehouse. Cement sidewalks have been laid throughout the town, a new power-house has been built. Water pipes have been laid throughout the town and it is expected water will be turned on this year. With its beautiful wide streets and picturesque location there is no reason why the old town should not go right ahead.

Lloydminster is also making headway and many new buildings have been put up this year, one being the post office which will cost about \$30,000.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder.....	2	1	1						2
" attempted.....	1	1							1
Shooting with intent.....	3	2	1						3
Rape and attempted.....					1	1			1
Assault, common.....	136	118	18		3	3			139
" indecent.....					2	2			2
" aggravated.....	1			1					1
" causing bodily harm.....	1			1					1
" with intent to do bodily harm.....	1	1							1
Attempted suicide.....	2	1	1						2
Bigamy.....	1		1						1
Abduction and aiding.....	1		1						1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	2			2					2
Carnal knowledge.....	1			1					1
Non-support of wife and family.....	1		1						1
Child desertion.....	2	2							2
Criminal neglect.....	1	1							1
Intimidation and threatening.....	4	3	1						4
Defamatory libel.....	1	1							1
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	4	4							4
Extortion.....	2		2						2
Miscellaneous.....	1	1							1
Offences against property—									
Theft.....	103	76	23	4					103
" from person.....	6	1	5						6
" by juvenile.....	1		1						1
Horse stealing.....	9	4	2	3					9
Cattle stealing.....	7	2	5						7
" shooting or wounding.....	4	1	2	1					4
Cruelty to animals.....	8	6	2						8
House and shop breaking.....	6	4		2					6
Burglary.....	10	7	3						10
Fraud.....	4	1	3						4
Forgery and uttering.....	1	1							1
False pretences.....	25	6	16	3					25
Robbery with violence.....	1		1						1
Receiving stolen property.....	3		2	1					3
Wilfully damaging property.....	4	4							4
Arson and attempted.....	2		2		2	1	1		4
Mischief.....	1		1						1
Trespass.....	1		1						1
Killing or wounding dogs.....	2	2							2
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	5							5
Pointing firearms.....	4	4							4
Discharging firearms.....	2	2							2
Having firearms on person when arrested.....	1	1							1
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy.....	81	80	1						81
Drunk and disorderly.....	125	120	5		1	1			126
Causing disturbance.....	9	9			1	1			10
Swearing and obscene language.....	1	1							1
Indecent acts.....	1	1							1
Indecent exposure.....	3	3							3
Seduction.....	1		1						1
Nuisance.....	1	1							1
Disturbing public worship.....	1	1							1
Misleading justice—									
Perjury.....	7		5	2					7

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of court.....	2		2						2
Escaping from custody.....	2								2
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1							1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Mischief on Railway.....	2	2							2
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	13	10	3						13
Indians intoxicated.....	7	7							7
Intoxicated on reserve.....	3	3							3
Liquor in possession.....	12	9	3		2	2			14
Offences against—									
Dominion Lands Act.....	1	1							1
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and servants.....	196	172	24						196
Game.....	36	31	5		3	3			39
Prairie and forest fires.....	39	34	5		1	1			40
Liquor license.....	33	29	4		4	4			37
Insanity.....	24	24			1	1			25
Horse breeders.....	6	6							6
Estray animals.....	6	3	3						6
Pound.....	26	22	4		1	1			27
Herd.....	2		2						2
Fence.....	3	2	1						3
Village ordinance.....	5	4	1						5
Livery stable.....	5	5							5
Public Works.....	16	16							16
Elections.....	2	1	1						2
Druggist.....	3	3							3
Public health.....	6	5	1		4	4			10
Hawkers and peddlars.....	2	2							2
Noxious weeds.....	2	2							2
Steam boilers.....	12	12							12
Motor and vehicle.....	13	13							13
Neglected children.....	5	5							5
Optometry.....	1	1							1
Dental.....	1	1							1
Threshers.....	1		1						1
School.....					1	1			1
Town by-laws.....	3	3							3
Boarding house.....	2	1	1						2
Grand total.....	1,101	909	171	21	27	25	2		1,128

SUMMARY OF CASES TRIED BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial.....	54
Number of convictions.....	15
Fines.....	1
Sent to jail.....	4
Sent to penitentiary.....	5
Suspended sentence.....	1
Acquitted or charge withdrawn.....	20
Awaiting trial.....	8

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SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Details of cases of importance.

Jessie Wilson, murder.—This case was mentioned in last year's report, Jessie Wilson being committed for trial by F. J. A. Demers Esq., J.P., on November 8, 1910, appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Battleford on November 17, 1911, and was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

As was expected the defence took the line of insanity and brought witnesses from eastern Canada to try and prove that she had been insane, but instead of proving insanity, they showed her to be a woman with a sulky temper.

Thomas Elmore Wilson, it would appear had been addicted to the use of tobacco, and Jessie Wilson had attempted to cure him of this pernicious habit by placing some strychnine in his dinner, with the result that he died.

Mary Johnson, arson.—Case mentioned in last year's report. She appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury in November, 1911, and case was withdrawn from the jury, and she was dismissed. This was a case that was not handed over to the police until months after the alleged offence had taken place and it was almost impossible to gather evidence that would have warranted a conviction.

Gordon Doner, murder.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Accused appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury and was acquitted, case was tried in November, 1911.

The evidence in the case was very slim, as it was all on the evidence of one Barr, who stated that accused had told him the following morning that a drunk (Francis Belock) had been in the King George hotel at Battleford on September 23, 1911, and was sick behind the clerk's desk in the hotel, and that he, Doner, had kicked him. At the post-mortem it was proved that accused had died from the effects of a fractured skull.

R. J. Buller, false pretences.—This case was tried at Saskatoon and Buller was acquitted. Case mentioned in last year's report.

A. Arnault, burglary.—On November 21, the wholesale liquor store in Battleford owned by Leeder & Co., was broken into, and the above named party was suspected of the burglary. He was committed for trial and on December 15 he appeared before Judge MacLean and was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

It appears that on the night of November 20, A. Arnault and his brother W. Arnault, broke into the stable of Mr. Dunbars and took two saddle horses, and rode to town, that A. Arnault went to Leeders wholesale liquor store and broke the window, and practically cleaned the window out, some 50 bottles in all being taken, only 14 bottles were recovered.

Arnault claimed that he was assisted by another party, but this was carefully investigated and it was proved conclusively that the party named by Arnault was not out of the house, the night it happened.

It appears to me that Arnault all the way through was shielding some one else, as it was impossible for him to have taken all the liquor alone, and the chances are that he was assisted by some other member of his own family and that he simply would not give the facts away.

This boy had been previously convicted of horse stealing and was released on a suspended sentence.

Jas. Sidney, criminal neglect.—On January 9, 1912, Jas. Sidney went to Biggar for supplies and returned home with his brother-in-law. Mrs. Sidney it appears

objected to the brother-in-law staying there and left the house poorly clad, taking her son with her, stating at the time they would have a night on the prairie, Sidney made no effort to stop her going out, nor any effort to find out where she was.

Two days afterwards her body and that of her son were found about two hundred yards from Lefee's house.

He was committed for trial in February, and was tried at Saskatoon and was found guilty.

The case was taken before the full court at Regina and the case was dismissed.

J. B. Simms, attempted murder.—This man was committed for trial at Onion Lake, and on January 17, he appeared before Judge MacLean, who after reading all the depositions, referred the case back to be tried by two justices of the peace, as it was one he could not try, and the evidence did not disclose attempted murder, merely one of pointing firearms.

He was brought before J. A. McGibbon, Esq., J.P., and F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P., the same day and was released on suspended sentence and fined the costs. He had already served over a month in the guard-room waiting his trial.

John Daly, attempt to wound.—Several men were in the Windsor Hotel bar, Battleford, in the month of January drinking, when Daly grabbed hold of one of them, and the party started to cry out that Daly was stabbing him. The other men took Daly away and it was found that Daly had cut this man's clothes with a knife.

He was committed for trial and appeared before Judge Newlands in April, and was found guilty of common assault and fined \$20.

Lew Wilson, threatening letters.—This man was arrested south of Lashburn and brought before F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P., and was committed for trial. He appeared before District Court Judge Maclean on February 12, and was released on suspended sentence.

The facts of the case are that one McCutcheon owed him a sum of money and would not pay it, and he wrote to McCutcheon's father stating that if the money was not paid he would shoot him, and stated in the letter a similar case where the man had been shot.

Robert Walker, cattle stealing.—Committed for trial on February 7 by F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P. Case tried by District Court Judge Maclean and accused was dismissed.

The facts of this case are that one T. Snell had a calf in Brook's pasture near Walker's farm, and that the calf disappeared and was afterwards found in Walker's stable with the horns marked with a file. Walker claimed that the calf was his and that he had lost it in the fall.

Judge Maclean, in dismissing the case, ordered that the animal be handed over to the police, who could give it to whom they liked. The animal was returned to Walker, as it was found on his place.

Later on T. Snell with some friends went to Walker's place and took the calf away, and Snell was committed for trial on a charge of robbery, but this case will not be brought up for trial, as it is considered to be a civil action, as it all depends on the ownership of the animal.

G. Klorenluck, J. Neuls Okayzkowski, cattle stealing.—The men were committed for trial at Kindersley and sent to the Prince Albert jail. The facts of the case are that these men killed an animal they did not own on the prairie and took the carcass to their own places, and parts were found in their possession.

H. Donald and R. Ferguson, theft of pig.—Clarke & Fletcher purchased some dressed hogs at Salvador, and one hog and a half was stolen, which was found in

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possession of the accused; they were committed for trial. They were tried in June at Saskatoon and sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. The defence set up was that they had purchased the hogs in Ontario and had them shipped to Salvador as baggage. This was proved to be false, as the pigs when purchased by Clarke and Fletcher were not cold, and had been placed on a box in their storehouse, and the marks of the box were quite clear on the carcass of the animals found in Donald and Ferguson's possession.

Wm. Siefert, false pretenses.—In April, Wm. Siefert called at the store of Watson and Howard at Luseland and made inquiries re the price of flour from Mr. Howard, he went away, and came back when Howard was at dinner and told the clerk, that he had arranged with Mr. Howard to get ten bags of flour, stating half was for himself and the other half for a Mr. A. Smith, giving his own name as J. Brooks.

He had previous to this obtained lumber from the Beaver Lumber Co.'s agent in February, and given his name as J. Kelly. He also bought farm implements under the name of J. Brown.

He was tried at Saskatoon on June 11 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown, and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

O. Gedecke, Lester Plum, housebreaking, burglary, horse stealing, &c.—The above two men were arrested near Kerrobert in July, were committed for trial by J. H. Genereux, Esq., J.P., on some fourteen charges in the month of August, and were sent to Prince Albert jail, where they appeared before Judge Forbes and were sentenced to five years on each charge to run concurrently.

These two lads started from Kindersley and started by stealing a horse from one Volk, this horse they brought to North Battleford, and traded for another, then went with the Saskatchewan Light Horse from North Battleford to Sewell. While they were at Sewell, a buggy was found in the bluff near North Battleford, filled up with articles they had stolen along the trail from Scott to North Battleford. On the return from Sewell they stole a buggy and set of harness, and burglarized two stores.

Reed Bros., cattle stealing.—In the month of July, 1911, the Reed Bros. were engaged rounding up stray horses in the Manitou district, and informed various parties that they were doing this for the provincial governments, inquiries were made and it was found that they had no authority to do so. It would appear as if they sold some of the horses they rounded up.

W. W. Reed, the father of the above, complained to the police, it was afterwards found that Ralph Reed had stolen his father's cattle and taken them to Kindersley, where he had sold some of them.

On July 7, the Reed brothers were arrested on a charge of fraudulently selling a horse, and on August 9, 1911, were committed for trial and sent to the Prince Albert jail.

On September 16 W. W. Reed laid an information against his sons, charging them with cattle stealing. Other informations were laid against Ralph and Louis Reed for cattle stealing, and warrants issued for cases against them in Alberta.

When these men were committed for trial they had the sum of \$1,282, which was handed over to the jailer. They were released on bail to the amount of \$1,000 (two sureties of \$500 each). Of the cattle stolen by them, 17 head are claimed by A. Casely.

In March, 1912, bail was renewed for these men in Prince Albert, but in June, 1912, an order was given by Mr. Justice Newlands that the bail should be finally estreated, I am unable to say if this has been done. The father, W. W. Reed, appears to be as much mixed up in illegal cattle transactions as his sons, and he has left

the district for the States, and it is doubtful if he will ever appear in this country again.

Painted Nose, horse stealing.—Thunderchild, a treaty Indian, came to the police at Battleford and complained that a horse of his had been stolen near Edam and sold to a Mrs. Severson, of Edam, by above named Indian. A warrant was issued and Painted Nose was arrested at Duck Lake in July, and was committed for trial the same month. In August he appeared before District Court Judge MacLean and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the guard-room, Battleford. The judge in sentencing this Indian took into consideration the Indian's age and his previous good conduct.

Robert Mitchell, receiving stolen property.—In September an information was laid at Waseca by A. D. Smith against the above named man, and he was committed for trial and released on bail. It appears that Mrs. Smith, wife of the complainant, sold certain horses to Mitchell while her husband (A. D. Smith) was undergoing a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary for horse stealing. Smith claims that she had no right or authority from him to dispose of a single hoof, as the animals were all his property. Mrs. Smith on the other hand claims she has a perfect right to sell the animals as the majority of the cattle were purchased with money earned by her in Medicine Hat before they came to the Waseca district, and that she also has had to sell cattle to be able to live while her husband was undergoing imprisonment.

Smith, himself, is a man of vicious temper, and would, I doubt, never have been convicted on the charge of horse stealing, if he had not given his wife a terrible thrashing, and she in revenge told of his having sold Sanderson horses which were stolen. Smith was also well known in Ontario, where he was convicted of arson, along with his brother and a negro, some years ago.

John Gunderson, indecent assault.—On September 8, Gunderson was arrested on above charge, and was committed for trial on September 12, by Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P. On September 2, Mrs. Behm left her house in the vicinity of Battleford, and went out to work for the day, leaving her children at home, Tekla and Margaret, the eldest being seven years and the younger five. About noon of the same day the accused came to the house and was drunk at the time and offered the children whisky and five cents, he then took the youngest child on his knee and indecently assaulted her, he attempted to assault the elder one in an outhouse, and as the child cried he took her back into the house and threw her on the bed and indecently assaulted her. The children in their evidence stated that he had left the house once and that they had put a catch on the door and he had got a stick and lifted the catch from the outside and came into the house again. The children's evidence was corroborated by two men who were passing the house at the time and saw the man pick something up off the ground and then go and open the door. These men waited to see what he would do, and shortly afterwards they saw him leave the house and go towards town.

Gunderson is an interdicted man, and has already been tried for causing a disturbance by being drunk, and it was not known until some days afterwards that he had attempted to get into a house where a lot of young girls were. It would look very much as if this man is not sane, and when in the guard-room here he appeared a stupid creature.

He has since been released on bail.

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DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.
Battleford.....	1	1	3	...	2	7	3	17	24
Alsask.....				1		1		2	2
Biggar.....					1			1	1
Cutknife.....						1		1	1
Edam.....						1		1	1
Kerrobert.....						1		1	1
Kindersley.....						1		1	1
Lloydminster.....				1		1		2	2
Macklin.....						1		1	1
Maidstone.....						1		1	1
Meota.....						1		1	1
Onion Lake.....					1			1	2
Radisson.....						1		1	1
Unity.....						1		1	1
Wilkie.....		1			2	2		5	4
Transferred.....						3		3	.....
	1	2	3	2	6	23	3	40	44

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—Assistance was rendered this department during the year in issuing fuel and relief in the southern portion of this district.

Indian.—An escort was sent to Meadow Lake with the Indian agent on the treaty payments.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District Courts and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts furnished to prisoners for the courts; to Prince Albert jail and penitentiary, also lunatics to Brandon, serving subpoenas for the Supreme Court.

Agriculture (Provinces).—Hunting up owners who have not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute.

Inquiring into and reporting upon cases of destitution amongst settlers. Most of these cases were owing to sickness.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—Assistance was given to this department in regard to some children and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled weekly with all arms and on detachments when inspected.

The annual revolver practice was started in August and completed the same month.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were several serious breaches of discipline disposed of during the year and the offenders sentenced to the Regina guard-room.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good with the exception of an accident to Rg. No. 4602 Const. Wiltshire, T., who broke his leg while playing football, but has now returned to full duty.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Insp. Burnett, V.S., and Insp. Sweetapple, V.S.

The mileage for the year was 118,550 miles.

There were two horses sold and horse Reg. No. 163 died during the year. Five horses were received from Regina.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Thirty-seven cases were tried under the Indian Act, thirty-one being convictions and six dismissals.

PROMOTIONS IN THE DIVISION.

Insp. Demers was promoted to superintendent.

Sergt. Major Spalding was promoted to inspector and transferred to Depot division.

Corpl. A. N. Nicholson promoted to sergeant.

Const. W. G. Bradley promoted to corporal.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We require a new two-seated democrat and 12 new saddles and one medium and two heavy and one single set of harness.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen here. We do not need one.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A library is kept up by subscription. The illustrated papers sent from Ottawa are very much appreciated by the men.

STORES.

The groceries are supplied by the Hudson Bay Co., Winnipeg. Butter is got from Humboldt and other stores purchased locally.

BUILDINGS.

As I pointed out last year the concert hall and hospital building require repairing. New tank house with tank and accommodation for fire engine, &c., and a new coal shed is needed. I would recommend that new inspector's quarters be erected and located on the main road from town at the barracks entrance.

WATER SUPPLY.

It is expected the water works system will shortly be installed in town and I would strongly recommend that the barracks be connected therewith. I urge this for many reasons, sanitary conditions and fire protection being the most important.

GENERAL.

I would recommend that two automobiles be furnished this division more especially as the asylum on the north side will be completed next year. The asylum will necessitate considerable travel from the stations at both towns. Also in regard to cases of crime where immediate action must be taken when every moment is of vital impor-

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tance to the police. I would consider that this means of transportation would be cheaper than horse flesh in the long run and more efficient. The distance alone from barracks to the North Battleford station and return is some eight miles and teams are constantly on the road meeting trains. The detachments north, east and west of here have been inspected monthly from this post either by an officer or an N.C. officer. Insp. Genereux in charge of the Wilkie district inspects all detachments in the southern district.

In my opinion square tents would be more adapted for police use than the bell tents supplied.

Much valuable help is given by our men to new settlers in the way of instructing them as to the conditions prevailing in the land of their adoption, as to the climate, &c., &c., and advising them as to coping with the winter months.

The division was inspected by yourself on July 20, 1912.

I desire to acknowledge the loyal support I have received from the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'C' Division.

'C' DIVISION.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the 'C' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight on September 30, 1911, there were thirteen prisoners confined in the guard-room consisting of twelve undergoing terms of imprisonment and one awaiting trial.

During the year 166 were admitted, making a total of 179.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 40 in the number of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified at follows:—

Males—

Whites	132
Half-breeds	21
Indians	12
Persian	1
Lunatics (white)	8
Lunatic (Indian)	1
Total	175

Females—

White	1
Halfbreeds	3
Total	4

Number of prisoners received in—

October..	7
November..	12
December..	14
January..	5
February..	12
March..	11
April..	10
May..	16
June..	22
July..	20
August..	28
September..	9
Total..	<hr/> 166

The daily average number of prisoners was..	11.53
The monthly average number of prisoners was..	11.70
The maximum number on any day was on June 24..	24
The minimum number on any day was on February 3 and 4..	4
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in the month of August..	28
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in the month of January..	5

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	85
To Prince Albert jail..	5
To Prince Albert penitentiary..	1
To other places..	3
Suspended sentence..	5
Ticket of leave..	3
Bail..	8
Released by order of Chief Justice Wetmore..	1
Fines paid..	26
Cases dismissed..	16
Lunatics to Brandon asylum..	8
Lunatics handed over to relatives..	1
	<hr/> 162

In guard-room midnight September 30, 1912:—

Serving terms of imprisonment..	10
Committed for trial..	3
	<hr/> 13

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Females—

Time expired.	1
To Prince Albert jail.	2
To Prince Albert penitentiary.	1
	4
In guard-room midnight September 30, 1912.	0
	179

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. O'KEEFE, *Corpl.*,

Provost.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,
Royal North West Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'F' Division, for the year ending September 30, 1912.

I was transferred to the command of 'F' Division from June 1 last, arriving at the headquarters, Prince Albert, for duty on June 15.

Sixteen detachments are at present located in the district and a new one (Cumberland House) will shortly be opened. During the season Cormorant Lake detachment, on the line of the Hudson Bay railway, was established.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions which existed during the season, the crops generally, throughout the district may be classed as fair and in some sections have been exceptionally good. The increase in the acreage under cultivation over the previous year has been very large.

Many new settlers of a desirable class have come into the district, some three hundred passing through the immigration hall at Tisdale, most of them taking up land north of that point.

In the Rosetown section, between four and five hundred new settlers with their families and outfits have located. They are a well-to-do class of people. At all points throughout the district a satisfactory increase in population is reported.

Steel is now being laid on the Melfort-Humboldt line, a branch of the Canadian Northern railway from Melfort, southwest, connecting with the main line at Humboldt. There is a valuable gravel bed on this branch, which will be of benefit to the company for ballasting purposes.

The Canadian Northern railway are grading from Laird to Carlton. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway have their line from Wakaw to the south branch of the Saskatchewan graded, and it is expected that the steel will be laid to St. Louis during the present fall. This company have about completed their grade to within a short distance of Prince Albert city.

The Canadian Northern railway are constructing a spur from Delisle on their Goose Lake branch to Swanson and south.

The work on the Hudson Bay railway is being pushed forward, the dump is now about 50 miles beyond the bridge at Le Pas. Between four and five hundred men are employed on the work. Steel to complete the bridge across the Saskatchewan at Le Pas is arriving daily.

During the coming winter, I understand, a large force of men will be employed on rock work and clearing the right-of-way beyond mileage 60 on the Hudson Bay road.

Throughout the smaller towns many substantial buildings have been erected during the year and local improvements carried out.

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At Rosetown among the new buildings put up is a new fifty-room brick hotel. The Traders and the Union Banks are each erecting brick buildings. A new flax mill is also in course of construction together with a number of private residences. The population of this town in 1911 was about 300 and at the present time is not far short of 900.

The town of Melfort, in the Carrot River valley, has a new post office costing \$35,000 in course of construction, also a \$50,000 public school. Many fine private residences have been erected. The town of Melfort is now installing water-works, sewerage and electric light system.

The Carrot River valley has come into prominence during the past year or two, due to the splendid quality of its soil, and abundance of hay and wood, making it an ideal mixed farming locality. The Leese Land Co., of the United States have had several excursions of land-seekers into the district during the summer, all men with means. This company have a number of motor cars which they use to show the land to those people they bring in.

At Humboldt, building operations have been very brisk, especially in private residences. A new brick hospital, post and custom office, fire and town hall are in course of construction. Cement sidewalks have been laid down, which add much to the appearance of the town.

At Shellbrook a new school house has been erected also a large town hall, flour mill and numerous private residences. A new elevator is in course of construction.

At Big River, 80 miles north of Prince Albert, the Big River Lumber Co.'s mill is equipped with up-to-date machinery and has a mill capacity estimated at 500,000 feet of lumber and about 80,000 laths in 24 hours. The Big River section is a timber country, so that very little land has been taken up. The land about Ladder lake, northeast of Big River, was recently surveyed and, I understand, will shortly be opened for homestead purposes. The population at Big River consists chiefly of employees of the lumber company, and, including women and children, is about 1,000. The C. N. Railway Company, run a train twice a week from Prince Albert to Big River.

Saskatoon, the most important city in northern Saskatchewan, has made wonderful progress during the past year. On October 25, 1911, the civic census gave the city a population of 18,096, and I understand the present population is estimated at about 27,000. The city has 42 miles of cement sidewalks, five miles of wooden sidewalks and three and a half miles of street paving, 33.55 miles of water mains and 31.90 miles of sewers, also three miles of trunk sewer.

Quite a number of small industries have started operation in Saskatoon during the past year. The Quaker Oats Co., of Chicago, on August 8 last, purchased the new thousand-barrel flour mill of the Saskatoon Milling and Elevator Co., to which they are now making very large extensions. The plant in question will be their sole western one.

Trade conditions generally in Saskatoon are very favourable. Business in all lines is particularly brisk. Merchants, wholesalers and others report a steadily increasing trade. Within the first six months of the present year, customs statistics and bank clearings showed increases of respectively 115 per cent and 91 per cent over a similar period of last year.

Buildings at Saskatoon on August 31, had reached \$6,641,380, an increase of \$1,613,014 over a similar period of 1911.

At Prince Albert, where the headquarters of the division is located, the city occupies one of the most picturesque and beautiful sites in the west. Its present population is about 10,000, an increase of some 3,100 over the previous year.

A conservative estimate of the building record during the year places the figure at slightly over two million dollars, and many fine buildings have been erected. I understand the following industries are to be established at Prince Albert in the near future:—cigar factory; general wood-working plant; special wood-working plant;

paint factory; stove and soil pipe factory; sand-lime brick plant; cement block industry and sash and door factory.

The city has 14.85 miles of sidewalks; 13.50 miles sanitary sewers; 5 miles storm sewers and 19.1 miles water-mains. A new sewer-disposal plant is under construction to cost \$50,000. The trunk sewer will be partially completed this fall at a cost of \$100,000. The extension under this head to the western end of the city, which is estimated to cost \$50,000 additional is under construction and will be in use early in 1913.

Two hundred thousand dollars will be expended this season on power development at La Colle falls, 27 miles below Prince Albert, on the North Saskatchewan river. The Ambursen Dam Company, who were awarded the contract, have established a camp above the spot where the dam will be built and work is progressing satisfactorily. When completed, the dam will cost \$1,000,000 and develop 10,000 h.p. The completion of this dam will mean a great deal to the city as cheap power will thus be provided in connection with electric lighting, car service, industries, &c.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company operate an extensive lumber plant in the east end of the city. This company owns timber limits covering an area of 450 or 500 miles and are located at various points from 25 miles to 150 miles north of the city of Prince Albert. The logs are cut and hauled during the winter months, some 1,200 to 1,800 men being employed at this work, which usually begins about October 15 and ends about April 1. The logs are hauled to the small rivers which are tributaries of the North Saskatchewan, by horses and ice locomotives. In the spring, as soon as the ice is out of the rivers, driving operations are commenced and the logs floated down to the mouth of the small rivers, where they are made into rafts and towed up and down the North Saskatchewan river by the company's steamboats, to their saw-mill at Prince Albert.

Sawing operations usually begin about April 15, and end about November 1. Five to six hundred men are employed at the mill. In the logging operations during the winter, from 700 to 800 teams of horses are used.

The shipping department and planing mill is in operation the entire year and some 150 men are employed in this department. The saw-mill at Prince Albert has a capacity of 50,000,000 feet of lumber and 15,000,000 pieces of lath per annum. The lumber manufactured is spruce and tamarack and is sawn into building lumber, &c., and is shipped principally into the prairie districts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

The Prince Albert Oil and Development Company are boring for oil on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, a short distance from the city and have reached a depth of 600 feet. The manager has gone east to procure a new diamond drill machine to enable the work to progress more rapidly.

There are three brick-yards in the immediate vicinity of Prince Albert.

The Celtic Brick Company Limited employing about 72 men, having a capacity of 56,000 bricks per diem; the Northern Brick Company, employing 38 men, capacity 48,000 bricks per day and the Ittner brick yard, employing 30 men per day, capacity 20,000 bricks per day.

The following is an approximate statement of the business done by the Prince Albert abattoir during the month of September, 1912:—

144 cattle killed.
 153 pigs “
 49 calves “
 202 sheep “
 12,000 lbs. ham, &c., cured.
 500 doz. eggs shipped.

About 2,500 head of cattle were shipped from the abattoir to different points during the year.

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	3	2		1
Attempted murder.....	2	1	1	
Manslaughter.....	2		2	
Threatening to kill.....	1			1
Shooting with intent.....	4		4	
Wounding ".....	2	2		
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	2		2	
Assault, common.....	98	86	11	1
" causing bodily harm.....	14	6	3	5
" indecent.....	7	2	5	
Rape and attempted.....	8	2	4	2
Attempted abortion.....	1	1		
Abduction.....	1		1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	6	1	5	
Non-support of wife and family.....	3	2		
Criminal neglect.....	2		2	
Intimidation.....	5	4	1	
Extortion.....	2		2	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	143	109	30	4
Theft from the person.....	3	2	1	
Horse stealing.....	2		2	
Cattle stealing.....	2		1	1
Cattle killing.....	4	2	1	1
Cattle wounding.....	8	2	6	
Cruelty to animals.....	8	7	1	
House and shop breaking.....	6	4	2	
Burglary.....	2	2		
Fraud.....	1		1	
Forgery and uttering.....	8	7	1	
False pretenses.....	15	8	4	3
Robbery with violence.....	2		2	
Wilful damage to property.....	5	1	4	
Arson and attempted.....	3		3	
Mischief.....	9	7	2	
Killing or wounding dogs.....	2	1	1	
Criminal breach of trust.....	1		1	
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	8	8		
Pointing firearms.....	5	5		
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works.....	10	7	3	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	149	148	1	
Drunk and disorderly.....	126	125	1	
Causing disturbance.....	26	24	2	
Swearing and obscene language.....	8	8		
Indecent acts.....	1	1		
" exposure.....	2	2		
Buggery and attempted.....	3		2	1
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	1			1
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	9	9		
Inmate.....	22	22		
Frequenter.....	6	6		
Prostitution.....	1	1		
Sending indecent card through mail.....	2		2	
Miscellaneous.....	4	3	1	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	3		2	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.....	4	2	2	
Obstructing peace officer.....	4	3	1	
Assaulting ".....	3	2	1	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Mischief.....	1	1		

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	8	6	2	
Indians intoxicated.....	5	5		
Intoxicated on reserve.....	3	3		
Liquor in possession on Reserve.....	5	5		
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Offences against Immigration Act.....	1	1		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	82	74	8	
Game.....	51	49	2	
Hide and Brand.....	1	1		
Prairie and forest fire.....	19	16	3	
Liquor license.....	15	12	3	
Insanity.....	26	23	3	
Horse-breeders.....	1		1	
Poundkeepers.....	6	6		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Livery stables.....	6	6		
Public works.....	3	1	2	
Public health.....	3	3		
School.....	5	5		
Hawkers and pedlars.....	2	2		
Noxious weeds.....	3	3		
Pollution and streams.....	1	1		
Steam boilers.....	5	5		
Motor vehicles.....	15	15		
Neglected children.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Total.....	1,056	885	148	23

MANITOBA.

Offences against person—				
Common assault.....	6	6		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	1	1		
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1		
Fraud.....	1		1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	29	20	9	
Drunk and disorderly.....	16	9	1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Refusing to assist peace officer.....	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated.....	3	3		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3	3		
Trespassing on reserve.....	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes.....				
Masters and servants.....	16	16		
Liquor license.....	8	7	1	
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	12	8	4	
Insanity.....	2	1	1	
Total.....	96	79	17	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Offences against the person—				
Common assault.....	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	1	1		
False pretenses.....	1	1		

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Offence.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	2	2		
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	1		
Offences against provincial statutes—				
Public Works Act.....	3	3		
Masters and servants.....	3	3		
Offences against Northwest Territories Act—				
Refusing to give information.....	1	1		
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	3	3		
Total.....	16	16	Nil.	Nil.

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territ.	Grand Total.
Cases entered.....	1,066	96	16	1,168
Convictions.....	885	79	16	980
Dismissed or withdrawn.....	148	17		165
Awaiting trial.....	23			23

The following table gives a comparative statement of the crime in the Prince Albert district compiled from R. N. W. M. P. records for the past ten years:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered.....	91	333	391	331	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168
Convictions.....	61	256	268	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980
Dismissals and withdrawn.....	30	77	123	89	78	95	115	117	109	118	165
Awaiting trial.....					16	8	10	14	20	15	23

The following is a summary of the cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts in the Prince Albert and Saskatoon judicial districts, throughout the year:—

Supreme and District Court cases.....	83
Number committed for trial.....	90
Number of convictions and fines.....	95
Sent to jail.....	163
Sent to penitentiary.....	12
Let out on suspended sentence.....	3
Awaiting trial.....	14
Honourably acquitted.....	6

James Alak, murder.—On October 3, 1911, this accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lamont and jury for trial. The evidence submitted was practically the same as that produced at the preliminary hearing, with the additional testimony of Luke Bugyik, who stated that the accused had threatened to shoot members of his

father's family. The jury after a short absence brought in a verdict of guilty. Accused was sentenced to be hanged at Prince Albert on November 28, 1911, above sentence being carried out on the day set.

Hoo Sam, murder.—On November 24, 1911, accused appeared for trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury and entered a plea of not guilty. The evidence produced was similar to that given at the preliminary hearing. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The appeal in this case was not upheld, and the death sentence imposed, was carried out at Prince Albert jail on March 26, 1912.

Jeff Garland, murder.—On July 20, Const. R. F. V. Smyly, of the Saskatoon detachment, received a telephone message from the Baldwin hotel at that place reporting trouble. On his arrival at the hotel, Garland was pointed out to Const. Smyly as having stabbed two men, named Maloney and Hall, after some altercation in the bar-room. On August 1, 1912, Garland appeared before Magistrate Brown at Saskatoon and was committed for trial.

M. Baczyrski, attempted murder.—On August 7, 1912, it was reported to Saskatoon from Colonsay that a shooting affair had taken place there. On investigation it was found that it was the outcome of a dispute between neighbours using a right-of-way over unfenced land. It seems that the wounded woman had objected to her neighbours driving over her land to avoid a slough and struck Baczyrski with a hoe, who then ran away going into the house. He returned with a .38 caliber revolver and fired three shots at Mrs. Weseloski, one of which took effect in her mouth. She was at once taken to a hospital in Saskatoon, where she made a speedy recovery. When Baczyrski was arrested, and after being warned, he stated that he had shot the woman because she had hit him with a hoe. At his trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury at Saskatoon, on September 25, the prisoner giving evidence on his own behalf admitted the shooting, and the judge charged strongly against the prisoner, but in spite of the evidence and charge, the jury, after being out an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Bedard and Kelly, burglary.—On Wednesday, November 7, 1911, word was received at Prince Albert of the burglary of Perret's jewellery store at Duck lake. Corpl. Prime proceeded to Duck lake to investigate and found the following to be the facts:—

On November 7, Mr. Perret arrived at his store and discovered that same had been burglarized, and jewellery to the value of \$200 taken. On the afternoon of the 6th, two suspicious looking characters had been seen about the town. On November 7, after Mr. Perret had reported the matter, search was made for these men, and one of them, George Bedard, was located and arrested on suspicion in the Queen's hotel. When searched this man was found to have a gold seal in his pocket with the jeweller's tag attached, bearing the trade mark which Mr. Perret identified as part of the stolen property. Later on in the day, Corpl. Prime noticed the second man, James Kelly, walking up the track, evidently intending to board a freight train which was about to leave for Prince Albert. He ran after him and arrested him. These two men on November 7, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labour for vagrancy. On January 12, 1912, these men were released from jail and immediately re-arrested on charge of theft. Just about this time, Corpl. Prime learned that a man named Bourget had been heard to talk a lot of the burglary. Bourget was subsequently located in a lumber camp, and brought to Prince Albert. There he made a statutory declaration, the substance of which was as follows: Bourget was confined in the common jail, Prince Albert, on November 5, 1911, for vagrancy. While in jail he met Bedard who told him about the burglary, giving him all the details, including the matter of the gold seal which was found in Bedard's pocket. He also stated that Bedard told him all that was taken and what it was wrapped in, viz., a shirt of Kelly's. On the strength of this evidence, accused were committed for trial on the charge of bur-

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glary as well as that of theft. The next step was to discover the booty. Every piece of ground was searched, operation was hindered by the fact that the articles were under the snow. In the spring, on April 6, a citizen of Duck lake found a sack which contained the missing jewellery which was wrapped in a shirt. This formed the last link of the chain of evidence against the men, and on April 23, accused appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Johnson and jury, and after deliberation of two minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Kelly was sentenced to seven, and Bedard to six years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Quee Wee Zance, Indian, horse stealing and escape from custody.—On December 27, 1910, this Indian escaped from the common jail at Prince Albert, where he was serving a sentence for horse stealing. Patrols and detachments were active in the matter of his recapture. A reward of \$50 was offered for information which would lead to his arrest and this was later on increased to \$100. On May 3, 1912, word was received from Mr. Field, farming instructor at the Fishing Lake reserve, that Quee Wee Zance was on that reserve. Corpl. C. W. Thomas, of the Saskatoon detachment, accompanied by Constable J. D. Clanchy at once proceeded to make the arrest. Mr. Field indicated the tent in which Quee Wee Zance was sleeping, pointing out the corner of the tent in which he would be found. Corpl. Thomas in proceeding to the tent found that twigs had been carefully placed about it for some little distance to give alarm and these he had to remove. While opening the tent flap a slight noise was made which awakened Quee Wee Zance. After Corpl. Thomas had closed with the Indian a scuffle ensued during which Corpl. Thomas was struck on the back of the neck and partially stunned by one of the occupants of the tent. He however had managed to get Quee Wee Zance on his back and called for Const. Clanchy who at once responded. In transferring the prisoner to Const. Clanchy the Indian broke away and ran. It being 2 o'clock in the morning and dark, the Indian a noted runner, and he having been warned by Corpl. Thomas, that he Corpl. Thomas was a policeman, a shot was fired over him. This having no effect, two shots were fired at the running Indian which caused him to slow down and enabled Corpl. Thomas to catch up to him, and again arrest him. It was then found that the Indian had been seriously wounded and he was immediately taken to the Saskatoon hospital and operated on. He died in the hospital on May 6. An inquest was held and the following verdict rendered:—

'The deceased came to his death on May 6, 1912, through wounds received from a revolver in the hands of Corpl. Thomas on May 5, 1912, while performing his duty as a peace officer, attempting to arrest the deceased.'

Isodore Herman, indecent assault.—The offence in this case was of an extremely repulsive nature, the accused being a Chippewayan half-breed of about 18 years of age, the female assaulted being only about two years old. The circumstances surrounding the case are as follows. Reg. No. 4374 Corpl. Hancock of the Green Lake detachment, while on patrol to Portage La Loche, a point about 450 miles north of Prince Albert, was informed by Mr. A. McLean, J.P., of the Hudson Bay Company, that the above named man had been discovered in this act by the child's mother. Evidence was taken and the accused committed for trial to Prince Albert jail. During the taking of the evidence it came out that this was not the first time the accused had committed this offence as on a former occasion he had been severely whipped by the Reverend Father Percard, after admitting his guilt. The accused is now in the common jail at Prince Albert awaiting trial.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

There have been sixteen convictions under the Prairie and Forest Fires Act during the year throughout the district. With ordinary care and observance of the

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Act, there ought to be little or no difficulty under this head. Campers and travellers, especially in the wooded section of the country, should exercise particular care in putting out camp fires. The present season being very wet the losses from prairie and forest fires were small.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The usual orderlies have been provided for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Magistrates and coroners have been provided with police assistance.

Indigent cases have been inquired into by the detachments, and the relief authorized by the Commissioner of Public Health has been issued through them.

The effects of deceased persons have been attended to when necessary and duly reported to the official administrators.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the various courts and to the jail and penitentiary at Prince Albert. This duty has been heavy during the past year.

Indian Department.—Escorts were provided when required in connection with treaty payments, and reserves have been visited as frequently as other duties would permit. There have been a number of convictions against Indians during the year for drunkenness in the district, and cases have occurred where natives have died from the effects of drinking extracts and essences in spite of the vigilance of the Indian Department officials and that of our detachments.

Assistance was rendered when necessary to the Departments of Public Health, Interior, Post Office and Customs.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The government long-distance telephone is now under construction from Prince Albert, east, to Tisdale, and poles have been set up as far as Kinistino. This line will likely be completed this fall.

A direct line between Humboldt and Lanigan has been constructed. New rural extensions are being made all over the district.

The number of telephone extensions in Prince Albert city up to September was 160.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

Much needed repairs were carried out during the season and there still remains a lot to be done under this head. The mess, wash and bathrooms, and main hall-way of the men's quarters were kalsomined and painted.

A new sidewalk has been put down about the barrack square. Stable No. 1 has been re-floored, white-washed and painted.

The exterior of the officers' quarters, guard-room, office and men's quarters have been painted, and I trust it will be possible to have the stables, Q.M. store and shops painted next season as they require it badly.

A hot-water heating system is being installed in the quarters of the officer commanding, and will shortly be in operation.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Winchester carbines with which the members of the division are armed, although old and obsolete, are in fair order. I should be glad to see the division armed with the regulation rifle of the force.

The Colt revolver is an excellent shooting weapon, and all those on charge to this division are in good order.

The Sam Browne equipment answers the purpose well, and is in first-class order, being repaired whenever necessary.

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SADDLERY.

During the year six saddles have been condemned and sold. They were very old and had done much service, and were no longer fit for our purpose.

I trust they will shortly be replaced with serviceable saddles. I shall then call in several at present on detachment, as they are unfit for service, being very old, and should be replaced.

Repairs are carried out when found necessary.

HARNESS.

With the exception of two sets of light driving harness and one wheel heavy, which will shortly have to be replaced, the harness of the division is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Old and unserviceable transport was recently condemned and sold by public auction at Prince Albert. That remaining is in a good state of repair.

When the new winter transport recently asked for has been supplied, the division will be in a fair state under this head.

HORSES AND FORGE.

The horse strength of the division on September 30, 1912, consisted of 22 saddle and 12 transport horses, a total of 34, distributed as follows:—

At headquarters..	17
Detachments..	17
	<hr/>
Total..	34

The losses and gains during the year were as follows:—

Losses—	
Cast and sold..	6
Gains—	
Transferred from depot..	5

When the large amount of patrol work on the part of detachments is considered, the general health and condition of the horses has been good.

Horses which have become sore-footed and stale have been brought into the post and turned out on pasture for rest. The shoeing of the horses has generally been satisfactory.

The hay and oats supplied have been of fair quality. The contract for the supply of hay at Saskatoon for the ensuing year has been awarded to Messrs. Speers & Co. The hay for Prince Albert will be purchased as required locally in the open market. On account of the continued wet season, hay will doubtless be scarce.

RATIONS.

Provisions supplied under contract by Messrs. Cameron & Heap, of Prince Albert, from July 1, 1912, have been of good quality and delivery satisfactory.

The Hudson Bay Company have the contract for supplying the flour and bacon required, McKay & Co. the beef, Epicure Bakery the bread, all of which have been of good quality.

Butter is supplied by the Humboldt Creamery and is very satisfactory.

It has been decided to use coal instead of wood as fuel in the future, and tenders have accordingly been submitted for consideration.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Supplied during the year has been ample, and generally speaking of good quality.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The room set aside for this purpose requires kalsomining and painting, and I hope to have this carried out before the winter sets in. The library is very small and I trust that a recommendation which I purpose making shortly for its enlargement, will meet with your approval. The illustrated and other papers supplied by the department, are received regularly, and are much appreciated.

HEALTH.

It is with much regret I am called upon to report the following deaths in the division during the past year:—

Supt. C. Constantine, who died on May 5, 1912, while on sick leave in California.

Reg. No. 2410, Quartermaster Staff-Sergeant Webber, H.S., died at Prince Albert on February 25, 1912.

Reg. No. 5158, Constable Massina, A.J., died at Saskatoon on June 19, 1912.

The late Supt. Constantine joined the Royal Northwest Mounted Police on October 20, 1886, and during his long period of service had performed much arduous and honourable duty. His name will always be associated with the early days of the far-away Yukon, and his memory will be held in affectionate remembrance by the early inhabitants of that section. His demise was a distinct loss to the force and was deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The late Staff-Sergt. Webber was the quartermaster-sergeant of the division and had completed 19 years of regular service. His early death was much regretted by his comrades.

Constable Massina, had completed 1½ years of service and was a smart, intelligent young man of much promise.

MUSKETRY.

The annual revolver practice was carried out, somewhat earlier this year than usual, and I am of the opinion that better shooting was the result.

The score of Reg. No. 4716, Sergt. Thomas, C.W., of this division was particularly good.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections of the post have been made by either myself or the orderly officer and weekly inspections of the arms, accoutrements, transport, &c., have been made by myself.

Detachments have as far as possible been regularly inspected by an officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of a sub-district.

This post was inspected by the Assistant-Commissioner during April last.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Owing to the barracks here not having any waterworks system we are without any fire protection, other than a few hand extinguishers, water pails and two old and worn out hand fire engines, which require 20 men each to work.

In this connection I would ask that authority be obtained to have the city waterworks system extended to the barracks, next spring, as the city mains have now reached a point opposite the barrack gates. If this were done, we could give the system a good try-out and have any necessary repairs made before cold weather sets in next fall.

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DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spec. Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert.....	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	14	17
Melfort.....			1					1	1
Tisdale.....						1		1	1
Barrows.....						1		1	
Le Pas.....		1		1	1	1	1	5	
Cormorant Lake.....						1	1	2	
Hudson Bay Jnction.....					1			1	1
Green Lake.....						1		1	
Big River.....						1		1	
Shelbrook.....						1		1	1
Duck Lake.....					1			1	2
Saskatoon.....				1		4		5	6
Rosetown.....					1			1	1
Hanley.....						1		1	1
Humboldt.....					1			1	2
Vonda.....						1		1	1
Total.....	1	2	2	4	7	16	6	38	34

GENERAL.

The city of Prince Albert was honoured by the visit of His Royal Highness the Governor General, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and H.R.H. the Princess Patricia, on September 2, 1912. The party were suitably received by the civic officials, the grounds of the city hall being prettily decorated for the occasion. Large numbers of citizens from town and surrounding district were present to greet the royal party.

The District Agricultural exhibition was held at Prince Albert during August and was attended with the success due its importance.

In concluding my report, I wish to say that I have received the prompt support of all ranks in carrying out the many duties. I have at all times found Sergt.-Major Wilcox of great assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, ALTA., October 1, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'N' division for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding the division, retired to pension March 1, 1912.

Insp. D. M. Howard transferred to Depot division.

Insp. T. A. Wroughton transferred from Depot division to 'N' division from January 1, 1912, and promoted superintendent, March 1, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

General development and prosperity mark the entire north country. During the past year there has been a large influx of people who have settled around Athabaska Landing, Grande Prairie and the Peace River country. The homestead entries both at Athabaska Landing and Grouard have far exceeded those of any previous year. It is gratifying to report that the settlers who are coming north are of the very best type—men with money and plenty of energy—and it is this class that is needed to develop the vast country to the north. Athabaska Landing itself is increasing in size. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has now commenced a regular service of mixed trains and freight is beginning to arrive with some degree of regularity. Considerable building is going on in the town and several industries are expected to commence operations during next year.

The town of Grouard at the west end of Lesser Slave lake is experiencing a boom such as Athabaska Landing had a year ago. Grouard has grown considerably during the past year and the population, according to a census which was recently taken, is 800. A large amount of land speculation is going on there, and as has been the case in many Canadian towns 'wild-cattin' is indulged in to a considerable extent. There is, however, every reason to believe that Grouard will become a thriving little town.

There has also been considerable development at Grande Prairie, and as the country surrounding it is of the best it is natural to suppose that a fair sized town will be situated there.

As stated, a large number of settlers are located in the Peace River country, and the present settlement of Peace River Crossing is having its share in development along with the other places in the northwest country.

Concerning the northeast part of this district, I have to report that at Pelican Rapids the Calhoun Oil Company are boring for oil with every indication of success. Natural gas has been found in practically unlimited quantities there, and all down the Athabaska river to Fort McKay indications are plentiful. At Fort McMurray and Fort McKay there are several outfits boring for oil and it is reported that indications of oil being found are promising. As is well known there are vast deposits

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of asphalt at and near Fort McMurray, and if railway transportation could be got this natural commodity would furnish a valuable asset to that part of the country.

The various railway companies throughout the Dominion are becoming alive to the value of the north country, and at the present time the following railways have chartered for the construction of roads to the different places mentioned:—

The Canadian Northern railway to Athabaska Landing from North Battleford via Cold lake. The Canadian Pacific railway from Wilkie to Athabaska Landing via Lloydminster. The Transpacific, Mackenzie Basin and Hudson Bay road from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing, to Fort Smith, to Fort McMurray and to Vancouver via the Pine Pass. The Canadian Northwestern from the Landing to Peace River Crossing via Grouard, from the Landing to Fort McMurray, and from the Landing to Lac la Biche. I understand the government have guaranteed the bonds for the last three projected lines. The McArthur line is also building from Edmonton to Dunvegan via Mirror Landing.

What benefit these railways will confer on the north country can better be imagined than described. All through the north there are wonderful signs of prosperity, and settlers will doubtless reap the benefit of their labours at an early date.

As regards crops the reports from all quarters of the district are highly favourable. Although the weather was somewhat wet occasionally, that does not seem to have materially affected the yield. There has been quite a spell of good weather from the end of August and most of the farmers have got their grain safely garnered. The hay crop, however, I fear will be very short in some localities, due to prairie fires and other causes.

Everything points to a continuance next year of the advent of settlers, and as we have now the railway to Athabaska Landing, it will be easier for merchants to have their freight forwarded to this point for distribution north.

The Edson and Grand Prairie trails have been the cause of a good deal of comment. Nearly all those who have travelled by it, especially during the winter and early spring, can find nothing to recommend it; latterly, however, the reports are that the road is much improved although the chief complaint still is the lack of accommodation, forage and supplies. The government, I understand, have spent considerable money to improve this trail. A large number of settlers for the Grand Prairie section come through by way of the Landing, and proceed via Lesser Slave lake and Sturgeon lake. These roads were particularly good this winter and spring, so good indeed that I made the round trip to Peace River Crossing and return to the Landing in fourteen days, and this in spite of the fact that it took me two days to cross the lake both coming and going on account of storm and drift, the trails being practically filled up and fresh trails had to be broken. Previous to this the going on the lake was so good that teams frequently used to make from Sawridge to Grouard in one day, a distance of 80 miles.

I regret to report that we have had no further news of Herbert Darrell, the intrepid 'dog-runner' and Arctic traveller, and I fear there is no question but that he has been lost and has perished. Being intimately acquainted with the man and knowing his capabilities, if he were still alive I feel sure some word would have been received from him before this.

Several outbreaks of small-pox have occurred in the district, but I am pleased to report that owing to prompt and energetic action this disease has not spread to any extent, the epidemic also seems to have been of a more or less benign type, as no deaths have been reported. One or two cases occurred at the Landing, also at Calling river and Pelican portage.

Forest fires have been rather more in evidence this summer than usual owing to the particularly dry spell of weather in May and June and the exceptional amount of travel up and down the different waterways. The fire patrol boat has been constantly on the move and has on several occasions rendered us very valuable assistance in taking parties and patrols to distant points on the river when special circumstances arose

necessitating the same. In this connection I would state that every year it is becoming more and more necessary that we should have some sort of motor boats on the river, capable of making good time, strong and able to accommodate from three to four men with equipment. As the country is settling up the means of acting quickly is more and more important.

CRIME.

I am glad to report that very little crime of a serious nature has been recorded during the year. An increase, owing to the growth of population of the country, is shown over that of the last three years, but the percentage of crime to population is somewhat less.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered.	78	117	174	271
Convictions.	57	97	145	225
Dismissals and withdrawals.	19	19	30	41
Awaiting trial	2	1	0	5

The only serious crimes I have to report are as follows:—

Cattle shooting.—George Vaughan, of Waterhole, near Peace River Crossing, was arrested by Staff-Sergt. Anderson on a charge of shooting and wounding some oxen belonging to Wm. French and A. T. Garton on May 8. Accused appeared before Mr. Bedson, J.P., for preliminary hearing and was committed for trial. He was tried by Judge Noel at Dunvegan on June 15, and pleaded 'Guilty.' Sentence of two months' imprisonment at Lesser Slave Lake guard room was imposed on accused.

On August 29 another complaint was made to Staff-Sergt. Anderson about some cattle belonging to C. Chalmers having been shot at Waterhole. A man named C. Richenstone was arrested on suspicion, and although there is not much doubt that he was guilty, it was impossible to obtain enough evidence to commit him for trial. He was, therefore, acquitted.

Manslaughter.—It was reported to Staff-Sergt. Anderson on July 8, that a half-breed, named Pierre Thoma, had been found dead in the bush about thirty miles from Spirit river. An inquest was held and a verdict of **accidental death returned**, as it appeared from the evidence that his hunting companion, Pierre Lawrence, had shot him in mistake for a moose or bear. Upon further investigation, however, Staff-Sergt. Anderson discovered sufficient evidence to arrest Lawrence on a charge of manslaughter, and he was brought before H. E. Calkin, Esq., J.P., on July 20, and committed for trial. His case will come before the Supreme Court next February.

Attempted suicide.—On August 3, it was reported here that a homesteader named Philip McDermott, living about 11 miles from the Landing, had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Two constables, accompanied by the doctor, were immediately sent out to investigate. McDermott, an old man of 65 years of age, was found in his shack with his throat badly cut with a razor and the floor of the shack and the bed smothered in blood. He was brought into town and placed in hospital, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered, was brought before T. A. Wroughton, Esq., J.P., on September 14, and committed for trial. He is now in Fort Saskatchewan guard-room awaiting trial.

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Crime from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals and Withdrawals.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the Person—				
Assault, common.....	18	13	2	3
" indecent.....	3		3	
" causing actual bodily harm.....	1		1	
Manslaughter.....	1			1
Attempted suicide.....	1			1
Non-support of wife.....	1	1		
Offences against Property —				
Theft.....	26	14	11	1
Cattle maiming.....	2	1	1	
False pretences.....	3	1	2	
Forgery.....	1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....	5	3	2	
Offences against Religion and Morals —				
Drunk and disorderly.....	112	111	1	
Vagrancy.....	15	14	1	
Shooting off firearms.....	1		1	
Indecent conduct.....	2	1	1	
Disorderly house.....	1		1	
Indian Act —				
Indian drunk.....	4	4		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	5	5		
Offences against Law and Justice —				
Obstructing peace officers.....	2	2		
Fisheries Act.....	1		1	
Offences under Summary Jurisdiction —				
Pointing firearms.....	1		1	
Provincial Statutes —				
Masters and Servants Ordinance.....	15	8	7	
Prairie and Forest Fires.....	15	15		
Liquor License Ordinance.....	33	28	3	2
Insanity.....	5	3	2	
Total.....	274	224	42	8

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial.....	6
Number of convictions.....	1
Acquitted.....	2
Sent to jail.....	1
Awaiting trial.....	3

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Prairie fires were reported as prevalent this spring in the Grande Prairie district, and reports from Chipewyan state that forest fires have been more numerous than usual. The government have a staff of fire guardians and a fire patrol boat working on the Athabaska river, and these men are constantly patrolling and on the lookout, but fires are a difficult matter to contend with. Trappers, half-breeds and Indians scattered all over the country and miles from the nearest human habitation become very careless, and are doubtless the cause of a majority of these fires, but to bring it home to the perpetrators in this country is very like looking for the proverbial needle in the bundle of hay, and it is a mere chance that a conviction is likely to be procured and the only thing that can be done is to endeavour to get to the fires as soon as possible and put them out before they get too much of a headway. Prairie fires on the other hand, are more easily brought home to the individual and several convictions have resulted. Burning off old grass and stubble without taking the necessary precautions to have sufficient help to control the fire, is the main cause of these fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The officer in command of the Mackenzie River sub-district acts as collector of customs at Herschell island. There being only a few vessels wintering at Herschell island, the amount of customs collected during the year was not very large—some \$680 was collected up to January and sent to the collector at Dawson, Y.T., Herschell island being an outpost of that port.

Indian Department.—Whenever required we have assisted this department, and provided escorts to accompany treaty payment parties whenever possible.

Justice.—Our work in connection with the administration of Justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing, and embraces nearly all the departments of the public service, including Public Health, Provincial Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children, Protection of Game, Fisheries, Public Works and others.

Post Office.—In outlying districts and where required our men carry the mail, although we have no regular duties assigned to us in this connection.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not possess a regular guard-room, but most of the detachments have been supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are held, these are only, however, meant for temporary use and prisoners are transferred to Fort Saskatchewan on the first opportunity.

The following table gives the particulars regarding prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1911..	0
Received during year..	26
Discharged during year..	23
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1912..	3

Classification of Prisoners.

Whites..	14
Indians..	0
Half-breeds..	12

Disposal of Prisoners Discharged.

Time expired..	13
To Fort Saskatchewan guard-room..	7
To Ponaka lunatic asylum..	3

SCHEDULE showing crime under which Prisoners were charged.

Manslaughter..	1
Attempted suicide..	1
Assault..	1
“ indecent..	1
Theft..	7
Accessory before the fact..	1
Cattle maiming..	1
Forgery..	1
False pretences..	2
Drunk and disorderly..	4

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Indian Act—

Supplying liquor to Indian.	1
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Liquor License Ordinance—

Liquor in prohibited territory.	2
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Insanity—

Males.	3
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	26
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DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the scattered nature of the detachments, consisting of only one or two men, it has been impossible to carry out any kind of drill, the majority of the N.C.O.'s and men in the division were well trained before being sent here. Instructions and training, however, have been carried out as far as circumstances would permit.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

At present there is no rifle range available, and consequently no rifle practice was indulged in. This is rather a drawback, as most of the men take a lively interest in rifle shooting and like to excel; it is both a useful accomplishment and a pleasant pastime. We still have the old Winchester carbines, but I hope it will not be long before they are replaced with a more modern and serviceable weapon.

The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible. The best score in the classification practice being made by Regt. No. 3730 Corpl. Pearson, F. S., with a score of 319.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following references may be of interest:—

Some five patrols were made between Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge detachment and Sturgeon Lake, since the withdrawal of the constable from the latter place. These patrols were principally undertaken to keep in touch with persons coming in on the Edson trail; also to keep an eye on the Indians, there being several reports that liquor was being trafficked in and that beaver were being killed. Careful investigations were made but we were unable to get any evidence that such was the case.

In January, Sergt. Clay made a patrol from Beaverlodge to Edson on the new government trail. He reports that the trail was good to the Big Smoky river and very fair from the Smoky to Sturgeon lake, to House river and the Little Smoky the hills are reported as bad, from there into Edson also the roads are very hilly. On the whole he reports the trail a good one for winter travel but altogether impossible for a summer trail. The greatest drawback, however, was the scarcity of forage and supplies, between Sturgeon lake and the Little Smoky, a distance of about 197 miles, there was no hay to be got. At the Little Smoky, hay was being sold at \$100 per ton and at the Athakaska river, \$75. During the last summer, however, a good deal of work has been done and the trail has been considerably improved, last reports state that the road is now in fair shape.

Sergt. Clay made a patrol west of Beaverlodge to the Red Willow river and the borders of British Columbia. He states that the Red Willow district would make an ideal ranching country, a luxurious growth of hay, peavine, &c., being found there, water can be obtained the year round. Timber for building and lumbering purposes can be obtained in close proximity to the river, coal is also obtained from the banks of the Red Willow. He further states, 'Most of the settlers here burn coal obtained

from the banks of the Red Willow. I saw the seam from which this coal is obtained and was surprised to find the outcrop averaging five feet. The coal is of the bituminous variety and will no doubt in the near future be a valuable asset to the Grande Prairie country.' The chief object of this patrol was to investigate the report that the Beaver Indians were killing beaver and were being supplied with liquor by half-breeds. This the Indians deny strenuously, stating that the trading companies will not buy the hides. They likewise emphatically deny trafficking in liquor, this may or may not be true, but Indians invariably prevaricate when questioned as to liquor.

Moose and beaver are reported to be especially plentiful at the head waters of the Red Willow and along the Wapiti valley. Rabbits are numerous and this is usually a good augury that fur will also be plentiful.

Patrols were made from Fort Vermilion on the Peace river to Hay river and also to the Little Red river, both these patrols were made in connection with the Indian treaty payments which were satisfactorily carried out.

During the winter a patrol was made from Smith Landing to Hay river and Fort Simpson. Some of the Resolution Indians are in the habit of making a dash for the Barren lands in March after musk ox and get back before the snow goes. If they are successful in finding a band they kill every animal in it and frequently females in calf are killed in this way, the Indians stating that they cannot distinguish between the male and female. The traders state that the spring skins are not so good as those killed in the fall. If the close season were to commence on January 1, instead of March 20, many females and calves would be spared and the game more successfully preserved besides guaranteeing a better quality of skins for the market.

There have been requests for police posts to be established both at Fort Simpson and Resolution, and in accordance with your instructions, I am making arrangements to establish a post at the former place.

From Fort Chipewyan patrols were made to Fond-du-Lac, Fort Smith, Lac la Biche and Athabaska Landing. These patrols were made in the winter time with dogs to ascertain general conditions existing both among Indians and white settlers.

These reports all confirm the statement that fur generally was plentiful and that game was also abundant, and that there was no want or destitution.

Reports from Lac la Biche state that a good deal of illicit whisky selling is going on. Five patrols have been made to this point, but we have been unable hitherto to get any direct evidence and I would recommend that a police post be established at that point permanently.

Many other patrols have been made but outside of the usual hardships incidental to northern travel, there is little of particular interest to report.

WOLF BOUNTY.

At Fort Chipewyan, Smith Landing and Fort Vermilion wolf bounty is being paid by the Dominion government through us. This bounty is very liberal and it is always a matter of surprise to me that more wolves are not killed, especially as they are said to be numerous. Since the last report bounty has been paid on some 38 wolves as follows:—

Fort Chipewyan	10
Smith Landing	18
Fort Vermilion	10

38 @ \$20 = \$760.

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of wood buffalo ranging in the Great Slave Lake district it is difficult to get accurate information. Mr. Harding, the Hudson Bay Company's

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factor at Fort Resolution states that from information from various sources he would estimate that there would be about 350 at least. They are well protected and should increase in number rapidly.

REINDEER.

From all reports the reindeer sent in last year by the Dominion government and wintered near Chipewyan, have done well since their arrival, some thirty out of a band of fifty reaching their destination. The lossess occurred during transportation. It is stated, however, that the herd have been stampeded from their summer range by mosquitos. It is thought, however, that owing to their domestic habits they will be collected again without loss. I have had no advice concerning this latter statement and cannot speak authoritatively on the matter.

The fur catch during the past season has been considerably in excess of that of last year, and most of the traders and trappers seem to be pleased with results. Caribou, moose, bear and other game are said to be more numerous than usual. The indications are that chicken and partridge will be very plentiful, the coveys being large and the birds well grown. Several complaints have been made from various districts of the illicit killing of beaver, more especially around Sturgeon lake, the Wapiti valley and House river, south of Fort McMurray. Patrols were sent out to investigate. At Pelican Portage two beaver skins were offered for sale by one Alec Desjarlais. A warrant was offered for this man, but up to the present time we have been unable to locate him, he being somewhere in the interior trapping. The skins were seized.

INDIANS AND ESQUIMAUX.

Reports from the north with regard to the Esquimaux are satisfactory, they appear to be happy and contented and no destitution or want is reported. A number usually arrive about August from the mainland in whaleboats to trade with any vessels that may be at Herschell island and leave again about September for the coast and up the Mackenzie, where they remain for the winter hunting and trapping. About twenty-five natives wintered at Herschell island and are becoming Christianized. The Rev. C. E. Whittaker performed eleven marriages and baptized twenty-five. These natives were all vaccinated last winter by A. A. Surg. Wilson as a safeguard, an outbreak of small-pox (92 cases) being reported at Rampart House, the disease, however, seems to have been confined to that locality.

Of the northern Indians, the Chipewyans are the most numerous in the Slave Lake district and are good trappers and hunters and live regulated and happy lives. They are a fine type of people, large vigorous men who work hard and live well. On the other hand the Dog-Ribs and Yellow Knives, living to the east of Fort Resolution, are idle and shiftless. They do no more work than is necessary to keep them alive, dress in skins and their mode of life is the same as that of their tribe fifty years ago. They are small, under-sized people, and do not appear to be increasing to any extent.

At Fort Macpherson the few Indians remaining around the fort during the winter, became towards the end of March pretty hard pressed for food, but managed to pull through all right. Towards the end of May the main party of Peel River Indians arrived from their winter hunting grounds and report having killed plenty of caribou and moose.

Mr. V. Stefanson, who has been working with Dr. Anderson under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada and the American Natural History Museum of New York, arrived at Herschell island in April last from Coronation gulf, and left again for Point Barrow on his way to New Cork. He gives good accounts of the natives he met, whom he reports to be quiet and in good health and circumstances.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Distribution state of 'N' Division, September 30, 1912:—

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Superannuated Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Athabaska Landing.....	1			1	2	2	2	8	5	
Chipewyan.....				1			1	2		6
Grande Prairie.....									2	
Herschell Island.....		1			1	2		4		8
Lake Saskatoon.....				1		1	1	3	4	
Lesser Slave Lake.....					1	1	1	3	6	
Fort Macpherson.....				1		2		3		5
Peace River Crossing.....			1					1	2	
Smith Landing.....					1	1	1	3	2	5
Fort Vermilion.....				1				1	1	2
On Command.....		1							1	
Total.....	1	2	1	5	5	8	6	29	22	25
<i>Other Divisions Present.</i>										
'G' X.....						1		1		
Total Strength	1	2	1	5	5	10	6	30	22	26

Owing to the rapid increase in development of the country it will be necessary in the near future to establish more detachments in the northern parts of this district.

During the year a new detachment was opened at Grande Prairie City, and I have been instructed to place a detachment at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river as soon as it can be established. Sturgeon Lake and Sawridge detachments are temporarily closed, as I had not a sufficient number of men to maintain them.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

Inspector W. J. Beys is in charge of this district and is stationed at Herschell Island. Regt. No. 4347 Const. Johnston, W. A., and Regt. No. 4848 Const. Parsons, J. were transferred to this district to relieve Consts. Blake, A.N., and Wissenden, F.L.R., who, having completed their terms of service, took their discharge.

I regret to report that the base of the headstone sent to Fort Macpherson to be erected on the graves of Inspector Fitzgerald and the other members of the force who lost their lives last year, did not reach there. The Hudson Bay Company's scow in which it was placed was unfortunately wrecked in the Pelican rapids and the stone was lost overboard whilst being transferred to another scow.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENT.

The division possesses at the present time nothing that could be called a barracks. At Athabaska Landing, the headquarters of the division, we have a lot and a small detachment building with two cells and stabling for eight horses. It has not been considered advisable to erect permanent detachment buildings at the present time, as conditions are changing so rapidly that it might necessitate the abandoning of new buildings, so wherever possible buildings are being rented. A new building for officers' quarters is being put up at Smith Landing for the accommodation of Inspector Field.

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This had to be done as there was no suitable building that we could rent, and this point will be the headquarters of that sub-district for some time to come.

At Fort Vermilion efforts are being made to get a more suitable building than that occupied by us at present, which is unsuitable for various reasons.

At Lake Saskatoon we have succeeded at last in renting quarters which are a vast improvement on those previously occupied by this detachment.

The old barracks at Lesser Slave lake are getting into rather poor shape, the logs in many of the building are badly rotted, the building used as the main barrack building which also contains the cells is infested with vermin and it seems impossible to eradicate the same, they get into the logs, and it is almost impossible to get rid of them.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

One constable was dismissed and one N.C.O. was reduced in rank, otherwise the conduct of the division has been good.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is one less than that of last year.

Horse Regt. No. 2893 died at Fort Vermilion from debility and old age, and Horse Regt. No. 93 was cast and sold.

Remount Regt. No. 578, purchased from William Day, was added to the strength of the division.

One of the team used by Staff-Sergt. Anderson at Peace River Crossing, Pack Pony No. 205 will be cast and sold shortly, being unfit for further police service. The rest of the horses from all reports are in good serviceable condition.

We had an outbreak of simple fever which attacked all the horses at the headquarters of the division, their temperature running up to 105 and 106 degrees in a few hours. All, however, made a good recovery, but some had to be sent to pasture before being entirely recovered.

TRANSPORT.

The division is well equipped with transport, such as wagons, canoes, boats, &c., but some of the wheel transport is getting old and worn out. The new double buck-board sent to Grand Prairie, made by D. G. Lotta Company of Edmonton, is a good serviceable vehicle, and I would like to get one made for this post. The democrat wagon we have here is not strong enough for the heavy roads that have to be encountered. I would also urge the necessity of a motor boat for this river and also for the Peace river. But for the kindness of Mr. Palmer, who allowed us the use of the fire patrol boat on several occasions, we would have been rather handicapped.

GENERAL.

In closing my report, I would repeat what Col. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., late superintendent in command of this division said in his report last year, 'I desire to emphasize the fact that a rapid change is taking part in the southern portion of my district, that more detachments are necessary and better accommodation for prisoners should be provided, either by having a police guard room with the men to look after it, or a jail erected at Lesser Slave lake or Peace River Crossing.'

The N.C.O.'s and constables in charge of detachments have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I would especially bring to your notice the conscientious and painstaking work of Regt. No. 2353 Staff-Sergt. Anderson, K. F., and Regt. No. 4279 Sergt. Clay, S. G., both of whom have shown admirable tact and discretion in difficult circumstances.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

T. WROUGHTON, Supt.,

Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. S. KNIGHT, COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION.

REGINA, October 14, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of 'Depot' division for the year ending September 30, 1912, having taken over the command from Supt. W. H. Routledge from June 1, 1912, who was transferred to command 'F' division, Prince Albert.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the year 198 recruits underwent training at the 'Depot.' There was no N.C.O.s' instructional class held this year. During the winter months weekly inspection parades were held by the commissioner. All rides were under the supervision of Inspector Dann, and foot drills were in charge of Corpl. Doidge and latterly Acting-Corpl. Griffin. The sergt.-major has also taken squads whenever possible. Lectures to recruits were held whenever possible on police duties, detachment returns, veterinary and musketry. The annual revolver course for 1912 was fired during August last. A detachment of 1 officer and 25 N.C.O.'s and men were furnished as portion of an escort to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Calgary and attended the stampede. This same party were encamped on the Ghost river, where a camp was established for the use of the Governor General. They left Regina for Cochrane, Alta., on August 22 and returned September 20.

A number of remounts have been purchased during the year, and the last bunch have been broken in at Regina by V. Clanchy, who was engaged for that purpose.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The old officers' mess, erected in 1882, has at last been pulled down, and that institution moved to the house vacated by the commissioner when he moved to the new quarters recently constructed for his use. On the night of March 21, 1912, a most disastrous fire burnt down the 'A' barrack block; this building being of old well-dried wood, was soon a mass of flames and nothing was saved from it, everything being consumed; some of the men had difficulty in getting clear, one having to jump from the second story window. This building is being replaced by a modern structure, which has been commenced, but owing to the strike of bricklayers and carpenters, work has been at a standstill for the last few days, and a temporary covering put over to protect the work already completed from the winter storms. It is to be hoped that this building will be completed as early as possible next summer. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Smith Bros. & Wilson, of Regina.

A new sidewalk has been built on the east side of square.

'B' block has been remodelled inside for the use of men and painted throughout, a new lavatory and reading room fitted up. This building, together with the officers' quarters, requires to be painted on the outside next spring. The old guard-room, No. 1, is quite unfit for use as such, and while everything has been done to make it habitable, it is beyond repair and should be replaced by a more modern building.

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The assistant commissioner's quarters are being brick veneered; this work is now almost completed.

Stables Nos. 2 and 5 require pulling down and replacing with more modern buildings, also the ice-house and coal sheds might well be removed and replaced by other buildings, as at present they present a very unsightly appearance, while during the cyclone which struck Regina a portion of the roof was lifted from ice-house and the walls bulged out. Repairs were effected as well as was able.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A number of new saddles have been purchased from the Great West Saddlery Company, and are now in use, they are of a slightly different pattern to the old ones, and are giving satisfaction. Such new harness as has been required has been purchased, and supplied through the supply store, and the division is well equipped with both saddles and harness. For a time after the fire the shortage of head collars was felt, but they have now been replaced.

Such repairs as have been necessary have been carried out by the post saddler. Inspections have been made of these stores at frequent intervals.

TRANSPORT.

Three new buggies were recently purchased from the McLaughlin Carriage Company, and are in use in the post. The transport has been overhauled and kept in repair, by post artisans, and it has also been repainted during the summer.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses of the division has been good. Two horses have died, Reg. No. 371, from congestion of the lungs, and Reg. No. 439, from over-exertion caused by running away with saddle on.

The new pasture fence has been completed giving ample accommodation for a large pasture in which several horses have been turned out from time to time to rest.

The shoeing has been done by the farrier sergeant and has been satisfactorily accomplished. The following statistics give the gains and losses for year from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912:—

Horses purchased.	57
“ transferred to depot from ‘E’ division.	1
“ “ “ ‘K’ “	1
<hr/>	
Total receipts.	59
<hr/>	
Horses cast and sold.	6
“ died.	2
“ destroyed.	3
“ transferred from depot to ‘E’ division.	6
“ “ “ ‘F’ “	5
<hr/>	
Total losses.	22
<hr/>	
Summary—	
Gains.	59
Losses.	22
<hr/>	
Net gain.	37

Besides the above one pack pony No. 220, was cast and sold.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year have been of the best quality obtainable, and suitable in every way.

RATIONS.

Provisions have been supplied by contract and have been generally satisfactory, Messrs. Cameron and Heap being awarded the contract from July 1, last.

The Hudson Bay Company have been awarded the contract for bacon.

The Robinhood flour mills have been awarded the contract for flour.

The beef contract was awarded to H. Armour & Co., Regina.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

In regard to the clothing issued I find that the serges as received from the contractors appear to be too full in the back and narrow across the chest, the collars too do not fit correctly.

Several cases have come to my notice of the new supply of riding breeches splitting at the knee after having been worn once or twice, in each instance wherever possible a board has been held and forwarded.

The rules and regulations regarding the issue of kit have been amended, making numerous alterations from the date the increase of pay was brought into force.

I would recommend that in the place of 1 pair of long boots being issued each year, of man's service, that 2 pairs be issued the first year, none the second and 1 pair the third year of service.

HEALTH.

Under this heading, I would say that the health of the post has been good during the past year, and the matters will be more fully dealt with in the report of the medical officer.

The following were invalided at the 'Depot' during the year:—

5002.	Constable	Holmes, R.
5044.	"	Hagley, J.
4887.	"	Palfrey, H. P.
5267.	"	Chalmers, A. D.
5204.	"	Hepworth, W. C.
5150.	"	Vaughan, C. L.

I am glad to be able to report that there were no deaths at this division during the past year.

MUSKETRY.

A new rifle range is nearly completed out at the old Indian industrial school, now used as a guard-room, the work of constructing this range has been in the hands of Inspector Spalding, who with only the prison help has got matters forward so that it should be completed before the winter sets in. The range will consist of 600, 500 and 200 yard firing points, and is situated along the Wascana creek in the place selected by yourself. The revolver practice was carried out, and mention made of same under the heading of drill and training.

The scoring was fair, and I would suggest that if possible more opportunities might be given to recruits and other members for individual practice, during the year. At present outside the annual course they have to purchase their own ammunition.

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INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections have been made throughout the year of this post by the orderly officers and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection was put to a severe test on the night of March 21 last, when the barrack block 'A' was burnt, and stood the test well. The chief trouble at the time was insufficient pressure in the mains. Since the fire two new hose reels and 800 feet more hose have been purchased. Parade for fire brigade is held once a week under an officer. Fire pails are kept filled in all barrack rooms. Stempel fire extinguishers are scattered throughout the barracks.

Furnaces and stovepipes are inspected regularly by the different artisans and orderly officers throughout the post.

CANTEEN.

Since the fire the canteen has been operated from the sergeants' mess, where the billiard room has been placed at the disposal of the men for recreation.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

All the arms in the post, with the exception of a few revolvers and 34 Ross rifles, were destroyed in the fire, and at present the old Winchester carbines are on issue, the revolvers having been replaced by new ones from Ottawa.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Owing to the fire of March 21, 1912, which burnt down the library, and the fact that the recreation room had to be turned into a mess room to replace the one which was in 'A' block, the accommodation has been very limited, but shift was made and the billiard room of the sergeants' mess was turned over for use as canteen and recreation room.

The following is the report of the librarian, Corpl. Bennett:—

REGINA, October 1, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report in connection with the 'Depot' Division library, for year ending September 30, 1912.

In my last report I mentioned that it was intended to make the addition of four Morris chairs, and also to improve the lighting in the library. The chairs were purchased and were greatly appreciated. Stronger lights were installed and made the library much nicer for reading.

The addition of several good books was also made.

Unfortunately, on March 21 last, the library and contents, were destroyed by the fire which burnt 'A' block to the ground.

The loss of the library was felt keenly by all in the post, as with the exception of a very few books, which were in the hands of the members of the division living outside barracks, all the books consisting of some 2,300 volumes, were destroyed.

Since the fire, the English illustrated papers, and magazines have been the only reading matter we have had, and they were appreciated more than ever.

After the fire, the sergeant's billiard room was turned into a temporary reading room, but now a splendid room has been completed, with up-to-date fixtures and fittings for the daily papers and magazines.

The replacing of the books seemed to be the greatest difficulty, but quite unexpectedly this was overcome. Mr. H. A. Kennedy, of the 'Times,' London, England, learning of our loss, interested himself on our behalf, with the result that over 800 books were shipped to us through the 'Victoria League.' The only donors whose names are known are: Messrs. Cassel & Co., Hodder & Stoughton, Duckworth & Co., J. M. Dent & Sons., Ltd., F. Niven, Esq., W. Newall, Esq., A. D. Carlisle, Esq., and Miss Alice Glendenning.

The books are of a very good class and strongly bound, many of them being by famous and popular writers.

Two splendid new book cases hold these books, and the library will be opened in a few days' time with a stock of over 1,000 volumes. I need hardly say that we are very grateful for the generous donations from England.

Mr. Kennedy and all donors known were written to and thanked for their generosity. Books to the value of \$65.37 were purchased from Messrs. McClelland & Goodchild, Ltd., of Toronto.

A grant of \$200 has been given the library from the fine fund to be utilized for the purchase of books, and to replace the Morris chairs.

The library will open with a very good collection of books, and in a very short time will be as well stocked, if not better, than the old one.

I append statement of accounts for year.

Cash on hand from 1911..	\$169 67	Book case..	\$ 25 00
Subscriptions for year		Morris chairs.. . . .	80 00
1912	286 75	Subscriptions to illus-	
		trated papers, maga-	
		zines, daily papers,	
		&c..	67 62
		Books purchased.. . .	137 00
		Fittings..	19 15
		Sundries....	67 90
		Balance carried for-	
		ward to 1913	59 75
Total.. . . .	\$456 42	Total.. . . .	\$456 42

I have the honour to be ,sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) B. A. S. BENNETT, Corpl.,

Librarian.

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The following statement shows the strength and distribution of 'Depot' division on September 30, 1912:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
													Saddle.	Team.	Pontes.	Total.
Arcole							1			1		2	1			1
Avonlea										1		1	1			1
Balarres										1		1	1			1
Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4
Broadview										1		1	1			1
Canora										1		1	1			1
Carnduff										1		1	1			1
Craik										1		1	1			1
Ceylon									1			1	1			1
Drinkwater									1			1	1			1
Elbow										1		1	1			1
Estevan							1					1	1			1
Esterhazy										1		1	1			1
Filmore										1		1	1			1
Gravelbourg									1			2	4			1
Holdfast										1		1	1			4
Indian Head							1			2		3	1	2		3
Kamsack									1			1	2			2
Lanigan									1			1	1			1
Marienthal										1		1	1			1
Melville										1		1	1			1
Milestone										1		1	1			1
Monmartre										1		1	1			1
Mortlach										1		1	1			2
Moosejaw								1		2		3	2			1
Moosomin								1				1	1			1
Nokomis												1	1			1
North Portal										1		1	1			1
Norway House								1		1	1	3	1			1
Ogema										1		1	1			1
Outlook										1		1	1			1
Ottawa				2			3	1				6				
Pelly										1		1	1			1
Punnichy										1		1	1			1
Sheho										1		1	1			1
Split Lake										1	1	2				
Town Station								1				2	1			1
Radville										1		1	1			1
Watrous										1		1	1			1
Weyburn										1		1	1			1
Willow Bunch									1	1	1	3	3			3
Windthorst										1		1	1			1
Wolseley												1				
Wood Mountain				1					1	2	1	5	5	4		9
Yellow Grass										1		1	1			1
Yorkton				1						1	3	5	5			5
On Command				4			1	2				7				
Regina	1	1		5	1	1	4	5	8	150	10	166	96	18	1	115
Total	1	1		13	1	1	11	12	18	170	15	243	152	25	2	179

GUARD-ROOMS NOS. 1 AND 2.

The following reports from Insp. Spalding, in command of No. 2 guard-room, and Staff-Sergt. Fleming, provost in charge of No. 1 guard-room, deal with the matters relative to these departments in detail and are attached hereto.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DEPOT DIVISION,

REGINA, October 6, 1912.

Officer Commanding,
Depot Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of Depot Division guard-room No. 1 (a common jail), for the 12 months ending September 30, 1912.

Prisoners in cells, midnight, September 30, 1911.	27
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912.	718
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912.	719
Remaining in cells, midnight, September 30, 1912.	26

The number of prisoners received last year was 401, or 317 less than received this year.

The following is the classification of prisoners:—

Males—

White.	663
Indian.	4
Half-breed.	4
Negroes.	2
Lunatics.	63

Females—

White.	3
Lunatics.	5
Half-breeds.	1

Total. 745

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1911—

October.	31
November.	62
December.	93

1912—

January.	73
February.	49
March.	70
April.	55
May.	50
June.	56
July.	62
August.	68
September.	49

Total. 718

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

Males—

Time expired.	109
Regina for trial.	46
Other places for trial.	27
Prince Albert penitentiary.	16
Regina jail.	17
Moosomin jail.	21
To No. 2 guard-room.	388
Fines paid.	6
Extradited.	1
Released on ticket of leave.	4
Released on bail.	1
Deported.	3
Lunatics to Brandon asylum.	63
Released as sane.	2
Escaped.	2
Conviction squashed.	1

Females—

To Prince Albert jail.	4
To Brandon asylum.	5
To Ponoka asylum.	1
Released as sane.	1
Fines paid.	1

Total.	719
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The daily average number of prisoners has been.	33
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.	35
The maximum number has been (monthly).	93
The minimum number of prisoners monthly has been.	31
The maximum number of prisoners in any day.	22

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

Assault.	23
Assault, indecent.	4
Attempted buggery.	2
Attempting to use a forged cheque.	1
Attempting to commit suicide.	1
Attempting theft.	2
Brothel keeping.	7
Bigamy.	3
Carrying firearms.	1
Drunk.	75
Drunk and disorderly.	44
Deserting employment.	1
Deported.	3
Escaped from custody.	2
Extorting money by threats.	2
Exhibiting obscene post cards.	1
Fraud.	3
Forgery.	4

Horse stealing.	2
House-breaking.	4
Having opium in possession.	22
Incest.	1
Manslaughter.	1
Murder.	1
Malicious mischief.	1
Non-support of wife.	3
Offences under Master and Servants Act.	2
Obtaining money by false pretenses.	25
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.	4
Obtaining whilst interdicted.	6
Perjury.	1
Procuring a girl to become a prostitute.	2
Resisting immigration officer.	1
Rape.	1
Shooting at a police officer.	2
Selling liquor without license.	4
Seduction.	1
Theft.	55
Trespass on Canadian Pacific railway.	56
Vagrancy.	300
Prostitutes.	4
Lunatics, male.	63
Lunatics released as sane.	3
Lunatics, female.	6
Lunatics released as sane.	1
<i>Indian Act—</i>	
Drunk and supplying liquor.	4
Total.	745

The number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or now are doing so in guard-room is 432.

Classification as follows:—

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Crime.	Sentenced.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	19	3	
Assault indecent	4	6	
Attempted buggery	2	9	
Attempting to use forged check	1	12	
Attempting to commit suicide	1	3	
Attempting theft	2	4	
Brothel keeping	7	4	
Bigamy	3	18	
Carrying firearms	1	3	
Committing an indecent act	1	6	
Drunk	42	2	
Drunk and disorderly	50	1	
Deserting employment	1	1	
Extorting money by threats	2	9	
Exhibiting obscene post cards	1	6	
Fraud	3	3	10
Forgery	1	10	
Horse-stealing	2	60	
House breaking	2	39	15
Having opium in possession	2	1	
Incest	1	48	
Manslaughter	1	240	
Malicious mischief	1	2	
Non-support of wife	2	4	
Offence under Master and Servants	2		30
Obtaining money by false pretenses	11	61	15
Obtaining liquor whilst interdicted	3	2	15
Obtaining goods on false pretenses	4	4	
Procuring a girl to become a prostitute	1	30	
Resisting Immigration Officer	1	3	
Rape	1	48	
Shooting at police officer	2	12	
Selling liquor without license	4	4	
Theft	69	2	
Trespass on C. P. R.	5		30
Vagrancy	173	33	
Indian Act— Supplying liquor to Indians	4	5	
Total	432		

The general health of prisoners has been good. With the exception of 59 cases of breaches of discipline disposed of by the Officer Commanding, the conduct of the prisoners has on the whole been good. As in other police guard-rooms there is no proper accommodation for lunatics. They are a proper nuisance to prisoners. During the year there have been no less than 65 lunatics admitted to the guard-room. Some of the lunatics admitted were very troublesome. I would like to suggest that a padded cell be installed in the guard-room for very troublesome lunatics so when they kick and throw themselves around the cell they can do no injury to themselves. At present they have to be strapped down if they are dangerous.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

There were four cases in which prisoners were released on parole. W. H. Spencer who was sentenced on July 22, 1911, to six months hard labour for vagrancy by E. T. McVicar, J.P., Indian Head. He was released on parole on November 1, 1911, after serving 3 months and 11 days. Charles Mitchell who was sentenced on March 18, 1912, to four months hard labour for obtaining money on false pretenses

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by D. McInnis, J.P., Rouleau. He was released on parole on July 12, 1912, after serving 3 months and 25 days.

R. P. Brooks who was sentenced on March 18, 1912, to six months hard labour for theft by Judge Johnson, of Moosejaw, he was released on parole after serving 4 months.

William Ringland who was sentenced on April 4 to four months hard labour for horse stealing by Judge Ousely, of Morse, he was released on July 22 after serving 3 months and 11 days.

CONVICTION SQUASHED.

The case of one Major Goodenough who was sentenced on January 11, 1912, to twelve months hard labour for extorting money by threats from one Neby George Hamilton at Ogema. He was released from custody and conviction squashed by order of the Attorney General.

There was one case of extradition during the year that of Emile Oscar Peugnet. This man was arrested shortly after Christmas, 1910, at Willow Bunch, charged with the murder of a woman named Adelaide Warnier in France. He appeared before Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands, Extradition Judge, on February 25, 1911, and was remanded in custody in the guard-room pending the further production of evidence by the French government. Peugnet was remanded from time to time and finally on the non-production of sufficient evidence, by the French authorities, he was released from custody. He was again arrested on January 20, 1912, and on further evidence being forwarded from France, he was extradited on February 17, 1912. He was tried in France and found 'guilty' and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The guard-room was painted both inside and out this summer. The walls of the cells were filled with jap-a-lac crevice and wood-filler and painted. New beds were put in each cell, and hardwood flooring laid down all over the guard-room, which is a great improvement. Provision is being made to have a new bath-room and water-closet installed in the guard-room. The present system is out of date and very inconvenient in winter owing to every place being coated with frost on account of no heating apparatus being installed in the guard-room at the back part.

All the work was done by prison labour with the exception of the flooring which was done by the carpenter.

I would like to request to have an addition built to the guard-room. At present the accommodation is small which makes prison labour scarce. There is enough work for 100 prisoners daily. Owing to the prisoners having to attend stables three times a day, I find it very difficult to get any work done around the post.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. J. FLEMING, S.S.,

Provost.

GUARD ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'Depot' Division, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Depot Division Guard-room No. 2, for the year ending September 30, 1912.

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On May 8, I took over command from Inspector T. M. Shoebottom, and on that date 41 prisoners were in confinement here. The staff consisted of a provost, staff-sergeant and nine constables.

Last year's report explains the necessity of the provincial government securing the old industrial school, and the converting of same into a temporary jail, now known as guard-room No. 2. The steady supply of prisoners still continues and is on the increase, warranting the steps taken, as the daily average for the past year shows. No increase has been made in the staff, although at times when the number of prisoners went up to 50, and over, it would have been difficult to have put them all to work every day had not the work on the rifle range made it possible to put out an average of 18 to 20 under two, and as many as 25, under three escorts.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

A garden of about two acres was got under cultivation, but owing to late ploughing and wet weather, the ground was in poor condition for sowing small seeds.

Weeds in abundance and a volunteer crop of oats, came up too quickly for most of the seeds, with the result that the vegetable crop was not a success.

However, good results were obtained from raddish, lettuce, beans and cabbage, and quantities were sent in to the division mess from time to time, while the mess here had all they could use in season.

Weeding and cultivation made plenty of work for the prisoners, and several were kept at work with scythes all summer cutting weeds and grass.

Fall ploughing has been started, and seven or eight acres will be brought under cultivation ready for spring planting.

The cyclone of June 30, while not striking here in full force, was sufficient to blow in the west side of the jail yard fence, and badly twisted the south end of it. The ventilators on the stables were also blown down, about two hundred yards of lattice fence destroyed, and the cement building, evidently built for a blacksmith shop, somewhat injured.

This made considerable work clearing away, and renewing parts. Two hundred trees were taken up from the groves here and sent to barracks for planting, quite a number were transplanted to other parts of the grounds. While many were trimmed up, making some improvement in the appearance of the place, but much in that respect still remains to be done.

A little over a mile and a half of fencing was done around the northwest side of police section, west of barracks. Posts were hauled from town, driven in place, two strands of wire and top rails were put on. Repairs were done to the fencing on this property, while the Grand Trunk Pacific have built a good fence along the right of way on the north side.

Hay cutting was started about July 20, and since that time none has been hauled from barracks. At the present time we have thirty tons of good hay on hand in addition to the 13 loads sent to barracks.

RIFLE RANGE.

On June 20, the commissioner located and laid out the grounds for a six hundred yards rifle range. A start was made on the following day, but owing to so much wet weather the cement work on the butts is not yet finished. The trench for targets is located in the face of the creek bank and about 250 yards south of the guard-room. The excavation for targets and building stop-butt has been our heaviest work, the trench being 89 feet long and 20 feet deep and 12 feet wide at the bottom. The rear slopes back about 1 in 2, which with the addition of 8 feet of loose earth, 6 feet

wide on top, makes a safe stop-butt, at least 8 feet above the top of the raised targets. The earth in front of the cut was cleared away to a level of six inches below the targets and the remainder raised with spent earth making a safe marker's shelter, which will be improved with concrete wall inside. Concrete floor for markers, and a four foot-wall to the rear targets is completed.

Six steel target frames have been received and placed in position. The base with upright bolts, is bedded in the concrete floor making it possible to remove the frames if necessary.

An opening has been cut in the south end, to a sufficient depth, for drainage and to give an easy entrance to targets. Firing mounds, at two, five and six hundred yards have been built.

The frames for signalling discs are completed, also sixteen second and third pairs of targets for putting cotton on.

For the concrete work about ten loads of stone were gathered and broken up. Twenty-five loads of old concrete were obtained from the walls of the old blacksmith shop, these together with four carloads of gravel, will complete butts. With good weather every detail will be finished, in two weeks' time and the result will compare favourably with any other range in Canada.

LAUNDRY.

A number of stationary tubs, connected with hot and cold water and drained into sewer have been installed in the basement. In addition to the washing of all prisoner's clothing here, that from No. 1 guard-room is also attended to.

GUARD-ROOM.

Cell accommodation is the same as last year. The front of one cell and the door has been covered inside with sheet-iron, darkening the same for the use of confining prisoners requiring punishment.

All other cells received a fresh coat of white paint, while the floors were painted black. The paint on the floors wears off in a week or so and rust then at once appears on the iron.

About four weeks ago, an experiment was made with a mixture of cement and sand, 1 in 3, and applied an inch and a quarter thick on the floor of two cells. The result is very satisfactory, insomuch that I would recommend that all cells receive the same treatment, as well as the floors in the bathroom and lavatory.

The furnaces and steam heating plant are being overhauled by competent men from the Department of Public Works of the province.

ACETYLENE GAS LIGHTING PLANT.

The above mentioned is also receiving attention, in order that it will be in good order for the winter.

Gas jets are being removed from front of the cells beyond reach of prisoners.

I would recommend that the bars of one window in each cell room opening into jail yard be converted into a gate, which will be used only, if necessary, in case of fire. Permission has already been received to remove the bars from two windows in the men's barrack room, where they had all been barred.

BARRACK ROOMS.

Two rooms situated in the west end of the west wing are now occupied by constables and are very comfortable.

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RECREATION.

A complete tennis outfit was purchased from the fine fund and a court built early in the summer, the opportunity for play being much appreciated.

A pool table sent from barracks was set up and is used almost every evening. Plenty of reading matter is received which helps to pass the long evenings.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I would recommend the purchase of four Babcocks, which will be much more effective than the small dry dust extinguishers now on hand.

The water tank in attic gives very little pressure on the hose connected with them, and would not be as serviceable as a Babcock, in case of fire.

Pails of water are kept full and in convenient places in several parts of the building.

PRISONERS' RATIONS.

The heavy work on the rifle range caused numerous complaints to be made by the prisoners working on it that the allowance of food was not sufficient to sustain them all day. The commissioner was good enough to grant an extra quarter ration to 20 prisoners, that being the average working on range. This was sufficient, but it will be discontinued at the end of September, as the work is about completed.

MESSING.

No complaints have been made by any of the men, although the cooking has been done altogether by prisoners. This is not at all times satisfactory, owing to so many changes and as a rule the prisoners, are not familiar with the handling of rations. Others lack experience as cooks, and extravagance is bound to occur, even though an escort is on duty all day in the kitchen.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

No serious offences against prison discipline have occurred. Several prisoners are more persistent than others in breeches of the prison rules, and were punished accordingly. The dark cell has so far not been much used. The fact that it is available has a somewhat chastening effect.

In conclusion I would ask for further promotion for Corporal W. Walshaw. In addition to the efficient performance of his duties as provost, he has to act in the capacity of sergt.-major in connection with the discipline and conduct of the men at all times. He also takes his turn with me in visiting the guard at night.

I attach hereto his report, giving the detail, and particulars of arrivals of prisoners at this guard room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. SPALDING, Inspr.,

Commdg. Regina Guard Room No. 2.

R.N.W.M. POLICE,

REGINA GUARD ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding Regina Guard Room No. 2.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit report of arrivals and discharges, &c., of prisoners during the year ending September 30, 1912.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1911.	17
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912. .	458
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912. .	440
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1912.	35

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

Males—

White.	446
Indians.	2
Half-breeds.	5
Chinese.	4
Negroes.	1
Total.	458

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1911—

October.	22
November.	27
December.	57

1912—

January.	43
February.	37
March.	35
April.	42
May.	50
June.	27
July.	48
August.	43
September.	27
Total.	458

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

Time expired.	334
Transferred to No. 1.	75
To Regina for trial.	3
To Moosejaw for trial.	1
Released on ticket of leave.	4
Escaped.	1
Deported.	4

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Discharged, fine paid.	12
Released by order of Attorney General.	1
Released by order of Judge Brown.	2
Released by order of Judge Hannon.	1
Discharged by order of immigration department.	1
Committed suicide.	1

Total.	440
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The monthly average number of prisoners has been.	37.92
The daily average number of prisoners has been.	38.03
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received.	57
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received.	22
The maximum number of prisoners in one day.	57
The minimum number of prisoners in one day.	10

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

Arson.	1
Assault.	22
Assault, carrying fire-arms and vagrancy.	1
Assault and non-support of wife.	1
Assault and trespass.	3
Assault and theft.	1
Assault and vagrancy.	3
Attempted murder.	1
Attempted theft.	1
Attempted suicide.	1
Awaiting deportation.	2
Bigamy.	1
Drunk.	10
Drunk and disorderly.	9
Drunk and vagrancy.	30
Extortion.	2
Forgery.	6
False pretenses.	13
False pretenses and supplying liquor to an interdict.	1
False pretenses and horse stealing.	1
Horse stealing.	3
House-breaking.	7
Making false order.	1
Masters and Servants Act, contravention of.	6
Non-support of wife.	2
Opium and Drug Act, contravention of.	5
Perjury.	1
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted.	1
Rape.	1
Selling liquor without license.	4
Stolen horses, in possession of	1
Stealing train ride.	5
Theft.	49
Trespass on railroad.	23
Trespass and vagrancy.	10
Vagrancy.	224

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Vagrancy and stealing train ride.	1
Wilful damage.	1
Pointing fire arms.	1
Indian Act—	
Drunk, possession of liquor and vagrancy.	1
Supplying liquor to an Indian	1
Total.	458

The total number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or are now doing so in the guard-room is 410.

Crime.	Sentenced.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Month.	Days.
Assault	22	1	16
Carrying loaded fire-arms and vagrancy.	1	6	
Assault and non-support of wife.	1	8	
Assault and trespass.	3	1	14
Assault and theft.	1	2	
Assault and vagrancy.	3	1	10
Attempted theft.	2	3	
Drunk	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly.	9	1	5
Drunk and vagrancy.	32		18
Forgery	2	6	15
False pretenses.	8	7	11
False pretenses and supplying liquor to an interdict.	1	4	
Horse stealing.	1	4	
House breaking.	3	5	
Making false order.	1	1	
Masters and Servants Act, contra.	6	1	14
Non-support of wife	2	2	
Opium and Drug Act contravention.	5	2	6
Pointing fire-arms.	1		25
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted.	4		20
Selling liquor without license.	4	4	22
Stealing train ride.	5		26
Theft	42	2	16
Trespass on railroad	23		29
Vagrancy	214	1	7
Vagrancy and stealing train ride.	1	3	
Indian Act.			
Drunk, possession of liquor, vagrancy.	1	10	
Supplying liquor to Indian.	1	1	
Total.	410		

There were four cases in which prisoners were released on ticket of leave.

There were two cases of prisoners escaping, one a man who was sentenced to 60 days' hard labour on July 17, 1912, for theft. The other a foreigner was sentenced to 30 days' hard labour for vagrancy, on August 13, he was recaptured the same day, and committed suicide three days later by hanging himself. The coroner, Dr. Johnston, of Regina, held an inquest when a verdict was returned that: Roy Lantz came to his death by hanging himself whilst in a fit of temporary insanity.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. WALSHAW, Corpl.,

Provost.

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Before closing this report I would state that on June 30, 1912, the city of Regina was visited with a cyclone, which caused a great deal of destruction to property, together with the loss and injury to a number of people. In connection with this matter all the available officers, men and horses, were sent down to assist in keeping order and rescue work, under the personal supervision of yourself; and during the following ten days this division furnished the following detail for night patrol of the devastated area:—

3 officers.
36 N.C.O.'s and constables.
3 teamsters, with wagons.
21 saddles horses.
6 team horses.

Besides the above all tents on hand were loaned to the city for use in establishing a refuge camp for those who had lost their homes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, *Insp.*,

Commanding ' Depot ' Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, October 25, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1912. I took over temporary command of this district on April 27, 1912, during the absence on duty of Supt. J. D. Moodie and, on that officer being transferred to the Yukon on August 1, last, I assumed command from that date pending the appointment of a superintendent.

Regina district, on September 30, 1912, was composed of the following, apart from the district office:—

Sub District.	Detachments.	Officer.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special.	Horses.
Wood Mountain	4	1			4	5	2	20
Yorkton	7	1			3	7		12
Moosomin	3			1		2		4
Indian Head	3		1			4		5
Lanigan	4				1	3		4
Arcola	2		1			2		2
Moosejaw	6			1	1	6		7
Estevan	10		1		2	7		10
Town Station	1			1		1		1
Craik	1					1		1
Holdfast	1					1		1
Norway House	2			1		2	1	....
Totals	44	2	3	4	11	41	3	67

Making a total of 44 detachments, 61 officers, N.C. officers and constables, 3 special constables, 67 horses and 34 dogs.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The advancement throughout every part of the district has been very marked. Immigration has been steady and land now available for homesteading is scarce, of a poor quality and generally some distance from a railway. Crop acreage has increased over 15 per cent generally and the yield of all grain will be greatly in excess of last year. In some districts excessive rains have spoiled the hay crop entirely, especially in Kamsack and Pelly districts where the amount of rain has been unprecedented. Mixed farming is being entered into to a large extent but not what would be expected, as the large cities and towns now in Saskatchewan have created a demand for all kinds of farm products. This, in part, accounts for the present excessive cost of living.

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Railway, telephone and telegraph construction is being carried on in every direction as fast as material can be had and men employed. There is still a great necessity for railways running about due north and south from the main lines.

Splendid modern buildings are being erected in the cities and large towns, which shows that the people of those places are optimistic of the future. Many villages of two years ago are now flourishing towns. The great increase of population, together with the great amount of railway construction, the springing up of new places and the rapid growth of old ones, has increased the necessity for more men. Applications are continually being received for new detachments, but with the limited number of men at our disposal it was not possible to accede to all requests. During the year, for various causes, several detachments were closed, usually being but a transfer to some point in that locality from which a more effective service could be performed. Several new detachments were opened and all outlying points throughout each patrol district were visited at least monthly. The great demand on our men on detachment makes it very difficult for them to attend the rural districts as often as could be wished for.

The number of cases handled in the district during the past 12 months showed an increase of nearly 60 per cent over the previous year; the increase in the number of convictions was 56 per cent. There are 58 cases more than last year awaiting trial on September 30, 1912. There is a very noticeable increase in the number of crimes of violence and offences against the person. This is, I think, attributable to a large extent to the large floating population, some a most undesirable class, now in the country, and to the great number of foreigners in our midst. Some of these foreign races hold life very cheaply and will commit murder on slight provocation. In examining into the causes of crime, I cannot but note the very large number which are due, either directly or indirectly, to the use of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

SUMMARY of Cases before Supreme and Districts Courts.

Committed for trial..	133
Number of convictions..	68
Number of fines..	5
Sent to jail..	34
Sent to penitentiary..	22
Let go on suspended sentence..	7
Acquitted or charges withdrawn..	57
Remanded in custody..	12
Awaiting trial..	3
Honourably acquitted..	1

CRIME.

SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	6	*1	1	4
" attempted.....	2	2		
Threatening to kill.....	3	3		
" to shoot.....	6	1	3	2
Wounding.....	2	1		1
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	3	3		
Assault, common.....	508	423	84	1
" aggravated.....	3	2	1	
" causing bodily harm.....	32	22	8	2
" indecent.....	12	9	3	
Rape and attempted rape.....	19	8	10	1
Attempted suicide.....	7	1	4	2
Blackmail.....	2	3		1
Bigamy.....	3	3		
Abduction.....	5	2		3
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.....	7	1	4	2
Non-support, wife and family.....	6	5	1	
Child desertion.....	14	14		
Intimidation.....	6	5	1	
Libel.....	1		1	
Unlawfully administering drugs.....	4	3	1	
Neglecting to bury child.....	1		1	
Miscellaneous.....	20	13	6	1
Offences against property—				
Thefts.....	451	342	105	4
" from the person.....	3		2	1
" from H.M. mails.....	1			1
Cattle stealing.....	8	1	4	3
Horse stealing.....	26	14	10	2
Shooting or wounding cattle.....	17	7	6	4
Cruelty to animals.....	92	76	16	
House and shop breaking.....	21	13	3	5
Burglary.....	6	4	2	
Fraud.....	11	6	3	2
False pretenses.....	76	53	17	6
Forgery.....	24	14	7	3
Embezzlement.....	2	1		1
Robbery with violence.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	14	11	3	
Arson.....	3		3	
Mischief.....	71	53	17	1
Killing or wounding dogs.....	14	11	3	
Buggery on dog.....	1			
Miscellaneous.....	26	20	6	
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	21	17	3	1
Pointing firearms.....	20	17	3	
Discharging firearms.....	7	7		
Vagrancy.....	469	458	11	
Drunk and disorderly.....	378	369	9	
Causing disturbance.....	87	76	11	
Swearing and insulting language.....	26	22	4	
Indecent acts.....	4	4		
" exposure.....	2	2		
" exhibition.....	6	6		
Incest.....	1	1		
Seduction.....	7	4		3
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	8	7	1	
Frequenters.....	10	10		
Prostitution.....	8	8		
Keeping gaming house.....	3	3		
Gambling.....	26	26		
Living on aavils of prostitution.....	3	3		
Nuisance.....	4	4		
Miscellaneous.....	13	11	2	

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SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury.....	8	3	4	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons.....	4	4	1	1
Contempt of court.....	6	4	2	1
Escaping custody.....	9	7	1	1
Obstructing peace officer.....	7	5	1	1
Assaulting peace officer.....	6	5	1	
Resisting arrest.....	2	2		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	125	122	3	
Trespassing on railway.....	55	55		
Miscellaneous.....	6	6		
Offences against Customs Act.....	2	2		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	56	45	9	2
Indians intoxicated.....	45	42		3
Intoxicated on reserve.....	11	11		
Liquor in possession on reserve.....	5	4	1	
Prostitution.....	1	1		
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	5	5		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants.....	642	564	78	
Game ordinance.....	75	70	5	
Hide and brand.....	4	1	2	1
Prairie fires.....	35	35		
Liquor License ordinance.....	203	187	15	1
Insanity.....	111	102	8	1
Horse breeders ordinance.....	34	33	1	
Stray Animals Act.....	16	12	3	1
Pound ordinance.....	49	41	7	1
Herd.....	6	6		
Village ordinance.....	4	4		
Livery stable ordinance.....	6	6		
Medical profession.....	6	6		
Veterinary surgeons.....	4	4		
Public health.....	19	19		
School Act.....	7	2	5	
Hawkers and pedlars.....	10	9	1	
Noxious weeds.....	8	8		
Steam Boilers Act.....	43	40	1	2
Motor Vehicles Act.....	62	60	2	
Election Act.....	1		1	
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Grand totals.....	4,344	3,741	531	72

* E. O. Peugnet arrested near Willow Branch on charge of murder committed in France; extradition ordered to France. Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1905 to the year ending September 30, 1912:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	(11 mos.) 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered.....	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745	4,344
Convictions.....	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403	3,741
Dismissed or withdrawn.....	246	250	186	190	154	355	327	531
Waiting trial.....	12	20	24	26	16	14	15	72

Solomon Rose, not yet arrested on charge of murder, will bring the 'awaiting trial' for 1912 up to 73 cases.

The following remarks on some of the more important cases handled in Regina district during the year may be of interest:—

Rex vs. John Aurischuk, murder.—The case of the above named, charged with the murder near Goodeve about March 16, 1912, of Joseph Czernowski, a retired Galician priest, was a most brutal affair. This priest, who was farming a short distance outside Goodeve in the Yorkton sub-district, was found badly mutilated on the railroad track about one mile east of Goodeve, his body having evidently been placed on the track and subsequently run over by two trains. John Aurischuk was arrested on suspicion by Constable Kempston, he (Aurischuk) being absolutely unable to account for his actions on the night in question, and it was known that he was on bad terms with the deceased, having used threats towards him on several occasions. What led to the suspicion that Czernowski had been murdered was the fact that his home was in a different direction altogether from where his body was found on the track. Corporal Turner was placed in charge of the investigation and succeeded with the assistance of Constable Kempston in building up a very strong case of circumstantial evidence against the accused who was confined in the guard-room at Yorkton until his trial which was to have taken place on June 18. As this case hinges very much on the analysis of the blood stains found on various exhibits in connection with the crime, and as such analysis had not been completed when the case was called in June, an adjournment was granted until the December sittings of the Court at Yorkton and the prisoner was taken to Moosomin jail for safe-keeping.

Rex vs. A. Luzenski, murder.—This is another serious case awaiting trial. The body of one Maloski was found on the outskirts of Melville, Sask., covered with brush and other indications of foul play. The body was identified as that of a railroad labourer who was working on a Grand Trunk Pacific extra gang near Melville up to the night of December 30, 1911. Upon examination of the body by the police it was found that the inside pocket where the Galicians are in the habit of carrying their money and other valuables had been cut out and the post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the man's jaw bone had been crushed with some blunt instrument. The coroner's jury at Melville returned a verdict of homicide against a party or parties unknown. Constable Kempston then started a thorough examination into the facts with the result that a strong suspicion began to rest upon one Anton Luzenski, who was a fellow labourer with the deceased and lived in the same boarding car and who had left Melville on the morning of January 2, 1912. The accused was by Constable Kempston arrested in Winnipeg on April 17 of this year and committed to Yorkton jail to await trial. This case was also called on June 18 but was adjourned to enable the prosecution to locate a couple of material witnesses and the prisoner was remanded to the next assizes to be held in December. He was then remanded in custody to the Moosomin jail. This also is a case of circumstantial evidence of a very strong nature although the case for the prosecution is by no means as strong as in the Aurischuk case.

Rex vs. Wasyl Ewanuik, murder.—This was a most cold-blooded and premeditated murder which took place south of Foam lake, Sask., also in the Yorkton sub-district, on May 28, 1912, being the result of a quarrel between two young Galician home-steaders over a girl. Panko Woitas, a Galician, was murdered while ploughing on his homestead by Wasyl Ewanuik, his neighbour, who went up to him with a double barrelled gun and fired two shots at him. The first missed but the second struck him in the side. The victim fell to the ground and died at 2.00 a.m. the following morning. The crime was witnessed by the father and brother of deceased and they immediately fell upon the murderer and tied him up with ropes and notified Corporal

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Birtwistle of Sheho detachment who arrested him. The preliminary trial took place at Foam lake on May 30 before Inspector Junget, J.P., and the evidence adduced for the prosecution was very conclusive and established the fact that prisoner has been assaulted by the deceased, on account of a girl and had sworn vengeance. He was committed to Prince Albert jail to wait his trial which is slated for Saskatoon in October and there is no doubt but that a conviction will be entered (since convicted and sentenced to be hanged).

Rex vs. George Donchon, attempted murder and suicide.—The above named is a Russian who, having led an unhappy life with his wife at Canora, Saskatchewan, jumped upon her and cut her throat, face and shoulder, and then attempted to end his own life in the same manner. Donchon and his wife were brought to the Yorkton hospital where they recovered. On May 23, the accused was able to stand his preliminary trial, being committed to the Yorkton guard-room by C. Junget, J.P. The case came up at the Supreme Court held in Yorkton on June 18 before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, where the prisoner pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to three years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

The King vs. Walter T. Ross, forgery and thefts.—In last year's report the accused in this case was waiting trial. It will be remembered that this man was a member of the R.N.W.M. Police and was discharged with a bad record; he was afterwards employed as deputy sheriff in the Yorkton district and committed theft of lien notes, the victims being foreigners in the Melville and Goodeve districts. The tracing of this criminal was a long and interesting one, and finally resulted in the arrest of the accused in London, Eng., from where he was brought back, under the Fugitive Offender's Act, by Inspector Junget. Ross was committed for trial and tried at the fall assizes held in Yorkton in December, 1911, before Mr. Justice Johnstone. The prisoner made a great fight through his solicitor, Mr. R. A. Bonner, of Winnipeg, but was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

A. E. Gibbs charge, murder.—This was a case in which Gibbs was charged with murdering one Herman Bower at Rouleau on November 14, 1911. The facts were that both Gibbs and Bower were playing pool in one of the pool halls at Rouleau, and some words took place and Gibbs advanced on Bower and struck him over the head with an 18-ounce billiard cue, the small end in Gibbs' hands. The result of this blow was death, Bower dying in about six hours' time. Gibbs was committed for trial by Insp. G. L. Jennings, R.N.W.M. Police, J.P., on November 16, 1911. This case came up in the higher court in January, 1912. The jury could not agree and the second jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

J. A. Mowatt charge, horse stealing.—The facts of this case are as follows: Early in 1911, Gerrard Smith, of Gravelbourg, had some stray horses on his premises belonging to Mowatt. The accused came for them and took them away without paying the legal charges and at the same time it was assumed that a horse the property of Smith was taken and later sold to one Nobert. Mowatt disappeared and after a great deal of correspondence he was finally located and arrested by Sheriff James R. Stephens, of Glasgow, Mont., U.S.A. The accused consented to waive extradition and was escorted back to Moosejaw from North Portal by Corporal Mercer on July 9, 1912. The preliminary hearing was adjourned several times on account of the prosecution being unable to get the necessary witnesses, but on August 12, the case was committed for trial and the accused allowed out on bail.

Rex versus Jack Anderson, horse stealing.—This man was held in custody waiting his trial, just over nine months. The case was adjourned several times owing to the trouble in getting necessary witnesses from the U.S.A. Sergt. King, of the Wood Mountain sub-district, was sent to the states to use every endeavour to persuade the

witnesses to appear at Moosejaw against Anderson. Finally sufficient witnesses were secured to prove a case of horse stealing against Anderson in the Wood Mountain sub-district and at Moosejaw the accused was given five years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Rex versus John Dill.—This was a case of bringing stolen property into Canada—a number of head of horses. After much work and trouble, this man was convicted at Moosejaw and sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. It was proven in this case that out of the seven head of horses this man brought into Canada, six were stolen. This case also occurred in the Wood Mountain sub-district.

Rex versus Ella Perry.—This was a case of a girl shooting and wounding her father. L. G. Perry, at Wood Mountain. Miss Ella Perry shot her father with a .32-calibre revolver during a quarrel with him. She was arrested and committed for trial by Insp. J. C. Richards, J.P., at Wood Mountain and allowed out on bail to look after her father's property, he being taken to the Moosejaw hospital for treatment. The case came up for trial at Moosejaw in June at the Supreme Court before Judge Johnson and jury. The girl stated in her defence that she had not meant to hurt her father, but was afraid at the time that he was going to kill her. The jury after a short absence returned a verdict of 'not guilty' and the girl was discharged.

Rex versus John Lambert.—This was a case of a youth stealing fire-arms in the United States and bringing them into Canada. He was arrested, committed for trial, and at Regina, on June 27, 1912, appeared before His Honour Judge Hannon, and electing a speedy trial and pleading 'guilty' to the charge was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but was allowed to go on suspended sentence on account of his youth.

Rex versus George Tressler.—On March 12, 1912, Laura Tressler, the daughter of the accused, laid an information against her father for having on several occasions forcibly had sexual intercourse with her and in other ways ill-treating her. The accused was committed for trial on April 30, before Judge Rimmer at Arcola; the accused was found 'guilty' and sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary and to receive six lashes, three at a time.

Rex versus Alex. McPherson, alias Spence.—This man came to the Arcola district in the fall of 1911, and producing a letter purporting to be signed by a firm of solicitors in Scotland and stating that the bearer, Alex. Spence, was heir to a fortune of \$17,000 which he would receive in the spring of 1912, induced one man to part with \$500 as a loan and another with \$50. The accused invited his last victim to a dance which he stated he was giving about 12 miles away. There was no dance and Spence disappeared and was finally traced to Eagle River, Ontario, and brought back for trial. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Rimmer, at Arcola in June, and was found 'guilty' on both charges of false pretences and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Re John Schwengle, perjury in the U.S.A.—On March 18, 1912, a letter was received from the American Consul General at Winnipeg, requesting the provisional arrest and detention of the above named, charged in the United States District Court for Minnesota with perjury, on January 4, 1905, at Crookston, Minn. Schwengle was located in the Craik sub-district and brought to the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at Regina to wait extradition proceedings. The U.S.A. authorities were unable to produce sufficient evidence to warrant the extradition order being signed and the prisoner was released by Justice Lamont on April 18.

Albert Scrase charge, false pretenses.—This man was given one year's imprisonment with hard labour for having obtained from the North Star Elevator at Yellow-grass \$155 by means of bogus grain tickets. One Charles Hann was left in charge of

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the elevator during the absence of the regular agent. He issued grain tickets to two men, one of them the accused, who had brought no grain to the elevator. Hann and Mellem, the other two men in this case, have not yet been arrested. On May 23, the accused appeared at Regina before His Honour Judge Hannon and was found 'guilty' and awarded the above sentence.

Rex versus H. O. Ward, conversion.—This man, an ex-employee of the C.P.R., was for several years acting freight agent at Moosomin. During December, 1911, his books were thoroughly audited and it was discovered that during the past eight years the accused had stolen nearly ten thousand dollars of the company's money; he had during all those years kept his books in such shape as to deceive the company's auditors. He pleaded 'guilty' before His Honour Judge Farrell in the District Court at Moosomin and was sentenced to one year with hard labour in Moosomin common jail and after serving six months he was released on parole.

Rex vs. Ulus Bankey.—This man had charge of an elevator and lumber yard at Esterhazy from the Imperial Elevator Co. His books were audited and found to be nearly \$2,000 short. It was found that the accused had forged a farmer's name to a grain cheque for \$350. He was brought back from Winnipeg and in the District Court at Moosomin was sentenced to one year.

Rex vs. Charles Cottrell, rape.—This man was sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary at Moosejaw in April, 1912, having been convicted of a charge of rape committed on a woman in the Willow Bunch district some time in December, 1911. His Lordship, Judge Johnson, in passing sentence said that as Cottrell was an old man and had not many more years to live he would pass a very light sentence so that when discharged the prisoner could lead a better life in an effort to atone for his crime.

Rex vs. Alfred Gaudry, theft from H. M. Mails.—The accused in this case who is but 18 years of age and who had a bad record is waiting trial on a charge of theft from H. M. Mails and also of horse stealing. Gaudry was released from the Edmonton penitentiary in July, 1912, on ticket-of-leave, and at our request was held on a warrant for horse stealing committed previous to the offence for which he was serving two years. He was taken to Willow Bunch and there committed for trial, and allowed out on bail. Subsequently he was employed driving the mail between Willow Bunch and Moosejaw, relieving his father the regular carrier. While so employed he abstracted a number of registered letters from the mails and cached the contents along the trail between Willow Bunch and Moosejaw in different places. Sergeant King, of Moosejaw detachment, obtained a confession from Gaudry who told where he had cached the money, &c., taken from these letters; some of the stolen goods were later recovered by Willow Bunch detachment. Gaudry was committed for trial on this charge also and is now waiting trial. A brother of the accused, Sam. Gaudry, is at present serving a term in the penitentiary at Prince Albert for horse stealing.

Rex vs. H. M. Middaugh, fraudulent conversion.—On May 20, 1912, information was laid before T. Murray, J.P., by G. L. Boddington, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that H. M. Middaugh who was the company's agent at Yellowgrass, did on May 11 fraudulently convert to his own use the sum of \$1,016.09 which should have been credited to the Canadian Pacific railway being freight charges on two cars of coal delivered to a resident of Yellowgrass. Accused was committed for trial. On appearing for election in the District Court at Regina on May 31, accused was admitted to bail in \$10,000. On August 17 the sureties for Middaugh laid information that they had reason to believe that he was about to abscond for the purpose of evading justice. Warrant was issued and Middaugh was arrested and conveyed to Regina jail. On September 20 accused appeared before Chief Justice Wetmore at Regina and pleading guilty was remanded until October 4 for sentence.

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Rex vs. John C. Thiel, charges murder and attempted murder.—A few minutes to five o'clock on the afternoon of September 30 word was received at the barracks that a man had shot two men. It appears that the above named, John C. Thiel, a German-American, who had been employed with a farmer named William Parkin living a few miles west of the barracks, shot and killed his employer and wounded the foreman Lee Prine who were on their way home from Regina. Thiel managed to evade the police for some nine days by hiding in the dense undergrowth and brush in the coulees surrounding his home. He was eventually driven from cover and arrested at his home by Inspector Newson. Thiel is at present confined in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police hospital at Regina where he is slowly recovering his strength and will probably be in a fit condition to undergo his preliminary hearing in a month's time.

The following is a list of deaths, accidental and suicidal, investigated by members of the force in Regina district during the past year.

Accidental	48
By suicide	12
Total	60

This is a decrease of 46 cases from last year, 42 of the former and 4 of the latter.

The number of lunatics in the district taken to asylums, under order of the Attorney General, has been:—

From Yorkton	13
“ Regina	69
Total	82

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

The number of cases is much less than last year, and this is attributable to settlers and others exercising more care than formerly, a larger area of broken ground and a wet season. All cases have been investigated and prosecutions brought against the parties responsible whenever ascertained. These actions have had a splendid effect throughout the country. All fires were of small importance compared with some of former years.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As formerly, all assistance possible has been given to other departments of the government.

Orderlies have been provided for all Supreme and District Courts; coroners and magistrates have been given required assistance. Where necessary, all particulars of property of deceased persons have been sent to public administrators. The Commissioner of Public Health has been made acquainted with all cases of destitution of which the police were cognizant and relief has been issued where required. Quarantine regulations have been enforced where necessary.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to their various places of confinement including the provincial penitentiaries at Prince Albert in Saskatchewan and Edmonton in Alberta. Escorts have also been sent to bring back for trial in Saskatchewan prisoners arrested outside this province.

Liquor License Department.—The inspectors of this department of the provincial government have been given every assistance and many convictions have been obtained, either directly or indirectly, from evidence secured by the police. The number of cases has been very large this year owing to the fact that hotels are established in villages

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as soon as they are any size, and these being on the many new lines of railway and removed in many instances from proper supervision, irregularities constantly occur; also, in some of the newly settled parts the country is practically overrun with 'blind pigs.' Informations in all cases are laid by members of the Liquor License Department.

Immigration and Customs.—Inspector J. C. Richards, the officer commanding Wood mountain sub-district, acts as Collector of Customs at that port of entry. He reports:—

Number of let passes issued.	94
“ persons covered by let passes.	166
“ animals covered by let passes—horses.	270
“ “ “ “ mules.	6
“ “ “ “ cattle.	16
“ entries made.	85
“ entries for duty.	43
“ settlers free.	42
“ animals entered by settlers—horses.	290
“ “ “ “ cattle.	73
“ “ “ “ mules.	2
“ “ “ for duty—horses.	387
“ “ “ “ cattle.	23

Amount of duty collected, \$6,495.46.

These figures are from April 1, to August 31, 1912. The records for the part of the year from October 1, 1911, to March 30, 1912, were destroyed in the fire which burned Wood Mountain post.

Inspector Richards reports that the total amount of duty collected during the year would be about \$25,000 and \$35,000. At ports along the boundary and at various places in the district assistance has been given this department in regard to locating settlers who had failed to report at the port of entry and smugglers who had come into Canada. Much assistance was given in all parts of the district to new settlers.

Post Office Department.—Assistance has been rendered in investigating cases where registered mail had gone astray, or mail stolen. Through the efforts of the police in the Indian Head sub-district, four convictions were obtained, viz., detaining letters, enclosing letters in parcel post, stealing letters and destroying letters in transit. When asked by the post office inspectors, all possible help has been given them. At Moosejaw a very serious case of theft from the mails while en route from Willow Bunch to Moosejaw was investigated, part of the stolen property recovered which had been buried near Willow Bunch, the offender arrested and subsequently sentenced to three years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Department of the Interior.—Indians.—The reports regarding the Indians throughout the district show that they are slightly on the increase. In the Moosomin district only was there serious sickness during the year. The following will show the number of reserves and the number of Indians in each district:—

Wood Mountain.	130
On temporary reserve; not self-supporting. These are Sioux Indians and are the remnant of Sitting Bull's warriors who crossed into Canada after the historic Custer massacre.	
Yorkton—On 3 reserves (Crees and Salteaux).	406
Arcola—On 1 reserve (Crees and Assiniboines).	225
Wolseley—On 1 reserve (Assiniboines).	154
Punnichy—On 4 reserves (Crees and Salteaux).	565
Moosomin—On 4 reserves (Crees, few Salteaux).	717

Most of the Indians are now in fair circumstances, going in more and more for farming. There were as usual a number of prosecutions under the Indian Act, most of these due to intoxicating liquor. Several denominational schools are established throughout the reserves and are well attended by the children.

Escorts were furnished the officials of the Indian Department when treaty moneys were paid.

All reserves are covered as often as possible by police patrols.

In the Indian Head sub-district some 40 convictions were secured for wood-stealing from Indian reserves.

Timber.—Several convictions have been had against parties taking crown timber without having the requisite permit. Preservation of this timber in some districts is absolutely necessary; frequent patrols are made through the timber reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Department of Agriculture.—Assistance has been rendered to the veterinary inspectors of this department in the enforcing of quarantine regulations and the inspection of stock and all cases of contagious diseases which came to our notice were duly reported.

The provincial legislation in regard to stallions has been enforced and all owners have been impressed with the necessity of proper enrolment of such animals. The police have been of much help to farmers being the means whereby much stock which had been missing was located and returned to the owners.

Department of Justice.—Record is kept at detachments of ticket-of-leave convicts reporting and the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa notified.

Department of Neglected Children (Provincial).—The work in this department is growing rapidly and under directions from the superintendent, children have been taken from various parts of the district to the shelter at Regina and also to the industrial school at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Inspector Junget, in his report for Yorkton sub-district, has again called attention to the guard-room at that point. It is very unsafe and has no jail yard. In regard to the possibility of a fire he reports that the guard room is dangerous to life as the cells are locked individually and it would be almost an impossibility to get all the prisoners out safely. There is no accommodation for female prisoners or lunatics. (This building is the property of province of Saskatchewan.)

The following is the report of Yorkton guard-room for the year:—

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM,
September 30 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1912:—

Prisoners in cells, midnight Sept. 30, 1911.	7
Received during 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1912.	157
Discharged during the same period.	156
Remaining in cells, midnight Sept. 30, 1912.	8

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

Males.

Whites.	133
Indians.	8
Half-breeds.	4

Females.

White.	8
Black.	4
Total.	157

The 156 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Released, time expired.	56
Sent to Moosomin jail.	6
Sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School.	2
Sent to Regina guard-room.	1
Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary.	2
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary.	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.	14
Sent different places for trial.	4
Let out on suspended sentence.	1
Released on payment of fines.	59
Total.	146

Females.

Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary.	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.	4
Released on payment of fines.	5
Total.	10

Grand total: 146 males and 10 females=156.

The average daily number of prisoners has been. 8

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past year has been excellent and, with the exception of a very few minor breaches of discipline, the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The want of a jail yard is particularly felt, as once outside the guard-room the prisoners are in the open with heavy bluffs immediately around. Almost every building in this town has modern conveniences but no inside lavatories have as yet been built for the prisoners. The cells are locked individually and as the building is a regular fire-trap this would undoubtedly mean a calamity, as in case of fire it would simply be impossible to get the prisoners out. It is to be hoped that the Provincial Government will soon either build a proper jail at this place or fix the present building up so as to make it somewhat safe, as under the existing conditions the looking

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after important prisoners committed for trial, on murder charges, &c., is a great strain on our men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Insp.*,

Commanding Yorkton Sub-district.

HORSES.

Owing to many of the older horses on detachments having been brought into Regina and replaced by remounts, the district is in a very good condition in this respect. In some districts the horses have had a large mileage and generally the work has been heavy, but they have stood it well and the few that were 'off duty' occasionally were for minor ailments.

In the Big Muddy district timber wolves were running in large bands and are reported to have killed some young stock and horses. Half-breeds have tried to kill them but with very little success.

I beg to strongly recommend the purchase of an automobile for use in connection with the district office at Regina. Occasions are becoming more frequent when it is absolutely necessary to reach places in the shortest possible time. The pursuit of a fugitive is greatly facilitated by the use of an automobile. The officer commanding would be in much closer touch with that part of the district within a radius of one hundred miles than at present, and he could make many more personal investigations of matters requiring his attention.

From the number of cases shown for the year it will be seen that all ranks have been working very hard, particularly the non-commissioned officers, and I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the efficient manner in which all members have performed their duty. I include also the staff in the district office, who have handled an immense amount of routine matter, and I very much wish that some system could be adopted whereby the clerical work could be reduced.

There have been few breaches of discipline among members on detachments and these have been for minor offences.

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district comprises the detachments of Norway House and Split Lake, in charge of Sergeant Nicholls, T., who has been there for some years and is well acquainted with the work required there. These two detachments are now in new Manitoba and are the only detachments in the Regina district affected by the recent extension of the Manitoba boundary.

This district is not agricultural, but remains as it has been solely, one of hunting and fishing. In the winter time patrols are made by dog teams usually from Kimberly, a point of the Canadian Northern railway, to Norway House; from Norway House to Split Lake and from Split Lake to Fort Churchill. In summer, canoes are used entirely. This year in addition to the usual patrols a special patrol was made from Split Lake to York Factory and return, taking in Supt. Demers on transfer to the Hudson Bay district.

No immigration has come into this part of the country. A small amount of building is going on at Norway House. The Methodist Mission is erecting a new boarding-school at a cost of \$40,000, and the Roman Catholic Mission are erecting a new building 120 x 60 feet.

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Gold and silver mining is possible in the future, but not until proper facilities are made for bringing the necessary plant into the country. Several claims have been staked out between Norway House and Split Lake and on the east coast of Lake Winnipeg, the principal ones supposed to show gold being on the Pipestone and Zee-pee-wiske lakes.

The district around Norway House is fast becoming noted as a tourist resort; lack of accommodation is at present the only drawback.

Railway and telegraph construction.—The Hudson Bay railway is under construction, and the section of 180 miles from Le Pas is to be completed this fall. This line will pass about 90 miles west of Norway House.

The telegraph has been built from Winnipeg as far as Fisher river on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg.

BUSH FIRES.

There have been a series of bush fires throughout the district but they were well looked after by a branch of the Forestry Department, a well equipped outfit under the capable management of Mr. J. T. Blackford, chief ranger. These fires which did considerable damage are supposed to have been started by the various electrical storms during the year which were most severe. The fires were eventually put out, but in some instances an immense amount of timber was burnt.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have not been called upon to render assistance to other departments in that district, but Sergeant Nicholls recommends that the attention of the customs authorities be called to the necessity for running a branch of the customs at Norway House in connection with the post office; this would do away with the keeping of parcels in West Selkirk for months after arrival for people residing in this district as the duty could then be collected at that end.

INDIANS.

A slight increase is noticeable in the different bands in the district although a great many deaths occurred during the past year. At Norway House fifteen deaths occurred from septic poisoning at child-birth and this is simply through neglect in not calling in the department doctor, who was always ready and willing to respond to any call at any hour of the day or night. An epidemic of measles broke out last spring among the Island Lake Indians in their winter hunting camps; they were so scattered that no quarantine was laid down. The disease affected several grown up natives as well as children and resulted in eighteen deaths. The health, however, of most of the reserves is good; the Indians are well-behaved and very few complaints were made. They all recognize that they are amenable to the law and usually behave accordingly. The Indians now command a big wage during the summer months and as time goes by they are getting better educated to the handling of money and a far greater number will take the result of this winter's catch of fur to civilization, than last year, and the time is fast approaching when the Indian will sell for cash only and trading with them will be a thing of the past. I am pleased to report that there have been no convictions under the Indian Act in the Norway House district in the past year.

The following statement shows the number of Indians of the different reserves and the number paid treaty this year as compared with 1911:—

	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Norway House.....	761	738	.....	23
Cross Lake.....	468	512	44	.....
Split Lake.....	317	326	9	.....
Nelson House.....	395	430	35	.....
Oxford House.....	294	300	6	.....
God's Lake.....	309	301	.....	8
Island Lake.....	484	491	7	.....

CRIME.

There has been very little crime in the district which is especially noticeable as there have been a great number of surveyors and railway workers through the district during the past year. What little crime there has been was of a petty nature, the only serious charge being one of burglary brought against an Indian when upon investigation it was found that he had broken into a warehouse in order to get some personal belongings and the case was ordered to be dropped by the Attorney General of Manitoba.

DOGS.

We have been buying at Norway House dogs at a tender age and training them for our own use; in this way we find we can get better and stronger dogs and can purchase them much cheaper than when they are older. The proper feeding of a dog is very essential to its future use in the train. We have twenty-five dogs at present in the Norway House sub-district and Sergeant Nicholls writes they are in first-class condition and the best bunch of dogs ever stationed there.

I would draw your attention to the necessity of a guard-room for Norway House. At the present time there is no place of confinement for prisoners and when there is one he has to be kept in the constables' room which is objectionable. This matter, however, has been taken up and it is probable that the present landlords of our quarters at Norway House will build as required to include this accommodation.

I would respectfully suggest that Norway House detachment be furnished with a motor boat for use in patrolling the upper end of the lake and in plying between Norway House and Warren's Landing. The latter place is as far as the steamers from Selkirk go and it is necessary to patrol there to meet each steamer.

The winter patrols from Norway House and Split lake are long and arduous but the men stationed there seem to like the life and no complaints have been received nor any applications for transfers outside during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector,*

Commanding Regina District.

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APPENDIX I.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina.

REGINA, October 23, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The number of cases was 642, an increase of 53 over last year. The average number constantly sick was 12.69, the average sick time to each man was 7.45 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness 7.21 days. The deaths numbered 5, a decrease of four on the previous year, the causes being from pneumonia 2, from meningitis 1, after operation for enlarged prostate 1, and gunshot wound 1 (homicidal),

GENERAL DISEASES.

Eruptive fevers were represented by 3 cases of measles. Influenza contributed 53 cases. Enteric fever.—There were 5 cases, 2 of which were admitted during the previous year. Venereal disease.—There was 1 case of syphilitic disease of nasal bones and palate, and 1 case of gonorrhœa. Parasitic disease gave 1 case of worms, and there was 1 case of alcoholism. Rheumatism accounted for 19 cases, and debility for 1 case. Under the heading of 'Other general diseases' 1 case of mumps was recorded.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the nervous system were the cause of 29 cases, namely, 14 of headache, 12 of neuralgia, 2 of vertigo, and 1 of nervousness.

Diseases of the eye and eyelids gave 17 cases, 4 of defective vision, 1 of snow blindness, 10 of conjunctivitis, 1 of blepharitis, and 1 of intra-ocular hæmorrhage.

Diseases of other organs of special sense were the cause of 6 cases, 4 due to otitis, and the remainder to affections of the nose.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 3 admissions for varix.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 110 cases, namely, 79 of coughs and colds, 22 of bronchitis, 3 of pneumonia, 4 of pleurisy, and 2 of laryngitis.

Diseases of the digestive system were the cause of 167 admissions, of which 76 were for affections of the mouth and throat, 7 for hæmorrhoids, 7 for gastritis, 43 for diarrhœa, 13 for colic, 13 for indigestion, 4 for appendicitis, 3 for hernia, and 1 for jaundice.

Diseases of the lymphatic system gave 4 cases of inflammation of glands, and 1 of lymphadenoma.

Diseases of the urinary system.—There were 6 cases, namely, 2 of enlarged prostate, 2 of inflammation of the bladder, and 2 of nephritis.

Diseases of the generative system caused 8 admissions, 4 being for varicocele, 1 for stricture of urethra, 2 for orchitis, and 1 for urethritis.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion gave 7 cases, synovitis being the principal cause of admission.

Diseases of the connective tissue.—There were 12 cases of abscess.

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Diseases of the skin accounted for 17 admissions, the principal causes being, boils 11, eczema 2, and ulcer 1.

INJURIES.

For general injuries there was 1 case of heat stroke. There were 162 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions. There were 2 cases of fracture of the leg, 1 of thigh, 1 of forearm, and 1 of thumb. Of dislocation of joints there were 3 cases, one each of elbow, toe, and finger.

POISONS.

One case of ptomaine poisoning is recorded but particulars are not stated.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The more important were, 3 for appendicitis, 3 for hernia, and 1 for removal of cartilage from knee joint.

INVALIDED.

The number of men invalided during the year was 7, the causes being, 3 for varicose veins, 2 for chronic bronchitis, 1 for varicocele, and 1 for disease of nasal bones and palate.

RECRUITING.

Two hundred and three applicants were accepted, 68 men were re-engaged, and 7 re-engaged after leaving.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports from divisions, to hand, state that the general health of members of the force has been good, no epidemic of infectious disease having occurred during the year. Prison accommodation is insufficient, often causing much overcrowding. The medical officer at Macleod reports that the new sewage system in course of construction will, when fully completed, make the sanitary condition of the barracks excellent.

At Prince Albert improved water and sewer connections are recommended. At Regina the drainage from the hospital remains unsatisfactory. It is hoped that this necessary work will be carried out before the winter.

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 Royal North-west Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1912, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH. 621.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalid- ed.	Con- stantly Sick.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalid- ed.	Con- stantly Sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Measles	3	1		21	4.83	1.61		.34
Influenza	53			84	85.34			1.36
Enteric fever	5			43	8.05			.69
Syphilis	1		1	05	1.61		1.61	.08
Gonorrhœa	1			03	1.61			.05
Parasitic diseases	1			01	1.61			.01
Alcoholism	1			01	1.61			.01
Rheumatism	19			43	30.59			.69
Debility	6			34	9.66			.55
Other general diseases	1			03	1.61			.05
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	29			28	46.69			.45
Eye and eyelids	17			49	27.37			.79
Other organs of special sense	6			30	9.66			.48
Circulatory system	3		3	16	4.83		4.83	.26
Respiratory "	110	2	2	168	177.14	3.22	3.22	2.71
Digestive "	167			229	268.94			3.69
Lymphatic "	5			05	8.05			.08
Urinary "	6	1		54	9.66	1.61		.87
Generative "	8		1	18	12.89		1.61	.29
Organs of locomotion	7			41	11.27			.66
Connective tissue	12			31	19.33			.50
Skin	17			25	27.37			.41
<i>Injuries.</i>								
General	1			01	1.61			.01
Local	162	1		335	260.87	1.61		5.39
<i>Poisons.</i>								
Ptomaine poisoning	1			01	1.61			.01
General total.	642	5	7	12.69	1033.81	8.05	11.27	20.43

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, September 30, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

During the year I have visited and inspected the horses at the headquarters of the following divisions: 'A' Division, Maple creek; 'C' Division, Battleford; 'D' Division, Macleod; 'E' Division, Calgary; 'F' Division, Prince Albert; 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan, and 'K' Division, Lethbridge, and at each point found the horses and all matters pertaining to their upkeep in a satisfactory condition. The stables, although not what might be termed 'modern,' are comfortable, and were found clean and well ventilated. The hay and oats supplied to each post by the different contractors was of good quality, and the shoeing satisfactory.

Ninety-one remounts of a fairly good type were purchased during the year, the following being the names of the parties from whom they were taken over:—

F. A. Burton, Furman, Alta.	3
H. Millar, High River, Alta.	1
J. S. Jacobs, Caldwell, Alta.	2
Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta.	1
A. P. Day, Medicine Hat, Alta.	23
A. R. and J. N. Bond, High River, Alta.	6
Frank Fontana, High River, Alta.	2
H. Clark, Calgary, Alta.	1
R. Newbolt, Calgary, Alta.	6
M. G. Newbolt, Calgary, Alta.	2
J. E. Hart, Eagle Butte, Alta.	2
Jno. Read, Eagle Butte, Alta.	2
R. L. Roth, Eagle Butte, Alta.	1
Geo. Mackin, Irvine, Alta.	1
Wm. Day, Athabaska Landing, Alta.	1
A. J. Day & Son, Medicine Hat, Alta.	33
J. Galbreath, Cardston, Alta.	4

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold, and the price realized for each:—

Depot Division, Regina—

Horse Reg. No. 365.	\$76 00
“ 2522.	50 00
“ 2545.	52 00
“ 202.	50 00
“ 2954.	153 00
“ 2992.	100 00
Pack pony No. 220.	52 00

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' A ' Division, Maple Creek—		
Horse Reg. No.	2799	\$ 70 00
"	205	80 00
' C ' Division, Battleford—		
Horse Reg. No.	218	65 00
"	255	116 00
' D ' Division, Macleod—		
Horse Reg. No.	2412	33 00
"	2600	70 00
"	2694	85 00
"	2701	86 00
"	2763	85 00
"	2951	40 00
"	170	117 00
"	445	48 00
' E ' Division, Calgary—		
Horse Reg. No.	2639	117 50
"	296	50 00
"	505	40 00
' F ' Division, Prince Albert—		
Horse Reg. No.	2955	\$112 00
"	2956	103 00
"	189	105 00
"	215	125 00
"	2777	75 00
"	2814	75 00
"	240	110 00
"	2489	130 00
' G ' Division, Fort Saskatchewan—		
Horse Reg. No.	30	69 00
"	45	36 00
"	261	80 00
"	367	62 00
"	2518	40 00
"	168	35 00
"	40	86 00
"	58	75 00
"	161	76 00
"	323	135 00
"	378	165 00
' K ' Division, Lethbridge—		
Horse Reg. No.	112	47 00
"	209	48 00
"	282	40 00
"	446	70 50
"	2506	87 00
"	2670	71 00
"	272	89 00
"	2738	150 00
"	2973	76 00

'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.—		
Horse Reg. No.	386	\$125 00
"	2851	75 00
"	2894	75 00
'N' Division, Athabaska Landing—		
Horse Reg. No.	24	75 00
"	150	170 00

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the	circulatory system	1
"	respiratory system	52
"	nervous system	1
"	tegumentary system	12
"	muscular system	102
"	osseous system	18
"	plantar system	50
"	digestive system	20
"	lymphatic system	5
"	urinary system	2
"	organs of special sense	4
Parasitic diseases		5
Abscesses		3
Tumors		6
Fractures		1
Wounds punctured		27
"	incised	19
"	lacerated	19
"	contused	40
Tested for glanders		3
Reacted		2

Seven horses died, and it was found necessary to destroy nine others, making a total of sixteen for the year.

Horse Reg. No. 2991 died at Swift Current, January 28, from unknown causes, and horse Reg. No. 279 died at the same place, June 6, from hemorrhage of the bowels. Both horses belonged to 'A' division.

Horse Reg. No. 163, of 'C' division, died at Battleford, January 17, from hydro-pericardium.

Horse Reg. No. 354, of 'G' division, died at Andrew, Alta., from typhoid influenza on June 26.

Horse Reg. No. 467, of 'K' division, died at Grassy Lake, April 4, from pneumonia.

Horse Reg. No. 439, of 'Depot' division, died some time during December, 1911, on the prairie, having got away with the saddle on and fallen into a mud hole.

Horse Reg. No. 2893, of 'N' division, died May 16, at Fort Vermilion, from debility.

Horse Reg. No. 2774 was destroyed at Macleod, April 25, having been found to be affected with glanders.

Horse Reg. No. 513 was destroyed June 26, on account of injuries received by running into a barbed wire fence.

Pack pony was destroyed at Twin Lakes, December 2, on account of old age. All three horses belonged to 'D' division.

Horse Reg. No. 440, of 'E' division, was destroyed at Gleichen, July 10, on account of glanders.

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Horse Reg. No. 2419, of 'K' division, was destroyed at Irvine, March 9, on account of an injury, and horse Reg. No. 583, also of 'K' division, was destroyed at Medicine Hat, July 31, on account of injuries received.

Horses Reg. Nos. 426, 1539 and 1974, all of 'Depot' division, were destroyed at Regina, November 20; the first on account of a broken leg, the others on account of old age.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Insp.*,

Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N,

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON, January 10, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
 'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district:—

CUSTOMS.

\$680.02 has been collected by me up to the present time at Herschell island, and I am forwarding same to the collector of customs at Dawson.

CRIME.

There has been none in this district.

BUILDINGS.

The quarters at Herschell island are now fairly comfortable, and could be made more so if the whole of the outside walls were papered and shingled. At present only about half of the outside walls of the building are shingled, and on windy days one uses quite a lot of extra fuel to keep the house warm.

The following repairs were done to the quarters during the summer:—

Three roof chimney safes made out of biscuit tins and fitted on roof.

Six bundles shingles used repairing roof, and same painted.

One new door made for porch, and 4 others repaired, and painted.

Billiard-room papered, ceiling painted, and window repaired and painted.

Barrack-room papered, ceiling painted, window and doors repaired and painted.

Sitting-room papered, ceiling painted, window repaired and painted.

Kitchen ceiling painted, window repaired and painted.

I do not think the roof needs shingling for another couple of years, but it needs painting outside, as it is nearly ten years since the buildings here were painted.

The store-house is in good condition, but also needs painting.

The house known as the 'Pioneer house,' and used as a woodshed, was pulled down according to your instructions, and the material used in building shelter cabins, and on general repairs.

I am sending in a requisition for the repairs required to put the buildings in a first-class condition.

The quarters at Fort Macpherson, which is a very old building, is rented from the Hudson Bay Company.

The storehouse is a small building and will not hold more than a year's supply, and we rent a native house to keep the dog feed in.

Dogs.—There were four dogs at Fort Macpherson detachment when I arrived. According to instructions, I purchased eight dogs at Resolution, and left one of these dogs here, taking seven to Herschell island.

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I bought four more at Herschell island, as one of the dogs died during the summer, and one had to be destroyed on account of having a bad foot.

We now have nine dogs at Herschell island, and five at Fort Macpherson.

Fish and game.—The fishing at Herschell island has been fair during the summer. On our arrival I borrowed a net, and we were able to catch enough fish to feed our dogs on. On August 10, I received new nets by the SS. *Belvedere*, and had three made up, and in all we caught 1,725 fish at Herschell island. We tried to use the seine net at the island, but there were no fish.

On September 5, I sent Corpl. Trickey, Const. Wissenden, Interpreter Koopbloo-look, and a hired native with two whaleboats to Shingle point. The fish there were very scarce this year. They caught 4,600 fish in all, and were only able to bring 3,100 to the island. The remaining 1,500 were cached there, and when they revisited the cache in November, they found that the foxes had robbed the cache of about half the fish.

The only kind of fish that we caught are what the whalers call an Arctic herring, and is a very small fish. It takes about six of these fish to make a feed for a dog.

The seine net sent in is too large for us to handle, and I intend having it cut in half in the width, and three nets made out of it.

The natives did not catch many fish this summer at Herschell island, and if it was not for the steamer wintering there, a good many would be good and hungry this winter.

They got no white whales at the island, but 18 were caught on the coast.

Only 168 seal have been caught up to the present time. The natives have not killed any deer this winter, but they killed three sheep in the mountains, but did not bring any of the meat in.

The fishing during the summer on the Peel was very good. The fall fishing was a failure, on account of the ice breaking up by windstorms, and the Indians did not get their nets in before the fish had run down.

On the Mackenzie, near Arctic Red river, the summer fishing was very good, but the fall fishing was not very good, owing to the same reason as the Peel, but as the Mackenzie keeps open a month longer, the natives made up for it by putting in extra nets.

About 50 sheep were killed by the Huskies and Peel river Indians, and we were only able to get about 50 lbs. Rabbits are very plentiful this year.

Fuel.—We received ten tons coal by the steamer *Belvedere*, and have enough to do us this winter.

I was unable to put in a supply of wood at the island this summer, as the men were kept busy fixing up the quarters, or away fishing, &c.

At Fort Macpherson, they were able to raft down 40 cords of dry wood, and have enough to do them this winter. I have instructed Corpl. Somers to have the wood cut early in the spring, and have it rafted down before the arrival of the steamer.

Health.—The health of the men in this district has been excellent.

Mining.—There is no mining going on in this district.

The following party, Mr and Mrs. F. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burt, Messrs. W. Annett and W. Mason came down the Mackenzie from Athabaska Landing with two scows and a motor launch with two horses and supplies. They are camped about 120 miles down the river from Fort Macpherson, and have erected buildings, &c. During the summer they did a little prospecting, but found no pay dirt. At present they are not prospecting, but are doing a little trading with the natives. They received two years' supplies from San Francisco, and on which I collected \$240.25 duty.

Natives, Eskimo.—Quite a number of natives came to Herschell island in whale boats in August, and traded on board the *Belvedere*. They left again early in Sep-

tember for the coast, and up the Mackenzie, where they intend staying for the winter, hunting and trapping.

During the summer the natives held divine service in the 'Bone House' every night, and twice on Sundays.

The Rev. C. E. Whittaker performed 11 marriages among them, and baptized 24.

There are about 74 natives wintering at Herschell island. There were 2 deaths during the fall and one birth.

Quite a number of the natives had the grippe during the summer, and we supplied them with the necessary medicines from our supplies, and they all recovered their health.

On December 18, Asst. Surg. C. W. Wilson arrived at Herschell island per dog team from Fort Macpherson, and I kept him there a week, as there were quite a number sick and a number were expected in from the coast for Christmas, so I thought it advisable for him to remain and see them. He was kept busy looking after them whilst here, and I attach his report.

There is a Church of England Mission established at Kittigazoot, about 400 miles from Herschell island under the charge of Messrs. Fry and Young, but the natives are only there during the summer.

INDIANS.

The Indians at Fort Macpherson began to leave for their fishing and hunting grounds as soon as the steamer left. The majority of them came in again in November for their winter supplies, and then left for the mountains and Hart river districts. There are only three families staying here this winter.

Only one death occurred amongst them since the last report.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson was very busy attending them whilst they were in, and is sending in a full report about their health.

The Arctic Red River Indians stayed at the post until the fishing was finished, and then went out for the fall trapping returning for Christmas.

The mink and marten catch so far has been good. A few otter have been caught. Lynx have not been as plentiful as last year, and seem to be migrating south.

PATROLS.

There was the regular patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, by Stein's schooner in the summer, and a report of same has been sent in.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Bates and interpreter made a patrol from Herschell island to Kay Point, and return by whale boat in August.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Wissenden, Interpreter Koopbloolook, and hired native, made a patrol from Herschell island to Shingle Point, and return by whale boat in September.

Corporal Somers, Constable Chapman, Interpreter Johnnie, and Indian Esau, made a patrol from Fort Macpherson, by whale boat and canoe to Trail creek, and return in July.

Corporal Somers, Constable Blake and Interpreter Johnnie made a patrol from Fort Macpherson to a point 120 miles down the Mackenzie, and return by whale boat in August.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Wissenden and Interpreter Chickchigalook with two dog teams made a patrol from Herschell island in November, as far as the western branch of the Mackenzie to cache provisions and dog feed at the three police shelter cabins, and returned in December.

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Assistant Surgeon Wilson, Interpreter Johnnie, L. Cardinal and Indian A. Ross with two dog teams, made a patrol to Herschell island in December from Fort Macpherson.

I arrived on January 5 with the patrol from Herschell island, for which I attach a report.

STORES.

All the stores per the Mackenzie River route were received in good condition, with the exception of the ham for Herschell island detachment, which were badly decomposed, and had to be condemned.

The stores from Vancouver, via Nome, were received at Herschell island in first-class condition.

I would recommend that in future the supplies for Herschell island detachment be sent in by the way of Nome, and that a year's supply ahead be kept on hand, in case the ship does not get in that year, but that the Fort Macpherson supplies be sent down by the way of the Mackenzie River route, and not to Herschell island, as we run too much risk crossing to the mouth of the river, and then tracking up, and if by accident we lost the load, there would not be enough supplies left at Herschell island to replace the loss.

WHALERS.

The steam whaler *Jeanette* (Captain G. W. Porter) arrived at Herschell island from the west, at 3 a.m. on July 28, and left at 10 p.m. the same night for the east. She brought freight from San Francisco, for the Rev. C. E. Whittaker and Mr. Fry. She returned on August 26, from the east, and reported having caught seven whales. After taking ballast on board, she left the next day for the west. I sent in my reports by this steamer, to be posted at the first port of call.

The steam whaler *Karluck* (Captain C. Foley) arrived at Herschell island, at 6 a.m. of August 1, and left again at 9 a.m. for the east. She did not call on her way back, but I have since heard that she caught seven whales. The gasoline schooner *North Star* which wintered at Shingle point last winter, left Herschell island on July 22 for Nome, Alaska, and returned from there on September 5 with supplies to trade to the natives, I collected \$115.90 duty from this boat. She left the next morning intending to winter at Bank's land, but I have since heard that she is wintering at Warren point.

The steam whaler *Belvedere* (Captain S. F. Cottle) arrived at Herschell island on August 9, and brought supplies for Messrs. McRae & Mason, Mr. Young, and the R.N.W. M. Police. After discharging her freight, and landing their winter supplies, she left for the east.

The *Belvedere* returned to Herschell island on the evening of September 22, and reported catching nine whales. The steamer remained in the bay, under bank fires, until November 5, and she then moved into winter quarters alongside the beach. She is commanded by Captain S. F. Cottle who has his wife with him, he is also one of the principal owners of the boat. She has a crew of 32 men, and the following are the names of the officers: W. Seymour, mate; W. Mogg, boat header; C. Walker, boat header; C. Boyle, 2nd mate; T. Emmsley, 3rd mate; D. Curry, 4th mate; C. C. Carpenter, chief engineer; J. Garrett, 2nd Engineer.

The captain has done quite a lot of trading with the natives and to date I have collected \$307.23 duty.

The crew have been quiet, and give us no trouble.

One of the crew named W. Smith froze his foot badly, whilst on a hunting trip, but he has been well looked after by the captain, and Assistant Surgeon Wilson examined his foot, and reports that he will soon be able to walk.

The schooner *Rosie H.* (Captain Wolka) is again wintering at Baillie island. She caught two whales in the fall of 1910, but has not caught any this year. She is employed in trading with the natives. No supplies were brought in for her this year.

The small schooner *Teddy Bear* (Captain J. Bernard) is also wintering at Baillie island. She caught no whales, but is employed in trading with the natives.

TRANSPORT.

The canoes at each detachment are in good condition.

The whale boat at Herschell island leaks badly, and I will try and get the ship's carpenter to repair it, as I think some of the bottom boards are rotten.

As per the commissioner's instructions I purchased a whale boat from Mr. Firth for \$250 for the use of Fort Macpherson detachment, and it is in good condition.

I purchased four flat sleds, and have two at each detachment, and also traded some flour and tea for a Yukon sled, for hauling wood at Fort Macpherson.

I request that two Yukon sleds be supplied to the Herschell island detachment, as the one we have at present is very old, and continually breaking down, it is also too heavy for our use. These sleds could be purchased in Nome.

GENERAL.

The last news from Dr. Anderson and V. Stefansson, of the American Museum of Natural History, was from Langdon bay, and was by a letter from Mr. Stefansson, dated December 8, 1910, informing us that he had visited the Copper Mine River district, and also worked on Horton river, and would spend another year around there, and Victoria land. He reports that neither 'River LaRouquier' and 'Macfarlane river' exist, and that what some whalers speak of as the 'Macfarlane' is only the eastern mouth of the Anderson river. River LaRouquier nowhere flows into the sea, and the Horton river crosses and recrosses the places where the Rouquier is supposed to be. They have explored over 400 miles of the Horton river, and have made a prismatic compass survey of the upper 200 miles.

About 20 miles from Victoria land Mr. Stefansson and his party met a party of natives called the A-ku-li-a-kat-tag-mi-at, who took them for spirits, and came near stabbing his native, as he approached one of them to shake hands, but after they found out that they were alive and harmless, they could not do too much for them.

The Eskimos west of the Copper Mine river have a much lighter complexion than the ones at the island, and have light hair and blue eyes. The loss of Franklin's crews near the east coast of Victoria land is well known, there was also a group of 3,000 Icelanders lost from Greenland between 1412 and the 17th century. It is possible either or both these tragedies may have had survivors among the Eskimo.

Of the Eskimos they saw only one group, that at Rae river who had ever seen a white man, either they or their ancestors, and there is one man still living who saw Dr. Richardson in 1847, and remembers it.

He reports they were never hungry, at times the deer passed in tens of thousands, once an unbroken moving band, like a marching army for three nights and days.

They were all in good health when he wrote, and had supplies to last two years.

The Hudson Bay Co. have supplied us with the fish for dog feed here, and they charge us ten cents a fish.

The nets sent in for Fort Macpherson are of too small a mesh for us here, but I think will be all right for Herschell island, and I am asking for some of a larger mesh for here, as I intend trying to put all our own fish at both detachments.

The time at Herschell island passes away rapidly, and every one is kept busy getting ready for the winter, as there is nothing handy there. For water we have to go two miles, for wood ten miles, and the nets are set a mile away, and these are

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visited twice a day, and then for seine fishing we have to go to Shingle Point, which is 85 miles away, and sometimes have to wait a week for a favourable wind.

It is the windiest place I have ever been at, and it is quite a treat to have a calm day, as the winds along the coast are very cold.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson arrived here from Athabaska Landing on September 19 last, and has been kept very busy attending to the Indians and natives. As per your instructions, he paid a visit to Herschell island in December, and returned here with me on the 5th instant. I think this is the best place for a doctor to be stationed at, as here seems to be more sickness amongst the Indians than the natives.

In conclusion I wish to state that the conduct of the men has been very satisfactory, all hands doing their share of the work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, July 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River Sub-District:—

CUSTOMS.

I collected the sum of \$179.72 duty from Capt. Cottle, SS. *Belvedere*, and am forwarding same to the collector of Customs at Dawson.

CRIME.

Two cases of theft are at present being investigated.

FISH AND GAME.

No fish have been caught at Herschell island during the winter, but three sled loads were brought in by the natives from the Mackenzie river, and traded to the SS. *Belvedere*.

Seal have been fairly plentiful, about two hundred were killed by the natives around the island.

Capt. Cottle employed several natives to hunt deer for the ship. They brought in about 4,000 lbs. of meat. Ptarmigan have been very plentiful along the coast.

Fur was scarce on the island and coast this past winter, only 19 white foxes being caught in the vicinity of the island. Considerable fur was caught in the Mackenzie delta by the natives, and the following were traded to the ship up to May 1: 800 mink and 200 mixed foxes, 150 lynx and 50 marten.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Mr. Stefansson and natives report that very little fur was caught around Baillie island and the East coast.

No fishing was done by the Indians during the winter, but they are doing a little since the ice went out.

The fur catch has been an average one, but it is difficult to find out what was actually caught as the traders do not like giving any information as to what they have received. Marten were the main Indian catch.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The arms and accoutrements at both detachments are in good condition, with the exception of 1 pair of field glasses belonging to Fort Macpherson detachment, which are being returned to headquarters as they are unfit for use.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at Herschell island are in fair condition. I have requisitioned for paint, &c., to put them in first class condition.

The Macpherson detachment buildings are in very poor condition, and I hope something will be done to the roof and inside this summer, as it is impossible to keep the place clean, when the mud keeps falling down.

DOGS.

At present there are 8 dogs at Herschell island, and 5 at Fort Macpherson, and they are all in good condition. We require 2 more dogs to complete two teams at Herschell island.

TRANSPORT.

The sleds toboggan at Herschell island are in good condition, but the ones at Fort Macpherson are worn out and condemned. New ones will be brought here for winter use.

The canoes at each detachment are in good condition.

As reported in my last report the Herschell island whale boat required repairing as it leaked badly, and I gave Corpl. Trickey instructions to have it repaired by the ship's carpenter.

The Fort Macpherson boat is in good condition, but they require a larger sail, as the one they have is only a storm sail, and is too small. I may be able to purchase one from one of the ships.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions at both detachments are in good condition. There is an ample supply at Herschell island to last until August 1, 1913.

The detachment at Fort Macpherson was short of supplies owing to the unexpected arrival of Asst. Surg. Wilson's in September last, and we have just enough to do us until the arrival of the steamer.

On my return to the island last winter I had about 1,100 lbs. hauled to the No. 3 police cabin by the members of the Herschell island detachment, and from here it was taken on by Fort Macpherson detachment. Besides this Sergt. Somers borrowed 400 lbs. flour from the Rev. C. E. Whittaker, to be returned on the arrival of the steamer.

I would recommend that in future the two detachments be supplied with two years provisions, as they cannot always be procured here, and if any extra men arrive unexpectedly, it runs the detachment short, as in the case of Asst. Surg. Wilson.

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FUEL.

On the 1st May there was on hand at Herschell island about 4 tons coal and a cord of wood. I left instructions with Corpl. Trickey to start in hauling wood from the mainland as soon as the ice went out. It is a very unsatisfactory way of hauling wood with a whale boat, as one has to go about 12 miles, and can only haul about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cord at a time. At Fort Macpherson the wood was cut during the winter, and rafted down the river in the spring. They now have enough to do them next winter.

HEALTH.

The members of the two detachments are in excellent health.

ESKIMO.

About 14 families wintered at the island. They all wintered well, and have had plenty of food.

The natives in the Mackenzie Delta also wintered well. They were backwards and forward to Herschell island trading with the ship.

The health of the natives has been very good. One woman died at Herschell island of syphilis, and one young child died up the river of stomach trouble.

The natives along the east coast and at Baillie island were in good health, with the exception of a woman who is reported to be insane. I expect the husband will bring her to the island on ss. *Belvedere*.

INDIANS.

Only a few Indians remained around the fort during the winter. Towards the end of March, they were pretty hard pressed for food, but they pulled through all right.

The main party of Peel River Indians arrived here from their winter hunting grounds at the end of May. They reported having killed plenty of caribou and moose. but, as usual, they are awaiting the arrival of the steamer, and simply living from hand to mouth.

WHALERS.

Word received by Mr. Stefansson and natives state that Capt. Anderson of the schooner *North Star*, wintering at Warren Point, has done very little trading, owing to the scarcity of fur on the east side, also the two schooners, *Rosie H.*, Capt. Wolkie, and the *Teddy Bear*, Capt. Bernard, wintering at Baillie island.

The ss. *Belvedere*, Capt. S. F. Cottle, is wintering at Herschell island, and he has done a considerable amount of trading with the natives from the Mackenzie Delta. There has been no sickness on board amongst the men, and they seem contented.

EXPLORERS.

Mr. V. Stefansson, who has been working with Dr. Anderson under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada, and of the American Natural History Museum of New York, arrived at Herschell island in April last, from Coronation Gulf, and left there for Point Barrow on his way to New York.

He reports the natives he met to be very quiet and in good health.

Neither of them heard or saw anything of Mr. Hubert Darrell, who has been reported missing since December, 1910.

MINING.

There is no mining going on in this district. The McRae party did a little prospecting during the winter, but did not find any gold, most of their time being spent in trading with the natives. The members of the party do not get along amongst themselves. Mr. McRae is going with Mr. S. T. Storkenson into Victorialand, to look for copper, which is reported to be plentiful.

PATROLS.

The Dawson patrol, consisting of Sergt. Dempster, Const. Schutz, Spl. Constables Campbell, Turner and Stewart, with 4 dog teams, arrived here on February 3, and returned on February 19. Both the men and dogs were in good condition on arrival, with the exception of a few dogs that were foot sore, but they were all in good condition on leaving here.

I attach the following reports:—Patrol to Trail Creek to build cabin for Dawson patrol. Report of patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, also report from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

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APPENDIX O.

ERECTION OF SHELTER CABINS FOR MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT AND DAWSON PATROLS.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
HERSCHELL ISLAND DETACHMENT,
September 3, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-district,
Herschell Island, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that according to your instructions I left Herschell Island detachment on August 16, 1911, with Const. Bates and Interpreter Koopbloolook for Kay point on the mainland, for the purpose of building a cabin for police use whilst on patrol. We arrived at a point opposite the portage on Kay point at 11 p.m. that night and camped. The following day we remained in camp owing to stormy weather. On Friday, the 18th, we had considerable trouble in finding a channel to get up the river, and only found one late in the p.m., when we got inside the lagoon and camped for the night.

On Saturday the 19th, we followed up a creek but had to return owing to it not being deep enough for a whale boat, and camped again in afternoon. On Sunday the 20th, we struck the right river and arrived at the point where the portage crosses at noon; we unloaded the boat and set up the camp in the afternoon. On Monday, the 21st, we selected a place on which to build, and started sawing logs for a building.

The building of the cabin took us until Thursday the 31st, when we finished mudding the shack. The wood at this place is not very plentiful, and we had a considerable distance to carry the logs.

The cabin is built of logs, and is 10 x 12 inside, having a frontage of 9 feet high, with a 2-foot drop on the roof, it is chinked with moss inside and mud outside. The roof consists of boards covered with sods.

We put up a shelf inside the cabin and also made a hole for a chimney. The cabin being finished, we left on September 1 for Herschell island, and having a fair wind we arrived at Herschell at 7 a.m. the following morning.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. TRICKEY, *Corpl.*

In charge of Detachment.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, January 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of instructions dated May 20, 1911, *re* shelter cabins.

I have the honour to inform you that the old woodshed at Herschell island was taken down, and most of the material used in building three cabins along the coast.

No. 1 cabin on the portage at Kay point was built by Corpl. Trickey, Const. Bates and Int. Koopbloalook, and I attach Corpl. Trickey's report of same.

I hired Mr. S. Storkerson to build No. 2 and 3 cabins at \$75 each, as I saw we would not be able to build them ourselves, owing to the time being limited, and another it would have cost nearly as much for transporting the lumber, as one cannot get many boards into a whaleboat.

No. 2 cabin is built on the portage at Shingle point, and is 12 feet square inside.

No. 3 cabin is also 12 feet square inside, and is built on the western branch of the Mackenzie, and is about 35 miles from Shingle point.

All the cabins are well built considering the material we had at our disposal.

Seven of us stopped over night at each of the three cabins and found them large enough and quite comfortable.

I had a supply of firewood left at each cabin.

No. 4 cabin which is on the Akglavik river, is about 120 miles from Fort Macpherson, and was built by Corpl. Somers, Const. Blake and Int. Johnnie. It is a log shack and well built.

There is an ample supply of provisions and dog feed at each of the cabins.

Corpl. Somers was not able to put up the cabin on Trail creek as instructed, owing to the scarcity of water in the creek, but I will have this built this winter. He built a cache at the mouth of the creek, and left a supply of provisions and dog feed there. I attach his report.

We have no extra camp stoves on hand to place at the different cabins, and request they be sent in.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

January 12, 1912.

Officer Commanding,
Mackenzie River Sub-district.

Report *re* patrol to Trail Creek by whaleboat to build shelter cabin:—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report. As per instructions received from you before leaving for Herschell island, I left Fort Macpherson on July 20, 1911, at 5.30 p.m., by whaleboat, accompanied by Reg. No. 5205, Const. Chapman, P.L.A., Interpreter Johnnie and (India.) Esau, as guide and to assist.

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Esau informed me that unless the water in Trail creek was high we would not be able to get up the creek, but as I could not hope for a better stage of water before next spring I decided to see what could be done.

On leaving Fort Macpherson we had a fair wind, camping 15 miles up the river at 1 a.m. on the 21st when the wind fell. Leaving camp at 8 a.m. on the 21st with a fair breeze, we sailed until 3 p.m. when the wind fell; we made tea and started again at 4 p.m., tracking until 7 p.m., made the mouth of the small river, when it began to rain heavily and a head wind sprang up; made camp at 10 p.m.; rain ceased at 10 p.m.

Saturday, July 22, raining in a.m., no wind; started at noon tracked until 3 p.m., made tea, started at 4 p.m., tracking until 8 p.m., made tea again and tracked until 11.30 p.m., camping for the night above the Small river; only made 12 miles all day.

It needs a double length of tracking line at this part of the river on account of a long reach of shallows on each bank. We had to use the oars part of the way as we could not give out a long enough length of tracking line.

Sunday, July 23. Cloudy, heavy rain all day, laid over in camp.

Monday, July 24, 1911. Cloudy, fair, no wind. Leaving camp at 8 a.m. we tracked about 3 miles when a fair wind sprang up. Taking advantage of this we sailed until 2 p.m. when the wind fell, made tea and started at 3 p.m., tracking past some swift water until we reached a cut bank where tracking was impractical, we rowed across the current and by keeping close to the edge of the shallows we managed to make headway slowly until we crossed again where we could track, made tea at 7 p.m. Starting at 8 p.m. we crossed to the Trail Creek side. The river runs very swiftly at this point and we lost way in crossing. Tracking from here to the shallows below Trail creek, we then had to wade, to give the boat enough line to get around the shallows. Camped for the night at 10.30 p.m. a little below Trail creek. Made about 17 miles to-day.

Tuesday, July 25.—Raining all morning, cleared about 8 p.m., left camp at 2 o'clock, and rowed to the mouth of Trail creek, could not track on account of a long reach of shallows on this side of the river. We made so little headway that I decided to go ashore and look at the prospect as Esau thought it would be impossible to get past the mouth of the creek even in a small canoe. Taking Esau with me, I went up the creek about a mile and came to the conclusion that it was useless to try to get up the creek at this stage of water.

As we had brought the emergency supplies with us, also some building material, I decided to camp here and build a cache at the mouth of the creek in the meantime.

Trail creek is nothing but a mountain torrent, about 30 to 40 yards wide at the mouth, and as far as I went up it was a series of deep pools and shallows, with only a few inches of water running over them, the banks were also almost straight with a thick growth of willows to the edge.

If this cabin is to be built where the portage comes into the creek, the best time to do so will be during the winter when the creek is frozen.

Wednesday, July 26.—Fair in a.m., raining in p.m. Working all day building cache; mosquitoes very bad.

Thursday, July 27.—Fair. Made everything secure and cached the following emergency supplies:—

Baking powder, 2 lbs. 4 ozs; bacon, 65 lbs.; flour, 75 lbs.; sugar, 15 lbs.; tea, 3 lbs.; salt, 3 lbs.; matches, 3 doz.; candles, 6 lbs.; bovril 1 lb. 300 dry fish were also cached in September by Const. Blake.

Leaving camp at 9 a.m. we drifted down stream till 1.30 p.m. made camp and started to cut wood for our winter supply.

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Friday, July 28, to Tuesday, August 1.—Cutting wood and building 2 rafts. Left camp at 5 p.m. on August 1 and reached Fort Macpherson at 6 a.m. on Saturday, August 5.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, Corpl.,

In charge patrol.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT, January 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

REPORT RE PATROL BY WHALEBOAT TO MACKENZIE RIVER (AKGLAVIK CHANNEL) TO BUILD SHELTER CABIN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

As per instructions received from you in July last, I left Fort Macpherson on Monday, August 21, 1911, accompanied by Reg. No. 4481, Const. Blake, A. N., and Interpreter Johnnie, in the whaleboat at 11.30 a.m., camping for the night at 8.20 p.m. about 28 miles down the Peel.

August 22.—Fine, no wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and drifted to the mouth of the Peel, nooned one hour at 12.30, made tea again at 6 p.m., drifted until 10.30, p.m. and then camped for the night. Distance travelled about 30 miles.

August 23.—Fine light N.W. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour at 12 noon on the Aglavik, and then drifted and tacked until 8 p.m., and made camp.

August 24.—Fine fair wind. Left camp at 8 a.m., nooned one hour at 1 p.m., and camped for the night at 8 p.m.

August 25.—Fair, no wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. and drifted until we reached MacRae's camp at 10.30 a.m., staying over until 3 p.m., we drifted 5 miles further down, where we started to build.

Finding plenty of material, we built a cabin 13 x 12 x 8 feet inside, chinking the logs with moss, and roofing with poles, brush and sod about 5 inches thick. Bark could not be cut as it was too late in the season, but this can be put on next June.

We finished the cabin on Thursday, August 31, about 4 p.m., and left for MacRae's camp the same night, arriving at 7 p.m.

Staying over September 1, Mr. MacRae, who was going to Fort Macpherson with his motor launch, kindly took us in tow. Leaving camp at 10 a.m. on the 2nd, and travelling by way of the Huskie river, we reached Fort Macpherson at 11 a.m. on the 3rd, picking up Mr. Whittaker's schooner about 5 miles from the Fort. The follow-

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ing supplies were left in the cabin: Baking power, 1 lb. 4 ozs; bacon, 40 lbs., flour, 50 lbs.; tea, 2 lbs.; syrup, 5 lbs.; sugar, 10 lbs.; candles, 3 lbs.; matches, 1 doz. packets.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, Corpl.,

In charge of detachment.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector.*

Commanding MacKenzie River Sub-district.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, June 26, 1912.

Officer Commanding,

MacKenzie River Sub-District.

REPORT RE-PATROL TO TRAIL CREEK TO BUILD SHELTER CABIN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

According to instructions received from you in February last. I left Fort Macpherson on March 2, accompanied by Reg. No. 5205, Const. Chapman, P.L.A., and Inter. Johnnie, by dog train to build a shelter cabin on Trail creek, at a point to be selected by Sergt. Dempster on his return to Dawson.

We arrived at the place which was well marked, 2 miles above the mouth of Trail creek on a portage at 3 p.m. on the 4th, after an easy run up the river over an open trail.

On arrival we at once made camp and got ready to start building. There was plenty of timber around for building, and lots of dry timber for fuel.

Clearing off the snow to the ground, a good solid cabin was built 12 ft. x 13 ft. inside and 8 ft. high to the cross beam, the pitch of the roof rising to the centre from back and front and roofed with poles. A door and window were also put in as they were already at the cache at the mouth of Trail creek, and I had them brought up with the supplies which were cached on the cross beams and secured against the weather. The building requires a little finishing in the way of mudding and bark on the roof poles or earth, which could not be had at this time of the year.

We finished as much work as could be done at 1 p.m. the 15th inst., and breaking camp at 3 p.m. arrived at Macpherson at 2 p.m. on the 17th inst.

The place selected by Sergt. Dempster is a good location, as I now find that the cabin can be reached from the Peel river by making a portage and crossing the creek.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Sergt.*

In charge of Fort Macpherson Detachment.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*

Commanding MacKenzie River Sub-District.

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYT'S PATROL FROM ATHABASKA LANDING TO
HERSCHELL ISLAND.MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
HERSCHELL ISLAND, July 31, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the journey from Athabaska Landing to Fort Macpherson and Herschell island.

On the evening of the 29th May, 1911, accompanied by Reg. No. 4673 Const. Bates, G.C., I left Athabaska Landing with the Roman Catholic Mission Transport, and moved down the river about a quarter of a mile, where they tied up for the night. Const. Bates and self returned to the Landing, and joined them in the morning.

The next morning the nine scows pulled out, and we reached Grand Rapids on the afternoon of June 3, and were there until the morning of the 8th, as the water in the river was very low, and they had to unload all the freight, and run the scows through the rapids to the head of the island, with only a third of a load, then the freight was landed and portaged across to the foot on a tramway, and there reloaded on to the scows.

We ran the other rapids without unloading, and reached Fort McMurray at 4 p.m. of the 9th, and I then left the Mission people as their steamer was not to leave for three or four days, and as Mr. F. Crean of the New Northwest Exploration Survey was leaving with the Government steam launch *Rey* for Fort Chipewyan, and very kindly offered me a passage down the river, so we put our baggage on one of the three scows he was towing, and went with them. The *Rey* is a small boat 45 feet long, with a 10 horse-power engine, but has no accommodations, so at night we tied up to the bank, and made up our beds ashore. We reached Fort Chipewyan on the evening of the 12th, and we then went on board the Hudson Bay Co's steamer *Grahame* and there picked up Reg. No. 4718 Corpl. Trickey, H.N. and Reg. No. 5205, Const. Chapman, P.L.A., who had left the Landing with the Hudson Bay Co.'s transport on the 20th May.

The *Grahame* left Chipewyan at 9 a.m. on the 13th and we arrived at Smiths Landing at noon of the 14th, and we all went over to the detachment. and stayed there whilst the freight was being portaged across to Fort Smith, a distance of sixteen miles. On the afternoon of June 27 we left the detachment with the police team for Fort Smith and there went aboard the steamer *Mackenzie River*, which left at 6 p.m. on the 28th. On the afternoon of the 28th Insp. Field, Mr. H. A. Conroy and party arrived at Fort Smith, and after paying treaty to the Indians, came on board the steamer.

We arrived at Fort Resolution at 11 a.m. of the 30th, and left there at 4 p.m. of the same date.

Insp. Field, Mr. H. A. Conroy and his party stayed over at Fort Resolution to pay treaty, with the exception of Mr. H. A. LaMothe, who remained on the steamer to take the census at the different posts down the river.

According to instructions I purchased eight dogs, toboggans, &c., for use of the detachments at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island.

We arrived at Hay river at 3 a.m. of July 1, and left at 6 a.m. Miss Ostler, a school teacher of the Church Missionary Society, left the steamer at this place. We arrived at Fort Providence at 2 p.m. and left at 6 p.m. of the same date.

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We arrived at Fort Simpson at 10.30 a.m. of the 2nd and stayed there till 7 p.m. of the 3rd. Mr. Card, Indian agent, and Mr. Pierce, farm instructor, with their families left the steamer at this place. They brought two horses, four oxen and about ten tons of implements and supplies with them to start a government experimental farm. I think Fort Simpson is a very poor place to start an experimental farm as it is on a small island, and it is very heavily timbered, there are only a few acres of cleared ground, which the Hudson Bay Company own. At this place Archdeacon Lucas joined the boat for a trip to Fort Macpherson and return.

We arrived at Fort Wrigley at 11 a.m. of the 4th and left at noon. Mr. T. Gaudet, agent of the Hudson Bay Company, reported that two Indians had reported that two trappers named W. S. Oliver and Peter Melland were lying dead in their cabin at the mouth of Salt river, and that they suspected that there had been foul play, so I decided to take them down on the steamer with me. I stopped the steamer there for three and a half hours, and held an inquest on the bodies, and then buried them near their cabin. A report of this has already been sent in. We arrived at Fort Norman at 2.30 a.m. on the 5th, and left at 7.20 a.m. Hyslop & Nagle's steamer passed us at 2.30 a.m. on her way up stream, also the Roman Catholic Mission steamer passed us at 6 p.m. We arrived at Fort Good Hope at 1 a.m. of the 6th, and left at 5 a.m., arriving at Arctic Red River at midnight of the same date. We left at 6 a.m. of the 7th, and arrived at Fort Macpherson at noon.

Quite a number of Eskimos were waiting at Arctic Red River and at Fort Macpherson for the arrival of the steamer, to do some trading.

Bishop Holmes, of the Church of England, came down from Fort Smith, and returned on the steamer, also Major McGee, of Toronto, who was on a pleasure trip.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* left Fort Macpherson at 10 p.m. on the 9th, on her return trip up the river.

Mr. R. W. Service, author of the 'Sour Dough,' came down on the steamer, and left Fort Macpherson accompanied by Frank Williams on the evening of the 10th for Dawson, via Porcupine river and Fort Yukon.

On the 10th and 11th instant I checked over all stores of Fort Macpherson detachment, and held a board on the condemned articles. At 6 p.m. on the 12th Corpl. Trickey, Consts. Wissenden, Bates, and self left Fort Macpherson on Mr. C. Steen's schooner for Herschell island. Mr. Steen purchased the steam launch *Ariel* from the Hudson Bay Company, and we went in tow of her, and camped at 11 p.m. about 22 miles below Macpherson. The next morning we left at 9 a.m., and camped at 2 a.m. of the 14th at the mouth of the Aclavik river, and left there at noon. We arrived at Big river at 3 a.m. on the 15th, and left at 2 p.m. and camped on Tent island about 6 p.m. on account of rain and stormy weather, and were there till 11 a.m. on the 17th, and arrived at 6 p.m. of the same date at Shingle Point. We laid over there three days owing to stormy weather. On the 21st we left Shingle Point, and camped at 4 p.m. at King's Point. On the morning of the 22nd we left King's Point and arrived at Herschell island at 5 p.m.

We were very lucky that Steen bought the launch, as we had a strong head wind every day and had to be towed from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, and he left the launch there and we sailed in here, making the trip in ten days.

On arrival here I found that the gasoline trading schooner *North Star*, which wintered at Shingle Point, had left at 2 a.m. that morning for Nome.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

APPENDIX Q.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS' PATROL FROM FORT MACPHERSON TO
HERSCHELL ISLAND.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,

HERSCHELL ISLAND, March 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island.

On February 20, Const. Bates, Interpreter Chikchigalook and myself with two dog teams left Fort MacPherson at 7 a.m. Lunched at Nelson fisheries, and camped for the night on a small lake off Cognoloc river. Weather fine. Trail fair. 33 miles.

Left camp at 8 a.m. of the 21st and arrived at Ooniyak's camp at 11.05 a.m. Stopped two hours for lunch, and vaccinated 8 natives. Left again at 1.45 p.m. and arrived at Aiyaki's at 8.30 p.m. Fine a.m., snowing hard in p.m. Trail very heavy; 33 miles. Vaccinated 5 natives at this camp.

On the 22nd, left Aiyaki's at 8 a.m., and camped for the night at 2 p.m. at Papsook's. Vaccinated 14 natives. Cold and very windy. Breaking trail through heavy snow; 15 miles.

Left Papsook's at 8.30 a.m. of the 23rd, nooned at Allen's camp, and arrived at Miner's camp at 4.30 p.m. Cold and windy. Trail heavy. 30 miles. Vaccinated 10 natives at Allen's camp.

Left Miner's camp at 8.30 of the 24th, nooned at 12.45, and camped for the night at 5 p.m. at last timber on Mackenzie river. Very windy. Trail fair. 30 miles.

On the 25th, left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour, and made No. 3 police cabin at 6 p.m. Cold and windy. Trail good. 30 miles.

On the 26th, left cabin at 8.30 a.m., lunched at Storkenson's camp, and made No. 2 police cabin on Shingle point at 6 p.m. Cold north-east wind. Trail good. 33 miles.

On the 27th, left cabin at 8.20 a.m., nooned at King point, and made No. 1 police cabin on Kay point at 5 p.m. Trail good. 30 miles.

On the 28th, left cabin at 6 a.m., nooned two hours at Stoke's point, and arrived at the detachment at 2 p.m. Trail good. 28 miles.

The natives at the different camps had lots of grub on hand, as fish and rabbits are very plentiful this year on the river.

The weather on the trip was cold, but just nice for travelling.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, Insp.,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

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APPENDIX R.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS' PATROL FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO FORT
MACPHERSON.MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, June 28, 1912.The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of patrol from Herschel Island to Fort Macpherson.

At 9 p.m. of May 15, Corpl. Trickey, Const. Wissenden, Interpreter Chikchigalook and myself with two dog teams left Herschel island, and made Kay point at 7 a.m. on the 16th. Cold, strong east wind. Snow soft, trail very heavy. 30 miles.

Left camp at 8 p.m. of the 16th, stopped one hour at King point for lunch, and made No. 2 police cabin at 11 a.m. on the 17th. Strong east wind. Very bad travelling. Dogs very tired and foot sore. 32 miles.

Left cabin at 11.30 p.m. on the 17th and arrived at Escape reef at 1 a.m. on the 18th. Fine. Trail heavy. 3 miles. Pitched camp on sand spit.

At 6 p.m. of the 19th Corpl. Trickey and Interpreter Chikchigalook with two dog teams returned to Herschel island, leaving Const. Wissenden and myself to await the arrival of the Macpherson patrol by whale boat.

When I left the island it looked as if we were going to have an early break up, but the weather changed suddenly, and the Mackenzie river was very late in breaking up this year. The ice did not go out of the mouth of the river until the morning of the 14th inst.

On the evening of the 14th inst., we sighted the Macpherson whale boat, and at 11 p.m. they made camp on the coast about three miles above our camp, owing to there being no more open water.

On the 15th inst. Const. Chapman and Interpreter Johnnie reported to me that they could not bring the boat any closer and it would not be practicable to go back the same way with a load, as they had a very hard time dragging the boat in the shallow water.

On the 20th inst. a very strong wind sprung up, and I sent Consts. Wissenden, Chapman and Interpreter for the boat. They walked across to it on the ice, and returned sailing at 2.30 p.m. The wind being favourable we broke camp, and left at 5 p.m. We could not make the Tent island channel on account of the ice, so travelled up the White Fish river, and made the No. 3 Police cabin at 10.30 p.m. We stopped at the cabin two hours to eat and get warmed up, and left again at 12.30 a.m. and travelled till 7 a.m., stopped one hour to eat and made No. 4 cabin at 1.30 p.m., stopped one hour and made Miner's cabin at 3.45 on the 21st. Weather cloudy and cold. Strong fair wind. 90 miles.

Stopped at Miners cabin for a sleep, and left at 7 a.m. of the 22nd, nooned one hour, and camped for the night about two miles above the mouth of the Aklavik at 8 p.m. Slight wind, tacking and tracking along the beach most of the way. Passed Eskimos, Ooniyak and Aiyaki with two whale boats on way down to White Fish station.

On the 23rd left camp at 9 a.m., nooned one hour, and camped for the night about 12 miles from Mackenzie river. Head wind most of the day, and had to do a lot of tracking.

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Left camp at 8 a.m. of the 24th, nooned one hour, and pitched camp on the Mackenzie at 7 p.m., had supper, and as a favourable wind got up we broke camp, and left at 8 p.m. Travelled all night, stopped one hour to eat, and made the mouth of the Peel river at 8 a.m. on the 25th. Very strong head wind blowing, so we pitched camp.

Left camp at 9 p.m. of the 25th, nooned one hour, and arrived at Fort Macpherson at 1 p.m. of the 26th instant.

The natives we met had lots to eat, as the fish were running good, and rabbits and ducks were very plentiful.

The weather on the coast was cold, and most of the time we were camped on the sand spit, it either snowed or rained.

The distance travelled by whale boat is about 200 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

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APPENDIX S.

SERGEANT W. MUNDAY'S PATROL FROM LE PAS TO PELICAN NARROWS AND LAC DU BROCHET AND RETURN.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
LE PAS DETACHMENT, March 4, 1912.The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* my patrol to Pelican Narrows, Lac du Brochet and Indian encampments en route:—

I left Le Pas on Wednesday afternoon, January 24, with one team of five dogs and a runner; the weather was cold but fine, and the road good and hard; there had been no snow for some little time. It was my intention to go to Pelican Narrows which place has been patrolled by me for the past five winters; and to the south end of Reindeer lake. There are a number of Indians scattered between these two places and they have always been given a bad name; they are very superstitious like the Gods Lake and Island Lake Indians, although most of them have been 'Christianized.'

I arrived at Cumberland the following morning before noon, and visited the missionaries and few white residents in the afternoon. The following morning, January 26, I patrolled the settlement of Cumberland and in the afternoon I left for Beaver lake. The roads were in fine condition and good time was made. There are a few Indians at Beaver lake engaged in hunting and fishing, and they were visited. From here to Pelican Narrows took three days, and two Indian encampments were visited en route. Unfortunately the short road from Beaver lake to Pelican Narrows had not been opened, otherwise it would have taken a short two days with such good roads. I stayed at Pelican Narrows a day, visited the traders, and missionaries; the settlement was patrolled on my return.

From there I proceeded to the south end of Reindeer lake and this took three and a-half days. Three Indian encampments were visited and there is a settlement of Half-breeds and Indians at the south end of the lake. There are numerous portagés to cross from Pelican Narrows, some of them several miles long and very rough and winding. It was hard work from keeping to break the sled; in places the trees are polished by the continual bumping and rubbing of sleds. While at the south end, I met some Indians from Brochet, and they reported to me that two white men (trappers) had gone in there last fall and nothing had been seen or heard of them since; some of the Indians had been looking for them, also the traders. Knowing that the Indians very much exaggerate and often tell untruths regarding such matters, I doubted their story, but still thought it advisable to make further inquiries. So I decided to cross the lake to du Brochet post, and this took me four and a half days. I visited some Indians on the way. We travelled a different route to that of last year on account of these people. For two days we passed through small bands of deer and killed sufficient to feed the dogs. Upon arriving at Brochet, I made inquiries regarding the white trappers, and the following is what I learned: Late last fall two white men named Munroe and Rowland, arrived at Brochet in a canoe. They appeared to have plenty of supplies and were going trapping they needed moccasins, mitts and snow shoes, and the manager of Revillons promised to send them out by Christmas, that is to the place where these men were supposed to be going. At Christmas, Mr. Lapansee, manager of Revillions, sent out the goods as promised, but no trace of the men could be found and three days were spent in looking for them.

Since then the Hudson Bay Company went to look for them, and Mr. Lapansee sent again, but nobody had seen them or their tracks all winter. In company with Mr. S. Clark of the Hudson Bay Company, and an Indian guide, I began making inquiries from Indians camped near the post, and also made a trip around a large bay of the lake west of the post. We finally heard from an Indian that he had seen a stick which had been used by white men in setting a trap last fall. This was at the mouth of a large creek west of the post. This was followed up and eventually came to an old cache, and then old tracks which became fresher and eventually we arrived at a tepee and found the missing trappers quite well. They were very hard up for mitts and moccasins, but stated that they had not tried to find the post. They had plenty of supplies. One of them had been ill with blood poisoning for six weeks. They were supposed to be old trappers, but judging by what they had caught and the way in which they were setting their traps, they were very poor ones. They were very glad to see us, and although they said they were not lost, I am confident they could not find the post, otherwise the one would have come for assistance when the other was so sick, especially as they were only one long day from the post. Altogether I stayed eleven days at Brochet, four of which were spent on a bay west of the post, looking for the white men. They were four of the hardest days I had on the dogs on account of the deep snow and the water on the creek we followed. I fed the dogs well at Brochet to prepare them for their return trip, and on Monday, February 19, I left Brochet on my return in company with the Rev. Father Turquetil, who had two sleds. The weather was fine and the roads in splendid condition. My runner stayed behind at Brochet visiting, and we did not need anybody ahead of the dogs. Eight dog trains had arrived from the south end the day before, so that we were able to make splendid time, and we travelled across the lake in a very round about way on account of the road, but we made the south end in four days, averaging 40 miles per day. From there we made Pelican Narrows in three days with the same average. A stop of one day was made here to rest the dogs. Cumberland House was made in three days. Here another rest was given to the dogs, and then Le Pas was made in one day. The Rev. Father is a good traveller, and would get out of his carriage at the portages and run so that no time would be lost.

The weather throughout the trip on our return was perfect, and the roads excellent. The priest was travelling light, just himself in a carriage, and one sled to carry food and valises. He had two men and six dogs for each sled.

I had five young dogs and only my bedding and food to haul. I had arranged for dog feed at certain places, so that none was carried. The days at this time of the year are fairly long so that a good day can be made. I arrived at Le Pas on Saturday, March 2, having taken 13 days from Lac du Brochet, including one day's rest at Pelican Narrows and Cumberland, which made eleven days travelling with an average of about 38 miles per day. The road was a trifle shorter coming back on account of a new portage having been opened. Altogether I was absent from Le Pas 39 days, during which time I travelled 1,000 miles, which includes the patrols I made from Brochet in search of the white trappers. The weather on the whole was very good, cold at times but fine, little or no snow, making travelling good.

I shall not describe the country through which I travelled, as this was done in my last year's report. The Indians I visited were all free from sickness and fairly well off, having plenty to eat in the way of meat and trapping sufficient fur to enable them to purchase other necessities. There were no complaints. The missionaries and traders expressed their appreciation of a visit from a policeman and stated that it had a wonderful effect upon the natives; this had been especially noticed since my patrol of last winter. Copy of diary enclosed.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. MUNDAY, *Serjt.*

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The following is a copy of my diary:—

January 24.—Left Le Pas this p.m. on patrol to Cumberland, Pelican Narrows, Reindeer lake and settlements en route. Camped at Barrier this p.m. Roads good, distance, 22 miles.

January 25.—Weather fine, cold. Left Barrier at 7 this a.m. and arrived at Cumberland at 10.45 this a.m.; road good, distance 23 miles; visited residents at Cumberland this p.m.

January 26.—Weather fine, 10 below zero. Patrolled settlement at Cumberland this a.m.; left this p.m. and camped on Beaver lake portage this p.m.; distance, 22 miles. Roads good.

January 27.—Left camp at 7 this a.m., stopped at Beaver Lake settlement; visited people and in the afternoon went across the lake and camped at John Cursiter's; roads good; distance, 24 miles.

January 28.—Left J. Cursiter's before daylight and arrived at Birch portage this p.m. Visited Indians and camped. Roads good; distance, 35 miles.

January 29.—Weather fine, left Birch portage at daylight this a.m., arrived at Pelican Narrows early this p.m. Visited traders; roads good; distance, 30 miles.

January 30.—Weather dull, some snow. Patrolled settlement this a.m., and left this p.m., and camped at Williams, 24 miles north of Pelican Narrows; roads fine.

January 31.—Left William's before daylight; stopped at Churchill river, visited Indians and camped on the Deer river this p.m. Roads fair; distance, 35 miles.

February 1.—Left Deer river before daylight, stopped once and camped on portage, distance, 40 miles; roads good.

February 2.—Weather very cold. Left camp at daylight this a.m., and arrived at the south end of Reindeer lake early this p.m.; roads fair; distance 30 miles. Heard report of missing white men and decided to cross the lake.

February 3.—Visited Indians at south end this a.m. Left this p.m. for Du Brochet and camped on island; road excellent; distance 30 miles.

February 4.—Weather very cold, fine. Left camp before daylight this a.m., visited some Indian hunters and afterwards took the wrong road and was obliged to return most of the way, delaying us nearly half a day. Camped on an island; roads good; distance, about 35 miles.

February 5.—Weather very cold, blowing. Left camp before daylight; stopped at an Indian hunter's at noon, and camped on lake this p.m. Roads good; distance, 35 miles. Shot 2 deer for dogs.

February 6.—Weather very cold. Left camp before daylight; camped in a portage; road bad in places; distance, 30 miles.

February 7.—Weather very cold, blowing. Left camp before daylight, stopped at an Indian hunting camp at noon; visited Indians and left this p.m. and arrived at Du Brochet this p.m. Roads good; distance, 35 miles.

February 8.—Resting self and dogs at Brochet.

February 9.—Patrolled settlement and visited at Brochet.

February 10.—Making inquiries *re* missing white men.

February 11.—Sunday routine.

February 12.—Left this a.m. on patrol west of the post to look up trappers. Visited some Indians and made inquiries and camped on an island. Roads bad; weather dull, snowing. 30 miles.

February 13.—Weather dull, snowing, mild. Left camp early this a.m. on patrol around a large bay; camped at a creek where men were last seen in the fall. Found a stick where a trap had been set near rapids last fall for an otter. Roads bad, 30 miles.

February 14.—Weather fine; left camp at daylight this a.m. and followed up creek, found an old cache and later on entered tracks which we followed and found white men in a teepee this p.m. all well. Roads bad. Distance, about 30 miles.

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February 15.—Left camp this a.m. and went straight to post, arriving there at 9 p.m. Roads bad, distance, 45 miles.

February 16.—Resting self and dogs.

February 17.—Repairing harness and getting ready to leave Brochet. Visited Indians.

February 18.—Sunday routine.

February 19.—Weather fine, cold. Left Brochet at 8 this a.m. in company with Rev. Father Turquetil who had 2 sleds. Roads good; distance, 45 miles.

February 20.—Left camp at 6 o'clock this a.m., stopped twice and camped on an island. Stopped at an Indian's house this a.m. when Father Turquetil christened a baby. Road fair; distance, 40 miles.

February 21.—Weather fine. Left camp at daylight, stopped twice and camped on an island. No road, part of the day could not follow it on account of snow; a long day; 35 miles.

February 22.—Weather fine. Left camp at daylight, stopped twice and arrived at the south end this p.m.; good roads most of the day; distance, 35 miles.

February 23.—Left the south end at 7 this a.m. and camped on portage. Road good; visited some Indians; distance, 35 miles.

February 24.—Weather fine, very cold. Left camp at 7 this a.m., stopped twice and camped on Churchill river this p.m. Roads good, distance 40 miles.

February 25.—Weather fine, cold. Left camp at 6 this a.m., stopped twice and arrived at Pelican Narrows this p.m. Road good, distance 45 miles.

February 26.—Patrolled settlement at Pelican Narrows and rested dogs.

February 27.—Weather fine. Left Pelican Narrows this a.m. and camped at Birch portage. Road good, distance 30 miles.

February 28.—Left Birch portage at daylight this a.m., stopped twice and camped at the south end of Beaver lake this p.m. on the short portage. Road good, distance 40 miles.

February 29.—Weather fine. Left Beaver lake this a.m., and arrived at Cumberland this p.m. Road good, distance 35 miles.

March 1.—Patrolled settlement at Cumberland, rested dogs.

March 2.—Weather fine. Left Cumberland this a.m. and arrived at Le Pas this p.m. Roads good, distance 45 miles. Dogs thin, but otherwise in good condition.

(Sgd.) W. MUNDAY. Sergt.

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APPENDIX T.

SERGEANT S. G. CLAY'S PATROL FROM BEAVER LODGE TO THE
BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY AND RETURN.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'N' DIVISION, BEAVER LODGE DETACHMENT,
August 16, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me to the Beaver lodge and Red-Willow districts, also to the British Columbia boundary.

I left this detachment on the 8th instant with horse Reg. No. 239 and horse Reg. No. 25 packed, rations for seven days being supplied by Mr. J. Sutherland. On this date I travelled to the Beaver lodge river. Crops in this district are in good shape, and there is very little danger of frost doing damage this year, the land around the Beaver lodge is rapidly being settled by a most desirable class of people, I called on several of these farmers, and they with one or two exceptions expressed themselves as well satisfied with the country, and all are hopeful for the future.

On the 9th instant I left the Beaver lodge River Settlement and proceeded southwest to the Red-Willow river. The Red-Willow river heads west of the British Columbia line and is tributary to the Wapiti. About twenty-five parties are located in the vicinity of this river, some of these people having squatted before survey. Crops here are also well forward and there is every reason to expect that the harvest will show good returns.

The Red-Willow district would make an ideal ranching country a luxurious growth of hay, peavine, &c., being found there, water can also be obtained the year around. Timber for building and lumbering purposes can also be obtained in close proximity to the river.

Most of settlers here burn coal obtained from the banks of the Red-Willow, I saw the seam from which this coal is obtained, and was surprised to find the outcrop averaging five feet, this coal is of the bituminous variety and will no doubt in the near future be a valuable asset to the Grande Prairie country.

The following day I continued patrol in southwesterly direction for twenty miles to the British Columbia boundary, about twelve miles of the country travelled over on this date is land suitable for agricultural purposes, the balance is unsuitable owing to fires having destroyed the upper soil, no settlement has taken place here, the land as yet being unsurveyed, I camped on this date near the headquarters of the Red-Willow close to the British Columbia line.

On the morning of the 11th, I was joined by Dominion Fire Ranger J. Gladeau and with him proceeded south on the east side of the line. My object in travelling in this direction was to get in contact with a band of Indians who were hunting in this direction, reports having been received, that these people were killing beaver, also that they were being supplied with liquor by half-breeds travelling between Prairie Creek, Grand Trunk Pacific. There was practically no trail on this date, it being frequently necessary to use the axes to get the pack horses through.

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This country has been heavily timbered at one time, but fires have destroyed an immense area of valuable timber, another growth of spruce and tamarack are however, springing up again, and I think that this should be regularly patrolled by the fire guardians, I camped at Stoney Creek on this date having made only about twelve miles.

On the 12th I continued patrol in a southerly direction, the country travelled through being of the same *brulé* nature, some small patches of open country were crossed, but most of the land is unfitted for agricultural purposes. A band of Beaver Indians were camped at Pipe creek, they were well supplied with meat, having recently killed moose.

These Indians deny killing beaver, stating that the trading companies will not buy the hides, they were also questioned as to liquor being brought in from the Grand Trunk Pacific. They denied having received any liquor from any direction, and stated that no person had been amongst them peddling.

This latter statement may or may not be true, but from experience I have learned that these people will invariably lie when questioned as to liquor.

The following day I started on the return trip, following a fairly good hunting trail, this trail strikes the Wapiti river at points and continues in northerly direction to the 55th parallel, it then swings west, the country travelled through on this date, was of the same rough nature, fire having been less severe along the Wapiti river, spruce and pine suitable for lumbering purposes being still intact. Heavy rain on this date compelled me to camp at 2 p.m.

On the 14th I travelled to the Beaver lodge river, reaching there about 4 o'clock, the country travelled through on this date was of a better kind, poplar bluffs being scattered with considerable open prairie.

I left the Beaver lodge on the 15th instant and arrived back at this detachment at 4 p.m. Total distance travelled on this patrol was approximately 240 miles.

SETTLERS.

Settlement has taken place as far west as range 12. At the Red-Willow a small party of German settlers are located and are doing well.

CROPS.

Throughout the settled district covered by this patrol, crops are in a flourishing condition, and harvesting operations should be finished by the end of this month. A flour mill is to be established at Lake Saskatoon by the Peace River Trading Company this year, there will then be a market for all the wheat raised in the Grande Prairie district.

GAME AND FUR.

Moose and bear are plentiful, especially so at the head waters of the Red-Willow and along the Wapiti valley. Rabbits are again plentiful, and it is anticipated that other fur bearing animals will be more plentiful this coming winter. Beaver are numerous throughout the foot hills, the regulations re killing of same are being strictly enforced.

INDIANS.

Indians seen on this patrol were well supplied with meat and owing to the fact that rabbits are again numerous, there is no danger of any of these people becoming destitute.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. CLAY, *Sergt.*

APPENDIX U.

SERGEANT S. G. CLAY'S PATROL FROM GRANDE PRAIRIE TO EDSON
AND RETURN.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE SUB-DISTRICT, January 15, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT—GRANDE PRAIRIE—EDSON, G.T.P.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from this detachment to Edson, Grand Trunk Pacific.

On December 12 last I received instructions to make this patrol and report on general conditions existing on the trail. I accordingly left this post on December 14, accompanied by Special Const. James Crear (engaged for trip to Edson only) with team Reg. Nos. 228 and 69.

Trail.—The trail from Grande Prairie to the Big Smoky river is good, being all prairie, the grade both on the east and west sides of this river being a very easy one and one team could easily handle a load of thirty hundreds.

From the Smoky river to Sturgeon lake the trail is in good condition and with very little more work this portion of trail could be put in good shape.

From Sturgeon lake to the House river, trail is in good shape, with the exception of the hills on the north and south of the House river, these grades are decidedly bad, a gang of men under Mr. Davidson are at present engaged on this portion of the trail cutting out stumps and are improving trail considerably.

Between the House and Little Smoky rivers the Tony river is crossed, the grades on both sides of this river are also bad, but I understand, that these hills are to be graded this winter.

After leaving the Little Smoky river the Baptiste river is crossed, a new grade is completed here (Frazer grade) and teams will have no difficulty in pulling the hills on both sides of this river.

From the Athabaska River Crossing the trail into Edson is more or less hilly.

On the return trip from Edson to Grand Prairie I travelled to the Little Smoky Crossing, and from there followed the river up to a point twenty-five miles south of Sturgeon lake.

I would not advise any one to follow this trail, as in many places the ice is decidedly bad, due to springs and overflows, a party of settlers coming into the Grand Prairie country, took this route at the same time as I, but after travelling about twenty-five miles decided to turn back on account of bad ice, the hill off the ice from the Little Smoky is also very bad.

Taken on the whole, I consider this trail a good one for winter travel, but altogether impossible for a summer trail.

Feed and accommodation.—From Grande Prairie to the Big Smoky river hay can be obtained at several places, from that place to Sturgeon lake there is no hay, and only one small cabin which is a very poor place to stop at.

At Sturgeon lake baled hay can be obtained at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bale of seventy-five pounds, meals can also be obtained here.

From Sturgeon lake to the Little Smoky there is no hay (a distance of about 197 miles). At the Little Smoky river there is baled hay for sale, the prices being one hundred dollars per ton.

After leaving Little Smoky river, the next stopping place is at the Athabaska river, here meals can be purchased, also hay at seventy dollars per ton.

From the Athabaska to Edson there are stopping places all along the trail, and hay can be purchased at prices ranging from seventy to forty dollars per ton.

Parties leaving Edson for this country should purchase at Edson sufficient forage to carry them from the Little Smoky river to Sturgeon lake, as feed cannot be obtained between these two places.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

December 14.—Left quarters at noon and camped for night at Bear creek. Weather fine, trail good.

December 15.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at Kleshum lakes and camped for night at Callions, Swan lakes. Mileage, twenty miles.

December 16.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and camped at Deep Draw at 7 p.m. Trail bad for lack of snow. No hay and very poor accommodation at Harpers, no stable weather fine. Mileage, 30 miles.

December 17.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and arrived at Sturgeon lake at 4 p.m. Camped at Revillon's bunk house. Bunk house very dirty and alive with vermin. Baled hay purchased here. Mileage, 25 miles.

December 18.—Left Sturgeon lake at 7 a.m., camped at 5 p.m. at Moose creek, trail to here is in fairly good shape, gang employed cutting out stumps. Weather fine.

December 19.—Left camp at 8 a.m., grade on both sides of House river is steep and very difficult for a team to pull a load over.

December 20.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and camped for night 4 miles south of Tony river. Trail all day has been bad, stumps, &c. Hill at the Tony is bad. Saw Mrs. Foster re son reported missing. Weather cold.

December 21.—Left camp at 8 a.m. Trail good in a.m. Smoky crossed, grades good. Oats cached here. Spelled two miles from Swamp Head creek. Stumps bad from Swamp Head south. Slight fall of snow in p.m.

December 22.—Left camp at 7 a.m., after two miles travel started to go down Frazer grade to Baptiste river. Grade is very precipitous on north side of Baptiste, on the south side hill is not bad. Gang working here making new grade on North Baptiste, spelled at noon at Athabaska River crossing. Baled hay and meals purchased here. Camp for night at the Yankee stopping place, baled hay and meals purchased here. Weather stormy.

December 23.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled for noon at the Swedes and camped for night at Auger's stopping place. Baled hay and meals purchased here. Trail good, weather stormy.

December 24.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at the ten mile stopping place and arrived Edson at 4 p.m. Trail good.

January 1.—Left Edson at noon, camped for night at ten mile stopping place. Meals and hay purchased here. Snowstorm in afternoon.

January 2.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at noon at Swedes and camped for night at thirty-five mile stopping place. Snowing all day.

January 3.—Left camp at 7 a.m., trail bad this a.m., arrived Athabaska Crossing at 8 p.m. Weather stormy.

January 4.—Left Athabaska at 8 a.m., crossed Baptiste river at noon and camped for night at Swamp Head creek. New grade on north of Baptiste river is completed and is a big improvement on the old grade. Hay and meals purchased here. Weather stormy.

January 5.—Left Swamp Head creek at 7 a.m., arrived Little Smoky at 11 a.m., loaded oats and hay from cache and started down river at two o'clock. Travelled about twelve miles this p.m. Weather cold and stormy.

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January 6.—Left camp at 5 a.m., spelled at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., and camped at 5 p.m.. Trail has been bad all day due to springs and overflow.

January 7.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and continued following down river, camped at 5 p.m. Snowing all day, ice in bad condition.

January 8.—Left camp at 8 a.m., trail on river bad, breaking trail all day, camped at 5 p.m. Weather stormy.

January 9.—Left camp at 5 a.m., pulled off river four miles south of Moose creek, spelled twice, and arrived at Sturgeon lake at 1 p.m.

January 10.—At Sturgeon lake, did not travel. Temp 0-55.

January 11.—Left Sturgeon lake at 7 a.m. and camped for night at Deep creek. Purchased baled hay at Sturgeon lake. Temp. 0-40.

January 12.—Left camp at 7 a.m., spelled 5 miles east of Big Smoky, crossed river at 4 p.m. and camped for night at Swan lakes. Snowing all day. Trail heavy.

January 13.—Left Callions at 8 a.m., spelled at Shortriggs and camped at Bear creek. Trail over prairie heavy. Hay and meals purchased here. Snowstorm in evening.

January 14.—Left Bear creek at 8 a.m. and arrived at Detachment at 2 p.m. Weather stormy.

On this patrol I purchased meals in several places thus saving the rations for parts of trail where supplies cannot be purchased.

Distance travelled, 500 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) S. G. CLAY, *Corpl.*,

Reg. No. 4279.

The Commissioner, Regina.—Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspector,
Commanding "N" Division,

APPENDIX V.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR'S PATROL FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO
ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, February 23, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Chipewyan on February 8, 1912, with one train of dogs and accompanied by Sp. Const. Wylie en route to Athabaska Landing.

I reached Fort McKay in four days, as travel was good on the Athabaska river. Between McKay and McMurray both sides of the river are staked off into oil or tar claims; there is hardly a foot of land without a claim notice on it. McMurray is having a boom at present, just on what grounds is hard to say. Different outfits have been boring for oil there for some years and have all failed to strike any. If at some future date oil should be found, McMurray will undoubtedly become a place of some importance, but without oil I cannot see any reason to believe that the place will amount to much. A number of homesteads were surveyed off at McMurray last summer, but are not opened for entry; when I passed through there were two and in some cases three squatters on each quarter.

I left McMurray on the 13th inst. and proceeded as far as Red Willow lake, this is a lake about four or five miles wide with half a dozen Indian shacks on the north end. The country travelled through was extremely poor, being mainly muskeg with absolutely no good timber.

Next day we travelled about 35 miles and camped 10 miles from Cheechums lake, a small and unimportant body of water, Macfarlane, the surveyor, is wintering his horses here, the ones we saw were in good condition. The country was very poor, muskeg after muskeg and wretchedly poor timber.

Next day we travelled some thirty-five miles and camped six miles beyond Little Jackfish lake, crossing the Pembina river en route. Jackfish lake is noted for its whitefish, there are about six Indian houses here. The Pembina river is of good size but is said to be shallow.

Our next camp was at Big Jackfish lake, a large lake about eight miles wide, with several Indian shacks on its shores. We met five trains of dogs en route to McMurray with land buyers. We were obliged to camp early owing to a heavy snowstorm.

Next day, the 17th, we travelled a little beyond Whiteview lake and camped; we met here 2 teams of horses hauling supplies for Blanchettes survey party, the latter's assistant, Mr. Hill being with them.

On the 18th we passed Heart lake, which is a large lake made up of two almost identical pieces of water connected by a stream about three miles long. The extreme length would be about fifteen miles. A portion of McMillans survey party was camped here under Mr. Davies. There are several Indian houses along the lake, all being extremely dirty. Heart lake is a mis-nomer, the Cree name for the lake is 'Metayo sagaygun,' meaning 'Conjuring lake.' Heart lake would be 'Metay sagaygun.' The shape of the lake is also shown quite incorrectly on the maps.

I reached Lac la Biche on the 19th inst., and camped at the Hudson Bay Company's post, and purchased supplies and fish for Sp. Const. Wylie's return trip to Chipewyan. Lac la Biche is about twenty miles long by seven miles wide, with a fairly numerous

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half-breed settlement around. The Hudson Bay Company have a post here and there are also two or three independent traders established. The country is good and it will some day be an excellent farming district.

From Lac la Biche I proceeded to Athabaska Landing with a team of horses, leaving Sp. Const. Wylie with instructions to rest the dogs for two days and then return to Chipweyan.

I reached Athabaska Landing on the 21st inst. The weather during the whole trip was mild and travel was good.

The number of miles travelled was 480.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR,

Sergt. Reg. No. 3970.

The Commissioner, Regina.--Forwarded.

APPENDIX W.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR'S PATROL FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO
FORT McMURRAY AND RETURN.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, August 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with detachment orders, I made a patrol to Fort McMurray from this point per the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Grahame*, arriving there on the 4th inst.

McMurray is, of course, looming up considerably at the present time as a potential important city, it is beautifully situated at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabaska rivers, the former of which has some excellent timber thereon.

For some years there have been different companies boring for oil in the vicinity of McMurray and although as yet, none of this valuable commodity has been discovered, still there are at the present time, three different outfits at work with expensive boring machinery, and one can only hope that their persistence will be rewarded.

Cameron's outfit, who are boring right at McMurray, are down about 2,000 feet, the Athabaska Oils, Ltd., boring near Fort McKay, are down several hundred feet, and are just about to move to a different location, and the MacKay Oil and Asphalt Company are only down a few feet as yet.

As is now well known there are enormous deposits of tar sands of a bituminous nature in the McMurray district, and when this is of commercial value, McMurray cannot help but become at any rate a town of some importance.

But at present there can be no doubt that the boom on at present is inflated and fictitious, an enormous townsite is surveyed off and is busily being subdivided into town lots, which are selling readily at very large prices. Practically all the land in the vicinity of McMurray has already been squatted on for homestead purposes.

It is almost all surveyed off, and I understand is to be thrown open for entry next year.

The majority of the land is excellent farming land, and I have no doubt will produce good crops.

William Gordon has a small fur-trading post here and the Hudson Bay Company have a small outpost of the McKay post also. McMurray is a poor place for fur.

The Hudson Bay Company are building a large warehouse at McMurray, as in future the supplies for their northern posts are being shipped overland on the new winter road from House river to McMurray, which is being made by the government, this will save bringing supplies through all the rapids and should bring down the freight rates.

While I was at McMurray the Hudson Bay Company's third transport arrived from Athabaska Landing, twenty-five scows in all, there was no trouble of any kind and there was very little liquor in evidence, in fact I have never seen the arrival of the transport pass off in such orderly fashion before.

My time was as usual fully occupied in settling the usual list of petty squabbles, which are always held over in the north until the arrival of the police.

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The white settlers of McMurray seem to be a very respectable and law-abiding class.

I arrived back at Chipewyan on the 12th inst.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. H. L. MELLOR, Sergt.

The Commissioner, Regina.

Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Supt.,

Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX X.

CORPORAL C. D. LA NAUZE'S PATROL FROM SMITH'S LANDING TO
FORT SIMPSON AND RETURN.

SMITH LANDING, April 1. 1912.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Chipewyan Sub-district.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Fort Simpson. Acting under instructions received from you, I left Smith Landing on February 7 with Special Const. Daniels and detachment dog train. The weather was fine and clear, 20° below zero. I nooned at Fort Smith and paid Dominion wolf bounty there and camped that night at Salt River settlement.

Neither Special Const. Daniels or myself had been down the Great Slave river before, but had not much difficulty in finding dog road. Sp. Daniels running ahead of the dogs most of the way on the river as the trail was drifted in. We arrived at Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake in the afternoon of February 10.

Resolution is a large half-breed settlement and has four fur-trading posts. The Indians were all away hunting and the majority of them will not be in until the July treaty. The R.C. mission have a large, up-to-date convent here with 65 children and a large staff. I visited the convent and various trading posts.

I had your authority to hire a forerunner from here to take me through to Fort Simpson and return, and I engaged a half-breed, Napoleon Laferty.

I had great difficulty in engaging a runner as the fur is plentiful this year and the natives don't want to leave off trapping. Mr. Harding, of the Hudson Bay Company, had already hired this man to cut cordwood, but kindly let me have him.

I left Fort Resolution on February 13 for Hay river. The route taken is on the lake all the way making the points to camp. The going was good as far as Burnt island, 16 miles, where we made our first fire, but from there the ice was rough and it started to snow heavily, and we camped that night at 4.30 p.m., after travelling about 35 miles. It snowed heavily all night and we broke camp at 6 a.m. The going was bad, deep snow and rough ice and the sleigh had to be constantly scraped as ice was forming on the bottom. The ice on Great Slave lake is piled up 18 feet high in some places. Between Fish river and Hay river we struck a heavy snow storm and had to go ashore as we could not even see the head dog. We arrived at Hay river at 8 p.m.

The Hudson Bay Company have a small outpost here and the English mission a school with 35 children, some of them coming from Fort McPherson.

I was hospitably entertained by Archdeacon Lucas.

The police sail boat, which was left here by Sergt. Mellor in 1910 is in good shape, and the mission had her painted last fall.

I left Hay river on February 16 for Fort Providence and got on to the Mackenzie river that afternoon and camped that night amongst the islands.

The next day we broke camp at 6 a.m., the going was still heavy, though no more rough ice. At 8 a.m. I met the Northern Trading Co.'s engineer on his way to Fort Resolution, to Fort Simpson we now had an open trail and got into Fort Providence at 7 p.m.

Fort Providence is a most desolate place, the Hudson Bay Company and the Northern Trading Company have posts here and the R.C. mission a large convent with

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80 children. The children at all missions are fed on a diet of fish and potatoes, and appear to thrive on it. The potato at Providence was a failure last year which is a serious loss made up by snaring rabbits, of which the country is full this year.

The Indians are asking for treaty here, and from what I saw it would be a Godsend for them. The Trout Lake Indians only come into the post once or twice a year. They are a primitive race, marrying in their own fashion and won't go near the mission. Their women have never been seen in the posts, and it is understood wear moose skin clothing.

I had your authority if necessary to hire another train of dogs at Providence. I was obliged to as my two pups were getting played out and sore feet, as this was their first trip, so I hired an Indian and train of 5 dogs and had two four dog sleighs.

I left Fort Providence for Fort Simpson on February 19 with 5 days rations and dog fish. The trip was made in four days, the ice being exceptionally good this year on the Mackenzie river. The first day out we met the government mail sleigh from Fort Good Hope and had their road to go down on. The ice is very rough at 'The Square' where the river is narrow, it is more like mountaineering than dog driving to get around this six miles, the dogs falling right down in fissures at times.

There is a 35-mile portage at Marie river across to the Liard river, it is a fair trail over a muskeg country with jackpine ridges and four small lakes. The Liard river runs between very high banks and there is a long climb down to get on to it. From the end of the portage it is just 8 miles to Fort Simpson, which is situated on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, and was reached at 7 p.m. on February 22.

I stayed at Fort Simpson 3 days and made investigations regarding supposed beer brewing by the Northern Trading Company's agent there, but could not get enough evidence to bring a case against him.

Here there is an experimental farm and saw mill established by the Indian department last summer. The Rev. Gerald Card is Indian agent here, and the work has gone ahead well in spite of difficulties. The Indians (Slaveys) showed quite a hostile attitude to Mr. Card, at first refusing even to shake hands with him, as they thought he had come to take their country away from them, but now they are quite friendly. In this Mr. Card showed admirable tact.

The Fort Liard Indians sent down a message to the government that they want treaty there, and the Nelson Indians, the Sikanies, have asked for a doctor and a policeman to be at the next treaty payment.

Mr. Card desires me to state he would like a police detachment opened at Fort Simpson and a government doctor also. Several young children have died lately of meningitis, a child died of this while I was there and another while I was at Hay river.

I left Fort Simpson on February 26. It had been storming heavily for two days and the Liard portage was full of fallen timber. The 27th and 28th were very cold with a strong head wind, all hands got frozen about the face on the 28th, this was about the coldest weather we had.

Providence was reached on the 29th, and I picked up my two pups there, which were in good shape and will be good dogs next year. Hay river was reached on March 3, the going was fine now, the recent storm had packed the snow into hard drifts on the river and lake and there was glare ice in many places.

Leaving Hay river on March 5, Fort Resolution was reached on the 6th. Here I paid off the forerunner and left on the 8th and made a quick trip to Fort Smith, making the 135 miles in 2½ days. I arrived at Smith Landing at noon on the 12th inst.

Snowshoes were worn almost the whole trip, two pairs being worn out. I was very fortunate in having such good weather, and in having an open road to Fort Simpson.

Since leaving Smith Landing I have covered a distance of 980 miles in 22½ days' actual travel, I was away 35 days altogether. Special Const. Daniels is an excellent traveller and looks after his dogs well.

It has been a good fur year all round. The Barren Land caribou have been plentiful near Resolution, and have been killed close to Fort Wrigley on the Mackenzie river for the first time in many years. Moose and wood caribou are killed by the Hay River and Simpson Indians.

Some Resolution Indians make a dash to the barren lands in March after musk ox, and get back before the snow goes. If they are successful in finding a band they kill every animal in it. Frequently a female in calf is killed this way, as they say they cannot distinguish the difference between male and female.

I would suggest that the close season for musk ox end in December. The traders state the spring skins are not as good as those killed in the fall, and many calves would be saved if the spring hunt was prohibited.

There has been very little destitution in the north this winter amongst the Indians.

The Resolution people are all asking for a police detachment to be opened there and a Justice of the Peace appointed also. The Indian agent at Fort Simpson is the only magistrate between Fort Smith and the police officer stationed at Herschell island.

I carried mail between all posts and some letters and registered mail for the outside, but upon arrival at Fort Smith I heard the Edmonton packet had left on March 7 and the next mail will not leave until June.

In conclusion I would like to mention the hospitality shown to me by all missionaries and traders. I attach a copy of my diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) C. D. LANAUZE, Corpl.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division.

Forwarded.

(Sgd.) R. FIELD, Insp.,
Commanding Sub-District.

Smith Landing, April 2, 1912.

The Commissioner, Regina.

Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Supt.,
Commanding 'N' Division.

Athabaska Landing, June 28, 1912.

SMITH LANDING DETACHMENT,
April 1, 1912.

COPY OF DIARY OF PATROL FROM SMITH LANDING TO FORT SIMPSON AND RETURN.

Wednesday, February 7.—Weather fine and clear. 20° below zero. Left at 8 a.m. on patrol to Fort Simpson via Fort Resolution, Hay river, and Providence. Nooned at Fort Smith, paid bounty on four wolves and camped in shack at Salt River Settlement. Mileage, 35.

Thursday, February 8.—Fine and clear. S. wind. Left Salt River Settlement at daylight and spelled twice. Road drifted in, camped at 6 p.m. far side of Point Brulé portage. Two pups ill during day and won't eat to-night. Mileage, 40.

Friday, February 9.—Strong north wind in a.m., calm and clear in p.m. Broke camp before daylight and spelled twice during day, trail bad and siding, met a

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Resolution Indian and family with one dog train going to hunt moose at Eenuiyon Portage. Mileage, 40. Pups all right again and eat well.

Saturday, February 10.—Cloudy and warm. Broke camp before daylight and found the Long Portage at 8.30 a.m. Arrived Fort Resolution at 2.30 p.m.

Sunday, February 11.—Snowing all day and warm. At Resolution.

Monday, February 12.—Cloudy and warm. Engaged Napoleon Laferty as fore-runner and got ready for Hay River trip.

Tuesday, February 13.—Cloudy with snow in p.m. Left Resolution at 7 a.m., spelled at 10.30 a.m. at Burnt Island. Camped at Point Pres D'Ile. Mileage, 35.

Wednesday, February 14.—Cloudy and warm with light snow. Broke camp at daylight, going bad, snowstorm at 4 p.m. Arrived Hay River 8 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, February 15.—Fine and clear, 18° below zero. At Hay River. Sp. Daniels repairing dog harness. Got one pair snowshoes laced.

Friday, February 16.—Cloudy with snow. Left Hay River at 6 a.m., spelled at Point De Roche and camped amongst islands in Mackenzie River at 6 p.m. Going bad. Mileage, 35.

Saturday, February 17.—Fine and clear, colder. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Met N. T. Co. engineer with two trains of dogs at 8 a.m. en route to Resolution. Arrived Providence 7 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Sunday, February 18.—Cloudy with snow. At Providence. Hired Indian and extra train owing to pups sore feet and getting played out, got ready for Simpson trip.

Monday, February 19.—Fine and clear. Left Fort Providence at 7 a.m. Spelled at 11 a.m. at Little lake, met the government packet from Fort Good Hope at 2 p.m. Camped at 6 p.m., going good. Mileage, 45.

Tuesday, February 20.—Cloudy, S. wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at 10 a.m. and again at Yellow Knife river, camped at head of the line at 5.30 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Wednesday, February 21.—Colder, N. wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at Hardisty's shack and again at the Square, cached 28 fish here, ice very rough for 6 miles and open water, camped 3 miles from Liard Portage at 6 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, February 22.—Bright, strong south wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at 10 a.m. on the Portage, saw large flock of prairie chicken, viewed Rabbitt Mountain, struck Liard river at 5 p.m. and arrived Fort Simpson 7 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Friday, February 23.—Fine and warm, 2° above zero. At Fort Simpson. Had a visit from Rev. Gerald Card, Indian Agent, Mr. Pearce, Farm Instructor, patrolled settlement, making inquiries re beer brewing.

Saturday, February 24.—Warm, S.E. wind, 13° above zero. At Fort Simpson, patrolled settlement.

Sunday, February 25.—Storming with heavy snow all day, S.E. wind. At Fort Simpson preparing to pull out.

Monday, February 26.—Cloudy, strong S.E. wind. Left Fort Simpson at 6.30 a.m. Portage trail much drifted and much fallen timber at south end, camped in deserted shack at Marie river at 6 p.m. Mileage, 42.

Tuesday, February 27.—Cold N.E. wind. Left shack at 6 a.m. and spelled at the Square and picked up the 28 cached fish and made our old camp at night.

Wednesday, February 28.—S.E. head wind, very cold, 48° below zero registered at Hay river. Broke camp at daylight, spelled at Yellow Knife river and again near Hardisty's shack, all hands froze about the face 1st spell. Camped in deserted shack at 6 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, February 29.—Warmer and bright, N. wind. Left shack before daylight and spelled at Sandy Point and again far side of Little lake and arrived at Providence at 5.45 p.m. Mileage, 45.

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Friday, March 1.—Clear and cold. At Providence, paid off Indian and got ready for Hay river.

Saturday, March 2.—Fine and clear, S.E. wind. Left Fort Providence at 6 a.m., going fine, snow drifted hard. Two pups left at Providence in fine shape. Spelled twice. Camped at 7 p.m. Mileage, 50.

Sunday, March 3.—Warm, strong chinook wind. Broke camp at 4 a.m. travelling by moonlight, spelled at 8.30 a.m. at Point De Roche, Great Slave lake and arrived at Hay river at 2.30 p.m. Mileage, 30.

Monday, March 4.—Fine and warm, 32° above zero. At Hay River, patrolled settlement.

Tuesday, March 5.—Colder, S.E. wind. Left Hay river at 6 a.m. and spelled at High Point again at 2 p.m. at Sulphur Point. Camped at 7 p.m. far side of Point Pres D'Ile. Going fine, glare ice and hard drifts. Mileage, 50.

Wednesday, March 6.—Fine and clear. S. wind. Broke camp at 5 a.m. and spelled at 9 a.m. at Burnt Island and arrived at Fort Resolution at noon. Mileage, 30.

Thursday, March 7.—Fine and warm. At Fort Resolution, patrolled settlement, paid off forerunner.

Friday, March 8.—Fine strong south wind. At Fort Resolution, patrolled to North West Trading Co.'s post on island 1½ miles north, prepared for trip to Smith landing.

Saturday, March 9.—Fine and very warm, S. wind. Left Resolution at 7 a.m. and spelled at 10 a.m. middle of Long Portage and again across the Slave river. Got into water at 3 p.m. and had to change. Camped at Point Ennuiyon Portage at 7 p.m. Mileage, 50.

Sunday, March 10.—Fine and warm, S.W. wind. Broke camp at 5.30 a.m., spelled twice, saw moose in willow near Point Brulé in p.m. Camped 6 miles far side of Grand de Tour Portage at 7 p.m. Mileage, 55.

Monday, March 11.—Cloudy and storming with snow all day, N.W. wind. Broke camp at 5.30 a.m. and arrived at Salt River Settlement at 8 a.m., and at Fort Smith at 1 p.m., and stopped overnight with Mr. W. J. Bell, Indian Agent. Mileage, 29.

Tuesday March 12.—Bright and clear, S. wind, 10° below zero. Left Fort Smith at 9 a.m. and arrived at Smith Landing at 12.30 p.m. Mileage, 16.

Certified correct,

C. D. LANAUZE,

Cpl., Reg. No. 4766.

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APPENDIX Y.

CORPORAL H. R. HANCOCK'S PATROL FROM GREEN LAKE TO CLEAR LAKE AND RETURN.

GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following patrol made by dog train from this detachment to the following points: North La Plonge, Isle la Cross, Buffalo river, Portage la Loche, Whitefish lake, Swan lake, Last Mountain lake and Clear lake.

Date of leaving, February 3.

Date of returning, March 18.

Number of miles travelled, 1,048.

Re Report on La Plonge.—Leaving Green lake on February 3, travelling on Beaver river and arriving at the R. C. mission at La Plonge on the 5th, staying over one day visiting mission and settlement around same, leaving the following morning and arriving at Isle la Crosse in p.m. of the 7th, stopping over the following day fixing up rations, &c., for continuing patrol, leaving early in p.m. of the 9th, camping on Deep river and arriving at the Narrows of Buffalo lake on the evening of the 10th, where four families of half-breeds live engaged in trapping, leaving on the 11th, this day was quite an eventful one in crossing Buffalo lake which is 40 miles long and 15 wide, getting out about five miles on the lake a heavy gray mist settled down, completely obliterating the shore line, and being no trail I struck a course by my compass and eventually found the portage after quite a lot of wandering, reaching Buffalo river late in p.m., staying over all next day hearing complaints, &c., leaving on the morning of the 13th, having to make a 20-mile crossing on Big Buffalo lake, I was again unlucky as it stormed badly, the trail being more than hard to follow, eventually camping for the night at the mouth of portage La Loche river, where we were joined by several dog trains that were going to Isle la Crosse, so we were certain of good trail to Portage la Loche, which we reached the next day the 14th, being 240 miles north of Green lake, camping the next day at the portage, I left on the 16th for Whitefish lake, returning to portage on the 17th.

Re Report on Whitefish lake.—Sunday routine observed on the 18th, spending the following day getting rations, &c., for patrol to Swan lake, leaving in p.m. for Revillon Frères, who are located along with the R.C. mission and settlement on the east shore of Portage la Loche lake, 7 miles from the Hudson Bay Company. I spent the following day, the 20th, visiting R.C. mission settlement and in hiring a man as guide and to take extra dog train to carry fish as I heard fish were scarce in the north, leaving on the 21st for Swan lake, 70 miles north of Portage la Loche. The road being heavy, we camped early and reached height of land about daybreak, there must be a drop of 400 to 500 feet to the Clearwater river, and the trail down this grade can only be described as fierce, following a creek which is in the state of overflow all the time and, when there was no water it was glare ice and in some places precipitous, and one can imagine the trouble and may I say language that necessarily follow. In places one could hardly stand a sleigh being ahead of the dogs half the time, and what with meeting sharp turns, windfalls, socks and moccasins wet through I was more than glad to reach the bottom, but I was informed by the guide it was as bad to get up the hills on the other

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side, however, we eventually reached the top after a lot of trouble and much perspiring.

Re Report on Swan Lake.—We reached Swan lake about 11 p.m. after a strenuous day, only to hear that the party I wanted to see had pitched off with three other families and supposed to be about one day's travel north. I decided to go and leaving the following morning we came up to their lodge poles late in p.m., expecting to find them at their next camp, but we did not catch them up until the night of the third day from Swan lake, luckily we were in the Barren Land caribou country, so we were all right for food for ourselves and dogs. We put in four days on straight caribou meat and tea, and the last day only having one small tin of syrup and tea for three hungry men.

Re Report on Montgrand.—I arrived at Indian lodges on the 26th inst. and after seeing Montgrand left in p.m. of the following day. I must say I never camped with such dirty Indians, they would all wash in the same water in the frying pan at that, and after six or seven using it one can imagine it was somewhat thick. The lodges were banked around the inside with caribou meat they were living on straight meat and tea, but they do the best they can for one giving us all the tit-bits in the ways of hearts and tongue and marrow taken from the bones, but again one does not want to watch them too closely in their culinary operations.

The country north of Swan lake is rolling consisting of sand hills, muskeg and lakes, all having been burnt over, stunted tamarack, but is seemingly a good fur country, marten, foxes and beaver seem in abundance and is also the southern boundary of the Barren Land. Caribou, of which we saw several herds and in the early part of the winter are to be seen in thousands which is readily believed as on the lakes and portages the snow is literally beaten hard with them. On our return to Portage la Loche a catastrophe almost took place, the man I had hired in crossing the height of land was bringing up the rear, I was breaking trail and on arriving at the top I pushed on to our old camp on the way out and on getting the fire started, Lawrence came into camp in a state of excitement and believed his feet frozen. I got his moccasins and socks off as soon as possible they being frozen stiff and after rubbing well with snow, found they were only slight touched, toes and balls of both feet, another mile or so and undoubtedly his feet would have been badly frozen; luckily they caused no inconvenience to him just the skin coming off. We camped quite a long time, being bright and moonlight, we arrived at Portage la Loche around midnight.

Re Report on Portage la Loche.—I stayed at Portage la Loche three days resting up dogs, hearing complaints, &c., leaving on March 5, and having good roads and fine weather arrived at Isle la Crosse on March 8. Mr. Read, H. B. manager, asked me to try and make a trip to Clear lake, 75 miles N.E. as the Indians were giving some trouble.

Re Report on Clear lake.—I decided to hire a fresh train of dogs and left on March 10, arriving at Clear lake the following night visiting the Indians the following morning and straightening them in general, leaving for Isle la Crosse in p.m. and arriving on the 13th, staying over two days getting rations and hearing complaints and leaving on the 16th for Green lake, arriving on the night of the 18th.

My dogs stood the trip well being a little foot sore but otherwise in good shape. I was fortunate in having good weather consequently travelling was good being very little snow this winter. Breaking trail was not such hard work as usual.

Being rather late in the season fish were hard to get for dog feed and higher price had to be paid, average price paid being 8c. each.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Corpl.*,

In charge Green Lake Detachment.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the chief places of interest on my patrol north of Green Lake to Last Mountain Lake; mileage, 1,048.

LA PLONGE.

R. C. Mission is situated at this place; I may say is a regular oasis in the desert. Père Ansell, O.M.I., is the principal of the school in which are 52 children, mostly Chipewyans. They are taught by sisters of the Grey Nun Order. They seem to receive a lot of kindness and attention, and a good course of instruction, but is seemingly wasted on them, as they go back to their families about the age of 15 or 16, and return to their old mode of life.

The principal asked me if it would be possible for a medical man to visit the school in the winter months. I informed him to take the matter up with the Department of Indian Affairs. The school is a large building 80 x 40 feet, and three stories, steam heated and electric light power derived from the La Plonge river; also a water system and saw mill with a capacity of 3,000 feet per day; horses and stock, with a staff of principal, three brothers and four nuns, and three outside half-breeds as hired men. There is also a settlement of natives in the vicinity engaged in trapping.

ISLE A LA CROSSE.

This is the chief place of importance in this district, being the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company; Revillon Bros.; and I. C. Fish Co. Each company have from five to eight clerks on outpost work in the winter time. Large quantities of fur are shipped from this point yearly. About 40 silver foxes have been killed in this district during the winter, in fact the catch of fur has been the best for a number of years.

Fishing operations were carried on by the I. C. Fish Co., and about 15 cars of fish shipped from here.

The Hudson Bay Company are putting up a large up-to-date store this summer; also the I. C. Fish Company.

Large numbers of Indians and half-breeds congregate here at treaty time in latter part of June, Christmas and Easter.

The R. C. mission have a large establishment here. Père Rossignol Rapet and two lay brothers having control of the moral welfare of the natives, years of Christianity has from all accounts had no effect on the people, as I understand they are absolutely devoid of all morals.

There is a large settlement of natives who eke out a precarious living by trapping, working in flat boats in the summer, and labouring for the different fur companies.

I understand an Indian agency is to be established at this point in the near future.

Messrs. Read, Coleman and McDonald are managers for the Hudson Bay Co., Revillon Frères and I. C. Fish Co.; each company also keeps an accountant and store clerk.

Isle à la Crosse is 120 miles north of Green lake.

BUFFALO RIVER.

Situated at the mouth of Buffalo river, and 60 miles north of Isle à la Crosse.

There is a settlement of Chipewyan treaty Indians living here, about 25 families.

H. B. Co., Revillon Frères and I. C. Fish Co. have outposts at this place. Large quantities of fur are caught. Treaty is paid at this point in summer months.

There are large deposits of asphalt in the vicinity, also deposits of coal on the Buffalo river, which I visited last summer. Whether these deposits are of any commercial value, I do not know.

I heard that 7 silver foxes were killed here during the winter; a good catch of fur is reported. I may add the Indians are very dirty, and sore eyes are prevalent, ophthalmia I should imagine.

WHITE FISH LAKE.

Situated 25 miles S.W. of Portage la Loche; a large lake 7 miles long and 5 wide with large bays. Very large whitefish are caught in this lake. There are 9 families of treaty Indians and from all accounts are a useless band, being lazy and dirty, and as there is an abundance of moose, caribou besides the fish, very little trapping is done.

PORTAGE LA LOCHE.

Situated on the N.W. shore of La Loche lake. This is the most northern post in the district, being 120 miles from Isle à la Crosse and 240 from Green lake. The manager of the H. B. Co., Mr. McLean and Mr. Pickering for Revillon Frères. It is the best fur post in district. There are nothing but Chipewyans and being good hunters, a larger catch of fur than for years will be shipped.

A Mr. Gordon also trades here, his headquarters being Fort McMurray, three days journey west. Fish are very scarce in the lake; the natives doing their fishing in the fall on Buffalo lake, 40 miles S.

I heard that people were coming to McMurray looking up land on account of proposed railroad. A police patrol from Edmonton Division comes to McMurray. I heard several complaints which I am reporting on.

SWAN LAKE.

Situated 70 miles north of Portage la Loche, a very pretty lake of 13 miles and 4 wide, also some fair sized timber. There are 8 families of Chipewyans living here, all being good hunters, and a splendid fur country, beaver, marten, foxes and otter being in abundance; one of the best outposts for fur; a half-breed being in charge for both companies.

This is also the south boundary for the barren land caribou, consequently the natives live high.

LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE.

Situated 100 miles N. of Swan lake. The country being more or less useless, all stunted growth and a rolling country, but is evidently the home of marten, beaver and foxes. I saw fresh tracks all over, and freshly caught animals in traps.

I saw several bands of caribou and shot a few for dog feed and ourselves. There were five families living here. Some of them never having seen a policeman, and had never known a white man to come to this place before. I only stayed over night and left at noon the next day, as we had no bannock, only tea and meat, and the

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caribou were already travelling north again. I did not care for travelling long days on an empty stomach, besides there were no rabbits in this part of the country.

I had a long talk with Joseph Montgroud who was perfectly sane, and I was very glad, as I am sure by the time we had got him to Portage la Roche, he would have been insane.

Last Mountain lake is a very large lake; Indians telling me it took 2 long days from end to end, and the crossing we made was at least 15 miles.

CLEAR LAKE.

Situated 75 miles N.E. of Isle a la Crosse, being a large lake of 20 miles in length and 12 wide.

Ten families of Chipewyan Indians live here. H. B. Co. and Revillon Frères both have outposts; bulk of fur caught being foxes, mink and silver foxes.

I heard several complaints and visited all the Indians.

The above are all the principal points visited in my patrol, although there are other settlements. I found on this patrol that most of the Indians are in good shape, free from disease, and owing to abundance of fur and meat live fairly well. However, it is surprising the amount of meat and fish an Indian family can put away; they eat on an average of six times a day, mostly straight tea, meat or fish, rising early and retiring early. All travelling is done by dogs and the Chipewyan is far kinder to his dogs than the Cree. One is struck by the kindness shown to their children, a word of correction is never heard. The Chipewyan has also far more consideration for his wife than the Cree, ever cutting wood, getting water for her. In this district anyway, I have never seen a Cree doing the same. A great respect is shown to a member of the police; he is given the best in the house of everything; all articles of transport overhauled and mended if necessary by them before starting in the morning. I may say as far as hospitality is concerned, some whites could be ashamed of themselves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANCOCK, *Corp.*

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following complaints that were made to me on my patrol north. I am not putting them in as crime reports, as it is impossible to determine these cases in an orthodox way, as to bring them up in the usual way would entail enormous expense. They are more or less all petty cases. I think in taking upon myself the responsibility of settling them, the ends of justice are carried out, and the government saved great expense.

LA PLONGE.

Alex. Laliberte traded a horse 2 years ago with Baptists Laliberte to get a wagon to boot, wagon never having been delivered. I ordered Baptists Laliberte to turn over wagon at once. I found on my return the wagon had been delivered.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

BUFFALO RIVER.

Baptiste Sylvestre complained to me that his cousin, Francis Sylvestre had bought a horse from him 3 years ago, promising to pay for same when he received the balance of his script. I found he had been paid the balance of his script last winter, and had paid Baptiste Sylvestre only \$45 out of \$150 promised, and told him on several occasions he would pay no more.

I gave Francis Sylvestre a severe talking to, ordering him to return the horse to Baptiste Sylvestre and the \$45 paid on same would be for hire of horse for 3 years.

I found on my return that Francis Sylvestre had returned horse to Baptiste Sylvestre.

I also straightened out several dog deals at this place.

WHITEFISH LAKE.

Pierre Rock complained that one Squirrel had stolen a fox skin from him last December. I saw Squirrel and he admitted taking same. I gave him a severe lecture and informed him he must return equivalent value to Pierre Rock, which he did by giving two mink pelts.

CLEAR LAKE.

The Hudson Bay Company's outpost manager, E. Kimberley, complained that one, Alex. Taboe, had stolen 100 fish from him in February. On investigation I found Alex. Taboe had been hired to put up fish in the fall at so much per day. He admitted taking 100 fish, but stated he had made a bargain with E. Kimberley that he was to get 10 fish out of every 100 caught, and as he had caught 1,000, he was entitled to 100. As there was evidently a misunderstanding between the parties, and neither having any witnesses, I informed all parties that in future in making a bargain, it would be wise for them to have witnesses.

I settled several other small cases of Indians not being honest after making bargains.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. R. HANDCOCK, Corp.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

Re JOSEPH MONTGROUDE—SUPPOSED INSANE.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the early part of the winter, I was informed that the above person was insane and dangerous. On my usual winter patrol, I made inquiries at Portage la Loche and found that last fall in September, 1911, the above person who was living at Swan lake, 70 miles north of the portage, was threatening people with a gun.

Mr. Pickering J.P., manager of Revillon Frères, at Portage la Loche, went as far as to swear in a special constable with the intention of sending for Joseph Montgroude, but hearing that he was all right again, took no further steps.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I patrolled to Swan lake and on arriving found that Montgroude had pitched off with other trappers, and was supposed to be about one day from Swan lake. Taking a good supply of dog feed, which was lucky, as we did not come up to the lodges until late on the third day from Swan lake, where I found Joseph Montgroude with three families of half-breeds, all living in two lodges. I had a long talk with Montgroude, who is a man of 55 years of age with a wife and one girl unmarried. He was quite sensible at this time, and told me that last fall he was sick and it was the first time he had been like that, and did not know what he was doing, and thought it was caused by the R. C. priest, who had married one of his daughters to a man who was totally blind. He had worried a lot over it. I presume it was a temporary form of insanity, probably will not occur again. I left the following afternoon on my return to Portage la Loche.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. R. HANCOCK, Corp.

APPENDIX Z.

CONSTABLE L. M. L. WALTERS' PATROL FROM SMITH'S LANDING
TO FORT RESOLUTION AND RETURN.

SMITH'S LANDING, January 16, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that acting on instructions from you I left Smith Landing at 2 p.m. of January 1, 1912, with two dogs and arrived at Fort Smith at 4.30 p.m., Corpl. LaNauze taking my load over to the Fort with team and cutter.

I left Fort Smith at 2 p.m. January 2, with Willie Brown, Government Interpreter, who was hired at the rate of \$1 and rations to accompany me, owing to the fact that Corpl. LaNauze was off duty with a sore knee and that our own interpreter, Phillip Mercredi was needed for duty around the detachment.

We took with us two police dogs and three dogs belonging to Brown.

We camped for the night at Salt river and left again at about 3.30 a.m. of the 3rd. There was a strong north wind blowing all day which filled the trail making travelling slow. We reached Susie Buggins cabin on the Point Brulé portage about 5 p.m. and spent the night there.

We left early next morning, the 4th and travelled until about 6 p.m. when we camped for the night at the head of the 10-mile islands. As the night was very cold we broke camp early. The trails were very heavy and a strong wind was blowing from the north. We got into Fort Resolution at 5 p.m. The temperature was about 54 below when we arrived. Two hours after our arrival a blizzard started which lasted three days. I stayed at Mr. Harding's, Hudson Bay Co., whilst Willie Brown stayed with the company's interpreter.

I called on Dr. Rymer next morning the 6th and got his account of the affair of the 25th August last, he also gave me copies of letters and notes about the matter.

Dr. Rymer stated that at about 1.15 a.m. of the 25th August, 1911, some persons had broken down part of the fence round his garden and pulled up three or four posts that were in front of his house, had piled some heavy drift wood against the front door, they also placed a ladder against the roof, but the ladder had slipped and in falling made such a noise that it frightened them away. Next morning he got Bishop Breynat, the Father Superior and Mr. Harding to come over and see the damage. On October 7, 1911, a large log belonging to the old Mission building was thrown over his fence but no damage was done.

The Bishop was away so that I could not see him, the Father Superior and Mr. Harding both gave me the same description of the damage as Dr. Rymer had done.

Dr. Rymer suspects Frank Heron, Rudolph Johnson, Alec Loutit and Paul Dewin of being the guilty parties. Of these four Frank Heron was away to Forts Rae and Providence and Paul Dewin had left on the morning of August 25.

Both Rudolf Johnson and Alec Loutit deny knowing anything about the affair. Mr. Harding with whom Frank Heron lives says that Frank was in bed at 10 o'clock the night in question and that he did not hear him go out afterwards. I visited George Sanderson, Buske and Michael Bouvier whose names the Dr. gave me knowing something about the matter, but they all claimed to know nothing. Francois Dunmare and Baptiste Beaulieu who he thought knew something were away.

I visited Mr. Dorais, trading for Strauss, who as he has had no stock sent in, is just collecting debts from the Indians. The mission and Mr. McLenaghan have been helping him with a little stock. He is in correspondence with a lawyer and expects to be able to seize the property in the spring for his wages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

January 7.—It was reported to me this morning that a lad named Michael Bouvier has stolen a pair of trousers belonging to Francois Beaulieu. The trousers had been hanging in a room in Beaulieu's house where Michael had been sleeping, and when they disappeared they blamed Michael for taking them. The trousers were found a few days later outside McKay's House. Beaulieu also claimed that Michael had brought a trap to the house which he said he had stolen. I saw Michael and he denied stealing either of the articles, the trap turned out to belong to his mother and she had given it to him. This lad appears to be a bit light in the head. He seems to be honest enough according to the white people in the settlement.

On Monday, the 8th, I visited Mr. McLenaghan, he has a nice lot of fur and is expecting to do better. He complains that he hired Pierre Beaulieu last summer for the fall fishing and that just as the fishing started he quit, leaving him in the lurch. Pierre Beaulieu was away.

Two Indians came in this evening from caribou hunting, and reported an Indian woman, Mary Ann Blackhead, as very crazy. She was living about two days from Resolution. When the rest of the Indians came in next morning, I interviewed them and they stated that although she had been very bad she was much quieter and was dying.

We left Fort Resolution on our return trip early Wednesday morning, the 10th. We found the portage 5 miles from the fort drifted so full that it took us all day to get across, we camped the night at the south end of the portage. It took us all next day to make from our camp to the end of the second portage. The trail follows the shore the whole way and was covered with drifts and the ice had fallen so much that it made travelling hard and slow.

Friday morning we decided to make our own trail going from point to point. We camped at sunset at the cabin on Point Brulé portage, from there we made Salt River settlement, the following day and spent the night at Chief Pierre's Squirrel's house. From there next morning we came into Fort Smith, arriving at noon. I telephoned my arrival across the portage, and stayed at the fort according to instructions until Special Const. Mercredi came across the next day with the remaining three police dogs, when I came across to Smith Landing.

The Indians down the river have lots of meat and are making good catches of fur. All the dogs suffered from sore feet, especially on the return trip. We had to break trail from the beginning of the portage at Resolution until we reached Salt river.

Mr. Petley, Hislop and Nagle's man from Fort Rae was in Resolution whilst I was there. He says there is lots of fur across the lake.

Two Indians, Nole and Susie Benjamin, who Mr. Radford had engaged to take him from the east end of Great Slave lake to the Telon river, came into Fort Resolution at Christmas saying that they had had a row with Radford and Street and that they had left them in the night and returned to their home at the east end of the lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) L. M. LLOYD WALTERS,

Const., Reg. No. 4741.

(Sgd.) R. FIELD, Insp.,

Commanding Sub-district.

Smith Landing, January 25, 1912.

The Commissioner, Regina.
Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON,

Supt.

Athabaska Landing, March 7, 1912.

PART II
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"Depôt."	Regina.	1	1	6	1	1		5	5	7	125	11	163	125	....
	Arcola.							1			1		2	1	....
	Avonlea.										1		1	1	....
	Balcarres.										1		1	1	....
	Big Muddy.									1	1	1	3	4	....
	Broadview.										1		1	1	....
	Canora.										1		1	1	....
	Carnduff.										1		1	1	....
	Craik.										1		1	1	....
	Ceylon.									1			1	1	....
	Drinkwater.										1		1	1	....
	Elbow.							1			1		1	1	....
	Estevan.								1				1	1	....
	Esterhazy.										1		1	1	....
	Fillmore.										1		1	1	....
	Gravelbourg.										1		2	4	....
	Holdfast.												1	1	....
	Indian Head.							1			2		3	3	....
	Kamsack.										1		1	2	....
	Lamigan.										1		1	1	....
	Marienthal.										1		1	1	....
	Melville.										1		1	1	....
	Milestone.										1		1	1	....
	Mountmatre. . . . .														....
	Mortlach.										1		1	1	....
	Moosejaw.								1		2		3	2	....
	Moosomin.								1				1	2	....
	Nokomis. . . . .														....
	North Portal.										1		1	1	....
	Norway House.								1		1	1	3		....
	Ogema.										1		1	1	....
	Outlook.										1		1	1	....
	Ottawa.				2			3	1				6		....
	Oxbow. . . . .														....
	Pelly.										1		1	1	....
	Punnichy.										1		1	1	....
	Preeceville.										1		1		....
	Radville.										1		1	1	....
	Sheho.									1			1	1	....
	Split Lake.											1	1		....
	Strassburg.										1		1		....
	Town Station.							1			1		2	1	....
	Watrous.										1		1	1	....
	Weyburn.									1			1	1	....
	Willow Bunch.									1	1	1	3	3	....
	Windthorst.									1			1	1	....
	Wolseley. . . . .														....
	Wood Mountain.				1					1	2	1	5	9	....
	Yellowgrass.										1		1	1	....
	Yorkton.				1					1	2		4	5	....
	On command.				4			1					5		....
	On leave.		1	1					1		1		4		....
	Total depot division.	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	11	18	164	16	241	190	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
'A'	Maple Creek			1	1				2	1	3	3	11	11		
	Cabri									1			1	1		
	East End								1		1		2	8		
	Gull Lake									1			2	1		
	Happyland										1		1	1		
	Notre Dame										1		1	1		
	Swift Current							1			3		4	8		
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	5		
	Town Station											1	1	1	1	
	Willow Creek								1			1	2	3		
	Total 'A' Division				1	1			1	5	4	11	5	28	40	
'B'	Dawson			1	1			3		3	11	2	21	22		
	Carcross								1				1			
	Forty Mile								1				1		4	
	Granville								1				1	2		
	Mayo									1			1		4	
	Town Station								1		1		2	1		
	Whitehorse				1				1		4	1	7	5	3	
	Whitehorse Town Station								1				1			
	On leave				1								1			
	Total 'B' Division				1	3			3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11
'C'	Battleford			1	1			3		2	7	3	17	24		
	Alsask								1		1		2	2		
	Biggar									1			1	1		
	Cut Knife										1		1	1		
	Edam										1		1	1		
	Kerrobert										1		1	1		
	Kindersley										1		1	1		
	Lloydminster								1		1		2	2		
	Machlin										1		1	1		
	Maidstone										1		1	1		
	Meota										1		1	1		
	Onion Lake									1			1	2		
	Radisson										1		1	1		
	Unity										1		1	1		
	Wilkie				1						2		2	5	4	
	On Command											3		3		
	Total 'C' Division				1	2			3	2	6	23	3	40	44	
D	Mauleod				3	1		3	2	2	16	4	31	37		
	Big Bend									1	1		2	3		
	Blairmore										1		1	1		
	Burmis										1		1	1		
	Bellevue									1	1		2	1		
	Cardston							1				1	2	1		
	Claresholm								1		1		2	3		
	Carmangay									1			1	1		
	Colemen										1		1	1		
	Frank								1		1		2	2		
Lundbreck										1		1	2			

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
'D'— <i>Con.</i>	Nanton										1		1	1		
	Peigan										1	1	2	1		
	Porcupines										1		1	1		
	Pincher Creek				1						2		3	4		
	Stavely										1		1	1		
	Stand Off								1		1	3	5	4		
	Twin Lakes										2		2	3		
	Vulcan										1		1	1		
	On Command			1									1	1		
	On Leave									1	1		2			
	Total 'D' Division			1	4	1			4	5	6	35	9	65	69	
	'E'	Calgary			1	1			3	1	1	12	4	23	16	
Banff									1		1		2	2		
Bassano										1			1	1		
Berry Creek										1			2	5		
Brooks											1		1	1		
Canmore											1		1	1		
Carbon											1		1	1		
Cochrane											2		2	3		
Gleichen											1		1	1		
High River									1		1	2	4	4		
Innisfail										1			1	1		
Irricana											1		1	1		
Morley											1		1	1		
Okotoks											1		1	1		
Ravella										1		1	2	4		
Red Deer											1		1	1		
Rocky Mountain House											1		1	1		
Strathmore											1		1	1		
Trochu									1		1	2	4			
Total 'E' Division			1	1				3	5	6	27	6	49	50		
'F'	Prince Albert			1	1			1	2	2	3	4	14	17		
	Asquith										1		1			
	Barrows										1		1			
	Big River										1		1			
	Cormorant Lake										1	1	2			
	Duck Lake										1		1	2		
	Green Lake										1		1		4	
	Hudson Bay Junction								1		1		1	1		
	Hanley										1		1	1		
	Humboldt									1			1	2		
	Melfort							1					1	1		
	Rosthern															
	Rosetown									1			1	1		
	Saskatoon								1		4		5	6		
	Shellbrook										1		1	1		
	Tisdale										1		1	1		
	Le Pas				1					1	1	1	4		4	
	Vonda										1		1			
Wadena												1				
On leave								1				1				
Total 'F' Division			1	2				2	4	7	16	6	38	34	8	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
'G'	Edmonton			1	1					3	10	4	19	8		
	Camrose									1			1	1		
	Castor										1		1	1		
	Clyde										1		1	1		
	Coronation										1		1	1		
	Daysland										1		1	1		
	Edson				1					1			3	4		
	Entwistle								1				1	1		
	Fitzhugh										1		1	1	1	
	Fort Saskatchewan				1				1	3		14	5	24	27	1
	Hardisty											1		1	1	1
	Hinton											1		1	1	
	Lacombe										1			1	1	
	Lac Ste. Anne													1	1	
	Morinville											1		1	1	
	Stettler					1				1		1		3	2	
	Stoney Plain													1	1	
	St. Paul des Metis											1		1	1	
	Tofield											1		1	1	
	Vegreville								1					1	1	
	Vermilion											1		1	1	
	Wainwright										1			1	1	
	Wetaskiwin										1			1	1	
On command					1				1		1		3			
	Total 'G' Division			1	5			2	6	7	39	9	69	59		
'K'	Lethbridge			1	1			3	3	3	11		22	16		
	Coutts									1	2		3	7		
	Grassy Lake									1			1	1		
	Irvine									1	1	1	3	3		
	Magrath										1		1	1		
	Manyberries										1		1	1		
	Medicine Hat				1				1		3		5	5		
	Medicine Lodge									1		1	2	2		
	Pendant d'Oreille									1		1	2	3		
	Royal View															
	Stafford Village													1	1	
	Suffield										1		1	1		
	Sundial											1		1	1	
	Taber													1	1	
	Warner											1		1	1	
	Wild Horse										1			1	2	
	Writing-on-Stone										1	1	1	3	4	
On leave					1								1			
	Total 'K' Division			1	3			3	4	11	22	4	48	48		
'M'	Fort Churchill				1				1	2	4	1	9		35	
	Fullerton														18	
	York Factory								1				1			
	Total 'M' Division			1				2	2	4	1	10		53		

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
'N'.	Athabaska Landing.			1					1	2	2	3	9	6		
	Chipewyan								1			1	2		6	
	Grande Prairie.										1		*1	2		
	Herschell Island.				1						2		4		5	
	Lake Saskatoon.							1	1	1	1	1	3	4		
	Lesser Slave Lake.								1	1	1	1	3	6		
	Fort Macpherson.								1		2		3		5	
	Peace River Crossing.							1					1	2		
	Sawridge.															
	Smith Landing.									1	1	1	3	2	5	
	Sturgeon Lake.															
	Fort Vermilion.								1				1	1	2	
	On command.				1								1			
	Total 'N' Division.			1	2			1	5	5	9	7	30	23	26	

* Attached from 'G' Division.

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District.	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	11	18	164	16	241	190	
Maple Creek District.	1	1	1	1			1	5	4	11	5	28	40	
Dawson District.	1	3		3			3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11
Battleford District.	1	2		3			2	6	23	3	3	40	44	
Macleod district.	1	4	1	4			4	5	6	35	9	65	69	
Calgary District.	1	1		3			3	5	6	27	6	49	50	
Prince Albert District.	1	2		2			2	4	7	16	6	38	34	8
Edmonton District.	1	5		2			2	6	7	39	9	69	59	
Lethbridge District.	1	3		3			3	4	11	22	4	48	48	
Hudson Bay District.	1			2			2	2	4	1	1	10		53
Athabaska and Mackenzie District.	1	2		1			1	5	5	9	7	30	23	26
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1912.	1	1	12	37	2	1	34	55	75	367	69	654	586	98

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following Annual Report of 'B' Division.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt J. D. Moodie, transferred from Depot to 'B' Division.

Supt. F. J. Horrigan, transferred from 'B' to Depot Division.

Insp. J. A. Macdonald, on leave.

Insp. A. E. Acland, promoted from Sergeant Major.

This leaves the undermentioned officers, stationed as follows:—

Supt. J. D. Moodie, Dawson, in command.

Inspt. E. Telford, Dawson.

Inspt. A. E. Acland, Whitehorse.

At Dawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle is in attendance, while Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Clarke is in attendance at Whitehorse.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The large mining companies are operating on a larger scale than ever, the number of dredges being increased, and the preliminary work giving employment to a large number of men.

Business generally has been excellent throughout the Yukon during the past season, although one of the large mercantile companies, the North American Trading and Transportation Co. sold its mercantile business to the Northern Commercial Co., and they intend to confine their activities in future to mining. They own a large plant on Miller Creek, and also hold valuable properties on Bonanza Creek.

Market gardening as a business is increasing steadily year by year, and it is only a matter of time before Yukon will raise all the vegetables required for annual consumption.

As stated in the last Annual Report, a large outlay of capital was expected this season through Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold and his associates, but unfortunately he became entangled in a heavy lawsuit, judgment on which has not yet been given. This judgment is awaited with great interest by residents of Yukon, as it is of vital importance to further development.

The International Boundary Survey was completed this fall, the last monument being erected about fifty feet from the Arctic coast.

There was quite an influx of tourists this past season, and also a number of capitalists looking for new fields for investment.

I understand the White Pass and Yukon route contemplate establishing a publicity bureau this winter, to advertise the tourist route to Yukon and Atlin on extensive lines. They also expect to erect a large tourist hotel in Atlin, B.C.

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer to the list of cases entered and dealt with, which follows:—

LIST of Cases entered and dealt with in the District from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, causing actual bodily harm.....	3	3		
Attempted suicide.....	1		1	
Assault, common.....	19	16	3	
Murder.....	1		1	
Shooting with intent.....	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	27	19	5	3
Housebreaking.....	1	1		
Theft from dwelling.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen goods.....	1		1	
Obstruction.....	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons.....	6	4	2	
Offences against administration of justice—				
Escaping from lawful custody.....	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	50	49	1	
Keeping a common gaming house.....	9	9		
Conducting game in common gaming house.....	1	1		
Playing or looking on in common gaming house.....	12	12		
Vagrancy.....	2	2		
Swearing in public place.....	2	2		
Allowing prostitution.....	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Contempt of court.....	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Intoxication.....	29	26	3	
Having liquor in possession.....	6	6		
Selling liquor to Indians.....	37	30	7	
Against yukon ordinances—				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	3	3		
Admitting loose women on licensed premises.....	1	1		
Supplying liquor to interdicted persons.....	1		1	
Interdiction.....	18	16	1	1
Drunk while interdicted.....	8	8		
Wages.....	2	2		
Insanity.....	11	3	8	
Allowing fire to get away.....	1		1	
Selling liquor in excess.....	1	1		
Killing game out of season.....	3	3		
Throwing refuse on river bank.....	7	6	1	
Selling liquor without license.....	2	2		
Starting a forest fire.....	1	1		
Offences against city by-laws—				
Obstructing public highway.....	2	1	1	
Peddling without a license.....	1	1		
	276	233	39	4

On November 9, we raided several cigar stores and saloons, and were successful in finding gambling in full swing. Six proprietors were heavily fined and given sentences of imprisonment, but the sentence of imprisonment was suspended, Mr. Justice Macaulay notifying the gamblers that in case they came before him again on a similar charge he would give them imprisonment without the option of a fine. Twelve

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players, or lookers on, were also convicted, some being fined and others let off on suspended sentence. The raid had a far-reaching effect in so far as that it certainly put a stop to gambling in Dawson.

On November 18, Joseph Fecteau was arrested at Granville on a charge of stealing a bicycle. The theft had occurred nearly a year previously, but we were unable to obtain any information. Finally, the bicycle was recognized in Dawson and we were notified. Fecteau was tried before Mr. Justice Macaulay and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 3, a series of thefts took place at the Arctic Brotherhood hall while a basket ball game was in progress. Purses, money and a watch were stolen from the pockets of clothes belonging to the players. After considerable difficulty we found than an Indian boy, named John Black, aged 16, had been seen there about the time the thefts took place. We found the boy and on searching him found all the articles. He was taken before Mr. Justice Macaulay who, on account of the boy's age, and also from the fact that he was suffering from tuberculosis, let him off on suspended sentence. He was handed over to a dairyman in west Dawson who was to look after him and keep him away from town.

On January 31, Rada Pivich was arrested for stealing wood from the Occidental café. With firewood costing \$16 per cord, people quite naturally object to losing it. Several complaints had been made, so a watch was put on this particular wood pile, and we caught Pivich in the act of stealing several sticks. He was sentenced to one month imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 23, we received word that E. L. Thoms, the proprietor of a roadhouse near Indian river, had been robbed of \$250, and that he suspected Roy Ayers and T. W. P. Smith. A patrol was sent up river which met Ayers returning to Dawson. He was searched and the money found in his sock. He claimed that there had been a big drunk on at the roadhouse and that he had seen Smith take the money out of Thom's pocket. He was arrested and brought to Dawson. Smith was also arrested, and both were sent up for trial. Ayers was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. Smith was acquitted.

Last fall and early winter rumours were prevalent that a murder had been committed many miles up the White river. Finally, some White River Indians arrived in Dawson and corroborated the rumour. Late in March, Inspt. E. Telford and Reg. No. 2447, Sergt. Thompson, F. H., patrolled to Coffee creek and arrested an old Indian named Endock for the murder of Chee-cha-ka. The old man admitted the killing and told a very straightforward story. Later Sergt Thompson patrolled up the White river to the scene of the murder and brought down several witnesses. On April 1, Endock was committed for trial, and on April 4 came up before Mr. Justice Macaulay and jury and was acquitted, the jury deciding that the old man had acted in self defence. It seems that the Indians were in a hunting camp on the White river during the first snow last fall. Chee-cha-ka was sitting on a box in front of a camp fire; Endock sat opposite him and asked Chee-cha-ka to pay him for a gun he had purchased from him (Endock) some time previous. Chee-cha-ka, who was known as a 'bad Indian,' became angry and threatened to kill Endock, drawing a knife and placing it under his seat, at the same time reaching for his gun. Endock immediately seized his own gun and shot the other Indian.

On June 13, the cash register of the Empire hotel was robbed of some \$9. A man named Teddy Carpenter was suspected.

The proprietor stated that he had been standing in front of the hotel and had heard the bell on the register ring, and went in at once and saw Carpenter coming from behind the bar. He then went to the register and on examining it found that a certain five dollar bill was missing. He accused Carpenter of the theft and the latter, after first denying it, finally admitted that he had taken the money, which he returned. The proprietor did not want to press the charge, but we laid the information, and on June 15, Carpenter was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On July 4, one of the greatest crimes in the history of Canada occurred when Eugene Vaglio murdered his sister, Mrs. John Vaglio, John Vaglio, and their two daughters, Rosie and Christina, ages 16 and 10 respectively, and then killed himself. Last summer Eugene Vaglio became enamoured of his niece Rosie, and attempted to criminally assault her. He was not successful, and when the father (John) heard of his actions, he at once threw him out of the hotel (the Central). This angered Eugene, and he made several threats of getting even with John, but the latter never paid any attention to them, although the other members of the family went around in fear of their lives for some time prior to the tragedy. John decided to prosecute Eugene, but his wife prevailed on him not to carry the matter into the courts, pointing out that it would create a great scandal and would hurt their daughter, and also on account of the fact that Eugene was her brother. On the day of the tragedy, there were several United States citizens celebrating by shooting off fire-crackers, and the shots were at first mistaken by the inmates of the hotel for a 4th July celebration. Alfred Tetrault, who lives in a cabin immediately behind the Central, saw Eugene fire one or two shots from the back gallery into the kitchen and heard a woman scream, but he was too frightened to give an alarm, and even if he had, it would have been too late. Mrs. Vaglio was the only member of the family who was up and dressed; she was shot twice and stabbed four times. John, who had been asleep in bed, was shot six times, while the bodies of the two girls were horribly stabbed and shot. In all some twenty-one shots were fired from three revolvers, one of them a Browning automatic. Eugene was no good, he would not work unless absolutely necessary, and it is really believed that the cause of the tragedy, other than his infatuation for his niece, was jealousy on account of John's success in business.

During the fall and winter of 1908 several cases of theft were reported, the articles being stolen from unoccupied quarters. Last fall Dr. W. E. Thompson rented a furnished house belonging to Chas. J. Brown. Early this spring Mr. Chas. Macdonald, then clerk of the Territorial Court and Public Administrator, was at Dr. Thompson's home for dinner and recognized several household articles belonging to him which had been stolen, and on inquiry learned that the house belonged to Brown. At this time Brown was mining on Britannia Creek, and he soon heard of what he was accused and came to Dawson to look into the matter. He claimed he had purchased the articles from a woman whose name he did not know, and could give only a vague description of her. On July 12, 1912, Chas. Macdonald laid an information against Brown charging him with theft, and he was arrested on Britannia Creek and brought to Dawson. On July 24 he was brought before Mr. Justice Macaulay and sentenced to one year imprisonment with hard labour.

Justices Dugas and Craig have been retired from the Yukon Bench, leaving only Mr. Justice Macaulay in Yukon. He acts as justice of the peace, police magistrate and judge, but in case an appeal court is required, Justices Dugas and Craig are subject to recall.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Forty Mile is the only detachment where a member of the force acts as agent to the Mining Recorder and Crown Timber and Land Agent.

Passengers for the Lower River (Alaska) on steamers were searched at Dawson by a member of the town station for gold dust on which the export tax had not been paid, while transients in small boats were searched at Forty Mile. Outgoing passengers via Upper River route were all searched at Whitehorse. In the case of female passengers, a matron is employed.

The Dawson town station performed the duties of immigration inspector for Lower River traffic, and the customs officer at the Summit for the southern end. Several undesirables arrived in Dawson during the season, but it cannot be expected that the customs officer, with his own duties to perform, can tell who are gamblers, macques, &c., not knowing them as we do.

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At Forty Mile the non-commissioned officer acts as agent for the Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Branch, inspecting and reporting on all stock entering and leaving Canada at that port.

Members of the various detachments execute all legal processes received from the sheriff's office.

We have also rendered every possible assistance to the chief license inspector, and all other local departments.

During the early summer an epidemic of measles occurred in Dawson, but this did not entail much extra duty on us.

The smallpox epidemic at Rampart House was, I am glad to say, stamped out during the winter of 1911-12. Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J.F., was stationed there for nearly a year and did good service.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

We still continue to receive large numbers of letters inquiring for missing relatives and friends. A great many people in the east believe that because they are unable to hear from their friends in the west, they must be in this far northland. Some of the letters are extremely pitiful, husbands deserting wives and families, sons never communicating with parents, &c. Yukon has always been more or less an anomaly with respect to this phase of human nature, as men who, when living outside, were steady, reliable and respectable, became bad and vicious in here, while men who had lost every vestige of respectability outside became hardworking, honest and respected men in Yukon.

During the year we received one hundred and twenty-one (121) letters asking for information concerning missing friends, relatives, &c., and we were able to supply information in thirty-nine (39) cases.

INDIGENTS.

I am glad to say that we have not issued any provisions to indigents during the year, although I believe the local government did assist a few last winter.

The old man reported in last Annual Report as receiving provisions at Champagnes' Landing to the value of \$15 per month, is still in receipt of the usual small issue.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Division is armed with Lee-Enfield rifles and colts revolvers, all of which are in good condition. The arms are inspected weekly in the post, and on the various detachments when opportunity offers.

The artillery consists of two 7 pr. muzzle loading guns, one steel and one brass, and two Maxim guns.

Our annual revolver practice was held in August, and returns have been forwarded. I must draw your attention to the large number of misfires had during this practice from Dominion ammunition.

The Lee-Enfield rifles belonging to the Militia Department, which have been at Whitehorse for years, were shipped to Esquimalt by your orders.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

On October 1, word was received that the body of Frank B. Hyles had been found in a shaft, drowned. Inspt. Telford left at once for Scroggie creek and held an inquest, verdict returned being suicide. Hyles was an ex-Staff Sergeant of the force.

On October 5, the body of a man was found near Sprague's farm on the hill back of Dawson. Inspt. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. In this case the deceased had purchased a considerable quantity of dynamite, caps and

fuse, and while the jury returned a verdict of suicide, there is a question of doubt as to whether it was an accident or suicide. The head, neck and one hand were blown to atoms, and the other hand completely stripped of flesh.

On November 24, Victor Zarnowsky, a Russian, was out hunting in the Forty-Mile country, and when attempting to climb down a cliff, had evidently been feeling his way with his shot gun, as the gun exploded, the contents entering the man's stomach. Insp. Telford held an inquiry, and as all the evidence pointed to accidental death, he did not consider an inquest necessary.

On October 23, Ole Christensen attempted suicide at Whitehorse by cutting his neck. He was placed in hospital and made a good recovery. He was discharged by the police magistrate on promising not to make another attempt.

On December 21, Odelle Croteau went out hunting in the hills about Dominion creek. He evidently became lost, and as he did not return to his cabin, search parties were sent out, resulting in finding his dead body frozen. Insp. Telford held an inquiry, deciding that death was due to exposure and exhaustion, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

On February 23, Julius Gocker, an old-timer, was accidentally killed on Sulphur creek by falling down a shaft, hitting his head on a bucket at the bottom, breaking in his skull. Insp. Telford held an inquiry, and decided that death was accidental. This man was an old Dawson landmark, making a living, until recently, by peddling provisions about town. I suppose he had appeared as defendant in the police court more than any other three men in the country.

On March 4, Louis Leplante died suddenly at the Gold Bottom hotel, Hunker creek. Insp. Telford held an inquiry and found that death had been caused by heart failure.

On April 2, Kenneth A. Forbes was accidentally killed at Alki Gulch by being electrocuted. Deceased was up a pole on the Granville Power Company's plant line, shifting 'live wires' and for some unknown reason took hold of two wires thereby completing the circuit, allowing some 2,300 volts to pass through his body. Death was instantaneous. Insp. Telford held an inquiry and decided that death was accidental.

On May 26, a man named Alfred Oliver was found dead at the bottom of a shaft on Sunset creek, near Forty Mile. Insp. Telford proceeded to the creek in a canoe, and met Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W. J. D., from Forty Mile. After investigating the matter the coroner came to the conclusion that as the rocks and earth were sluffing in so fast that the man had been accidentally killed by being hit on the head with a large rock. The shaft was not timbered at all.

On July 4, occurred the tragedy at the Central hotel, whereby John Vaglio, his wife Camilla, and daughters Rosie and Christina, were foully murdered by Eugene Vaglio. This case is reported fully under crime. Two inquests were held, one on John Vaglio and family, and one on the murderer, Eugene Vaglio.

On July 19, a young lad named Warren Eugene Coman, aged 14, was accidentally drowned while bathing in a pond at Whitehorse. Insp. A. E. Aeland held an inquiry, deciding that death had been accidental.

On July 24, William Woodside, an old man working on the government road on the Klondike, died suddenly from heart disease. Insp. Telford held an inquiry, but as there were no suspicious circumstances in connection with the case, he decided an inquest unnecessary.

On August 13, James Kelly was found on the Klondike Mines railway track, about 2 a.m., with both feet badly mangled. He was taken to hospital at once and his feet amputated, but died in three hours. Kelly had been drinking heavily, and had no recollection as to how the accident occurred, but it is surmised that he was asleep on the track and, as the accident occurred where there is a bad curve, was run over by the train, the engineer not being able to see him in the dark. Insp. Telford held an inquiry, deciding that death was accidental and an inquest unnecessary.

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INDIANS.

As will be seen from the summary of crime, we have had considerable trouble with the Indians during the past year in the matter of intoxicants. Men will take a chance in supplying them with liquor for little or no gain.

The Indians in Dawson and Whitehorse have become a useless lot, they will not work unless absolutely necessary or compelled to, and endeavour to obtain rations on the slightest provocation. Rations at Dawson are only issued on instructions from the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, and then not direct from our stores. We merely send an order to the contractor and he supplies the provisions, sending his account to us at the end of the month to be certified and forwarded to the Comptroller, Yukon Territory, for payment.

The Indian school at Carcross was completed and is now fairly well filled with Indian children.

An epidemic of measles took place in Moosehide during the spring, but was not attended with any serious results. The Indians were quarantined and two of their members employed as nurses.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

General repairs for the up-keep of the various quarters were made from time to time as required.

New skylights and gates were put in the guard room and as soon as the heavy outside work is completed a new floor will be put in. A stockade fence was erected with logs, and the building formerly used as a fire hall moved to the rear of the guard room and is used as a laundry for the prison. The guard room was also kalsomined.

A new fence, sawn log, was erected on the west and north sides of the barrack square, and adds materially to the general appearance of the reserve.

The old Yukon Field Force building has been torn down, and the place levelled off. This makes a great improvement.

Owing to the small number of men it was thought not advisable to keep our laundry building open, so it was closed last fall, and during the winter months the N.C. officers and constables used the baths of the Men's Club in town. In June our own bath-room was completed, being placed in what was formerly No. 2 barrack room upstairs. We have two baths with hot and cold water connection, the hot water being obtained from coils in the furnace. Water was also put in the Division mess, kitchen and sergeant's mess, the waste being carried across the square into the river by pipe placed underground.

A new corrugated iron roof was put on the building occupied as Q.M. Store, night guard's quarters and town station.

Authority has been received to install lavatories in the sergeant's and men's quarters, and this will probably be carried out in October.

The bridge across the slough is now unsafe, and will have to be refloored with sawn logs this fall.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good condition, and is of great benefit to the various messes. The stock on hand is necessarily small, but still is sufficient for all requirements. Grants are made from time to time to the messes, library, recreation fund, &c.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit has been very satisfactory, and sufficient for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that the conduct and discipline of this Division during the past year has been very satisfactory, the cases appearing before the commanding officer being comparatively of a more or less trivial nature. One N.C. officer was reduced to the bottom of the seniority roll of his rank and one constable deserted. There were no dismissals.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments in this Division is smaller than at any time for years. This is necessary, not only on account of the depleted population, but also on account of our being so short-handed.

Yukon crossing, open only for winter months, 1 N.C. officer and team.

Pelly crossing, open only for winter months, 1 N.C. officer and team.

Mayo, open all year, 1 constable and dog team.

Granville, open all year, 1 N.C. and team.

Forty Mile, open all year, 1 N.C. officer and dog team.

Carcross, open all year, 1 N.C. officer.

Dawson Town Station, open all year, 1 N.C. officer and 1 constable.

Whitehorse Town Station, 1 N.C. officer.

Whitehorse, 1 officer, 1 N.C. officer, 4 constables and 1 special, 5 horses.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The members of the Division were put through a course of foot and arm drill during July.

DISTRIBUTION of strength of 'B' Division, September 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson.....	1	1	3	.....	3	10	2	20	10	.....
Carcross.....				1				1		
Dawson Town Station.....				1		1		2		
Forty Mile.....				1				1		4
Granville.....				1				1	2	
Herd.....									12	
Mayo.....						1		1		4
Whitehorse Town Station.....				1				1		
Whitehorse.....		1		1		4	1	7	5	3
Absent with leave.....		1						1		
Absent without leave.....						1		1		
	1	3	3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11

DOGS.

We have only 11 dogs on charge at present, 4 at Forty Mile, 4 at Mayo and 3 at Whitehorse.

FORAGE.

The forage was supplied by local contractors, and was of excellent quality.

FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Outside of babcocks and fire buckets, we depend entirely on the city fire department for our protection.

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During the early spring severe forest fires raged along the Yukon river, evidently set out by wood choppers to clear away the brush. Miles of first class timber, on both sides of the river, were burned. The telegraph line had to be newly erected for many miles.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

No contract has been called for wood as yet, for Dawson, as we are waiting for the freeze-up so that we will be able to obtain wood which has not been in the water.

It is my intention to test some of the Tantalus coal this winter, as if good quality, the cost of burning coal will be very much less than that of wood.

The electric light service at Dawson and Whitehorse has been very satisfactory.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Most of our harness is old and hardly worth repairing, as the cost of repairs in Dawson is practically prohibitive. Two sets of light harness will be required next season, one for Dawson and one for Whitehorse. A quantity of harness was shipped to Regina about two years ago, and unfortunately the best we had was transferred and the worst retained here.

HEALTH.

With regard to the smallpox epidemic at Rampart House, reported last year, I am glad to say that it was entirely stamped out with the loss of only one small child. Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J. F., was sent to take full charge of the quarantine, but later on Dr. Smith, an American physician who belonged to the American Boundary Survey party, and who remained there at the request of the administrator, Yukon Territory, asked that he (Smith) be placed in full charge of the quarantine, and Mr. Wilson, the administrator, allowed his request, with the result that serious complications arose, necessitating the local Indian Department sending Inspt. A. E. Acland to Rampart at the opening of navigation to make a full investigation. Inspt. Acland reported direct to the commissioner, Yukon Territory, on his return. In all there were some 87 cases treated.

On April 23, while Inspector F. J. Horrigan was inspecting the barracks with Reg. No. 328, S.-Sergt. Eavns, O. W., when ascending one of the piles of wood in the wood-yard, the pile gave way, throwing him (Supt. Horrigan) violently to the ground, one or more of the heavy logs striking him on the head, shoulder and right arm, breaking one of the bones in the right fore-arm and giving him a severe shock. He was confined to St. Mary's hospital for a month, but made a good recovery.

One case of smallpox broke out in Dawson in April, but prompt action on the part of the authorities prevented the disease from spreading.

During the epidemic of measles in May, Reg. No. 4775, Const. Haigh, A., was confined in quarantine, and made an apparent recovery. He was the only member of the division to contract the disease.

Reg. No. 4936, Const. Christensen, V. A. B., was placed in hospital in May suffering from amblyopia. One eye was quite blind, and was affecting the other, so on the opening of navigation he was allowed to go outside to consult an oculist. He was eventually transferred to Depot division for treatment.

Reg. No. 4911, Const. Todd, J., was sent outside in charge of lunatics in June, and while in Vancouver was granted a month's leave to have an operation performed on his nose, a growth having formed, caused by the nose having been broken some years ago.

In August, Reg. No. 4775, Const. Haigh, A., commenced acting in a strange manner, and as he was unable to keep awake, and would go to sleep even when standing up in charge of prisoners, I obtained authority to transfer him to Regina for treatment. It is believed that his disease, whatever it is, was caused by the measles which he contracted in May.

HORSES.

We have at present twenty-nine (29) horses on charge, including ponies, and they are all in good condition.

The following were cast and sold during the year: Reg. No. 386, Reg. No. 2851, Reg. No. 2894.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments in the division have been inspected frequently at irregular periods, by various officers.

The post at Dawson is inspected weekly by the commanding officer, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W. J. D. (in charge), Reg. No. 4709, Const. Schutz, F. W., Special Constables Turner F., and Campbell, A., and Indian guide, Charlie Stewart, with four dog teams, made the usual patrol to Macpherson during the winter of 1911-1912, without an untoward incident. A copy of Sergt. Dempster's report is attached hereto.

Patrols were made to Kluhne, Champagne's Landing, Livingstone, Glacier, Miller, Mayo, Stewart, and other points at irregular periods.

MINING.

Mining operations in Yukon during the season of 1912 have been very successful, the output being some five million dollars, greatly exceeding that of last season. Several keystone drills were imported and have been employed testing ground in various localities.

The Five Fingers Coal Company, with mines at Tantalus and Five Fingers, have had a very successful year, their output being shipped to Dawson for use by the large companies.

During the season the Yukon Gold Co. has had eight (8) dredges in operation, six on Bonanza, one on Eldorado and one on Hunker. The Canadian Klondike Co. has had four (4) in operation, two on Bear Creek and two at Ogilvie Bridge. There are also two dredges on the Forty Mile, making a total of fourteen in Yukon, all working, and all making money.

The two new dredges erected this season by the Canadian Klondike Co. at Ogilvie Bridge, belong to the same class as the one erected by this company two years ago, being the largest dredges ever erected.

There are fifteen hydraulic plants in operation as follows:—

Adams Hill.	1
Cheechako Hill.	1
Gold Hill.	1
King Solomon Hill.	1
Lovett Gulch.	5
Monte Cristo.	1
Paradise Hill.	1
Skookum.	1
Trail Gulch.	2
Hunker.	1

The above plants employ about one hundred men.

The machine shops of the Yukon Gold Co. employ an average of sixty men during the season, and the main ditch about fifty men. The Power Plant employs six. The

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machine shop of the Canadian Klondike Co. employs some 30 men, while each dredge will require fourteen, the thawing plants averaging about forty men to each plant. The average number of men employed by the Yukon Gold Co. is 650, while the number employed by the Canadian Klondike is 75.

Several large stampedes took place during the year, the most notable being that to the Sixty Mile. While nothing particularly rich has been discovered in this locality, there will be a large number of men in the district during the winter, and the creek will be given a thorough try-out.

Upwards of two hundred men will winter on Scroggie Creek, and several claims on this creek have already turned out quite rich. This creek is staked from one end to the other.

An impression seems to be prevalent that individual mining in Yukon is a thing of the past, that the whole country has been purchased or located by the large companies. This is not the case, as there are large numbers of men operating on Quartz Creek, Scroggie Creek, Black Hills, Thistle, Gold Run, Upper Bonanza, Clear Creek, Highest Creek, Henderson Creek, Stewart River, Britannia Creek, Nansen Creek, Haggart Creek, Duncan Creek, &c., while many men are out in the hills prospecting.

With regard to quartz mining, I am pleased to say that the small stamp mill on the Lone Star properties is more than making wages, and as they get deeper the ore appears to be richer. The quartz properties on Dublin Gulch appears to be first-class, the assays running quite high, but no mill has been placed there yet.

Copper mining in the Whitehorse district has had quite a boom this season, the White Pass Co. shipping over 200 tons daily to the bunkers at Skagway for shipment to the smelter at Tacoma.

I might add for your information that there was an increase of \$1,693.79 in the receipts at the gold commissioner's office during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Klondike Mines railway has been kept busy night and day all season hauling machinery and fuel for the Yukon Gold Co. and Canadian Klondike Co.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent here from Regina and Ottawa, as well as those purchased locally, were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

The winter transport at Dawson and Whitehorse requires considerable repair work, new shoes, painting, &c., and this will be carried out before winter sets in, all work being performed by prison labour. New flat sleighs will be purchased for use of the Dawson-Macpherson patrol.

The summer transport will be put in good repair during the winter.

The gasoline launch was in commission on the Yukon during the opening of navigation, and during the summer, and was of great convenience.

I am writing a special report recommending the purchase of a second gasoline launch for use in the Dawson district exclusively, the one we now have to be kept in the Whitehorse district.

The launch *Gladys* was put in repair, but not taken off the ways.

GENERAL.

As Supt. Horrigan was transferred to Regina, I took over the command of 'B' Division in August.

During the season two hundred and twenty-seven (227) small boats arrived from up river with 726 passengers.

Twelve steamers made ninety trips from up river carrying 1,652 passengers.

Ten steamers made twenty-nine trips from lower river carrying 873 passengers.

Twelve steamers made ninety departures from Dawson for up river carrying 2,647 passengers.

Eleven steamers made twenty-nine departures for lower river points, with nine hundred and seventy passengers.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit reports from Reg. No. 3393, Sergt. Head, A.C., (for Inspector A. E. Acland, on leave), Reg. No. 3015, S. Sergt. Joy, G.B., Provost at Dawson, and Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W.J.D., in charge of Dawson-Macpherson patrol.

In conclusion, I must say that as Officer Commanding this Division, I have had the hearty support of all ranks at all times, and this is the more appreciated on account of being so short handed, each member of the Division being called upon to perform extraneous duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE,

Superintendent Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL, 'B' DIVISION.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding, 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the 'B' Division guard room, a common jail and penitentiary, for the year ended September 30, 1912:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, 30-9-'11.	10
Received during the year, male.	50
" " " female	1
Lunatics, male	8
" female	2
	<hr/>
Total prisoners confined.	101
	<hr/>
Total number in cells at midnight, 30-9-'12.	10
Daily average.	10·783
Maximum in any one day.	16
Minimum in any one day.	8
Number of lunatics received	10

One male and one female lunatic were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster; the remainder were all discharged cured.

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ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	82	1	83
Mongolian.....			
Indian.....	16	2	18
Total.....	98	3	101

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Australian.....	3		3
American.....	19	1	20
Canadian.....	11		11
Austrian.....	2		2
Dutch.....	2		2
French.....	3		3
German.....	5		5
Hungarians.....	3		3
Indian.....	16		16
Italian.....	1		1
Irish.....	4		4
Jews.....	1		1
Russians.....	1		1
Scotch.....	6		6
Scandinavians.....	4		4
English.....	9		9
Total.....	90	1	91

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American.....	1		1
Canadian.....	3		3
Irish.....	1		1
Indian.....		2	2
Scotch.....	1		1
Swede.....	2		2
Total.....	8	2	10

Number of penitentiary prisoners confined.....	6
Number of common jail prisoners confined.....	21
Number of casuals confined.....	64
Number of lunatics confined.....	10

Total number confined, prisoners and lunatics..... 101

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CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. There have been 36 cases of breaches of discipline, which were dealt with by the Officer Commanding, as Warden of the penitentiary and jail; of these breaches 7 were committed by one convict, who finally lost 47 days remission of sentence by order of the Department at Ottawa, and whose conduct since then has improved very considerably, and 6 were committed by one Mike Stone, a Jew, undergoing a 3-months sentence for perjury, who persisted in refusing to work, and malingering, in spite of the fact that he was only doing light work, and that after examination by two doctors he was told he was fit for work.

Penitentiary prisoner No. 3, whom I referred to in my last report as suffering from an eleven months old ulcer, after being treated and off work all winter, made a complete recovery in the spring. On the 22nd July last, C. G. P. No. 28, Silas Walter, an Indian serving a sentence of 12 months, H. L. for theft, was removed to the Good Samaritan Hospital suffering from tubercular glands, he had been off work for several days prior to this, after removal was operated on, but as his recovery was slow, and as it was extremely doubtful whether he would be in a fit condition to be returned to work before the expiration of his sentence, the department was communicated with and he was released on parole. The health of the remainder of the prisoners has been good.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail is first-class, and the quantity is sufficient. There is no kitchen attached to the jail, and the meals are cooked by the division cook. This has proved quite satisfactory.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing issued the prisoners is supplied by the Q.M. store and is of good quality; no clothing has had to be purchased except boots and moccasins of unusual sizes, such as 11's and 12's; their garb consists of a coat and trousers of black and white check, about one and a quarter inches square, which is very conspicuous; the warden of the penitentiary at New Westminster informed me that he considered this the best pattern of clothing for prisoners he had ever seen, and that he would endeavour to have it adopted.

PRISON LABOUR.

Owing to the number of long term convicts and prisoners during the past year, we have been enabled to get through considerably more work than for several years past; amongst other work done, all the firewood was sawed, split and delivered, drains and ditches dug and cleaned out, gravel hauled for the squares and roads, buildings have been razed, erected, whitewashed and caulked, and until recently all the water for the barracks was hauled by the prisoners.

JAIL BUILDINGS.

The buildings are in good repair, a much-needed addition in the form of a jail yard has just been erected by prison labour, on the north side of the jail, 58 feet by 54 feet. This is made of logs split down the centre, standing upright three feet in the ground and 13 feet out.

LUNATICS.

There have been 8 insane male patients confined here, and two insane females were taken care of at the home of the matron; one of these was discharged cured and the other was removed to the asylum at New Westminster. One male patient was also transferred to this place, the other seven all recovering and being discharged. These seven were all suffering from delirium tremens brought on by an over indulgence in

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alcoholic beverages, and after getting over their hallucinations were discharged by the court without punishment or cost of confinement.

SYNOPSIS of prisoners confined on September 30, 1912.

Offence.	Years				Months 6	Awaiting.	Total.
	4	3	2	1			
Theft.....		1	3	1	1	2	8
Housebreaking and theft.....	1						1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....			1				1
Total.....	1	1	4	1	1	2	10

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 G. B. JOY,
S. Sergt., Provost.

'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.

SYNOPSIS OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN JAIL AND PENITENTIARY FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

Offence.	Penitentiary.		Common Jail.							Paid Fine.	Discharged.	Suspended Sentence.	Transferred to Asylum.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Remarks.	
	Years.		Months.		Days.												
	4	3	2	1	6	3	2	30	14								10	7
Confined, September 24, 1911.....	4	1	1				1			1				2	10	In two instances two charges were laid against the same party and convictions secured.	
Drunk and disorderly.....									31	7	3			41			
Theft from dwelling house.....	1		1											2			
" " person.....		1												1			
Theft.....			2	2			1			3	1		2	11			
Intoxication (Indian Act).....							2	2		1	3	3		11			
Insanity.....									1			1		8			
Housebreaking.....	1													1			
Assault.....								1	2	1				4			
Perjury.....				1										1			
Murder.....										1				1			
Creating a disturbance.....											1			1			
Drunk whilst interdicted.....											2			2			
Giving liquor to Indians.....						1	1			4				6			
Carrying concealed weapons.....										1				1			
Total.....	1	1	5	3	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	39	22	10	1	4	101

Certified correct,
 G. B. JOY,
S. Sergt. Provost.

APPENDIX B.

SERGEANT A. C. HEAD, FOR OFFICER COMMANDING WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., September 24, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the White Horse Sub-District for the year ending the 30th September, 1912:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the Sub-District is better than the preceding year, (in fact by the optimistic it is considered to be on the eve of developing into one of the largest copper producing regions on the American continent), which is mainly due to the opening up of the Copper region in this vicinity by the Atlas Mining Co. Only one of the mines, the Pueblo, can be said to be regularly shipping ore at present, (averaging about 400 tons per day), but three other mines are being developed by the same Co., viz:—The Grafter, Best Chance and Valerie. About 200 men are at present employed by the above mentioned Company and it is their intention at present to keep running all winter. The quartz mines around Carcross which during the first part of the year looked very promising, have shut down temporarily on account of transportation difficulties, which accordingly had made Carcross very quiet, but the majority of the miners employed there have now been absorbed by the mines in this vicinity.

In regard to the Placer mining the Kluahne district has not done as well as was expected owing to the want of water, the season being very dry out in that locality. The usual number of creeks were more or less worked, viz.—Burwash, Bullion, Glandstone, Fourth of July and Ruby, though most of the gold was taken out of Burwash. A plant has been installed on Fourth of July which will be in operation next season. Nansen Creek about 47 miles west of Tantalus, has some very good ground but no large amount has been taken out this season. Livingtone Creek district is still going down both in population and gold out-put though some good ground was cleaned up on Little Violet.

In the Nesutlin district though no new strike has been made, it is reported that there will be at least twenty men prospecting in there this winter. Messrs. Morris and Welter intend if possible to get a diamond drill into that country which they consider would amply reward their efforts.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Members of this detachment assisted by a female searcher acted as a preventive Force in connection with enforcing the terms of the Yukon Gold Export Ordinance, during the year there have been no attempts at evasion, the discretion vested in the Officer Commanding has enabled this duty to be carried out effectively without giving ground for complaint by indiscriminate search which might from the nature of things from time to time be unnecessary. Sergt. McLauchlan in charge of the town station was appointed Sanitary Inspector for the town of Whitehorse.

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BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

All the buildings at this post to be kept in a fit state of repair, require repainting. Four of the chimneys are being renewed, for which authority has been received. The Barrack room which was originally built for at least twenty men, has now only to accommodate five, accordingly the room in the winter time would be much improved by having part of it partitioned off.

INDIANS.

The Indians with the exception of some of the aged, who receive assistance in the way of provisions and medicines, appear to be in good circumstances. This year an extra charge devolved on the police in regard to fixing up a temporary hospital across the river for two old and destitute Indians, infected with tuberculosis, one of whom died and the other recovered enabling him to return to his people. Outside of the Indians grasping every opportunity to obtain liquor they have given very little trouble during the past year.

CRIME.

There is very little under this head that requires special mention. The increase of crime may be attributed to the larger number of men employed in this vicinity, now the mines have opened up.

GUARD-ROOM.

The present guard-room containing three cells, has been found to be ample room during the past year. At any time such as a party of insane patients en route from Dawson to New Westminster, the old guardroom can immediately be put in use.

Three prisoners served sentences during the year, one two months, one six months and the other to serve one month or pay his fine, served seven days. All the above sentences were inflicted for supplying liquor to Indians.

One prisoner was sentenced to thirty days for obtaining liquor whilst interdicted.

HEALTH.

The health of the different members on detachment duty in the sub-district has been good.

With regard to sickness of an epidemic nature, there was a case of typhoid during the summer, but the patient was kept isolated and no further cases developed.

HORSES.

We have seventeen horses on charge in the sub-district, five of which are in use at the Post, eleven on range at Champagne and one dead not struck off. The dead horse was one of the ten pack ponies (No. 229) received with the Pease Yukon patrol, and was found dead on the range, he was in a very poor condition and as near as we can tell must have died from some stomach trouble.

Owing to the very dry season and the number of Government Survey horses also ranging in that district, it will be absolutely necessary to feed the horses a certain amount of forage during the winter, though at present the eleven are in good condition.

TRANSPORT.

The river gasoline launch did her usual work satisfactorily following up the small boats en route from Whitehorse to Dawson and was put on the ways at Hootalinqua on Aug. 26, 1912. The launch *Gladys* was put into thorough state of repair during the summer but was not launched this season.

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The land transport we have in use both summer and winter is in good repair with exception of one pair of heavy bob sleighs which are now being reshod, they all require repainting, renumbering and relettering.

STORES.

The stores are in good condition though the majority of those on Q. M. Form 30 have been received into store from time to time as the different detachments were closed up and though hardly in poor enough condition to condemn, still will not stand much more service.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract have been satisfactory and economical in every way.

PATROLS.

Patrols owing to the scarcity of men have not been made to the outlying districts during the summer, though the mines in the vicinity are patrolled frequently. A patrol was made to Lower Leberge per canoe and steamer in regard to a case of the Indians obtaining liquor, and another to Champagne in connection with the horses on herd. The Kluahne and Dezadeash district was covered last winter by a patrol with dog-team.

GENERAL.

The fur industry has been larger this year, considerable damage can still be traced to the placing out of poison which can too easily be obtained from outside points, though local sources of supply have been closely watched.

Game and fish of all description continues to be plentiful, and there is little cause for destitution amongst the Indians with exception of the aged and infirm.

There have been practically no unemployed or destitutes in this district with the exception of a considerable number of those mushing to Dawson in the Spring.

There have been no serious forest fires in this sub-district during the year.

Wages continue to be fairly good. Dock labourers 50 cents per hour and men employed on repairs to government roads have had a substantial increase, being now paid at the rate of \$5.00 per day and board for an 8 hour day. Men employed on contract at the Mines are making about \$6.00 per day.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. C. HEAD, *Sergt.*

for O. C. Whitehorse Sub-District. (A. O. L.)

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APPENDIX C.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER'S PATROL FROM DAWSON TO HART RIVER AND RETURN, WITH EMERGENCY SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, Y.T., December 22, 1911.

To The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* Patrol to Martin's cabin on Hart river with Emergency Supplies:—

According to your instructions I left Dawson on the 4th instant in company with the following Reg. No. 4829 Const. Bowen, R.C., Spl. Const. Turner F., Spl. Const. Stewart, C. (Native) and three dog teams of five dogs each. Consts. Mapley and Butler with team of horses accompanied us to the Yukon Gold Company's plant on the Twelvemile river, hauling the bulk of our supplies to that point, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson, which was of great assistance to us.

We arrived at the Power Plant at noon of the 6th, and in the afternoon, loaded up our toboggans. The following morning we proceeded up the Twelvemile river, Consts. Mapley and Butler with team returning to Dawson. The trail up the Twelvemile and down the Blackstone rivers was fairly good to Blackstone cache but from this point we had to break trail. From here to the head of Michelle creek the breaking was not very heavy as the snow was not deep but down Michelle creek it was bad, not on account of the snow (though that was noticeably deeper the further we proceeded down the creek) but, owing to the extremely mild weather (which was, part of the time above freezing point, with, one day, a suspicion of rain) the creek was badly flooded and we were compelled to leave the ice and make portages across muskegs and nigger heads and at times had to cut our way through thick undergrowth. Here progress was very slow. I was obliged to put 2 men breaking trail thus leaving one man to handle two sleds and as they were continually upsetting he was fully occupied going back and fore from one to the other righting them again.

About 15 miles from Hart river we met 3 Indians with 3 dog teams on their way to Dawson. They had been 2 days covering the 15 miles, and from here we had their trail and we arrived at the cabin on the 15th, having been 12 days on the way.

We made our cache and started on the return trip the following morning. We had a good trail to Blackstone cache but all the way up this river and part way down the 12 mile it was drifted full. The rest of the way the trail was fairly good. We arrived in Dawson on the 21st at 2 p.m., having been 5½ days on the return trip, a total of 17½ days.

According to your instructions I put the Emergency Supplies of bacon, flour, tea and dog feed in Martin's cabin. This cabin is well built but low, there are two beams across it and to these I secured poles upon which I put the supplies. They are as secure as it is possible to make them.

Martin made no objection to our use of his cabin for this purpose, but does not want us to take absolute possession and prevent others using it for camping purposes on occasion.

I notified all the Indians I met as to the purpose of this cache and told them not to molest it.

The weather during the outward trip was much too warm to be agreeable and snow fell on 7 days. On the home trip it was colder and snow fell on 1 day.

All members of the party performed their work satisfactorily. Const. Bowen, to whom this kind of work was new experience did very well. The following is a copy of my diary:—

Monday, December 4.—Mild, cloudy and snowing. Left Dawson at 11 a.m. on patrol to Martin's cabin on Hart river. The following are the members of the Patrol:—Sgt. Dempster, W.J.D. In charge, Const. Bowen, R.C.; Spl. const. Turner, F. and Charley Stewart, native, with 3 dog teams of 5 dogs each, carrying 10 days rations for 5 men and 20 dogs, to be cached in Martin's cabin. Consts. Mapley and Butler with a team of horses accompanied us to the Power Plant. Arrived at the 12-mile roadhouse at 5 p.m. and stayed the night.

Tuesday, 5.—Mild, snowing. Left the 12-mile roadhouse at 8.15 a.m. Struck a little water at the lower end of the 12-mile. Nooned 1 hr. 30 min. and arrived at the 20-mile camp at 4 p.m. and stayed the night. The trail was rather heavy for horses but not bad for dogs.

Wednesday, 6.—Mild, snowing. Left the 20-mile camp at 8.45 a.m. Met 4 Indian teams about a mile below the Power Plant, where we arrived at 11.50 a.m. Loaded toboggans in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick kindly provided us with board and accommodation for the night.

Thursday, 7.—Mild, snowing all day. Left the Power House at 9.40 a.m. The trail to-day was good. Nooned 1 hour. Made the Big Glacier at 3.30 p.m. and were nearly 2 hours getting over it as there were about 3 inches of fresh snow on it which made the sleds drag heavy and the dogs had no footing. Camped at 5.45 p.m.

Friday, 8.—6 above, snowing all day. Broke camp and started at 7.50 a.m. The trail to-day was soft and heavy; going rather slow. Had to build two bridges to cross open water. Nooned an hour and camped at 2.45 p.m. at the head of the 12-mile too late to go through the Pass.

Saturday, 9.—2 above, clear, no wind. Left camp at 7.50 a.m. The glacier at the head of the 12-mile was very slippery with a little water in places. It was 11 a.m. when we reached the upper end, making about 2 miles in 3 hours. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Arrived at Michelle cabin at 4.45 p.m. and encamped.

Sunday, 10.—Mild, cloudy. Left Michelle cabin at 7.55 a.m. The trail down the Blackstone was drifted in places. Arrived at Joseph's cabin at 12.30 p.m. and nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Camped in the willows near Blackstone cache at 4 p.m.

Monday 11th.—22° above; snowing all day, W. Wind Cleared up at night. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Got around the water below us. Breaking trail all to-day and going over the hills was heavy. Arrived at Poplar grove at 1.45 P.M. (having made only one drive) and camped as it is too far to make the next camping place, it has been a very wet and dirty day.

Tuesday, 12th.—6 above, clear, snowing at night. Left camp at 8 a.m. Made the summit at 11 a.m. Going very heavy; Down Michelle too it was heavy going and very rough. Made only one drive and camped at 2.45 p.m. about 6 miles down Michelle. 4 Indians with 3 dogteams caught up with us tonight and camped a short way below. They intended hunting round here. Had to put two men breaking trail down the creek and it was hard work for one man to drive two teams owing to the country being so rough the sleds were continually upsetting.

Wednesday, 13th.—34 above, cloudy with a little rain. Snowing at night. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. The going was very rough. We were obliged to break trail across muskeg flats owing to the river being badly flooded. Travelling very slow. Every one wet all day. Nooned 1 hr. 20 min. camped at 3.30 p.m.

Thursday 14th.—22 above, misty. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Travelling about the same as yesterday, had to go through the water. Nooned an hr. 20 min. Met 3 Indians with 3 teams at 2.15 p.m. and camped. We were very wet and our moccasins were frozen. It was snowing all night and the tent was leaking badly.

Friday, 15th.—9 below, clear, nice day. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Cached tent stove and some provisions for the home trip. Had a good trail today but struck

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a little water. Nooned 1 hour. Met 2 Indians with dogteams on their way to Dawson. Arrived at Martins cabin at 3 p.m. and cached the emergency supplies according to instructions.

Saturday, 16.—35 below, clear, nice day. Left Martin's cabin at 8.30 a.m. on return trip to Dawson. Had good going. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Camped at 3.15 p.m. Michelle and 3 other Indians were camped here and had killed 5 caribou.

Sunday, 17.—26 below, clear nice day, a little foggy in p.m. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned at Poplar Grove. Made Blackstone cache at 3.35 p.m. and camped. Michelle and another Indian arrived at 7 p.m. and camped with us. Two others went on to Joseph's cabin.

Monday, 18.—30 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.10 a.m. I cut straight up the valley to avoid the detour into Joseph's cabin which would be about 2 miles out of our way. I intended making the head of the 12 mile to-night but we had to break trail all the way up the Blackstone and were unable to do so. Nooned at Michelle's cabin at 12.16 p.m. and camped about 2 miles above at 2.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 19.—17 below, cloudy and snowing. Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. The trail was heavy and drifted full most of the way. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. and camped at 4 p.m. about 2 miles beyond the Big Glacier.

Wednesday, 20.—12 below. Broke camp and started at 5.55 a.m. Made the Power House at 9.35 a.m. Nooned at the 20 mile camp and made the 12 mile roadhouse at 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, 21.—Stormy. Left the 12-mile roadhouse at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at Dawson at 2 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. DEMPSTER, *Sergt.*

In charge of Patrol

APPENDIX D.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER'S PATROL FROM DAWSON TO FORT
MACPHERSON AND RETURN.

DAWSON, Y.T., March 12, 1912.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Div., R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report *re* the recent patrol from Dawson to Macpherson and return, season of 1912.

I left Dawson on the 6th January, in company with the following:

Reg. No. 4709, Const. Schutz, F.W.
Spl. Const. Campbell, A.
Spl. Const. Turner, F.
Spl. Const. Charlie Stewart (Indian).

Our transport consisted of four dog teams of five dogs each, and four toboggans. We carried some 68 pounds of mail and newspapers for Macpherson and Herschell island.

Reg. No. 2628, Const. Mapley, H. G., with team accompanied us to the Power House, on the Twelve-mile river, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson, where we loaded up our toboggans.

We followed the same route as in former years, and arrived at Macpherson at noon of the 3rd February, having been 29 days on the trail. We remained here for fifteen days.

On our return trip we left Macpherson on the 19th February, with about 30 pounds of first-class mail, and arrived in Dawson at noon on the 10th March, having been 21 days on the home trip.

The 'Edmonton Packet' arrived at Macpherson several days before our departure from there.

Of our showshoes, four pairs were the same we used last year for the round trip. They stood the round trip this year again, and only needed refilling. These shoes were ordered from Indian John Martin and were made in the summer time. The frame work was strong and tough and lasted for two round trips, whereas previously the shoes were ordered from Moosehide Indians in the fall and the framework of these were so brittle that they were so badly broken on reaching Macpherson that a complete new outfit was always needed for the return trip. I would suggest that if snowshoes will be required next winter they be ordered as early this coming summer as possible.

One of our toboggans was worn very thin, and as it had several breaks in it and would not last much longer I was compelled to purchase one from some Indians on the Big Wind river.

INDIANS.

On our outward trip we came across one camp of Indians camping, comprising four families, on Waugh creek. They had plenty of food. We met one family on Peel river who were living on rabbits, which appeared to be very plentiful.

On the home trip we met three families on Peel river, and four families on the Big Wind. The latter were well stocked with meat. No sickness was reported among any of the Indians, but one squaw had died on Waugh creek early last fall.

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TRAILS.

We had a fairly good trail to the Indian camp on Waugh creek, but from there on we broke trail. The snow was not so deep as last year.

WEATHER.

We had a week of cold weather at the start, but on the whole the weather was exceptionally fine.

DOGS.

All told, we had twenty dogs, of which 15 were hired, one a private dog and four police dogs. Of these four, three are very old. I have had them on this patrol for five winters. One of them I destroyed at Macpherson, as he got so stiff he could scarcely walk. I purchased another to replace him. The other one was very small, and I traded him for a larger dog, giving \$10 difference.

Most of the dogs had sore feet on arrival at Macpherson, but were otherwise in very good condition.

GAME.

We saw no game, but on the Big Wind, Upper Peel and Mountain creek, fresh moose tracks were abundant. On our return the Indians met on the Big Wind reported having killed large numbers of caribou and moose between Hungry lake and the Big Wind river. Ptarmigan were not so plentiful as usual.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions were of the best quality and ample. Our dog feed consisted of dried salmon and dried caribou meat. The caribou meat was purchased from Indians on Waugh creek.

GENERAL.

All members of the patrol performed their work in a very satisfactory manner. Constable Schutz was new to the work, but did exceedingly well.

On our return trip I met A. A. Knorr, of 'Bonnetplume quartz' fame on Waugh creek. He was accompanied by two squaws. He said he was on his way to Dawson and had been as far as the head of Michelle creek, but turned back to look for some Indians to get some dog feed.

Our cache at Hart river was all right except that a few fish had been taken out of one bundle, I found the chache made by the Macpherson detachment at the mouth of Trail creek, but had no occasion to use it.

Corpl. Somers of that detachment is coming out this spring to build a cabin on Trail river.

We blazed a trail across that section of the Big Portage from the head of Trail river to the Caribou river, and from the Caribou river to the head of Mountain creek, excepting, of course, the bald knolls, &c., where there is no timber, I also made two 'lobsticks' at the mouth of Forrest creek. A 'lobstick' is a spruce tree stripped of all its branches excepting those at the top and two branches, one at each side, a little lower down.

On the Big Wind river, about 7 or 8 miles below Mount Deception we found a boat on a bar where it had evidently drifted during the summer. It was right side up, a double ender, about 24 feet long, 5 ft. beam, clinker build, had a skag under stern and name of *Beaver* carved on a piece of board and nailed on starboard bow and printed with blue pencil on other. It contained two home-made oars, 1 home-made paddle and two poles—one with a pike in it.

The following is a copy of diary.

Saturday, January 6.—35 below, clear. Left Dawson at 11 a.m. on patrol to Macpherson. Party composed of following, Reg. No. 3191 Sergt Dempster, W.J.D. (in charge) Reg. No. 4709 Const. Schutz F. W., Special Constables Campbell A., Turner F., and Indian Chas. Stewart, with four dog teams of five dogs each. Reg. No. 2628 Const. Mapley H. G. with team of horses to accompany us to Power Plant on the Twelvemile. Arrived at Twelvemile roadhouse at 4 p.m. and camped for night, at roadhouse. Trail fair.

Sunday, January 7.—35 below. Clear. Left Twelvemile roadhouse at 8 a.m. Nooned 1 hour and 15 minutes at the Tenmile camp, and arrived at the Twentymile camp at 4.30 p.m. and stayed for the night. Trail good for dogs but heavy for horses.

Monday, January 8.—49 below. Clear. Left Twentymile camp at 8 a.m. Made the Power House at 11 a.m. Team arrived at 12.30. Loaded up our toboggans in the afternoon.

Tuesday, January 9.—44 below. Clear. Left Power House at 9.15 a.m. Trail up the Twelvemile very good. Made the Big Glacier at 3.20 p.m. and camped at 4.30 p.m. about two miles above it.

Wednesday, January 10.—22 below a.m., 30 below p.m. Strong wind storm from North. Left camp at 8.15 a.m. Trail fairly good but drifted in places. Camped at noon a little below the Pass. It was very stormy and too late to make Trail cabin.

Thursday, January 11.—39 below a.m., 51 below in p.m. Strong head wind in the Pass. Left camp at 8 a.m. Trail was fairly good and blown hard. Clear ice on the glaciers. Made only one drive and arrived at Michelle's cabin at 1 p.m. It is too far to the next camp at Blackstone cache, so camped in the cabin.

Friday, January 12.—50 below a.m. 52 below in p.m. Clear but misty in valley. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Fairly good train down the Blackstone valley. Made one drive and camped in the willows at Blackstone cache at 1.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 13.—50 below a.m. with light wind. 49 below in p.m. with cold head wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. arrived at Poplar grove at 11 a.m. and dined. Trail was drifted in places on the hills. Started again at 12.15 p.m. and camped at 4 p.m. about 6 miles down Michelle creek. Trail fair. John Martin, an Indian caught up to us at 6.30 p.m. and camped with us.

Sunday, January 14.—44 below in a.m., 36 below in p.m. Clear. Left camp at 7.40 a.m. Met two Indian teams in a.m. Got into deep water in afternoon and had to change footwear. Trail up the hill over the Hart-Michelle divide was very heavy, dogs and men very tired. Made Martin's cabin at 6.30 p.m. and camped.

Monday, January 15.—30 below in a.m. Left Hart river at 8.35 a.m. Trail was fairly good excepting for the water, of which there was a good deal and which we had to go through. Camped at 3.45 p.m. at an Indian camp at the foot of the second glacier.

Tuesday, January 16.—30 below a.m., 22 below in p.m.; clear. Made a late start to-day. Purchased 432 lbs. dried meat for dog feed from Indians. Started at 9.30 a.m. Loaded up the meat two miles above camp. We came to the end of the trail, and the going in the afternoon was heavy. Camped at 3.30 p.m. at the foot of the upper glacier.

Wednesday, January 17.—10 below in a.m., cloudy, but cleared up in p.m. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Good going over the upper glacier about three miles, but going very heavy across divide and down Forrest creek. Richard Martin came up with us at noon, travelled with us and camped five miles from the north of Forrest creek.

Thursday, January 18.—10 below in a.m., cloudy, clear in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., trail is heavy to the mouth of the creek. Made Little Wind at 9 a.m. going down to the portage was good with the exception of water in one place which we got into, getting wet feet, trail was heavy across Little Wind portage. Made dinner at 11.15, and changed footwear. Good going down the river from the portage. Camped at 4 p.m.

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Friday, January 19.—10 above in a.m., 8 above in p.m., clear and warm. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Going over the glaciers was not very good to-day, it was very slippery, and we were checked frequently with water. During the greater part of the afternoon we were breaking trail through deep snow. My sled dropped through the ice once, but the water was not very deep. We crossed fresh caribou tracks which Stewart followed up, returning to camp at 6 p.m., without success. Camped at 4.30 p.m. about four miles from the Big Wind.

Saturday, January 20.—2 below in a.m., cloudy, thick mist coming up in p.m. Started at 7.40 a.m. struck water and lost a little time in getting around. Going rather heavy down the Big Wind. Camped at 4 p.m. at foot of the hill at the north end of portage.

Sunday, January 21.—2 below in a.m., 10 below in p.m., cloudy. Left camp at 7.40 a.m. Heavy going for two hours and then fairly good to Hungry creek. In the afternoon we got into water, breaking through an overflow about ten inches deep opposite Mount Deception so had to change footwear and lost a lot of time getting round the water. Mostly heavy going afterwards. Camped at 3.45 p.m. about five miles below Deception.

Monday, January 22.—10 below, cloudy and misty. Snowing in p.m. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. The going to-day has been much heavier than previously, but not so bad as is usual on this part of the route, as there is not so much snow. Camped at 3.30 p.m. about two miles above Windy City. (On this day we found the boat mentioned in another part of this report.)

Tuesday, January 23.—11 below in a.m., zero in p.m. Broke camp and started at 7.20 a.m. Going has been heavy on the dogs all day. Made Peel river at 10.40 a.m. Camped at 3.30 p.m. at about nine miles down.

Wednesday, January 24.—8 above in a.m., 4 above in p.m., cloudy. Started at 7.10 a.m. Down the Peel the going was fairly good. Up Mountain creek it was heavy and the going slow. Made the cabin at noon and made dinner. The sled cached by the late inspector Fitzgerald was still here, but the wrapper was gone, and I afterwards found out that an old Indian named 'Francis' had taken the wrapper. Struck little water this a.m., which delayed us about half an hour. Camped at 4 p.m.

Thursday, January 25.—6 above and cloudy in a.m., 8 below in p.m., snowing and blowing. Started at 7.15 a.m. Going up the creek is very heavy. Delayed on the glacier about half an hour on account of water. Made the foot of the hill at 1.30 p.m. Broke the trail above the timber line and shovelled out the snow and got the sleds up. Camped at 3.30 p.m. just below the summit, had a dirty night, and the tent is leaking badly.

Friday, January 26.—14 above in a.m., cloudy, 10 below in p.m. and snowing. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., slow and heavy going to-day, although the snow is not as deep as usual. Camped at 4 p.m.

Saturday, January 27.—8 above in a.m., 46 below in p.m. This sudden change in the weather gave us all colds, something we never got before. Started at 7.30 a.m., heavy going to the Caribou river, which we reached at 12.20 p.m. Made dinner and started up the right fork of this river, going fairly good. Camped about six miles up, about 3.45 p.m. It has been getting much colder all day.

Sunday, January 28.—48 below in a.m., 46 below in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. We turned off for Trail river over the divide at 10 a.m., following the same route as last year. We stopped for dinner at 11.40 a.m., and started again at 1 p.m. At 3 p.m. we reached a bald knoll and lost our direction. We were now on the slope facing Trail river, and it was getting dusky and hazy, making the outline of the hills very indistinct. Had to get somewhere to camp, so travelled eastward. After losing about three-quarters of an hour looking for a cutting or something to indicate the right direction we travelled east for about half an hour, and then turned towards

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the north, following a draw until we came to small timber where we camped at 4.30 p.m. We travelled this route last winter following the trail of the Fitzgerald party, but it was thick weather when we went over, and we came back through a bad snow-storm, and it was impossible to locate marks, &c., to guide us another time.

Monday, January 29.—28 below in a.m. and cloudy, 40 below and clear in p.m. Took a view of the country in a.m. and tried to locate our direction, but it was too cloudy and indistinct, so we started at 8.30 a.m., travelling in a generally north-easterly direction, and finally at 11 a.m. we dropped down over a bad hill into a stream running in a general northeast direction, but very crooked. After travelling down this stream a couple of hours we found that we were on Trail river, but had got on to it much higher than we should have. Camped at 4 p.m.

Sunday, January 30.—36 below in a.m., 40 below in p.m., clear. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. At 9.30 a.m. we found an old trail and at 3 p.m. found a letter addressed to n.c.o. in charge of the Dawson-Macpherson patrol. It was a letter from Corpl. Somers containing the information that a cabin had not been built at the mouth of the creek. The letter was tied to a stick alongside of the trail. Camped at 3.45 p.m.

Monday, January 31.—34 below in a.m., 30 below in p.m. Started at 8.30 a.m. Reached mouth of Trail river at 11 a.m. and found the cache which was marked by a 'lobstick.' Everything appeared to be o.k. The old trail was very heavy down Peel river and hard to find. We lost it altogether a good deal of the time. Sleds dragged very heavy and we made slow time. Camped at 3.35 p.m.

Thursday, February 1.—28 below in a.m., 20 below in p.m. Clear. Started at 7.05 a.m., heavy going, lost trail frequently. Crossed over to where the seven mile portage starts in and found no trail there, so continued around the river. Picked up the trail about a mile below. Camped at 3.50 p.m. in an old bark hut about five miles above the south end of the portage.

Friday, February 2.—18 below in a.m., clear, 12 below in p.m. and cloudy. Left camp at 7.05 a.m. Very heavy going all morning. Made Francis' camp about one mile below the north end of the seven mile portage at 11 a.m. and made dinner. From there on the trail was a little better. Made Vitchequah's cabin at 5.40 p.m. and found that Corpl. Sommers had been there some time previously and had cut wood and packed up some ice for us, a kindness which we all very much appreciated.

Saturday, February 3.—Left at 6 a.m. and arrived at Macpherson at noon. Trail very heavy.

Monday, February 19.—18 below, clear. Left Macpherson on return trip to Dawson at 9 a.m. Made Vitchequah's cabin at 3.45 p.m. and camped. Trail was filled in all the way.

Tuesday, February 20.—Left cabin at 7.05 a.m. Stopped at an Indian camp for dinner and camped at 4.30 p.m. on the seven mile portage. Heavy trail.

Wednesday, February 21.—13 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. Camped at 3 p.m. about seven miles below Trail river. Trail heavy.

Thursday, February 22.—5 below, cloudy and snowing in p.m. Left camp at 7.05 a.m. and camped at 5 p.m. Heavy trail.

Friday, February 23.—15 below, cloudy in a.m. but clear in p.m. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. Trail very heavy up Trail river, made the mouth of the Pup at 2.45 p.m. and from here we had to break a fresh trail owing to our having gone astray going over. Camped at 4.15 p.m. Stewart went on to break trail.

Saturday, February 24.—12 below, cloudy, snowing in the afternoon and night. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. We broke trail for about ten miles when we struck our old trail. Camped at 6.20 p.m. about a mile from Caribou river.

Sunday, February 25.—Cloudy, cold wind. Left camp at 7.20 a.m. Trail was heavy and pretty well filled in all the way. Camped at 4.45 p.m. on Cardinal creek.

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Monday, February 26.—38 below in a.m., 33 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Made Mountain creek at 1.15 p.m., heavy trail all day. Got into water and camped at 4.15 p.m.

Tuesday, February 27.—40 below in a.m., 28 below in p.m. clear. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Struck water a couple of times, but we were able to work around it. Made the mouth of Mountain creek at 11.45 a.m. Camped at 4.50 p.m. about a quarter of a mile below the canyon on Peel river. Heavy trail all day.

Wednesday, February 28.—4 below, cloudy. Strong wind in a.m. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m. Trail all day is very heavy. Dogs are making very slow time as they have sore feet. Very warm this p.m. camped at 4.50 p.m.

Thursday, February 29.—12 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.20 a.m. Met four families of Indians on the Big Wind Portage, at the south end, and camped there at 4 p.m. These Indians have killed lots of caribou and moose. Purchased toboggan here for \$12, one of our toboggans being badly broken.

Friday, March 1.—Warm, cloudy, strong south wind. Left camp at 8.05 a.m. Fairly good going up to the mouth of the Little Wind. Up the Little Wind the going was fairly good, but there was a great deal of water and we lost a lot of time in consequence. On the glaciers in places the ice was very slippery, and the dogs could not make time. Strong head wind all afternoon. Camped at 4.20 p.m.

Saturday, March 2.—26 above, strong head wind all day. Left camp at 7.25 a.m., travelling over glaciers nearly all day. The ice is very slippery and we could not make very good time. We got into water several times. Sleds dragged heavy when going over snow owing to the weather being soft. It was blowing a gale to-night. Camped at 4.15 p.m.

Sunday, March 3.—35 above, south wind, very hot during the middle of the day. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Made the mouth of Forrest creek, stopped 30 minutes, and made two lobsticks on an island at the mouth. Three Indians caught up to us at the dinner camp. Travelling to-day was heavy most of the way, snow was very soft. Crossed the Divide into Waugh creek and camped at 6 p.m. at the foot of the upper glacier.

Monday, March 4.—11 below, clear and fine, nice day. Left at 7.20 a.m., had good going this a.m. Nooned at the Canyon. About a mile below the Canyon we met Knorr and two squaws. They had been down to Martin's cabin on Hart river and were now on their way to find the Indians who had camped on Waugh creek. Knorr had six dogs and two toboggans. The lower end of Waugh creek was badly flooded. Made Martin's cabin at 3.45 p.m. and camped. The supplies left here were all right except that several fish had been taken out of the bundles.

Tuesday, March 5.—33 below, clear, nice day. Repaired toboggans this morning; had an early lunch and started at 11 a.m. Made one drive and camped at 4.40 p.m. Fairly good going.

Wednesday, March 6.—15 below, cloudy, snow in p.m. Left at 7.20 a.m. Trail was good all morning, but the last six miles of Michelle creek was drifted very heavy. Down Christmas creek it was fairly good. Camped at Poplar grove at 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 7.—6 below, cloudy, south wind. Left at 7.20 a.m. Made Blackstone river at 9.30 a.m., trail fair. Camped at 4 p.m. about one and a half miles above Michelle's cabin.

Friday, March 8.—9 above, fine, south wind in p.m. Left at 7.20 a.m. and had fairly good going all day. Met two Indians at head of Twelve-mile. Reached a wood-cutter's cabin at lower end of the little glacier at 5.30 p.m. and stayed the night.

Saturday, March 9.—Left camp at 6.45 a.m. and arrived at Power House at 7.55 a.m., stayed here two hours trying to get the Dawson office of the Yukon Gold Com-

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pany by telephone, but failed to do so. Arrived at the mouth of Twelve Mile at 5 p.m., trail good.

Sunday, March 10.—Left Twelve-mile roadhouse 7.15 a.m., and arrived in Dawson at noon. Trail good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER,

*Sgt., Reg. No. 3193,
In charge of patrol.*

PART IV
HUDSON BAY.

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING CHURCHILL, FROM
SEPTEMBER 15, 1911, TO JULY 2, 1912.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, December 4, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period from my last report, date September 15, and forwarded through the kindness of Mr. McGreevy, of the Naval Service Department.

The steamer *Minto* left Churchill on September 20 for the Nelson where some further work in connection with the survey was to be done before she sailed for Halifax. On the same day the *Laddie* left for Fullerton with the detachment for that post. On the following day a most violent storm from the N.E. raged till the 22nd. The steamer *Erik* with Mr. McGreevy on board and our mail were delayed by this and could only sail on the 23rd, she was to go direct to Sydney. I hope that the *Laddie* was able to get through this storm, as for some time after the weather was fairly good and the winds favourable for their voyage to Fullerton and out from there. I will know nothing of her till our winter mail from Fullerton is received, or I hear of her safe arrival in Newfoundland by the first mail from the outside.

HEALTH.

I am glad to report that all members of the division are enjoying excellent health. Reg. No. 4615, Const. Walker C., who had been surgically treated by Dr. Marcellus, seems to have completely recovered from his trouble.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

The boats and launches were put up for the winter on October 19. The former were all well oiled and safely covered. The larger launch received fairly hard wear and tear to her woodwork during all the bad weather, when working at loading and unloading, but nothing that cannot be thoroughly repaired. Our only whale boat here is getting fairly well used up, and has got very heavy with being water-logged. I will requisition for two whale boats for payment to employed natives, if these are sent up next year, they can be used by us until the natives to receive them have earned it and completed their engagement, this will obviate any being purchased for ourselves.

BUILDINGS.

One of the four portable houses sent last summer has been taken up by boat to the Deer river, about thirty miles up the Churchill and put up for winter use on the Split Lake trail. I forward a special report of Const. J. G. Jones on this work and on the condition of the Churchill river up to that point. Another of these houses I sent up to Fullerton by the *Laddie* to be put up further north when the opportunity occurs. The other two I have had carefully piled and covered until required. I had intended to put one up on the other side of the plains on the Split Lake trail, but I find that the

pieces are too wide and bulky to be freighted with dog sleds, and there are no means of transporting them in summer. Instead of this I will have a small log shack put up at the edge of the bush.

The small log building put up for the engine to run the circular saw has been completed, and the old launch engine installed. It was at first difficult to adapt this boat engine to the running of a saw, but by making dummy pulleys to start it, Const. Malloch has succeeded in making it work satisfactory. However, the connecting rod, which had broken a year ago and replaced by a home made one, gave out again. Const. Malloch has managed to make one that will do temporarily, and I will ask for a new rod to be sent up. This saw will save a lot of fatigue work. There was enough room in this building to put in the boiler for dog feed, the forge and most of the stores in another log building put up last fall. This store house which had been built with a lean-to roof, I am getting altered to a gable roof building which when completed will do well for an interpreter's house. Const. Jones on returning from Deer river brought down sufficient logs to equalize the sides, and with the material of the old surveyor's shack, given over to us and taken down, I have sufficient material to complete it. This work has been partly done, but has been stopped by bad weather.

The barrack room, mess room, sergeants room and wash room have had their walls and ceilings painted and look bright and comfortable.

The covering of our warehouse and new buildings with iron shingles, the ceiling of the native quarters and several other small repairs which are very necessary, which I had intended getting done if I could have got the material from Fullerton, have had to be put off, as we were not more fortunate with the *Laddie* than we were with the *Jeanie*.

FUEL.

We have had sufficient wood left from last years' supply to last for a short time yet, and a small quantity which was left standing as a reserve, about three miles from the post on this side of the river, has been cut and hauled in. I have had a camp put up on the other side of the river, and I will start to have wood cut and hauled whenever I have spare men and dogs during the winter. The hauling this year, however, will be harder than previous years as the river is one continuous mass of hummocks from one side to the other. I have had to get a trail cut and marked.

FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.

It has been usual to send a party along the coast in August or September for deer, as at that time deer is fat and the skins suitable for winter clothing. This year, however, on account of the lateness of the arrival of the ships, I could not do so till the end of September, when I sent the natives. They were three weeks away and returned with four deer killed during the mating season and hardly fit to eat, and five white bears, these last gave the dogs a good change of food, the skins were taken in store and will be sent to Ottawa next season. Since November I have kept one party out all the time, and we have secured a fair supply of good meat. It is the time to secure our winter's supply as after this deer disappear till about March. Each party remains out for seven days, and is composed of one constable and three natives with three dog teams. All the constables get their turn. It is a good experience for them, they enjoy it and it answers the purpose of a patrol at the same time. The first parties were north on the North river, and towards Seal river, where part of the Indians make their winter camp, the last ones up the Churchill.

DOGS.

I have now five good teams of six dogs each, five pups which will be ready for work during the winter, and eight young pups that promise well for next year. I was unfortunate in losing several dogs, two of them good dogs, disappeared one day and

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could not be found, a few days after a leg and part of the head of one were brought in by other dogs. There were a number of wolves around at the time, and I think that in roaming over the hills they were caught and destroyed by wolves. One young dog got fits and died in a few hours, and two old dogs were destroyed as useless.

NATIVES.

A sad accident happened at North river some time at the end of August to David Anderson, known as David Chief Factor, a Chipewyan Indian, when about to start in a canoe, with a nephew and his crippled boy, he took his shot gun by the muzzle to take it out of the canoe, the trigger caught and he received the full charge in the right side under the arm, and died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and six children with a number of others dependant. He was a good hunter and a respectable living Indian. This was not reported till the Indians came in on November 15, when I took depositions from those present. I forward these with a report under separate cover.

All the Indians are now in their winter camping grounds one section of the band, of which the late David was the leading man, are in the vicinity of the Seal river, the other with French John, the Chief is in the neighbourhood of Churchill creek, and West. They appear to have sufficient deer, but little fur up to now. They are beginning to understand a little better what the aims of the Government, and the duties of the Police are towards them, and are less backward in approaching us. I have no doubt that they had been led to look on us as unfriendly as the name by which we are known to them 'The prisoners' shows.

No Eskimos have remained around Churchill this winter, all have gone North for the winter.

The halfbreeds who received their scrip last summer have all disposed of them to Mr. H. S. Johnson for the Hudson Bay Co. for \$450 each for the land scrip, and \$100 for the money scrip. The other buyers who were here did not succeed in getting any land ones, although I understand that they offered a bigger price. I think that they got a few of money scrip. I understand that these scrip cannot be used by the purchaser until the person to whom they are issued goes to locate, and appears personally at a land office. None of these here have gone out, nor is there any question of their going for the present. A few of these halfbreeds are employed by the Company, the others get a day's work from them off and on, and do very little else.

GENERAL.

Sandy Oman, who had been employed by us as interpreter since December last, gave one month notice and was discharged on November 30. His wife was not satisfied with the quarters in the native house and missed being close to her relatives at the Company's post. The quarters were small and not convenient for the children, but in time I would have had a suitable place for them. However, he had some money ahead with us, and the amount of his scrip in bank, so that he can afford to rest for some time. He was a useful and willing worker while in our employ. This leaves me without an interpreter, I can get along for this winter, but it will be imperative that I get one before the summer. For the present our Eskimos understand enough for our usual work, and I can get a halfbreed temporarily when necessary to talk to any Indians who may have business with me.

The weather during September and October was wretched, wind and storms continually, but November was mostly good. Ice started to form on the small lakes about September 23, and snow fell about the same time. A violent blizzard started on November 7 and lasted till the 13th, when the weather cleared the river was found to have frozen over but in a very rough state.

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I am starting a party on Monday next, the 11th, for Split lake with the mail. Reg. No. 4708, Const. Rose, P., with two Indians and two dog teams, goes in charge. He should be at Split lake before Christmas, when the Hudson's Bay Co. and other traders and our own men, make their first trip to Norway House with furs and mail. I am instructing him to remain at Split lake to await the return of the mail from Norway House, this will do away with the necessity of the Split Lake detachment having to come this far with the first mail. The Split Lake detachment might come here with a second mail in the latter part of March to return with my returns and reports at the beginning of April. Should you approve of this arrangement I would ask if you would kindly give the necessary instructions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

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

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, January 27, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows, for the period from my last report dated December 4, 1911, and forwarded by patrol via Split lake.

Regt. No. 4708 Const. Rose P.R. with two Indians and two dog teams left here on December 11 with reports and returns, for Split lake, which were to be forwarded on from there to Norway House.

Const. Rose was instructed to await the return of the Split Lake patrol from Norway House, in order to bring back the mail for Churchill.

He returned here on January 23, 1912, with Sergt. Edgenton, Corporal Thwaites, Consts. Conway, and Doak W. E. of Norway House, with eight dogs belonging to Norway House and Split lake, the party brought a mail packet direct from Regina, the money for the annuity payments to Indians, and some mail which had reached Norway House by first packet over the lake.

This party missed the Split Lake patrol near Norway House and it had not returned from Split lake when Sergt. Edgenton left that place for Churchill. Sergt. Nicholls informed me in a letter, copy of which I forward to you separately, that an official mail packet had been left at Icelandic river and was expected on January 6, had Sergeant Edgenton been able to await this, it would have obviated my having to send another patrol to Split lake at once.

Reg. No. 4687, Corpl. Jones, J. G., with two of our own natives, two Churchill dog teams, and Constable Doak with the Norway House dogs, leave on Monday the 29th for Split lake to get this mail packet, he also takes the returns and reports up to date.

Sergt. Walker, R. H., at Split lake, reports being short of dogs. I am sending one to him which I can spare.

The party under Sergt. Edgenton made use of the houses put up at each end of the plains; he reports that they were comfortable, and a great convenience, the dog feed put there came in very usefully. They were fortunate in having good weather; but the houses might be the saving of life in cases of storms.

It will now be unnecessary for me to send a patrol north, as I had intended to meet the Fullerton detachment, as that detachment did not reach their destination last fall, they were to have left on February 3.

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An Employee of the Hudson's Bay Company arrived from their new post on Chesterfield Inlet on the 22nd inst., accompanied by two Fullerton Esquimaux, 'Pu-pick' and 'Mollasses.'

They report that Pook and the other natives who left here in two whale boats arrived at Fullerton safely.

This party were thirty-eight days coming from Chesterfield Inlet, and had a very hard time of it; the white man is said to show signs of having suffered much from cold and want of provisions. Five fingers of one hand, and three of the other, and several toes were frozen, he will not lose them, however.

They say they saw but few deer and for the last eight days had hardly anything to eat. They stopped at our Rankin Inlet house, where they say they used some of our firewood, but no provisions, being then at the start of their trip. They also stopped at our Esquimaux Point house, and report that they found that the protection to the door had been removed, the key was broken, and a clean sweep made of all supplies. There were no natives near the place, but where they saw natives they were very hard up, having had very few deer. Some arrangements will have to be made to restock the houses next summer. It appears that the company's new post at Chesterfield has not been very successful in trade so far, they have seen few natives except about forty, men, women, and children, who are camped around them and not doing anything. Deer there have also been very scarce.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division has been excellent, Regt. No. 4928, Const. Malloch, J. A., cut himself accidentally on the knee with an axe, but was on duty in a few days.

WORK DONE.

Corpl. Jones, with native 'Tupearlock,' accompanied Const. Rose as far as the other side of the plains, for the purpose of building a shelter house on the Split Lake trail, this he did and returned here on December 28. I forwarded his report for your information:

I have a camp established about eight miles from here on the other side of the river, for the men cutting wood, and have had parties of two men out for a week at a time. All spare dogs were used hauling wood.

The circular saw works well, but I did not use it during January, being afraid that the extreme cold would break the saw. I intend taking advantage of warmer days, when enough can be cut in half a day to last for at least three or four weeks.

DOGS.

The dogs are in good working order and those that went to Split lake stood the trip well. I have seven pups not yet taken on, which are growing well and will be good dogs next year. I am transferring one dog to Depot Division at Split lake.

NATIVES.

There have been very few Indians in from the interior during the last month, and I am told that very little fur has been brought in. One family of Eskimo had to receive assistance. They were camped some thirty miles from here and had not been able to get any game, there were two men and several women and small children in this party, they are about the most useless men of the band.

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GENERAL.

I had delayed my trip to York for the issue of scrip until the mail arrived, as I expected that I might receive some further instructions regarding them, or in connection with other matters at York, I am afraid that if there are any such communications, they are with the packet which was left at Icelandic river, and I think that it will be safer for me to wait till I receive it.

The weather during January has been very cold, but fairly free from bad storms.

Reg. No. 4830, Corpl. Thwaites, has been assisting with this mail. He will assist in making out the March returns, pay lists, &c., and be thoroughly instructed in his work. I will take stock with him as soon as the weather is mild enough to work in the store, after which he will be in a position to take over the duties of acting quarter master sergeant.

I am taking advantage of 'Pupick' and 'Molasses' returning north to send the mail received for Capt. Comer and his crew. They are both reliable natives and well known to us.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, April 16, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated January 27, 1912, and sent by Reg. No. 4687, Corpl. Jones' patrol to Split lake.

Corpl. Jones returned to Churchill on February 24, but without the packet of mail which Sergt. Nicholls, of Norway House, had reported as sent from Regina in October, and left behind at Icelandic river, he brought some private mail for members of the division, and some general orders. A copy of his patrol report is forwarded under separate cover.

Mr. Ray, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co. at York Factory, arrived at Churchill on a visit on February 19, he kindly brought us what mail was there, it consisted of private mail and general orders. Two officials of the Hudson Bay railway, Mr. Lawledge and Mr. McNeil, arrived at the company's post on April 4, from Le Pas, they also brought us mail from Split lake, consisting of private letters. Mr. Lawledge remains here temporarily, Mr. McNeil left on the 8th inst. for York; as he could not procure the necessary transport from the company, I assisted him by sending Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton with an employed native and two dog teams, he had one dog team and a forerunner from the company. I send an account for rations supplied to this party under separate cover.

Reg. No. 3829, Sergt. Walker, R. H., arrived here on the 14th inst. from Split lake, with Special Constable McLeod, an Indian and two dog teams. The mail which he brought only consisted of private matter for members of the division; he will start back on the 18th inst., taking with him my reports and returns up to date.

HEALTH.

Every member of the division has enjoyed excellent health, and there has been no sickness amongst our employed natives.

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BUILDINGS.

The log building which has been put up roughly last year as additional storage, had a lean-to roof, and not having much slant, was not sufficiently tight, I have had additional logs cut, made the slides of equal height, and am having a gable roof put on, I have sufficient material to complete this, and when finished it can either be used for storage or for an interpreter's house if necessary.

The stores which were in it were transferred to the other log building which was erected for the engine which runs the circular saw.

The other buildings are in good repair, with the exception of some of the roofs which require iron shingles. I have requisitioned for material for this work.

DOGS.

One dog had to be destroyed on account of old age, and one died from obstruction in the bowels. The other dogs are all in good working order. I have nine young pups, not taken on, which promise well for next year. Amongst the young dogs which have started to work this winter are five bitches, these are too many for the place as they cause too many fights, they are also too closely related to the dogs here. I understand that dogs are very hard to get at Split lake, and the detachment there have no bitches, I am therefore giving Sergt. Walker three of these, which he will take back with him.

PATROLS.

I left on February 29, for York Factory, with Sergt. Edgenton, Const. P. Rose, native 'Peter,' guide Sandy Oman, and three dog teams, and arrived at that place on March 4, I remained at York for three days and returned to Churchill in 5 days, arriving here on March 12.

During my stay at York I made an issue of land scrip to the half-breeds of that place for the Department of the Interior, I have forwarded my report regarding this through the comptroller and enclose a copy for your information.

Employed native 'Joe' from Fullerton detachment, accompanied by native 'Albert,' and their wives, arrived here on March 11, having left Fullerton on January 12. They reported stopping at the Hudson Bay Company's post at Chesterfield Inlet, where the employees were in good health, and where they had heard of Messrs. Radford and Street, the explorers, calling there for supplies and returning to Baker lake.

I might say that these gentlemen had sent packets of mail and specimens by the company's carpenter and natives who arrived here in January, these packets were sent by our patrol to Norway House via Split lake on January 29, and there handed over again to the care of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Natives 'Joe' and 'Albert' stopped at our Rankin Inlet and Cape Esquimaux houses, in the former no wood was left, and no provisions to speak of, the latter had nothing in, as reported before. They met few natives on the way, and game was exceedingly scarce the further south they came, near Egg island, was a camp of Eskimo who were very hard up for food.

At Fullerton native 'Pook' was in charge with native 'Oog-jook,' they were going out hunting in turn to keep themselves in food, and Capt. Comer has kept them supplied with some biscuit.

Parties consisting of two men and two natives with two dog teams were sent out from the post on three separate occasions for a week's patrol, and deer hunting. They had nothing of interest to report and found no game.

NATIVES.

The Indians are trapping at a greater distance than last year to the southwest, very few have come in during the winter. Chief 'Joe' came in a few days ago to

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have the company send teams for their furs and bring supplies to them, about 6 days travel from here. He came to see me and reports the fur catch good, but no deer about, they have shot a few moose, these with some fish and beaver have kept them in food.

There have been no deaths amongst them.

A few Eskimo from Ennadai lake, northwest of here, came in during March on trade. They had been two months coming, I had a talk with them but they could give no information of interest.

One old Eskimo died near the company's post two weeks ago, he was living in a poorly made Igloo with a widow daughter and her sick child. The able-bodied men on whom they depended have been at York Factory since last summer working for the Company, and the old man was issued with some rations until his death. I have since had to give assistance to the woman and child and have had our natives build them a proper Igloo. Dr. Marcellus looked after the child but little can be done as he is dying of tuberculosis.

GENERAL.

It is now too late for any further mail to reach here over winter trails, and I presume that the first I will now receive will be at York when I go down to pay treaty to the Indians.

I have made arrangements for a coast boat, and will leave here with the men who go out, so as to be at York in the first week of July.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division

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

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 2, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated April 10, 1912, and sent out with the packet taken by Sergt. Walker, of Split Lake detachment, who left here on April 18.

HEALTH.

With the exception of a few cases of snow blindness the health of all members of the division has been excellent. Even our employed natives escaped this year their usual spring colds.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton, who had left with one of our natives and two dog teams on April 9, to take Mr. McNeill of the Hudson Bay Railway to York returned on the 19th, after an uneventful trip. He did not go any further than the Nelson, where he rested his dogs for the return.

Natives 'Tupearlock' and 'Joe' with dog team, who had accompanied Sergt. Walker on his return trip to Split lake, as reported in my letter of April 17,

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returned from the second shelter house on the 23rd. They hunted for a day from that point before returning, as instructed, but saw no game. It was too late in the season for any further extensive patrols, but our natives and dogs were constantly employed hunting seal for dog feed to a distance of 15 or 20 miles along the coast, or freighting supplies and material across the river to the beacon camp.

On May 25, two of the natives were sent as far as Seal river with some rations to destitute Indians and to hunt geese. They got only three of these.

BUILDINGS.

I have given a coat of paint to all the roofs in Barracks. The buildings were all given two coats last summer. I utilized what lime was left to us last summer by the surveyors this month, in giving a coat of whitewash to all the log buildings, except the back of one store and dog kennel. The post looks quite bright. If the tin shingles requisitioned for come this year, the stores and native quarters, which are still only covered with tar paper, can be finished before winter.

Some work has been done on the store building referred to in my last report, the gable roof and ends have been put on, but it cannot be completed till the shingles arrive.

On April 30, I sent a party across the river to put up the steel beacon for the Department of the Naval Service. The party consisted of Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgerton, Reg. No. 4687 Corpl. Jones and Reg No. 4928 Constable Malloch with one native. A camp was put up close to the work and rations issued for 5 days at a time, the men would get to the work on Monday mornings and return to Barracks on Saturday afternoons. The work was completed on June 8. Some delay was caused by errors in construction, the plates on two of the angle posts had been riveted two feet out of place, so that the bolt heads had to be cut, drills made, and new holes drilled at the proper place and plates riveted again. One of the turn buckles had a flaw, broke, and had to be welded.

A fairly level piece of solid rock was found for the erection, so that the anchor bolts are leaded in solid rock, inequalities in level were made up with concrete base. The whole thing is well put up and solid.

I might add that a trail had to be made across the river between the barracks and the beacon, over very rough ice, the crossing was always a bad one, which added materially to the work.

BOATS.

Considerable work had to be done on both our launches, they are bound to get more or less damaged when unloading ships in bad weather in the fall. On the large one, besides repairs to the wood work and painting, the propeller had been slightly bent which had caused wearing, it was straightened, strengthened with an outside jacket, and additional bearings were put in along its length. In the small one the skag piece and rudder had received some injuries in going up the river last fall with the portable house. This was repaired. The work is now completed and both are in perfect repair.

The whale boat, cutters and canoes were put in the water to soak on June 24. They will be painted during my trip to York, are in good condition except the whale boat which is getting old and water-logged, it also received rough usage in Wager inlet. I reported on this in forwarding my requisition for two new ones.

DOGS.

In my last report I stated that I had nine pups not taken on which promised well, I am sorry to say that we could only save three of these, the others died of distemper.

Besides the above one bitch died of distemper on May 25, and one good dog on May 15.

On June 19, three of our dogs were carried out on an ice floe, which broke off suddenly. Several of the Eskimos' dogs were lost at the same time, and a couple of the Eskimo, who were hunting seal had to be rescued with boats. Our dogs were seen, canoes sent in search but they disappeared. Several other dogs were sick with distemper for a time but have now recovered, and they are now all in good condition.

NATIVES.

The greatest number of the Indians who were southwest with Chief 'John,' have not come in yet, although it was understood that they would be in for annuity payment on June 25, the date fixed. It is supposed that they have made some mistake in the calendar. It is in a way a very good thing as they are now where food is plentiful and when they do come in early, it is always a great time of want for them until the ship comes in and they can be off again to their hunting grounds. They will not be paid now till I return from York, and it will be a shorter time till the company's ship's arrival. The remainder of the band which is composed of the poorest amongst them were north in the vicinity of Seal river. These have come in in the early part of June, and some of the widows and orphans have had to be helped. I paid this lot (59) on the 27th, and for the last few days they have been able to put in their nets and are getting some fish. None of them give any trouble, they are very inoffensive and helpless. The child of the Eskimo woman mentioned in my last report died early in May, and a very old woman who was camped with her, died on the 13th, the day after moving from near the Company's place to the point. One child belonging to a family camped near Cape Churchill died after a few days illness. About ten families of Eskimos came to the Point on the 25th of May for the seal hunt. They have plenty of seal and fish for food, trade, and for their winter provisions of oil. They are quite happy.

DOG FEED.

The season has been particularly good for seal hunting and my next winter's supply is all in. The tanks and barrels were cleaned up before the new supply of seal was put in. The salt beef which has been condemned was cut up into feeds, soaked for two days in three different waters and laid at the bottom of the tanks, the seal was then put over it.

We were not any more fortunate with deer since I reported last. We got four only towards the end of May, so that neither the dogs nor ourselves had much fresh meat towards the spring.

GENERAL.

On the first of May stock taking commenced and Reg. No. 4830 Corpl. Thwaites took over charge of the stores from Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. Borden, A. F., as it progressed. A report upon this head is forwarded under separate cover. I have been without an interpreter since last December, with our own natives. I could get along with the Eskimos, but cannot do without one when the Indians are in. I hired Sandy Oman on June 18, and will keep him till after the Indians are gone. As he left us of his own accord after I had refused another one and lost the chance of getting a better man, I am not anxious to keep him permanently, but hope that the man I refer to may be again available this summer.

Early in May Reg. No. 4720 Constable Haines E.W. who had done the cooking in the division mess for nearly a year, asked to be at duty for some time before going back to Regina. He was returned to duty on May 12, and all constables have since cooked in turn for a week at the time.

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I held a kit inspection on June 19, and found the kits complete, with the exception of one or two items, in one case, an article due and issued since, in the other socks which we are out of. There was also the absence of slickers, these were turned into casualty store in lieu of oil skin suits issued on loan from division stores. The slickers will be given back to the men going out.

Mr. Lawledge an engineer of the Hudson Bay railway who is here for his Department, had been staying at the Company's post till the end of May, but on the 27th he asked me if he could live in Barracks till he went to York, as he was unable to observe the ice conditions from the Company's place. He rooms with Dr. Marcellus and take his meals with him in the division mess. An account will be forwarded for his rations.

I had intended to leave on the first or second of July for York, with the constables going outside, and to pay the annuities to Indians at that place, but the river is full of floating ice and the steady east wind which has been blowing for this last week, has kept the floe close to the coast so that it would be useless to make a start. The first West or South wind should open the way and I am all ready to take advantage of it. I am taking Reg. No. 4687 Corpl. Jones with me as a N.C. Officer and to act as clerk for the payments. Reg. No. 4615 Constable Walker C., Reg. No. 4720 Constable Haines E.W. and Reg. No. 4928 Constable Malloch I.A. are the three who are on their way to the outside, the two former to Regina and the latter to Ottawa where he was engaged as engineer.

Mr. Lawledge and a halfbred from Lake Winnipeg, who is with him, will be given a passage as far as York.

The arrangements made with the district Manager of the Company for a coast-boat is:—That they furnish the boat with a crew of Eskimos for the trip to York and back. We can load the boat with whatever baggage or passengers we require both going and coming back. They feed the crew and we feed ourselves. They manage the boat and take the responsibility for her. The price to be charged is one hundred dollars, which I will divide between the Indian Department. The Hudson Bay railway, and ourselves in proportion.

The season has been very backward, May was cold, and the river did not break up till June 22, and the ice is still coming in and out with each tide. It has been one advantage that is, the mosquitoes have not yet appeared.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding "M" Division

The Commissioner,

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

APPENDIX B.

SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON'S PATROL FROM REGINA TO CHURCHILL, DECEMBER, 1911.

FORT CHURCHILL, January 30th 1912

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
'M' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report of patrol from Regina to Fort Churchill, carrying mail, and money for Indian Treaty payments.

The party consisted of myself, Sergt. Walker R. H. Corpl. Thwaites, L.T. and Constable Conway, P.R. We left Regina on December 13, 1911, en route for Le pas, having to stay over at Prince Albert. and Hudson Bay Junction arriving at Le Pas on the afternoon of December 15. Here we were met by Sergt. Munday, W., who procured a rig and had our baggage etc., round to the Police detachment.

My instructions were to report at the Hudson Bay Company, who had been notified of our departure, and who were supposed to have everything ready for taking us on to Norway House. The manager of the Company said that he had received instructions that only two men were coming, and that he had only secured sufficient transport for this number, but that he could get another team of dogs and be all ready to start on the following Monday, which I agreed to. On Monday he sent word that owing to some of the dogs having just come off a trip, he could not pull out until the following morning. We left Le Pas on Tuesday morning December 19 at 9 a.m. accompanied by Sergt. Munday and a Mr. Belcher, a Hudson Bay Co. clerk, going through to York Factory, taking 4 teams of dogs, 10 days rations, and dog feed for 2 nights. Sergt. Munday has his own dog team, and Mr. Belcher his team making 6 teams in all.

We passed through Cedar lake, Rabbit Point, and on to Grand Rapids where I had to hire a guide to take us along Lake Winnipeg, and also pick up enough dog feed for 4 nights. Sergt. Munday returned to Le Pas from here, his man acted as guide to the party as far as Grand Rapids. We left this place on December 22, with guide and travelled along the west side of Lake Winnipeg intending to make Norway House by Christmas day, but owing to a severe storm on the 24th we were unable to do so, having to camp after travelling 5 or 6 miles. On Christmas day we travelled on until we came to the portage into Playgreen lake and hoped to arrive at Norway House that night, but owing to the guide not being certain of the way, having only been over the trail once before, and that in the summer time 11 years ago, we were compelled to camp on the shore of Playgreen lake about 20 miles from the detachment, the dogs having to go without food that night, ultimately we arrived at the Norway House detachment at about 1:30 p.m. on the 27th inst.

Here we procured from Sergt. Nicholls transport, rations, etc., to take us as far as Split lake viz: 4 dog teams myself, Sergt. Walker, Constable Doak (of the Norway House detachment), and Indian Halcrow driving the teams, Corpl. Thwaites and Constable Conway going ahead of the dogs with the guide.

We left Norway House on January 1, 1912, and camped for the night at John Bull, shack. Leaving at 6.30 the next morning we arrived at Cross lake at 4 p.m., here we were told that Constable Withers and Special Constable McLeod had left the previous day for Norway House. I imagine they must have passed us on another trail west of Bull's shack. We procured dog feed at Cross lake and left at 8.30 a.m.

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on the 3rd inst. Owing to Constable Withers not being at Split lake and not knowing whether it would be possible to hire dog teams, I did not push on very fast, taking 9 days to make Split lake, where we arrived on the evening of the 9th inst.

Sergt. Walker was to take over charge of the Split Lake detachment and here we met Constable Rose ('M' Division) and 2 Indians who had come through from Fort Churchill with 2 dog teams, bringing mail and waiting for the return of Constable Withers with mail from Norway House. But as our party had picked up all mail there, for Cross lake, Split lake and Fort Churchill, I made up 4 teams with 12 'M' Division dogs, 7 'Depot' Division and I hired dog from Wm. Keeper.

After resting at Split lake and getting rations, &c., ready for the trip to Churchill I thought it advisable not to wait for Constable Withers, so left on 13th January camping for the night at Clearwater Lake, leaving there at 7 a.m. next morning we reached John Staggs shack at Sandy lake, here we were to pick up dog feed, but the fish cache is about 7 miles away from the shack so with Indian "Bluecoat". I left next morning with 2 dog teams to haul 200 fish returning at noon, Corpl. Thwaites in the meantime getting dog harness and snowshoes fixed up. We left Staggs on the 16th instant 7 a.m., with heavy loads, the trails also being bad owing to recent snowstorms, camping that night on the Little Churchill river about 5 miles north of Harvey's shack. We proceeded along the river, through the Paddle portage and on to the "M Division Patrol house No. 2 on the edge of the barren lands, we camped here for one night and travelled over the plains to about 7 miles north of the Dog river and about 30 miles from Patrol house No. 1, we camped here for the night and the next day arrived at Patrol house No. 1, on the Deer river, leaving there at 6 30 a.m. we reached the barracks at Fort Churchill at about 5 p.m., all the members of the party being in good shape, all the dogs with one exception being in good condition, this one dog was suffering from very sore feet. The distance travelled with dog teams was about 800 miles in all and was covered in 27 travelling days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signed, W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner.

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL,
April 9th, 1912.









