

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1915

*The Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,
K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion 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 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,

President of the Council

November 17, 1915.

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, SASK., November 1, 1915.

To the Right Honourable

Sir ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1915.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, 1915, the strength of the Force was 60 officers, 869 non-commissioned officers and constables and 987 horses.

Compared with last year there is an increase of 5 officers and 152 horses, and a decrease of 344 non-commissioned officers and constables.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta	1	1	5	15	1	1	17	25	56	213	40	372	406	11
Saskatchewan	1	1	6	18	1	1	24	34	51	277	33	448	559	16
Northwest Territories.....				3			1	1	3	10	4	32	3	44
Yukon Territory.....			1	3			3	6	3	39	12	57	20	32
New Manitoba			1	1				3	4	17	4	30	...	53
Total	1	2	13	40	3	1	45	69	117	555	83	929	987	156

The strength of the different provinces has been increased as follows:—

Alberta..	68
New Manitoba..	4
Northwest Territories..	7
Yukon Territory..	4

whilst the strength in the province of Saskatchewan has decreased by 422.

On September 30 the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detach- men'ts.
Alberta	5	108
Saskatchewan..	5	121
Yukon Territory..	1	11
Northwest Territories..	1	7
New Manitoba..	1	6
Total..	12	253

The decrease in the strength is due to the fact that shortly after the outbreak of the war, authority was granted to increase the Force by five hundred men for one year, and that nearly all the men so engaged took their discharges for the purpose of joining the Army for service at the front. Many of them had joined because they thought that a contingent would be selected for active service. As this was not the case, they took the earliest opportunity of accomplishing their highly laudable and patriotic purpose.

When the war broke out, some natural apprehension was felt for the peace and good order of the Western Provinces, owing to a large percentage of the population being of enemy nationality, and it was therefore decided that the strength of the Mounted Police should be increased. No disturbance of the public peace has taken place and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta during the past twelve months have been singularly quiet and orderly. This fortunate condition is due to a variety of causes, wise precautions, fair and impartial treatment by the authorities, and an admirable attitude of self-restraint on the part of the loyal population towards the enemy aliens, and the recognition by these nationalities that as long as they pursued their ordinary avocations, and refrained from inimical acts, they would not be molested nor interfered with.

Disturbing reports have been received, and alarming rumours have been current, from time to time, all of which, no matter how trivial or improbable, have been investigated and found to be baseless. However, there have been instances of individuals whose acts and words were treasonable and seditious. In a few cases, they were prosecuted and convicted.

The enemy nationalities are principally engaged in tilling the soil. They own their farms, have large interests, and have no intention of imperilling their property and their own security and safety. They are scattered over the vast areas of these

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provinces, and it is quite apparent that no concerted action could take place without preparation and organization, lacking which, any outbreak would be sporadic and fruitless.

The conditions for suppressing any such outbreak have greatly improved. Large bodies of troops are now under training at every centre.

For the foregoing reasons, I recently reported to you that I did not consider it was necessary to maintain the strength at more than 900 and which recommendation you approved.

The Force exercises jurisdiction in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the northern part of Manitoba, by special arrangement with these provinces. The present agreement with the Government of Alberta and of Saskatchewan expires on 31st March next, but after negotiations between the Dominion and these Governments, arrangements have been made for an indefinite period which may be terminated by any of the parties by giving one year's notice of intention to abrogate, which would become effective one year after the following 30th June. The agreement with Manitoba does not terminate until 1919. In the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, the Force is on a different footing, as the Government of Canada is directly responsible for law and order in those territories.

In Alberta, the rapid development of the Peace River district has called for increased strength and the establishment of a number of new outposts. The new railways have changed the routes of travel, and we now find that it is most inconvenient to have the headquarters of that district at Athabaska. Provision for a new post is asked for in the Estimates, to be erected at a point yet to be selected. In Saskatchewan, there has been no material change in the distribution. A number of new outposts have been established but by no means have all the requests been met. Several incorporated places, which had hitherto maintained their own police, strongly urged that the Mounted Police should relieve them from the expense of this duty. Their requests were not accorded to as it was the policy that incorporated cities, towns and villages do their own policing.

In northern Manitoba, the advance of the Hudson's Bay railway caused some adjustment of outposts and a slight increase in the strength. Arrangements have been made for detachments at intervals of fifty miles from Manitou rapids, the end of steel and Port Nelson.

In the Northwest Territories, an important outpost has been established at Baker Lake, and another will be opened at Great Bear lake, both very isolated points and therefore difficult and costly to maintain.

In the Yukon Territory there has been no change in distribution.

CRIME.

I attach to this report tabulated statistics of crime throughout our jurisdiction, but in considering them it must be remembered that these statistics do not include cases occurring in incorporated places, which are dealt with by municipal police forces.

There is no striking change from last year.

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

Crimes of violence are not on the increase, but rather on the decrease. Thirty-two murders occurred, and in all but one case, the accused were brought to trial.

The motives have varied, but have chiefly been sordid family quarrels or disputes between bad-tempered and violent men.

Horse stealing, which is always more or less prevalent, has received a salutary check, especially in the Calgary district where, through the efforts of Superintendent Horrigan and the members of "E" Division, well organized gangs have been broken up and many convicted and punished. This has been recognized by the Western Stock Growers' Association which, at their general meeting at Medicine Hat on May 13 last, passed the following resolution:—

"In the matter of the recent horse and cattle stealing cases this Association in meeting assembled, desires to express, place on record, and convey to the Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police its hearty appreciation of co-operation rendered in connection with said cases, assuring the department that it will be considered the duty of the members of this association to at all times assist in every possible manner the police in its efforts to regulate and protect the business in which they are engaged, and the secretary is hereby instructed to communicate with the department to this effect."

You were good enough to express your approval and commend Superintendent Horrigan and his Division.

The detective branch has expanded and improved as a result of the liberal pay and allowances now given to its members. It now numbers 22 experienced, energetic, reliable and able men, who are worthy of the best traditions of the service. It is almost invidious, where so many have done good work, to name individuals, but the following, as a result of special opportunity, I venture to bring to your notice: Staff Sergeant Prime, "F" Division; Sergeant Mundy, "Depot" Division; and Detective Reid, "E" Division.

GUARD-ROOMS.

The prison branch still employs a large number of the effective men of the Force. The following guard-rooms are utilized as common jails:—

Alberta.—Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton, Athabaska, Grouard.

Saskatchewan.—Regina, Maple Creek, Battleford, Yorkton.

Yukon.—Dawson, Whitehorse.

Manitoba.—Port Nelson.

Two hundred and twelve prisoners were in custody on September 30, 1915, and 5,099 were received during the year.

I have again to remark that our guard-rooms are only suitable for temporary detention, and are not designed for use as jails. It was necessary in the early stages of development, to make use of them, and is now in remote districts, but better accommodation ought to be provided in the settled portions of the provinces. The

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new and commodious jail at Regina, has been taken into use, and another excellent institution has been opened at Fort Saskatchewan, but they do not meet all the requirements.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to and released from R. N. W. M. Police Guard-rooms between October 1, 1914 and September 30, 1915.

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.					YUKON TERRITORY.			Grand Total.	
	Regina Guard-room.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Lethbridge.	Athabasca.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.		Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial October 1, 1914.	37	9	17	5	68	84	20	22	21	2	149	3	3	6	223
Total number of prisoners received during the year	1,025	211	182	259	1,677	736	653	1,140	651	106	3,286	102	34	136	5,069
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year	1,019	211	189	257	1,676	768	644	1,149	644	101	3,306	95	33	128	5,110
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial September 30, 1915.	43	9	10	7	69	52	29	13	28	7	129	10	4	14	212

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Prisoners received into R.N.W.M. Police Guard-rooms between years 1900 and 1915.

Year.	Total number of Prisoners Received.	Year.	Total number of Prisoners Received.
1900	54	1908	2,105
1901	759	1909*	1,940
1902	779	1910	2,437
1903	1,039	1911	2,710
1904	1,505	1912	3,435
1905	1,467	1913	5,626
1906	1,515	1914	6,284
1907	1,676	1915	5,069

* 11 months.

INVESTIGATIONS RE ENEMY ALIENS.

The following is a summary of investigations made in regard to the conduct of enemy aliens:—

Division.	Cases Investigated.	INTERSED.			PAROLED.			Arms Seized from.	Under Investigation or Dismissed	Grand Total.
		Germanis.	Austrians.	Others.	Germanis.	Austrians.	Others.			
Regina District.	1,058	34	168	.....	33	83	1	155	584	1,058
" A "	48	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	43	48
" B "	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	5
" C "	159	1	10	.....	1	.....	.....	49	98	159
" D "	70	2	7	.....	6	6	.....	12	37	70
" E "	128	5	.....	2	26	10	.....	8	77	128
" F "	253	10	11	.....	22	39	.....	24	147	253
" G "	182	.....	1	.....	17	11	.....	32	121	182
" H "	341	30	110	1	10	20	.....	49	121	341
" K " . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30	.....	18	7	65
" N "	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	2,309	83	310	*3	126	199	†1	350	1,237	2,309

* Two Bulgarians, 1 Turk. † One Bulgarian.

2,309 cases were investigated, 396 were interned and 326 paroled.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

During the summer, I visited Port Nelson and inspected the headquarters of "M" Division at that point. Portable buildings were sent up by ship last year and hurriedly erected late in the autumn. These buildings did not turn out very warm and consequently the officers and men were not very comfortable. This year, material was sent in to improve them and they are now no doubt very comfortable.

I was much impressed with the hardships entailed in the Hudson Bay service. During the summer, the only means of travel is by water. The coast of the bay is very shallow and lacking in places of shelter, and sudden storms and fogs prevail. It is perilous voyaging in small boats or canoes. A powerful sea-going motor-boat is required to minimize the danger.

In winter, only dogs can be used. This is a comfortable way of travelling where there is timber, but along the coast from Port Nelson north to Chesterfield inlet there is none.

The Hudson Bay railway is completed to Manitou Rapids, about 225 miles from Nelson. Outposts have been established at intervals of about 50 miles between the above points, and communication this winter will be speedy and frequent.

The party under command of Inspector Beyts, which is charged with the duty of inquiring into the death of Radford and Street, wintered at the mouth of Chesterfield inlet, where they were landed by the schooner *Village Belle*, which took them from

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Halifax. Inspector Beyts patrolled to Port Nelson during the winter to bring his reports and arrange for the further prosecution of his work, covering 1,333 miles in 56½ days.

The schooner was beached at Port Nelson where she remained in safety until June 27, when she was floated and anchored in the stream. Two attempts were made to get to sea but each time she was driven back by heavy ice. On the second occasion the fly-wheel of the oil-engine burst and rendered it useless and injured Constable Chinn, the engineer. This was a serious mishap as later it greatly hampered the successful navigation of the waters of Chesterfield inlet and Baker lake. The ship got away finally on August 8 and reached Chesterfield inlet on August 19. All supplies and stores were loaded and on August 30 she proceeded up the inlet under sail with little difficulty. The east end of Baker lake was reached on September 8 and the expedition was landed. Plenty of depth was found and shoal water only in two places. If these are properly buoyed, navigation to Baker lake during the proper season is quite possible. If the engine had not broken down, it is quite certain the schooner could have proceeded to the west end of the lake.

Inspector Beyts reports that he will make his chief base at the east end of the lake and he established an advanced post as far west as practicable before the close of navigation. The schooner returned to Port Nelson, where she has been laid up for the winter.

Unless something unforeseen occurs, the expedition should reach Bathurst inlet and complete the entire journey by next summer.

GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL.

While Inspector Beyts' patrol is making its way from Baker lake to Bathurst inlet from the east to inquire into alleged murders by the Eskimo, Inspector La Nauze is engaged with a small patrol in pushing from Great Bear lake towards the Arctic to learn the fate of the Reverend Father Rouvière and the Reverend Father Le Roux, who have been for some years labouring among the Indians of Great Bear lake. They were last heard from in September 1913, when they informed their superior that they intended to pass the winter with the Eskimo and expected to be away two years. They would follow them to the Arctic sea and live with them and get accustomed to their mode of living. From that time no news has been received from them. Their superiors became alarmed and last March His Lordship Bishop Breynaut reported them missing and requested a party should be sent in search. Later, reports from other sources were received that the reverend fathers had been murdered and circumstantial details were given which tended to confirm their sad fate.

Inspector La Nauze, a young officer with long experience in northern travel, was selected to command a patrol to go in search.

This party consists of Constables Withers and Wight, Special Constable Arden and an Eskimo interpreter with his family. The party left Fort Norman on the Mackenzie river the middle of July and was accompanied by the Reverend Father Frapanee, who is a good traveller.

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Inspector La Nauze's intention was to proceed to the site of Old Fort Confidence, at the mouth of the Dease river, which empties into the Great Bear lake at the east end. Here winter quarters would be erected and the search for the missing priests commenced.

As the party is well formed and is composed of seasoned men, I have no doubt but that the work will be successfully accomplished.

Inspectors Beyts and La Nauze are fully acquainted with each other's plans and it is quite possible they may come in contact.

I anticipate, in view of the apparent lawlessness of the Arctic Eskimo that permanent posts will have to be maintained at Baker lake and Great Bear lake.

FORT McPHERSON SUB-DISTRICT.

Nothing unusual occurred. The usual patrols were made between Herschell island and Fort McPherson and Fort McPherson and Dawson.

The Hudson Bay ship which took our supplies to Herschell island last year was frozen in and did not reach her destination until this season. Fortunately this caused no hardship as two year's supplies are always kept at the island.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle was sent to Fort McPherson this season so that there need be no anxiety for the health of the men in these our most northerly posts.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—The boundary patrols give every assistance in protecting the revenue and at several points act as sub-collectors.

Interior.—The work for the Immigration branch was particularly heavy during the past year owing to the complete failure of the crops in some districts in 1914. Thousands of applications for relief were investigated and reports furnished. Where relief was urgent, it was immediately supplied by us. Our work seconded the enormous efforts of the immigration officials to meet the widespread demand for assistance which was so generously supplied by the Government of Canada to all homesteaders on unpatented lands. The condition of many settlers at the beginning of the winter of 1914-15 was most alarming and created much anxiety.

The co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial Governments amply met the situation and as a result, there was neither suffering nor distress.

Indians.—Escorts at treaty payments have been supplied as usual. In the Hudson Bay district, Superintendent Howard is acting as Indian agent.

A very severe and widespread outbreak of small-pox on the Indian reserve, Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, caused the Indian Department to apply to the Force to establish an effective quarantine. One non-commissioned officer and four men were detailed for this duty, which was not completed until May 10.

Dr. Grain, the medical officer in charge, in speaking of their work says: "I wish to commend them for the worthy work they are doing in subduing the epidemic. They are doing work no civilian would begin to do."

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ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (3 years)	74
Engaged constables (1 year)	88
Engaged special constables	95
Re-engaged after leaving	26
Arrested after desertion	3
	<hr/>
Total increase	286

Discharges, died, etc.—

Granted free discharge on account of being Imperial Reservists, etc.	61
Transferred to Civil Service at Ottawa	1
Time expired	305
Purchased	27
Pensioned	1
Died	4
Deserted	34
Dismissed for bad conduct	85
Dismissed for inefficiency	9
Invalided	7
Appointed inspector	10
Special constables discharged	86
	<hr/>
Total decrease	630
	<hr/>
Total decrease for year 1915	344

Died—

Register No. 5655, Constable Eagleton, F.
“ 5998 “ Paddison, O.
“ 6270 “ Sandever, L. C.
“ 6345 “ Parsonage, A. D.

Pensioned—

Register No. 2846, Constable Quinn, D. G.

OFFICERS.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner—

Superintendent, J. O. Wilson.

Promoted Superintendents—

Inspector G. S. Worsley.
“ R. S. Knight.
“ P. W. Pennefather.

Promoted Inspectors—

Register No. 4268,	Sergeant Major Humby, F.
“ 4322,	Staff Sergeant King, C. H.
“ 4160,	Sergeant Ryan, D.
“ 4726	“ Cadiz, R. L.
“ 4766	“ La Nauze, C. D.
“ 4975	“ Vernon, M. H.
“ 4323	“ Chancy, F. W.
“ 4132	“ Townsend, H.
“ 3247,	Staff Sergeant Bell, A. L.
“ 2353	“ Anderson, K. F.

Promoted Assistant Surgeons—

Doctor J. F. Duncan.

Died—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Retired to Pension—

Superintendent R. B. Deane.

Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose.

Inspector J. H. Heffernan.

Resigned—

Inspector R. L. Cadiz.

Inspector M. H. Vernon.

HORSES.

Horses purchased.	240
Cast and sold.	47
Died.	17
Destroyed.	20
	<hr/>
Total gains—horses.	156

Pack Ponies—

Cast and sold.	2
Died.	2
	<hr/>
Total loss—ponies.	4

The Force is now well horsed and owing to the reduction in strength, few remounts will be required during the coming year.

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BUILDINGS.

No new buildings were erected during the year. Necessary repairs were carried out.

A suitable post is required at the headquarters of "N" Division, and an appropriation has been asked for in this year's Estimates.

New buildings are required at headquarters of sub-districts, but under present conditions, I have not felt justified in asking you for the necessary appropriations.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits has been thoroughly done as circumstances permitted. The Reserve Division reached a high state of efficiency, and I much regretted to see it break up.

RATIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The rations supplied under contract have been of excellent quality and with few exceptions the contracts have been filled according to requirements.

The supply of clothing has been ample and marked improvement has been made in the cut and workmanship of the different garments.

Forage has been supplied under contract and the veterinary surgeon reports it has been of excellent quality.

GENERAL.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General, inspected a small detachment of the Force at Calgary and a field service squadron at Regina. He honoured the officers by lunching with them.

It is with regret that I have to record the death of one officer and four constables.

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, C.M.G., died at Asheville, North Carolina, on January 15 last, where he had gone in search of health. His death was a distinct loss to the Force and was lamented by all ranks. He had served for upwards of thirty years, and during that long period was ever distinguished for his devotion to duty, his loyalty to the Force and his upright character.

The Force also lost three experienced officers of long service, by retirement to pension: Superintendent Deane, Superintendent Primrose, and Inspector Heffernan.

I venture to bring to your attention that the members of the Force during the twelve months ending September 30 last, contributed \$17,098.12 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

In concluding my report, I have again to acknowledge the cordial support I have received from all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against the person—										
Murder	12	4	5	3	12	19	1	14	4	19
Attempted murder	12	4	5	3	12	11	6	4	1	11
Accessory to murder	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter	15	4	6	5	15	1	1	1	1	1
Shooting with intent	3	1	2	3	5	2	3	3	1	5
Wounding	7	2	2	7	13	6	4	3	1	13
Assault, common	1,059	934	121	4	1,059	773	590	183	1	773
" aggravated	9	7	1	1	9	3	1	2	2	3
" causing bodily harm	32	18	9	5	32	41	24	11	6	41
" indecent	27	13	8	6	27	20	8	9	3	20
Rape and attempted rape	30	4	17	9	30	21	5	14	2	21
Suicide and attempted suicide	4	4	1	1	4	5	3	2	2	5
Carnal knowledge of girl under 12	17	6	3	8	17	5	1	2	2	5
Attempted carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16	13	7	4	2	13	16	10	3	3	16
Carnal knowledge and attempted	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	2
Threatening to kill	8	6	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	2
Abortion	4	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2
Bigamy	8	6	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1
Abduction and aiding	6	3	3	6	2	2	2	2	2	2
Concealment of birth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illegal solemnization of marriage	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Non-support of wife and family	28	20	7	1	28	33	23	11	1	33
Wife desertion	5	3	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	2
Cruelty to children	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Child desertion	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wife beating	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Criminal neglect	5	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	2
Intimidating and threatening	26	16	9	1	26	17	13	3	1	17
Libel	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	6
Extortion and attempted	7	6	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leaving excavation unguarded	65	64	1	65	38	36	2	1	1	38
Cohabitation	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Feigned marriage	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Offences against property—										
Theft and attempted	1,230	869	332	29	1,230	774	523	223	28	774
" from person	17	8	5	4	17	11	5	6	1	11
" by juvenile	8	5	3	4	8	4	3	1	1	4
" by conversion	14	2	5	7	14	3	1	1	1	3
" from dwelling	16	12	4	16	5	5	5	5	5	5
" from H. M. mails	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Horse stealing	42	7	23	12	42	83	45	18	26	89
Cattle stealing	46	20	21	5	46	66	18	26	22	66
" shooting or wounding	35	16	14	5	35	24	7	11	6	24
" killing	2	1	1	2	2	6	5	1	1	6
Injury to other animals	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
Concealing cattle	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
House and shop breaking	49	35	11	3	49	25	9	13	3	25
Burglary and attempted	18	15	3	3	18	43	28	7	8	43
Fraud and intent to defraud	69	43	12	14	69	27	8	18	1	27
False pretences	175	101	65	9	175	138	81	50	7	138
Forgery and uttering	44	24	7	13	44	36	21	12	3	36
Robbery	12	11	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery with violence	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Receiving stolen property	18	11	4	3	18	38	27	7	4	38
Stolen property in possession	8	7	1	8	9	7	2	1	1	9

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made from October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915—Continued.

YUKON.					N. W. T.					MANITOBA.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
1	1			1											32
															23
															2
															16
1		1		1											9
															29
16	12	4		16	2	2			2	19	18	1		19	1,869
															12
4	4			4	1	1			1	1	1			1	77
															49
3	3			3											51
															12
															22
															1
															29
					1				1						6
															11
															6
															9
															8
															1
															2
															61
															7
															2
															3
															3
															7
2	1	1		2											45
															9
															8
															103
															4
															2
															1
20	11	9		20	8	7		1	8	10	8	2		10	2,042
															28
															8
															18
															21
															5
															131
															112
															59
															8
															3
															5
															4
2	1	1		2	1	1			1						77
															61
										3	3			3	96
															316
															80
															13
										2	2			2	8
															58
															17

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against property— <i>Con.</i>										
Wilful damage.....	56	49	7		56	33	26	7		33
Mischief.....	77	57	18	2	77	86	72	13	1	86
Arson and attempted.....	21	3	11	7	21	4	9	2	1	4
Killing and wounding dogs.....	10	6	4		10	11	9	2		11
Keeping savage dogs.....	6	5	1		6	2	2			2
Dogging cattle.....	3	3			3	5	5			5
Trespass.....	14	12	2		14	1	1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	170	145	25		170	109	93	16		109
Fraudulent disposal of property.....	2		2		2					
Criminal breach of trust.....	1		1		1					
Defacing brand.....						1		1		1
Extortion.....						1		1		1
Miscellaneous.....	7	4	3		7	38	26	10	2	38
Offences against Public Order—										
Carrying concealed weapons.....	69	67	2		69	40	35	5		40
Pointing firearms.....	37	29	8		37	23	16	7		23
Discharging firearms.....	8	7	1		8	2	1	1		2
Firearms in possession when arrested.....	3	3			3	1	1			1
Carrying explosives.....	3	3			3					
Selling firearms without permit.....	2	2			2	2	2			2
Carrying pistol without permit.....						5	4	1		5
Sedition and seditious offences.....	9		6	3	9	22	2	9	11	22
Miscellaneous.....	4	4			4	1	1			1
Offences against Religion and Morals—										
Vagrancy.....	683	645	38		683	679	617	62		679
Drunk and disorderly.....	420	412	8		420	577	564	13		577
Causing disturbance.....	169	157	12		169	173	165	8		173
Swearing, threatening and obscene language.....	33	30	3		33	35	27	8		35
Indecent acts and attempted.....	18	15	3	1	18	8	5	3		8
Indecent exposure.....	9	9			9	13	12	1		13
Buggery and attempted.....	4		2	2	4	3	1	1	1	3
Incest.....	4	1	3		4	3		3		3
Seduction.....	14	1	9	4	14	14	3	9	2	14
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	5	2	1	2	5	1		1		1
Seduction of ward.....	1	1			1					
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	27	25	2		27	48	44	4		48
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	17	17			17	43	39	4		43
Frequenter of house of ill-fame.....	9	8	1		9	21	19	2		21
Prostitution.....	11	11			11	11	10	1		11
Living on avails of prostitution.....						4	2	1	1	4
Procuring or attempting.....	7	2	4	1	7	1		1		1
Keeping gaming house.....	3	2	1		3	9	8	1		9
Frequenters of gaming house.....	10	10			10	31	29	2		31
Gambling.....	12	6	6		12	9	9			9
Nuisance.....	16	16			16	6	6			6
Disturbing public worship.....	3	2	1		3	1	1			1
Sodomy.....						1		1		1
Miscellaneous.....	4	4			4	9	4	3	2	9
Misleading Justice—										
Perjury.....	25	2	20	3	25	15	3	7	5	15
Miscellaneous.....	2		1	1	2	2	1		1	2
Corruption and disobedience—										
Disobeying summons.....	4	4			4					0
Contempt of court.....	7	6	1		7	4	4			4
Escaping from custody and attempted.....	9				9	13	11	1	1	13

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Corruption and disobedience—Con.										
Assisting to escape from custody . . .	5	4	1		5					0
Obstructing peace officer . . .	27	21	6		27	16	12	4		16
Assaulting peace officer . . .	22	21	1		22	8	5	1	2	8
Impersonating peace officer . . .	1	1			1	1	1			1
Bribery and attempted . . .	1			1	1	2	1	1		2
Resisting arrest . . .	3	3			3	3	2	1		3
Miscellaneous . . .	1	1			1	1	1			1
Offences against Railway Act—										
Stealing rides . . .	395	375	20		395	282	255	27		282
Trespass . . .	141	126	15		141	101	89	12		101
Mischief on railway . . .						1	1			1
Tampering with switch . . .						3	3			3
Miscellaneous . . .						7	7			7
Offences against Customs Act—										
Smuggling . . .	3	3			3	4	3	1		4
Miscellaneous . . .	1	1			1					
Offences against Indian Act—										
Supplying liquor to Indians . . .	33	31	2		33	63	52	11		63
Indians intoxicated . . .	13	11	2		13	28	27	1		28
Intoxicated on reserve . . .	43	38	5		43	63	53	10		63
Trespassing on reserve . . .	14	3	11		14	5	5			5
Liquor in possession . . .						19	16	3		19
Liquor in possession on reserve . . .	2	2			2	1	1			1
Truant school children . . .	2	2			2					2
Prostituting Indian women . . .	3	3			3	2	2			2
Gambling on reserve . . .						4	4			4
Miscellaneous . . .	19	13	6		19	7	7			7
Offences against—										
Lord's Day Act . . .	10	9	1		10					
Fisheries Act . . .	41	39	2		41	58	54	4		58
Mining Act . . .						34	33	1		34
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations . . .						89	81	8		89
Immigration Act . . .						8	7	1		8
Opium Act . . .	6	6			6	25	20	5		25
Militia Act . . .	1	1			1					1
Ticket-of-Leave Act . . .						1	1			1
N. W. Territories Act . . .						6	6			6
Shipping Act . . .										
Animals' Contagious Diseases Act . . .	1	1			1					
War Measures Act . . .	66	59		7	66	34	29	5		34
Post Office Act . . .						1	1			1
Canada Grain Act . . .	7	7			7					7
Forestry Act . . .						6	6			6
Treason . . .	5		2	3	5	1		1		1
Dominion Lands Act . . .	1	1			1	1			1	1
War Revenue Act . . .	1	1			1					
Yukon Ordinance . . .										
Miscellaneous . . .	6	4	2		6					
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—										
Masters and servants . . .	973	840	133		973	564	488	76		564
Game . . .	285	249	36		285	174	157	14	3	174
Hide and brand . . .	8	7	1		8	24	21	3		24
Prairie and forest fires . . .	296	243	53		296	56	51	5		56
Liquor license . . .	141	121	23		144	295	248	47		295

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances— <i>Con.</i>										
Sales of liquor.....	111	101	10	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insanity.....	205	191	14	.....	205	159	150	9	.....	159
Horse breeders.....	49	46	3	.....	49	5	5	.....	.....	5
Pound.....	85	63	22	.....	85	18	13	5	.....	18
Poolroom.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	24	22	2	.....	24
Village.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livery stables.....	29	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public works.....	9	6	3	.....	9	3	3	.....	.....	3
Medical profession.....	11	10	1	.....	11	2	.....	2	.....	2
Veterinary surgeons.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1
Druggists.....	4	3	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1
Public health.....	18	17	1	.....	18	10	8	2	.....	10
School.....	14	9	5	.....	14	3	3	.....	.....	3
Hawkers and peddlars.....	33	29	4	.....	33	10	10	.....	.....	10
Noxious weeds.....	16	15	1	.....	16	21	15	6	.....	21
Pollution of streams.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Steam boilers.....	53	49	4	.....	53	17	16	1	.....	17
Motor vehicles.....	138	131	7	.....	138	91	86	5	.....	91
Children's protection.....	73	70	3	.....	73	32	29	3	.....	32
Entire animals.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	4	3	1	.....	4
Highways.....	2	1	1	.....	2	42	40	2	.....	42
Stock inspectors.....	8	7	1	.....	8	2	1	1	.....	2
Auctioneers.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theatre.....	7	5	2	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	1
Hotelkeepers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	6
Vital statistics.....	7	6	1	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	1
Boarding housekeepers.....	3	1	2	.....	3	22	19	3	.....	22
Mischievous and dangerous animals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	54	16	.....	70
Thresher's Lien Act.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Mines Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Legal profession.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City by-laws (Dawson, Y.T.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	23	21	2	.....	23	9	8	1	.....	9
Stray animals.....	57	46	11	57	60	47	13	60
	8,826	7,246	1,379	201	8,826	7,090	5,707	1,203	180	7,090

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made from October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915—*Concluded.*

YUKON.					N. W. T.					MANITOBA.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
															111
															364
															54
															103
															29
															1
															29
															12
															13
															4
															5
															28
															17
															43
															37
															2
															70
															229
															105
															9
															44
															10
															1
															8
															6
															8
															25
															70
															2
															5
															1
	5	5		5											5
															32
															117
180	140	39	1	180	181	143	37	1	181	305	287	17	1	305	16,582

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RECAPITULATION of Summarized Cases, October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915.

Province.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	8,826	7,246	1,379	201
Province of Alberta.....	7,090	5,707	1,203	180
Yukon Territories.....	180	140	39	1
Northwest Territories	181	143	37	1
Province of New Manitoba.....	305	287	17	1
Grand Totals.....	16,582	13,523	2,675	384

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. A. MCGIBBON, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, October 27, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The following is a report of the general state of Regina district under sub-districts:—

WEYBURN SUB-DISTRICT.

This district extends north from the International boundary to township 11 and west from the Manitoba boundary to range 20, west of the 2nd meridian, as far north as township 5, when it extends west to range 25, west of the 2nd meridian, and then north to township 11, thus comprising the southeast of the province of Saskatchewan.

In the greater portion of this district conditions appear to be improving, the exception being in the Radville district, which is a stony country mostly settled by settlers of foreign birth. Crop conditions this season have been exceptionally good and good crops are the rule. The spring was early and very dry and windy, and at the start grain did not do well, but good rains in the months of July and early part of August brought on good growth. Now that the crop has all been cut and a large portion of it threshed, it appears to be a good average crop, especially so in the Carnduff and Arcola districts.

The percentage of acreage sown is about 60 per cent, increase under cultivation, about 20 per cent over last year, which is caused by increased cultivation in the western end of the district.

No new towns have grown up and very little immigration.

The district is now fairly well settled and there is a good deal of police work owing to its being so near the International boundary; the class of settlers south and near the boundary are such that they require constant watching; most of them are in poor circumstances; there has been no trouble so far among the alien population. There appears to be a scarcity of water in this district and this makes it difficult for parties with stock, also for threshing operations, as several outfits have to haul water for some distance.

The average yield of wheat in this district is about 25 bushels to the acre, an improvement over last year, and the grade is averaging No. 1 Northern. Oats are averaging 40 bushels to the acre; there has not been any flax threshed yet, so far as known in the district. Barley is a fair average crop also this year.

The Weyburn sub-district consists of the following detachments: Weyburn, Ogema, Ceylon, Radville, Tribune, Estevan, North Portal, Northgate, Carnduff, Arcola, Lampman, Fillmore, Yellowgrass. The strength of all detachments was increased since the outbreak of the war.

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Speaking of police work generally performed by this sub-district, Inspector Lea states:—

I would point out that good results have been obtained; we have been unable to have any mounted drill owing to pressure of work and no rifle or revolver practice. There is an exceptionally good train service in this district and all detachments can be reached by rail. The closing of the bars no doubt has had a good effect and it can be noticed that the conduct of the public generally is much more orderly around the hotels. The police in this district are keeping a sharp lookout for infractions of the Liquor Act.

STRASSBURG SUB-DISTRICT.

The state of the district for the past year has been very satisfactory, opening with excellent crop prospects. Seeding went ahead briskly after which it was soon to be seen that the crop returns would exceed the most optimistic expectations.

This being an old and well-settled district, the acreage sown remains much about the same as last year, 50 per cent and very little new breaking done; about 20 per cent over last year. The wheat yield is good and will average about 30 bushels to the acre; oats going about 60 bushels. Very little flax or barley is grown in this district, but what has been grown is good and the barley will go about 40 bushels and flax 15 bushels to the acre.

Mixed farming is taking greater hold in this district than in former years, and a considerable number of beef cattle have been shipped from various points of the district throughout the year.

No new towns have been started in the district and very few buildings have been erected, several small store buildings and private dwelling houses in the larger towns. Immigration has been practically nil, as the district is, as already stated, well settled and no homesteading land available.

A drainage is noticed in the young men of the district. A large number of them have thrown in their lot with the various contingents which are being raised to subdue the common enemy of the allies.

There has been very little trouble experienced with the foreign element throughout the district, which has been well patrolled and a constant watch kept on their movements.

FRANCIS SUB-DISTRICT.

During the last eight months Francis district has progressed steadily. All the farmers located are apparently prosperous. Crops in this district are very good, averaging 25 bushels to the acre. Percentage of acreage sown was 60 per cent. The increase of acreage under cultivation is very small, owing no doubt to this being an old settled district and the remainder of the land not broken held for speculation.

Building operations have been at a standstill during the year. There are no new towns in this district. There has been no immigration to these parts during the past eight months.

MOOSEJAW SUB-DISTRICT.

The following is Inspector Spalding's report of the general state of the Moosejaw sub-district:—

To some people, who a few years ago, were making "easy money," in town and in city property, going far out to subdivide the farm lands into city residential and industrial centres, with a few parks thrown in, to these and also some of their friends who were let in on a good thing, the country is not a good place to live in and times are very bad owing to the bottom having fallen out of business.

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It is, however, a blessing to the country that the limit of the real estate boom was reached, even passed and that conditions have again become normal. With the collapse of real estate values in town and city, house rent in the larger places have been lowered to a reasonable rate, and in various ways the cost of living has been made easier, although the cost of food and other essential articles has somewhat increased.

Work was very scarce last fall and winter, practically all construction and building work had closed down, so that considerable hardship was felt by the working class and those who were thrown out of employment as a consequence. The situation was met by the larger cities and towns and where relief was required it was freely given, and in Moosejaw every effort was made by the city officials to furnish work from time to time to those ready and willing to perform it. Considerable distress was also felt in the portions of the district where the crop of 1914 had proved almost, and in some individual cases, a total failure. The portion chiefly affected lay between Avonlea and Expanse, where the district is settled almost entirely by Austrians, Rumanians and Germans. Settlers among this class were the chief applicants for relief, but throughout the Avonlea, Expanse, Gravelbourg and Mortlach districts, with a few south and west of Elbow, there were a number of English-speaking people who also applied for relief, in the form of provisions and fuel, and in one or two cases medical aid was given by the authority of the Provincial Government.

The need of the homesteader who had crop failure was met by the Dominion Government, the handling of which proved a heavier task than was first anticipated, so that agents had to be appointed throughout the district to receive and handle the applications and issuing of relief. These same agents also handled the seed grain question, and the action of the Government in coming to the aid of two-thirds of the settlers in districts where crops were a failure, was rewarded by the farmers making a special effort to increase the acreage of crop this spring, and it is a satisfaction to be able to report this increase is on an average of 10 per cent. This I consider very fair owing to the scarcity of hay and oats, both being very high in price, and in fact beyond the small farmers altogether. Also the older settled districts have but very little increase in acreage, if any, the acreage sown is, as near as I can estimate it, about 65 per cent. During the past six weeks, or since harvesting commenced, I have visited nearly all portions of my district, and although the fact is likely well known to you, I am pleased to record it that the crop of 1915 for this district is one of the largest and best that has ever been produced. August was very favourable for the ripening and cutting of grain and this being accomplished, the farmers and businessmen are now found to be in a much more cheerful frame of mind than they were a year ago. The value of summer-fallow has been demonstrated by the fact that so far as reported no yield of wheat has been less than 40 bushels to the acre, and as high as 53 bushels was threshed in Tngaske district. I have just been told of one man, who claims to have secured 6,500 bushels of wheat No. 1 from 100 acres. The quality of wheat so far, being shipped, is excellent, only one car going out from this district that has not graded No. 1.

To sum up, the acreage under cultivation is 65 per cent.

Average yield of wheat, 25 bushels to the acre.

Average yield of oats, 60 bushels to the acre.

Average yield of barley, 45 bushels to the acre.

The acreage of barley is not very large, whilst that of flax is still smaller, there being very little of this grain sown.

Some difficulty is, I believe, being experienced in securing sufficient help for the threshing, but now that the cutting has been completed, it is likely that this will be overcome. The great grain crop overshadows all other farm products so much that the smaller items are almost lost sight of. Still the indication of other sources of revenue-producing branches of farming is not lacking, and marked progress is being made by many towards mixed farming, particularly in the older settled districts.

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Dairy farming, raising cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are gradually being added to the increase of the farmer's income and to the material benefit of the country in general. These, I consider, are sufficient grounds to believe that the country is in a more prosperous state than it was some few years ago when the good times resulted from the inflated real estate values of city and town property or of land adjacent thereto.

Immigration, due no doubt to the great war going on in Europe, has for the present been brought to almost a standstill, although there are always a few coming out to friends from different parts of the old country. A few American farmers and some French Canadians from Quebec have settled in and about the Gravelbourg district.

In building operations, very little, if any, has been noticed in the town except along the C.P.R. extension and the C.N.R. between Avonlea and Gravelbourg.

A new town on the C.P.R. named Vantage, situated south and west of Expanse, has been built up during the past summer, there being elevators, church, stores, blacksmith shop, post office, etc.

Mossbank on the C.N.R. has also built up somewhat. Neither place has more than 100 of a population.

Several new elevators have gone up at different points throughout the district and considerable building has been done by the farmers, some putting up new houses or building new barns. On travelling through the older settled districts, one may see many comfortable and prosperous-looking farms, judging from the good buildings and well-kept yards and fences, with addition of groves of young trees coming up.

IMPERIAL SUB-DISTRICT.

The condition of the crop is very good as compared with last year. About 60 per cent acreage is under cultivation, and of this about 40 per cent is in crop this year. There is an increase of about 3 per cent in cultivation over last year.

No new buildings have been erected during the year, with the exception of several barns.

No new towns have been started, and there is very little immigration into the district.

BALGONIE SUB-DISTRICT.

It is estimated that the crop for this year will turn out very good. In this district wheat will average 20 bushels to the acre, and oats 45 bushels to the acre. About 60 per cent of the acreage in this district is being cultivated, the remainder being scrub and bluff. There is 10 per cent of cultivation this year over last year.

An occasional new building has been erected in the way of barns, on some of the old settled farms, this district being a very old one.

Immigrants as settlers are few, land being held at a high figure.

MONTMARTRE SUB-DISTRICT.

Taking the district as a whole there is about 60 per cent of land under cultivation. There are several farms lying idle this year but, allowing for the new land that has been broken up, the average under cultivation is about the same as last year. There are several large creeks in different parts of the district which makes a large acreage of waste land; this leaves about 60 per cent under cultivation, 20 per cent grazing and about 20 per cent of the land yet to be broken.

Slight damage was done to the crops this year by hail and an early frost. The crops throughout the district are good and, taking the district as a whole, the crops will yield about 20 bushels to the acre. There has been very little building in this district during the past year. There has been no immigration during the year.

The population consists largely of foreigners of all nationalities.

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MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

The past season has been a prosperous one for the farmers in this district. Crop conditions are, on the whole, very good; the yield is plentiful, and very slight damage has resulted from recent frost and hail. Grain growers are, accordingly, optimistic as to the ultimate result. The principal crops are wheat and oats, with a very small percentage of barley and flax. The land in this district is considered to be very fertile; about 30 per cent of the land is under cultivation this year; this is an increase of about 6½ per cent over last year.

Building operations have been practically at a standstill owing largely to the European war, although a number of farmers in the district are building new barns, houses, etc.; in fact, the farmers appear to be the only persons who can afford to build.

A concrete bridge has been erected over Elcapo lake, south of Broadview, at a cost of about \$40,000. This bridge is a marked improvement upon the old wooden structure.

No new towns have sprung up during the year; business in all the smaller towns has decreased, several merchants have liquidated through failure.

Immigration has practically made no headway this year.

CRAIK SUB-DISTRICT.

The general condition of this district is good. The farmers have good crops and there are no cases of destitution. There is about 300,000 acres of crop in this year, there being about 10 per cent increase over last year.

Building operations for the past year have been nil.

Regarding immigration, there has not been any.

There are no new towns in this district.

WOOD MOUNTAIN SUB-DISTRICT.

Following last year's almost total failure of crops, this year's splendid harvest is doubly welcome. The crop season was all a farmer could desire, the weather breaking only when most of the crops were cut, when storms delayed threshing several weeks, but did little actual harm.

Wheat forms the greater portion of crop, with a fair amount of oats and flax; very little barley was sown.

About 40 per cent of the homestead land is under crop this year and the yield from same will be about 25 bushels wheat, 30 bushels oats, and 15 bushels of flax to the acre. The older settlers whose land was well worked had a much larger average.

The above shows an increase of about 50 per cent crop sown this year over last year.

Until lately business both in the town and country has been dull and money scarce. Building has steadily increased at Assiniboia, but the other small towns have remained almost at a standstill.

A new town, Vantage, has started about twelve miles east of Assiniboia and is the end of the steel on the Moosejaw-Assiniboia line.

There were fewer immigrants this year than for some years past. This is partly owing to the recent embargo on all the stocks from the United States and partly to the fact that all the best farming land had already been taken up.

The Wood Mountain district, until five years ago, devoted almost entirely to ranching, is rapidly becoming a farming country. The rancher, unless he has leased land, can now find no range for his stock.

YORKTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Crops are good everywhere but have been somewhat hurt by frost. In Wynyard and Melville districts considerable damage has been done by hail, about 3,000 acres being destroyed, which is insured. The majority of the crop in the Kamsack district is oats; little wheat or barley in the rest of the district. It is fairly evenly divided. Although as yet very little threshing has been done, it is estimated that the grain will average as follows: wheat about 30 bushels, oats about 50 bushels, and barley about 25 bushels to the acre. Very little flax has been sown. The increase in acreage all over the district will average about 16 per cent more than last year. Take it all around the crops are excellent and ought to help to put the farmers on their feet again.

Very few buildings have gone up during the year, money being scarce and there is not much need for new buildings as there are a number of empty ones for rent. In the Wynyard district about \$60,000 have been expended for buildings and improvements; one store and several private houses have been erected in Melville; in Kamsack six new houses have been built and a large public school, the present one not being large enough to accommodate the pupils, also about \$120,000 has been spent in improvements, including cement walks, sewerage and water system. In Canora they have nearly completed the water system; I cannot say at what cost. No new towns have started up, in fact most of these already in existence have been reduced in population. We have no record of any new settlers. All the lands near the towns or railways have been taken up years ago and there is no room for settlers, unless in the very outlying parts. In Pelly the Dukhobor reservation was thrown open last June and 100 quarters were entered for, but up to date only six families have come to reside on their homesteads. A good business has been done in the cattle line. Pelly and Kamsack have shipped during the year 140 cars of cattle, 20 cars of hogs, and 500 horses, while Sheho, Theodore and Canora between them have shipped about 70 cars of cattle. Farmers are gradually getting into mixed farming and doing better than at the grain alone. With few exceptions none of them brand their stock and are therefore easy marks for cattle thieves. In Yorkton the population has about held its own. A very fine Catholic church and mission were completed during the year, a large addition has been made to the Land Titles office, and a number of dwellings have been erected. The C.N.R. are building a very fine station in the centre of the town and it is reported that they intend putting in repair shops and round house.

I forward hereunder the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room, forwarded by Inspector T. S. Belcher, in command of the Yorkton sub-district.

YORKTON, September 30, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915:—

Prisoners in cells, midnight September 30, 1914	9
Received during the twelve months ended September 30, 1915	211
Total	220
Discharged during twelve months ended September 30, 1915	211
Remaining in cells September 30, midnight	9
Total	220

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Below is a classification of prisoners received in guard-room:—

Males—	
Canadian..	39
Austrian..	124
American..	5
German..	12
Russian..	8
Turkish..	2
Swedish..	7
Indians..	7
Norwegian..	2
Negros..	1
Hollander..	1
Total..	208
Females—	
Austrian..	2
German..	1
Total..	3

The 211 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Released, time expired..	63
Sent to various places for trial..	8
Transferred to Regina jail..	62
Released on bail..	10
Sent to Battleford Asylum..	4
Released, charges dismissed..	16
Released on parole..	5
To Portage la Prairie Industrial School..	2
To Regina guard-room..	11
Fined and released..	18
Released on suspended sentence..	1
To Brandon Internment Camp..	1
To Dr. Barnardo's Home..	1
Handed over to immigration authorities..	1
To Supt. of Neg. and Dep. children..	3
To Indian Department School..	2
Total..	208
Females—	
To Battleford Asylum..	1
To care of relatives..	1
To Prince Albert jail..	1
Total..	3
Males..	208
Grand total..	211
The average daily number of prisoners..	9'05
The maximum number on any day..	21
The minimum number on any day..	5
The maximum received in any month..	31
The minimum number received in any month..	7

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Total number received.. 20

CLASSIFICATION.

Males—	
Germans..	7
Austrlans..	13
Total..	20

CLASSIFICATION.—Continued.	
Disposed of as follows—	
Interned..	6
Paroled..	9
Discharged on expiration of sentence imposed for breach of order in council <i>re</i> aliens in possession of firearms..	4
Awaiting decision of the officer commanding Regina district..	1
Total..	20

The health of the prisoners confined in the Guard Room during the past year has been good.

The average number of minor ailments occurring have received the attention of the acting assistant surgeon Henry.

Discipline has been well maintained as will be noted on comparing this year's figures with those of last year. There has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners handled amounting to almost 35 per cent; work in connection with same has been satisfactorily carried out without any increase in strength of men stationed here.

There has been no improvement made during the year in the accommodation for prisoners, etc. The premises occupied being the property of the provincial Government of Saskatchewan and the very unsatisfactory conditions prevailing which have been reported upon annually for some years now remain the same.

Among the more serious charges upon which prisoners have been held here during the year were two for rape and one for carnal knowledge, six of cattle-stealing, four of burglary, and two of sedition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. KEMPSTON, *Sergt.*

Reg. No. 5109. Provost.

The O. C. Regina District.

Forwarded.

T. S. BELCHER, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Yorkton Sub-district. 1-10-15.

INDIAN HEAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Considering the general financial stringency that has prevailed since the outbreak of the war, the conditions throughout this sub-district for the past twelve months can be considered quite satisfactory. In spite of the high cost of living, the numerous appeals to the people for patriotic purposes have been generously responded to.

The fall of 1914 was very favourable for threshing operations which were completed earlier than usual, whereby a considerable amount of fall ploughing was done. This resulted in an increased acreage sown of about five per cent during the present year. The crop just harvested is as good as any ever taken off. The crops did not suffer from the frost on the night of August 2, as was feared at the time, and most of the wheat is grading No. 1. Owing to the unfavourable weather prevailing in September not one-tenth of the crop in this sub-district has yet been threshed, but it does not appear to be suffering from standing in stook. About 70 per cent of the acreage sown is wheat, 25 per cent oats, and 5 per cent barley, flax and rye. The summer fallow crops are very good, and there are instances where the average is 40

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bushels to the acre. Stubble and fall ploughing crops were very light owing to dry spell in the early part of the summer, and will average from 10 to 12 bushels per acre. The general average will be about 18 bushels.

On the evening of July 22, 1915, after a few days hot weather, a violent hail storm, accompanied by a gale of wind, passed over the northern portion of this sub-district. The storm commenced in the MacDonald Hills north of Dysart and travelled southeast striking Lipton, Balcarres, Abernethy and Ellisboro' in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Crops suffered considerably especially in the Balcarres and Abernethy districts where the loss is estimated at about 50 per cent.

Stock throughout the district is in first-class condition and no outbreaks of contagious disease have occurred during the year.

We have no new towns, and building operations have been very quiet. A new high school has just been completed at Indian Head at a cost of \$18,000 and about \$16,000 have been expended in improvements on the consolidated school at Cupar. A few more summer cottages have sprung up along the Qu'Appelle Valley Lakes at Katepwe, Lebet and Fort Qu'Appelle. The new sanitorium near Fort Qu'Appelle has not been completed.

There has been no immigration to this district during the past year.

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT.

The following is copy of report from Corporal Rose, in charge of Norway House sub-district:—

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT, August 31, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report for 1914-1915.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

There is no land under cultivation in this sub-district with the exception of small gardens which the settlers and Indians have attached to their houses, and the products of same are chiefly potatoes and other vegetables.

A new boarding school has been built at Norway House for the Methodist mission and they are at present putting in a new sewer; also the Rev. Mr. Marshall of the Church of England is building a new dwelling-house at Cross Lake. A new boarding school has been built for the Roman Catholic children and they intend to finish it this fall. A new house, also storehouse, is being erected for Mr. Arthur Mercer, fur trader, and, with the exception of a few log houses having been built by the Indians during the past year, that is all the buildings that have been erected in this district.

RAILWAY AND TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION.

The Hudson Bay railway is the only one which is still under construction, and runs from Le Pas to Port Nelson. There are no others and they have the only telephone line which connects with the engineers on the line to the head office in Le Pas.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been quite a few small bush fires, but no prairie fires. The bush fires were caused by the Indians not putting out their camp fires properly, but these have caused little damage. One big fire occurred at Cross lake from the same cause, which raged for five days before being properly put out. It caused considerable damage,

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burning three Indian log shacks and a great deal of timber was destroyed. As yet, Mr. Blackford, the chief fire ranger, has not been able to ascertain the extent of the damage.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The only assistance rendered to other departments was to the Forestry department at Cross lake, when Mr. Blackford, chief fire ranger for this district, asked me to take charge of a party of men to help put out the forest fire at Cross lake.

INDIANS.

Details as to number of reserves and number of Indians on each:—

Reserves—	Population.
Norway House.....	700
Cross Lake.....	400
Nelson House.....	350
Oxford House.....	300
God's Lake.....	300
Island Lake.....	550

These are the numbers taken from the last census of the Indians, as the Indian agent has not returned from off his treaty trip.

Condition of the Indians on the whole is good and is on the increase in numbers.

The chief disease among the Indians is tubercular trouble. I think that is owing to the lack of fresh air in their houses and the number that live in them.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was a rather bad epidemic of grippe at Nelson House last spring, but this was ably attended by Nurse Jackson, the Government nurse there. On the whole, the amount of sickness has been slight compared with other years.

There has been one fatality which occurred at Nelson House in September, 1914, the drowning of James Budd, half-breed, and Alfred Hart, a treaty Indian.

CRIME.

There were six cases in this district which are shown in the classification. One was a case of abduction, in which the accused was discharged upon marrying the complainant. One for ill-treatment of mother and two for ill-treatment of wife.

Two offences against property for setting out fires.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

There have been no prisoners of war handled at this detachment.

ARMS.

There have been no arms handed in or seized or any convictions obtained for not handing same in.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are very few aliens in this district at present. The Rev. Father Le Coq has about 20 men working on the new school who are French and Belgians and a few Italians who have been doing the masonry work on the building. McMillan Bros. have two aliens working for them as teamsters on the Whisky portage. They are Swedes and have been working all summer, and on Sipiwesk they have one Austrian employed as cook he has been working for them since last summer.

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I may also state that the McMillan Bros. have very few men working for them in this part of the country as they have not been handling much freight this way, or bringing in very many men, and what men have been brought in are required further up the line.

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

PERCY ROSE,
Corporal in Charge of Sub-District.

SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	5	2	2	1
" attempted.....	2	2	2	
" accessory to.....	2	2	1	1
Manlaughter.....	7	3	4	
Threatening to kill.....	8	6	2	
Shooting with intent.....	1	2		1
Wounding.....	3	2	1	
Assault, common.....	559	531	28	
" aggravated.....	8	6	1	1
" causing bodily harm.....	10	5	4	1
" indecent.....	12	6	4	2
Rape and attempted.....	8	1	4	3
Abortion.....	2	2	2	
" drugs to procure.....	1	1		1
Bigamy.....	7	5	1	1
Co-habitation.....	1	1	1	
Abduction and aiding.....	2	1	1	
Carnal knowledge under 14.....	10	5	3	2
" " under 16.....	7	5	1	1
" " and attempted.....	4	2	1	1
Concealment of birth.....	1	1	1	
Non-support of wife.....	17	14	3	
Wife desertion.....	3	2	1	
Child desertion.....	2	2		
Wife beating.....	3	2	1	
Criminal neglect.....	4		3	1
Intimidation and threatening.....	8	5	3	
Libel.....	1		1	
Suicide, attempted.....	2	2		
Leaving holes unguarded.....	17	16	1	
Offences against the property—				
Thefts.....	735	556	173	6
Theft goods under seizure.....	3		3	
" from the person.....	8	6	2	
" by conversion.....	13	2	5	6
" by juvenile.....	8	5	3	
" from dwelling.....	16	12	4	
" from His Majesty's mails.....	2		2	
Horsestealing.....	20	3	10	7
Cattle stealing.....	19	10	7	2
Cattle shooting or wounding.....	11	6	3	2
Cruelty to animals.....	60	53	7	
House and shopbreaking.....	27	22	5	
Burglary and attempted.....	10	9	1	
Fraud and attempt to defraud.....	13	9	4	
False pretences.....	68	40	27	1
Misappropriation.....	3	2	1	
Beating board bill.....	32	28	4	
Forgery and uttering.....	25	16	4	5

SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve month ending September 30, 1915—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against property—<i>Concluded.</i>				
Robbery	1	1		
Robbery with violence	12	11	1	
Receiving stolen goods	8	7		1
Stolen property in possession	7	6	1	
Wilful damage	23	21	2	
Mischief	65	51	14	
Arson and attempted	13	1	9	3
Arson, conspiracy to	3			3
Killing and wounding dogs	6	3	3	
Keeping savage dog	1		1	
Dogging cattle	2	2		
Trespass	6	5	1	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against Public Order—				
Sedition	5		3	2
Treason	5		2	3
Carrying concealed weapons	45	44	1	
Pointing firearms	15	12	3	
Discharging firearms	1	1		
Firearms in possession when arrested	2	2		
Carrying explosives	1	1		
Selling firearms without permit	2	2		
Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	368	342	26	
Drunk and disorderly	266	263	3	
Causing disturbance	124	112	12	
Swearing and obscene language	22	21	1	
Indecent acts and attempted	7	5	2	
Indecent exposure	8	8		
Buggery	1			1
Seduction under 16	7		5	2
Seduction under promise	2		1	1
Seduction of ward	1	1		
Incest	2		2	
Keeping house of ill fame	20	20		
Inmates	13	13		
Frequenters	7	6	1	
Prostitution	3	3		
Procuring	1	1		
Gambling	12	6	6	
Nuisance	15	15		
Illicit intercourse	1	1		
Disturbing public worship	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	13	2	11	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	2	2		
Contempt of court	4	4		
Escaping from custody	7	7		
Obstructing peace officer	11	11		
Assaulting peace officer	15	14	1	
Resisting arrest	2	2		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	334	316	18	
Trespassing	139	124	15	
Offences against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	3	3		

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SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915—*Concluded*.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	23	22	1	
Indians drunk.....	6	5	1	
Intoxicated on reserve.....	23	23		
Trespassing on reserve.....	3	3		
Liquor in possession on reserve.....	2	2		
Prostituting Indian women.....	3	3		
Buying from Indians without permits.....	6	5	1	
Offences against—				
Lords Day Act.....	7	7		
Fisheries Act.....	26	25	1	
Opium Act.....	5	5		
War Measures Act.....	8	8		
Aliens in possession of arms.....	18	18		
Selling arms to aliens.....	1	1		
War Revenue Act.....	1	1		
Assisting prisoners of war to escape.....	5	4	1	
Canada Grain Act.....	7	7		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and Servants.....	544	486	58	
Game Act.....	178	155	23	
Hide and Brand.....	1	1		
Prairie Fires Ordinances.....	200	165	35	
Liquor License Act.....	66	56	10	
Sales of Liquor Act.....	38	37	1	
Insanity.....	102	96	6	
Horse-Breeders' Act.....	21	20	1	
Stray Animals Act.....	18	14	4	
Pound Act.....	41	28	13	
Pool room.....	2	2		
Livery stables.....	18	18		
Public works.....	9	6	3	
Medical profession.....	6	6		
Veterinary surgeons.....	2	2		
Pure foods.....	2	1	1	
Open wells.....				
Public Health Act.....	3	3		
School Act.....	11	7	4	
Hawkers and peddlers.....	25	25		
Noxious weeds.....	10	9	1	
Steam boilers.....	31	30	1	
Motor vehicles.....	71	68	3	
Children's Protection Act.....	39	38	1	
Stock inspection.....	1	1		
Theatre Act (moving pictures).....	6	4	2	
Vital statistics.....	3	2	1	
Animals contagious disease.....	2	2		
Miscellaneous.....	14	13	1	
Grand total.....	5,036	4,313	661	62

This is a decrease of 381 cases from 1914 report. This does not include the 283 prisoners of war handled, a report on which appears elsewhere.

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The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1910 to September 30, 1915:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Cases entered	3,462	2,745	4,349	5,086	5,417	5,036
Convictions	3,090	2,403	3,749	4,324	4,782	4,313
Dismissed or withdrawn	355	327	527	700	558	661
Waiting trial.	14	15	73	62	77	62

The following remarks on some of the more important cases handled in the Regina District may be of interest. I give them under sub-districts to show the class of crime occurring in different localities:

J. S. Powers—Horse-stealing on May 1, 1915.—Mr. W. E. Powley, on May 1, complained that a valuable running mare had been stolen from his barn at Weyburn and he suspected the above-named. Mr. Powley made several trips to Plentywood, Mont., and succeeded in tracing the mare to Dooley, Mont., a small town a short distance north. Finally, owing to a bar-tender in Plentywood giving information to the sheriff Powers was arrested and brought back to Weyburn by Corporal Morren where he elected for a summary trial and pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. In connection with this case a great deal of travelling was done by the police in Montana, Powers being traced to a ranch just across the border where he had boarded with a Swede all winter leaving there to come to Weyburn, apparently with the fixed intention of stealing the animal in question. This he admitted to Constable Smith after being tried and sentenced.

J. C. Clark—Horse-stealing.—This man was arrested by the United States Sheriff at Crosby, Mont., on a charge of a theft of a team of mares. Sergt. Reames was detailed on the case and discovered that the team belonged to one George Woods of Assiniboia. In the meantime the United States officials allowed Clark to escape. Up to the present he has not been re-arrested. They have put a charge against him of smuggling.

Alec, Lavitt—Fraudulently disposing of goods.—This man was in business in Vibank, Sask. in the general store business. He purchased from one Levetch of Winnipeg a shipment of gent's furnishings, giving as security a mortgage on some real estate. He packed these goods and shipped them as furniture to Regina, from Regina to Teulon as stationery and from that point to Horizon as stationery. The informant, accompanied by Constable Robbins of Weyburn detachment, armed with a search warrant, went to the store at Horizon and discovered practically all the goods valued at about \$3,000. Accused appeared for trial in Regina and on account of his youth he was given the light sentence of four months with hard labour in the provincial jail at Regina.

MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

Arthur Lohn—Theft of grain.—This man is a Jew residing in the Jewish colony north of Wapella. He and his brother were farming on rather a large scale. When wheat was selling at \$1.50 per bushel last winter Arthur Lohn took a load of wheat to the elevator and sold it, returning home late the same night he called at a neighbour's granary and stole a load of wheat and took it home and placed it in his own granary. The loss of this wheat was discovered shortly afterwards, and the matter reported to

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Constable G. S. Weight. Arriving at the place from where the grain had been stolen some time after the theft, he found some indistinct hoof prints which he took careful measurements and sketches of. With absolutely nothing but these hoof prints to work on, Constable Weight worked with tireless energy until he wove such a strong case of circumstantial evidence against Arthur Lohn that he was convicted and sentenced to one year in the Moosomin jail. Constable Weight was rewarded for his good work by a grant from the fine fund.

I attach considerable importance to this case for the reason that grain is a very easy thing to steal in this wooded country around Moosomin and unless a person is caught in the act it is a very hard case to prove.

STRASSBURG SUB-DISTRICT.

Hill vs. Curtin—Burglary.—On September 25, 1914, complaint was received at Strassburg by Sergt. Mulhall from Edwin A. Hill, a settler living near Hatfield, who stated that his house had been broken into. This N.C.O. made an investigation and traced the stolen property, which consisted of one barrel of vinegar, a shotgun and a fiddle, to a farm several miles from the scene of the offence. The barrel of vinegar was ingeniously hidden in the centre of a huge straw pile, and the shot-gun and fiddle in the space between the roof and ceiling of a house of a settler named Tim Curtin, whose record is not of the best. On September 30 Curtin was charged before two justices at Govan with burglary and though the offence charged was proved beyond a doubt, the presiding justices decided to deal with the accused as leniently as possible, and imposed a fine of \$10 and costs and ordered the accused to make restitution of the stolen property.

Rex vs. Albert Pirie—Theft.—On August 4, 1914, a set of harness was stolen from Elmer Sellers, a settler living near Strassburg. No trace of the harness was discovered until July, 1915, a year after the offence was committed. This property was finally located in the possession of a settler named Henderson, 35 miles north of Herbert, which is about 130 miles distant from where the offence was committed. It was found out that Henderson had purchased the harness from one George Essen, and he had obtained it from Albert Pirie of Strassburg, the accused. Pirie was arrested on warrant at Strassburg on July 24, 1915, by Sergt. Mulhall and a charge of theft placed against him. Preliminary hearing was held and accused committed for trial. Accused appeared before Judge Farrell at Regina on August 31, found guilty, and released on suspended sentence.

YORKTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Rex vs. T. Dariszuk—False Pretences.—This offence took place near Theodore, in March, 1914. Accused sold a team of horses to one Alec. Wasyloicz for \$435, telling him that the horses were clear and there was nothing against them, whereas at the time of sale one J. G. Hall had a lien on them and seized the team some time after. Dariszuk skipped out and was lost sight of for a time, but by watching the movements of his wife we eventually traced him to Edmonton, where he was arrested. He appeared before Judge Elwood and jury at Yorkton December 4, 1914, and was found guilty and given nine months at hard labour.

G. Bilyk—Perjury.—This case arose out of a charge against the above-named man for grain stealing, for which he was convicted and sentenced on April 23, 1915, at Yorkton, before His Honour Judge Gordon. When giving evidence in his own behalf he perjured himself so obviously that another charge was laid against him. He again appeared before Judge Gordon at Yorkton on May 11, 1915, charged with perjury, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to three months' hard labour, to take effect at the expiration of his first sentence.

John Billows—Cattle-stealing.—This offence took place at Veregin on April 12, 1915. Accused stole a team of oxen from his father and sold them to one Steven Peropolkin for \$115, and disappeared. After some considerable chase he was located at Swan Plains by Constable Addison, of Pelly, and arrested. He appeared before His Honour Judge Gordon at Yorkton on June 28, 1915, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 60 days' hard labour in the common jail at Regina.

George Anaka, Alex Bergkowinea and F. Tomka—Shop-breaking.—These men were charged with breaking into the post office at Gorlitz in February, 1914. No complaint was made to us by the postmaster until we inquired about it. One George Anaka was arrested for grain-stealing in February, 1915, and he made an admission about breaking into the post office at Gorlitz, and implicated the other two men above mentioned. Inquiries were made and the postmaster at Gorlitz was notified and he laid an information against these men. They appeared for preliminary hearing at Yorkton on February 5, and two of the accused were put in as evidence against the third one. In addition, each made a statement amounting to an admission of guilt, and they were committed for trial, appeared before His Honour Judge Gordon at Yorkton on February 6, and pleaded guilty. They received the following sentences:—

George Anaka, one year with hard labour.

Alex Bergkowinea, three months with hard labour.

Fred Tomka, six months with hard labour.

WOOD MOUNTAIN SUB-DISTRICT.

James Knowlen—Murder.—This case was reported on in last annual report. The accused was then confined in the hospital for the insane at North Battleford. It will be remembered that Knowlen was accused of murdering a homesteader named Edward Kerry. The crime was committed on March 9, 1914. Knowlen was traced to the United States, located at Humboldt, Iowa, and brought back to Canada by Detective Sergt. Hall on April 20, 1914.

Knowlen, evidently knowing his case to be desperate, feigned insanity and was confined in the asylum, but was discharged as sane in September, 1914.

Meanwhile the murdered man's body was recovered and a strong case of circumstantial evidence worked up.

Knowlen appeared for preliminary hearing at Wood Mountain on September 10, 1914. The hearing lasted two days and a very strong case was made out against the accused, who was committed for trial.

The trial took place before His Honour Judge Brown on October 2, 1914.

In summing up the judge commented on the completeness of the case and highly complimented the police upon their work.

The jury were out six hours and returned a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter."

In sentencing the prisoner Judge Brown stated that the jury had given the prisoner the benefit of any doubt there might be and he saw no grounds for leniency.

The accused was then sentenced to 15 years of hard labour in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

The result of this case is highly satisfactory considering that most of the witnesses were United States citizens, and that Knowlen, undoubtedly a degenerate, had cunning enough to cover up all trace of the crime.

The only motive of the crime would seem to have been to obtain possession of a team and rig to convey himself and family to the United States.

George Ball—Murder.—The first intimation of this crime was the receipt by Inspector Tupper at Wood Mountain of the following telegram from Sheriff Shaw of Saco, Montana, U.S.A.:—

"George Ball killed Bill Long at Ball's ranch. I have him in custody. Meet me at Ball's ranch to-morrow."

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Inspector Tupper received this wire in the afternoon of May 12, 1915, and he immediately wired the coroner to follow, and with Constable Turner at once left for Ball's ranch, a distance of 75 miles away from Wood Mountain.

Leaving Constable Turner in charge of Long's body Inspector Tupper proceeded to Saco, Mont., where he found Ball in custody. Ball agreed to waive extradition and was escorted back to Wood Mountain, arriving there on May 17.

Det. Sergt. Mundy, who was in the south, received orders to investigate this case. He arrived at Ball's ranch in time to be present at the coroner's inquest, the verdict of the coroner's jury being that "William Long came to his death as the result of two shots fired by George M. Ball."

Ball's hearing took place at Wood Mountain on June 11, 1915, and he was committed for trial.

The following is a brief history of the crime:—

George Ball and William Long were old acquaintances, having been neighbours for years at Saco, Montana, U.S.A. For a time they were on friendly terms, and then quarrelled, and Ball left Saco and immigrated to Canada, taking with him 14 head of cattle. He located in the bad lands of the Frenchman creek, a mile this side of the line.

One of his first acts was to take out as his Canadian cattle brand, William Long's American cattle brand. As Bill Long ran a large bunch of cattle on the American side, just south of Ball's, he viewed this action with suspicion. He began to miss cattle and rightly believed that Ball was stealing his beef.

This with other matters led to very strained relations between the two men and when one day William Long rode into Ball's pasture looking for stray cattle, Ball, on his own confession, got his rifle and shot him dead.

Ball then rode into Saco, Mont., and gave himself up. In this town he had many friends. The murdered man, on the other hand, was cordially hated. Among a certain class in this town Ball was regarded as sort of a hero and they seem to have been certain that Ball would have been tried in the United States.

In this case the sole plea of the defence will be that Ball acted in self-defence. Witnesses will be brought from the States and the boundary to prove this. Det. Sergt. Mundy, however, has obtained much evidence to rebut this and from the result of his investigations it would appear to have been a case of deliberate murder. Whether this is so can only be decided at the trial. It is certain that the case will be hard fought on both sides and is far more complicated than the average murder case.

Subpœnas are issued for the trial of this case at the sittings of the Supreme Court at Swift Current, Sask., on October 12, 1915. The result will be shown in next year's annual report.

Glen Long—Alleged Murder of William Long.—This man was arrested by Det. Sergt. Mundy after George Ball's preliminary hearing, and charged with the same crime as Ball, viz., murder of William Long.

His hearing was held the day of his arrest, June 11, 1915, but owing to lack of evidence the case was dismissed.

Glen Long was immediately re-arrested and a remand asked for to obtain more evidence. This was granted. On June 25, he appeared for hearing and Det. Sergt. Mundy had enough evidence to have the man committed for trial.

Glen Long's connection with the crime is as follows: When Ball came to Canada, Glen Long came with him and, although he had a homestead near Ball, he lived at Ball's house. He was a witness to the crime from start to finish and, according to his own account, he made no effort to stop or report the deed.

Further, Ball made a sworn statement to the effect that Glen Long obtained and put a gun on the dead body, but this he afterwards denied, when called as a witness against Long.

It is doubtful if a conviction will be obtained in this case. It is fortunate that enough of evidence was obtained to commit him for trial and, as he is the chief witness against Ball, he would probably have skipped out as he has little to hold him in this country.

William Buzzard—Murder—Accessory after.—This man was arrested by Det. Sergt. Mundy on the strength of a statement made under oath by Ball, when called as a witness at the hearing of Glen Long.

Ball said that after he had killed Bill Long he rode up to Buzzard's and told him what he had done. Buzzard handed him a gun with instructions to put it on the body, so that the crime would appear to have been done in self-defence.

When called as witness against Buzzard Ball swore his previous statement was lies.

There was little other evidence against Buzzard, and as Ball had already proved his utter disregard for the truth, the justice of the peace decided there was not enough evidence to commit, and dismissed the case.

Arsene Chartrand, Fred Gosselin, Jules Beston, Napoleon Hamlyn and Louis Gaudry—Theft of wheat.—On February 9, 1915, Zachary Chartrand, of Willow Bunch, complained to Corporal Taylor that 130 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary.

The population of Willow Bunch is largely composed of French half-breeds.

Corpl. Taylor attributed the theft to a gang of these fellows, most of whom had been in trouble before. Here he was confronted with great difficulties. However, by watching the half-breeds' houses day and night Corpl. Taylor was at last able to bring the whole gang to justice. The above named men received sentences varying from two, three and four years.

K. Cummings and G. Sinclair—Horse stealing.—This is a case where the above named who lived in the vicinity of Truax, started out to be real "bad men." They went to the farm of J. Hamilton who lives in the Milly district south and east of Gravelbourg, and then on the night of June 21 last they stole one of Mr. Hamilton's mares from the pasture. The mare was missed the following morning and the matter reported to Corporal Tomlinson at Gravelbourg. Constable Brice was at once despatched to investigate. Securing a description of two young men seen in that vicinity the day previous he took up their trail and by persistent inquiries succeeded in following the pair to Hinsdale, Montana, located the stolen mare and also another horse which they had stolen on the Canadian side before crossing the line. About the same time that he located these men Cummings was placed under arrest by the United States officials charged and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for stealing a watch shortly after he arrived in the States. We consequently have to await his discharge from the United States jail. Sinclair, however, waived extradition and was brought back to Wood Mountain and was committed for trial. He appeared before His Honour Judge Hammon at Regina on September 16 and pleaded guilty. Owing to this youth being only 16 years of age, of previous good character and the good standing of his family also that it would appear his partner was somewhat the leader, the judge took the most lenient view of his case and let him go on suspended sentence. Constable Price, who is a new man on the force, deserves great credit for his work on this case. The mare was stolen on June 21; he took up the case the following day and on July 3 arrested his man in Montana and recovered the stolen property. At the time of writing I am in receipt of a cheque for \$25, being a grant from the Fine Fund in his favour.

Rex vs W. F. Fergus.—The accused appeared on the farm of a farmer one John McLaren living on a homestead 6 miles south of Caron in the month of October, 1913. McLaren is a middle aged man and rather simple and lived on the farm with his wife

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and daughter. The accused started to pay attention to the daughter a girl of 18 years of age. Accused was 26 years of age and of good appearance and became very friendly with McLaren, made a pretence of taking him into his confidence and showed McLaren title deeds to half a section of land he stated he owned in Alberta. He talked considerably to McLaren about large interests in property which he owned and wrote a letter to the Fergus Bank, Lewiston, Mont., notifying the manager that he Fergus on account of ill-health was obliged to resign his position as one of the directors of the said bank and gave instructions regarding the disposal of large sums of money. This letter the accused showed to McLaren and gave to him to post. This information was afterwards proved to be false. McLaren was greatly impressed and completely taken in by the actions of the accused and readily consented to his daughter's marriage with the accused and made a deal with McLaren whereby he traded off the half section of land in Alberta he purported to own and a cheque for \$2,000, drawn on a bank in Alberta for McLaren's homestead and the transfer was drawn up in Moosejaw in October, 1914. The accused married McLaren's daughter the same month and also in the same month turned round and sold McLaren's homestead which had come into his possession and got cash for it. Upon McLaren trying to get possession of the land in Alberta it was found that deeds were forgeries and that the accused had never acquired any right to it at any time. It was also found that the accused had no account at the bank on which the cheque was drawn. Accused was charged with false pretenses on October 29, 1914, and a warrant issued for his arrest which was executed by the city police at Regina on October 31, 1914. The preliminary hearing was held at Moosejaw on November 6 and accused was committed for trial. He elected for speedy trial and was tried by His Honour Judge Ouseley at the sittings of the District Court at Moosejaw on February 25, 1915. He pleaded "Not guilty" but was convicted on the charge and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Philip Cote—Theft of Wheat and Theft of Team of Horses.—On December 29, 1914, a farmer named Mynott, of Expanse district, reported to that detachment that about 50 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary. It was found that Cote had sold the grain at Assiniboia. On another charge he had fallen into the hands of the detachment at that point. He was also charged with stealing a team which he used to haul the grain to Assiniboia. Warrants were issued and on July 10 when he was released from the imprisonment he received at Assiniboia he was re-arrested. He was committed for trial on both charges. On July 24, 1915, he appeared before His Honour Judge Ouseley elected for speedy trial and pleaded "Guilty."

He was sentenced to a fine of \$75 to be paid in the court to the credit of A. Mynott on or before December 31, 1915, in default three years. He was also bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to keep the peace for one year.

Up to the present the fine has not been paid.

Rez vs. Wm. Haworth, John B. Seager and Eli Dodge—Theft of Grain.—On December 7, 1914, complaint was made at Expanse Detachment by W. R. Fitch, Farmer near Dunkirk who had lost a load of oats from a bin on his farm. The case was looked after by Constable Crearer and the oats were traced up to the North Star elevator at Mitchelton where it was sold by W. Hayworth.

Hayworth was traced to a farm of John B. Seager where he was working along with Eli Dodge; information was laid and warrant issued for the arrest of Hayworth who had in the meantime become alarmed and left Seager's farm. He was traced and arrested at near Gravelbourg December 9, 1914, making towards the United States of America. It turned out that a load of wheat and a load of oats had also been stolen at the same elevator in addition to the load in question during the previous two weeks which were traced up as having been stolen from one Joe Limacher, farmer of the same district and charges were laid regarding these thefts. Hayworth made a confession implicating

Seager and Dodge in these thefts and they were also charged. Seager and Dodge left the country but were later arrested on their return to the district on December 20, 1914. The preliminary hearing of Hayworth was proceeded with and he was committed for trial. He elected for speedy trial and was tried by His Honour Judge Ouseley at the District Court, Moosejaw, on December 14, 1914. He pleaded "Guilty" to the three charges of theft and was sentenced to seven months in the common jail at Regina. On December 22, 1914, the preliminary was held at Expanse *re* Seager and Dodge. Dodge was committed for trial but the charges against Seager were dismissed. Fresh information was laid against Seager by Lemicher and Fitch on the same charges on January 14, 1915, and Seager was rearrested on the same date. He was committed for trial. Seager and Dodge both elected for speedy trial and were tried by His Honour Judge Ouseley at Moosejaw. Dodge was tried on December 26, 1914, and pleaded "Guilty" to the theft of oats from Fitch and was sentenced to three months in the common jail at Regina. Seager was tried on January 28, 1915, and pleaded "Guilty" to the three charges of theft and was sentenced to four months in the common jail at Regina, and ordered to pay \$102 for the reimbursing and costs of prosecution to be paid by December 1, 1915, or in default six months.

Nick Briggs, Alex. Tronack and Michael Kolleneuck—Attempted Robbery with Violence.—On the evening of October 2, 1914, Constable Lougheed, of Milestone Detachment, was notified that a farmer of the name of Thompson, while driving home in his buggy, had been stopped on a lonely part of the road by three masked men who demanded money, at the same time covering Mr. Thompson with two revolvers. Mr. Thompson had the presence of mind to whip up his horses and get away, giving the alarm by 'phone from the next farmhouse. As Mr. Thompson broke away one of the men fired two shots at him with his revolver, but the shots did not take effect. Constable Lougheed immediately went out and made a thorough search of the neighbouring country. Three men answering the description of the hold-up men were arrested the next morning at Rouleau, some 30 miles distant. These men were committed for trial and appeared before His Honour Justice Hannon, at Regina, having elected for speedy trial and pleaded "guilty." Tronack was sentenced to six months, Kolleneuck to five months and Briggs to four months. These three men were also sentenced on a summary conviction to two months each for carrying concealed weapons.

Rex vs. Arthur La France and Pete Allison—Burglary and Theft.—This is a case of the above named breaking into a store at Gravelbourg and getting away with a small collection of goods. This matter was reported to Staff-Sergt. King, now inspector, in the last year's annual report. La France had then been sentenced to six months. Allison was tried later on October 29, 1914, when he was also found "guilty" and was sentenced to six months.

Claude E. Johnston—Theft and Forgery.—This case first came to the attention of the Police in April, 1914, at Regina, when the general superintendent of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company reported that during the month of January, 1914, two grain tickets were stolen out of the cash ticket book at the company's elevator at Stony Beach, and one of the stolen tickets had been cashed at the branch of the Bank of Hamilton at Belle Plain on January 10, 1914, purporting to have been issued by the company's buying agent at Stony Beach in favour of one T. S. Casey, for the sum of \$42. The signature of the buying agent, Thomas D. Kemp, was forged on the ticket. Upon investigation no such man as T. S. Casey could be found and the bank manager could not recall the facts of the cashing of the ticket. The company's agent at Stony Beach could not supply any useful information. This case was still under investigation in January, 1915, when another case was reported at Darmody, Sask., and the circumstances were found to be the same as in the Stony Beach case. Two tickets were stolen out of the cash ticket book at the elevator at Darmody during

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November or December, 1914, and were cashed, one at Parkbeg, Sask., and the other at Darmody, Sask. On these tickets the signature of the buying agent of the company, D. Reekie, was forged in the case of the ticket cashed at Parkbeg; the circumstances of the cashing of the ticket could not be remembered. The circumstances of the cashing of ticket at Darmody disclosed the particulars whereby the perpetrator of all these offences was brought to justice. The accused had worked at the same elevator at Darmody as grain buyer during the fall of 1914 and left in December, 1914, for the United States. During December, 1914, he presented the stolen grain cheque to the storekeeper at Darmody, C. O. Moen, and same was cashed. It purported to have been issued to one E. Hansen and was for the sum of \$49.75, for wheat purchased. Accused stated that he had cashed cheque for Hansen and endorsed his name, C. O. Johnson, on the back of the ticket in the presence of Mr. Moen. The three grain tickets were handed to Mr. Mendels, handwriting expert, at Moosejaw, for comparison, who reported that all the tickets were made out by the person who signed the name C. Johnson on the back of the one for \$49.75. It was found that the accused had frequently visited the company's elevator whilst he was at Darmody and was found on one occasion by D. Reekie, copying his signature a number of times on a piece of paper. It was also found that the accused during the month of December, 1913, visited the company's elevator at Stony Beach and falsely represented to the buying agent that he was a repair man in the employ of the company and was thus afforded a chance of abstracting from the cash ticket book in the office the stolen grain tickets. Information was laid charging the accused with these offences. Warrants were issued for his arrest and action taken at once to locate him. Det.-Sergt. Mundy succeeded in tracing the movements of the accused from the time he left Darmody, in December, 1914, to Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A., and back to Moosejaw, in the spring of 1915. Then he was seen in Moosejaw from March 22nd to the 24th, 1915, and from that point to Tuxford on April 7, 1915, where he called for mail. Search was continued from that point which resulted in the accused being arrested on May 22, 1915, at a farm near Keeler, Sask., by Constable Dudfield. Much time and work was necessary in the tracing up of the accused as he was of a transient nature and used different aliases. The accused was tried by His Honour Judge Ouseley at Moosejaw, on July 12, 1915, and found guilty of forgery and false pretences at Stony Beach, Parkbeg and Darmody respectively, and in each case he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently.

Rex vs. M. Todoruk, A. Ostafyczuk, W. Hryhorczuk and J. Gawlyluk—Assisting Prisoners of War in Canada to escape.—On June 4, 1915, one Petropetryk, an Austrian subject, was arrested by Constable Chard, south of Radville, Sask.; he was making an attempt to cross into the U.S.A.. Petryk was in company with two other Austrians who were also arrested. Constable Chard left Radville on June 8 by C.N.R., escorting the men to Regina, via Moosejaw. Prisoner Petryk, on the pretext of going to the lavatory on the train, left his seat and upon getting to the end of the coach got off the train and escaped at a point about 2 miles from Moosejaw. The escape was reported upon arrival at Moosejaw, about half an hour later. A search was at once started. No trace of the man was found until about 10.30 a.m., June 10, when Det. Sergt. Pass received information that a man answering the description of Petryk had arrived at a house on South Hill, Moosejaw, No. 74 Home St., East, on the night of the escape. Along with Const. Fryett, Det.-Sergt. Pass searched this house and found a man answering the description of the man wanted. There were also in the house at the same time three of the above named accused, all Austrians. The man answering the description of Petryk was asked what his name was and he replied Stark; also that he had lived in the house for two months. This man started to speak to the other three men of the house in a foreign language. The other Austrians were questioned in English as to who the fourth man was but they refused to give any information,

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although they answered several of the questions put to them in English, which proved they spoke and understood English. The four men in the house were arrested in the first instance on suspicion of being alien enemies committing hostile acts and were brought before Inspector Spalding, at Moosejaw. Todoruk, Ostafyczuk and Hryhorczuk again refused to give any information about the fourth man. All four were confined in the detachment cells and later the fourth man was identified by Const. Chard as being the man who escaped, Petryk. A further search of the same house was made the same afternoon which resulted in four men being found there and they were arrested. Two Austrians named John Gawryluk and John Batrynczuk and the other two were Russians named Vincent Tomasgovitz and M. Kosach. The two Austrians, like the other three, refused to give any information about Petryk. The two Russians, on the other hand gave some valuable information, in fact, Tomasgovitz was the man who gave the information which led to the arrest of Petryk in the house in question and the object in arresting Tomasgovitz and Kosach was more to divert suspicion of his being the informant. It appeared that Tomasgovitz went into the house, 74 Home Street East and found Petryk and four men accused talking together. This would be about 8 p.m., on June 8, 1915. He heard Petryk telling the other men all about his escape from the police on the train. These men harboured Petryk in the house knowing of such cases; Petryk had stayed in the same house on two previous occasions, two and six weeks before, and his name was well known to these men. Kosach corroborated the information supplied by Tomasgovitz. After being held in custody for a short time the Russians were released but kept in town to use as witnesses. Batrynczuk and Gawryluk were held with the other three men arrested in the morning and all five men were charged under section 186 of the Criminal Code of Canada, with knowingly and wilfully assisting an alien enemy to escape from custody. The charge against Batrynczuk was dismissed; the other four being committed for trial. They elected for speedy trial and appeared before His Honour Judge Ouseley at Moosejaw on August 9, 1915. Three of the accused, Ostafyczuk, Todoruk and Hryhorczuk, were convicted. Hryhorczuk was sentenced to four months, and Todoruk and Ostafyczuk each sentenced to two months. The accused Gawryluk was discharged on account of the fact that he was not present in the house at the time Petryk was arrested and therefore there was no action on his part to mislead the police by refusing information. He was interned as a prisoner of war.

Rex vs. Arthur Buckmaster—Selling Government Seed Grain.—This is a case in which Buckmaster, a farmer of Gilroy district, last spring applied for government seed grain, receiving on application, 250 bushels of wheat, which he sold to the elevator at Gilroy, but the bank refused to cash the grain cheque, having heard of his action. He was taken to Tugaske for his preliminary hearing on May 12, and was committed for trial. I was advised by the agent of A. G., Moosejaw, that no charge would be preferred by the Crown. In the meantime Section 14 was added to Chapter 33 of the Saskatchewan Statute, being specially passed to cover offences of this nature and also being made retroactive. Proceedings were again instituted against the accused under this Section and on September 10, 1915, the accused appeared before a justice of the peace at Tugaske and pleaded "Not guilty." The evidence of witness and his own admissions proved that he had obtained government seed grain and instead of applying it to seeding his land sold it. He was found "Guilty" and ordered to pay a fine of \$25 and costs. The case aroused great interest throughout the district it being the first case of its kind in Saskatchewan.

INDIAN HEAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Manuel Hannah—Theft of Team, Harness and Wagon.—In July, 1914, this man, a stranger in the district, was working on the municipal road gang at Avonhurst. On the morning of July 24th George Schick missed a team of geldings from his enclosed

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pasture, but thought the team had strayed, so he took no action other than to tell his neighbours. On the morning of the 27th another farmer in the district named Mackenzie missed a wagon and a double set of harness. The wagon was missed from the farm of W. L. Rogers. These farmers then began to suspect that something was wrong, especially as Hannah, who had been living in a tent, had struck his tent apparently in the night and disappeared without a word to anyone, so it was naturally concluded that he was responsible for the crime. When the police were notified Hannah had already a full night and a day's start, and as he had struck out in the night it was impossible to learn the direction taken. He was later arrested in Ontario and brought back for trial. He elected a speedy trial before His Honour Judge Hannon at Regina, and pleading "guilty," was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

John Polkau and William Fosokesh—Theft of Wheat.—In October last these two men stole a load of wheat from a granary north of Mankinch and sold same at the Maple Leaf elevator. The owner discovered his loss the morning following the theft. A strong circumstantial case was worked up against the accused. They were tried by His Honour Judge Hannon on November 13. Both were found guilty. Polkau was sentenced to nine months and Fosokesh to five months hard labour, Regina jail.

John Ellerman—Shopbreaking and Theft, Neudorf—Theft of Railway Tickets from C.P.R. at Frobisher.—On March 23, during the night, this man broke into the store of Dan Cuss at Neudorf and stole some articles of clothing, etc. On the night of March 29th the accused was arrested by Corporal Mereer at Balcarres when about to board a train. Part of the goods stolen from Neudorf were found in his possession, also three C.P.R. tickets, which turned out to have been stolen from the depot at Frobisher. On the first charge Ellerman appeared before His Honour Judge Farrell at Melville, and pleading guilty was sentenced to twelve months hard labour at Regina jail. On the second charge he was sentenced by Magistrate Heffernan at Regina to three months' hard labour at Regina jail. This man is a bad character, and on completing the term mentioned he is wanted by the Manitoba Provincial Police on a charge of shopbreaking and theft committed at Kirkella on the night of November 20, 1914.

Fred. Hanson—Housebreaking and Theft at Edgeley—Theft at Balcarres, Sask.—On Sunday night, December 6, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Allen of Edgeley returned home from church and found a burglar in the house. He came down the stairs as they entered, and covered Allen with a revolver which he had stolen from the bedroom, thereby making his escape. Some other articles were also stolen. Allen and his wife swore that the man was one Frank Roman, employed as section hand on the G.T.R. at Edgeley, whereupon this man was arrested and committed for trial. Two days later, December 8, Hanson was arrested at Balcarres for theft. In the chase leading to his arrest he threw away his revolver, which was not found, while on his person was found some .38 ammunition and gold coins. Thinking this man might be connected with the Edgeley case, he was taken there with a view of being identified, and on the way confessed. It turned out to be a case of mistaken identity on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and Roman was released. Hanson pleaded guilty before His Honor Judge Hannon on December 16, when he was sentenced to nine months hard labour at Regina jail. This man was also sentenced to six months hard labour on two charges of theft at Balcarres and one on attempting to escape from custody. Early last May Hanson escaped from the common jail, Regina, and is still at large.

Forest and Prairie Fires.—The following is a report of the fires which occurred in the district during the year under sub-district headings:

INDIAN HEAD SUB-DISTRICT.

In April last the country was in a very dry condition and we had several outbreaks of fire. They were caused chiefly for lack of proper precautions in burning stubble or clearing land. We entered fourteen cases for violations of the Prairie Fires Act and obtained ten convictions. No serious damage resulted from these fires.

MOOSEJAW SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district recorded twenty-five prairie fires and nineteen cases entered, with seventeen convictions.

In most cases the fines were from \$10 to \$25, and in one or two cases the fines were much smaller.

The cause of most of the fires was settlers burning stubble or rubbish without proper fire guards. The acreage burned was approximately 16,000 acres. In three cases the damage done was considerable. During April, 1915, a prairie fire occurred near Parkbeg, which resulted in the burning of a granary and barn and one bull, valued at about \$500. Prosecution entered and conviction obtained. In the same district and month another fire occurred which resulted in the burning of farm buildings to the value of \$2,000. A conviction was obtained in this case also. In the same month a fire started in the Qu'Appelle Valley north of Moosejaw, and burned a granary, hen-house, barn and 45 bushels of seed oats, to a total value of about \$600. Extensive enquiries were made in this case in an endeavour to locate the party who started the fire, and suspicion pointed to two men in a motor car, but although patrols were out for some time these men could not be located.

WEYBURN SUB-DISTRICT.

Several fires occurred in the southwest portion of the district during the spring, fortunately not doing much damage; no loss of life either to human being or live stock was reported, most of the damage being to pasturage. There were 44 convictions during the year for allowing fires to run at large and burning stubble, stacks, etc., without the necessary guards as required under the ordinance.

WOOD MOUNTAIN SUB-DISTRICT.

There were twenty-one prairie fires in this district during the year. Convictions were obtained in eighteen cases. All these fires were started from some form of carelessness; three were started by men throwing away lighted cigarette butts, two from sparks from engines, one from a dirty chimney, and the remainder were caused by burning up strawstacks or stubble without taking any precautions to prevent the fire spreading to the prairie.

In nineteen of the cases no damage was done except that about twenty-five sections of grass were burnt off.

The other two cases were more serious: one burnt off over 200 miles of grass, burnt out one man entirely, and all his stock of five horses, hogs and even chickens. Two other small buildings, one a barn and one a sod shack, suffered in this fire, the roof being burnt off the first and the roof and most of the contents of the latter. The total damage in actual property must be no less than \$1,500 to \$2,000. This fire was started on a very windy day by the sparks from a stovepipe. The police prosecuted, but the case was dismissed.

The other serious fire started in a barn, the barn was gutted and a saddle-horse and saddle in it were burnt. The fire spread to the bush and prairie, but was soon put out, only burning over a section. The damage to property was about \$400.

Total fires, 21. Total damage to property, \$1,900 to \$2,000. Grass burnt off of about six townships.

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BALGONIE SUB-DISTRICT.

On April 13, a prairie fire occurred on the farm of Mrs. M. King, section 23-18-16 west of 2nd M., burning over an area of 400 acres of prairie land. No damage done; cause of fire, sparks from Canadian Pacific railway engine.

On the same date a fire occurred on section 24-19-17, west 2nd, caused by Charles Craik burning sloughs out and causing about \$100 damage to timber; also burnt over a large area of prairie land.

On April 17 a prairie fire occurred on the farm of Sidney Woods, section 7-19-16, west 3rd. Cause unknown; considerable damage was done on Mr. J. Bocz's land to timber.

On April 29, a fire occurred, caused by Mr. John Koch burning bluff; very little damage done.

YORKTON SUB-DISTRICT.

The Police attended to 47 prairie fires during the year and obtained conviction in 28 of these. In the other cases we could not find out how they were started. In all cases where the guilty party was located, it was found that the fires had been started by farmers clearing their land without taking the proper precautions and allowing the fires to get away from them.

There was very little damage done except to a large tract of prairie land; this did more good than harm as it cleared away the old grass and allowed the young roots to grow.

One log stable, one barn, two wagons, three sets of harness, several hay stacks, and about \$100 worth of feed oats were burned. At Kamsack, a child was caught in a prairie fire on her way to Sunday school and was burned to death.

A couple of fires were no doubt started by sparks from railway engines.

MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

There were seven prairie fires in this sub-district during the past year. Six of these originated by farmers clearing land. They were all prosecuted and convicted, being fined from \$5 to \$25 each. The seventh fire was very probably due to carelessness on the part of some traveller. The origin could not be discovered. The amount of damage done by these fires was very small, but considerable inconvenience was caused by the grass being burned.

CRAIK SUB-DISTRICT.

There have been four prairie fires during the past year; three of these due to carelessness on the part of farmers and the other due to sparks from a Canadian Pacific railway freight engine. The damage done was practically nil as the fires only destroyed hay.

STRASSBURG SUB-DISTRICT.

There were eight fires caused by farmers burning stubble. About 20 sections of good hay lands burned over; four barns, one horse and one bull destroyed. Four convictions were secured.

MONTMARTRE SUB-DISTRICT.

There have been nine cases of prairie fires; the fires being caused by farmers burning stubble, and allowing the fires to escape. Convictions were obtained in eight of the nine cases. Very little damage done.

IMPERIAL SUB-DISTRICT.

Two fires occurred; one started by a straw pile being set alight on a windy day and causing about \$1,000 damage as three farmers were practically burnt out. The other started by the Canadian Pacific railway and causing about \$40 damage to hay lands.

TOWN STATION, REGINA.

Two convictions were registered at this detachment under the Prairie Fire Ordinance. The cause of these was carelessness in not having the proper fire guards around stubble. Damage was small.

FRANCIS DETACHMENT.

There was one fire caused by a farmer burning stubble and resulting in damage to a bridge amounting to \$75.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior. Immigration.—We give all possible assistance to the Immigration Department. Reports from time to time are sent the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg of undesirables in this country, many of whom have been deported during the year.

Department of Customs.—A sharp lookout is kept for infractions of the Customs Act. In one case: *re* Howard Brothers, evasion of customs, Americans who crossed from the States with settlers effects and a bunch of stock, neglected to make proper entry. Several patrols were made in the Outlook district and extensive inquiries made throughout the district to try and locate these parties, they eventually being found in the Hanley district.

One auto and a team, buggy and harness were seized by the police for entering Canada from Montana without reporting. In both these cases the articles were handed over to the customs officials for the necessary action.

The police do not now handle the customs in the Wood Mountain district on the International boundary line but they give the officer there all possible assistance. Four cases were reported in all in this sub-district and the customs officer was able, on the information obtained by the police, to obtain convictions in all cases. A case of cattle smuggled over the line was also reported and the customs officer taken out to the district and all available information afforded him.

Department of Indian Affairs.—The different reserves are patrolled by our detachments. Elsewhere is given a detail of these people.

Agriculture.—Our detachments report all instances of contagious disease in animals which are promptly brought to the notice of the nearest veterinary inspector for necessary action. Several cases of breaches of The Horse Breeders' Act were investigated and convictions obtained, all cases being reported to the live stock commissioner.

Justice.—All Supreme and District Courts have been provided with orderlies during the complete fittings. Also required assistance has been given coroners and local justices. Prisoners have been escorted to and from courts and to and from the different jails and penal institutions in the province. Prisoners have also been brought back from other provinces and the United States for trial in Saskatchewan.

Post Office Department.—Investigations have been made into several robberies of post offices and reports forwarded to the post office inspector for the district.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

Public Health.—The commissioner of this department at Regina has been kept informed of all cases of infectious and contagious disease coming to the notice of our detachments. Assistance has been given in enforcing quarantine regulations.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—A large number of juveniles have been apprehended under The Children's Protection Act, taken before two justices of the peace, committed to the care of the superintendent of this department at Regina, and escorted to whatever institution desired. A new detention home for boys in Saskatchewan has been established at Wolseley.

Liquor License Branch.—Reports of breaches of the Liquor License Act have been reported to the Department of the Attorney-General for investigation by the inspectors.

Provincial Statutes. Live Stock Branch.—During the year many investigations re breaches of the Horse Breeders' Act were made and convictions obtained.

Investigation re deaths.—The following number of deaths in the Regina district have been investigated by the police, with a coroner, except when impossible to secure the attendance of one:—

Accidental and sudden deaths	147
Suicides	21
	<hr/>
Total	168

This is a decrease of six from last year.

Lunatics.—A large number of insane patients were escorted from the district to the new hospital for the insane at North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

I have the honour to state that 283 prisoners of war were handled from Regina district during the year. These were disposed of as under:—

Interned	176
Interned (escaped en route)	2
Interned (but doing time)	2
Paroled	32
Discharged	71
	<hr/>
Total	283

ARMS.

Arms were confiscated from or handed in by 151 aliens.

The arms numbered 195 and consist of rifles, rifles and guns combined, guns and revolvers.

Where arms were not handed in and had to be seized, I would recommend that they be not returned to the former owners after the war.

PAROLED ALIENS REPORTING.

There are 786 aliens reporting at Regina district detachments; of these 735 are Austrians and 51 are Germans. When a man fails to report a description of him is sent throughout the police force in an effort to locate and find him. If he has not a satisfactory reason for failing to report he is interned and sent to Brandon detention camp.

I wish to point out that a great deal of work has been done by the members of my command in handling prisoners of war, in making out proper reports for transmission to the commissiour and in keeping track of paroled aliens.

To give a slight idea of the amount of work performed by members of the Regina district, I would point out that the mileage travelled is approximately 25,000 miles, of which about 15,000 was by rail and the balance by trail.

This does not include the mileage travelled by escorts taking prisoners of war to the number of 176 from Regina guard room to the detention camps at Brandon and Winnipeg, nor does it include the mileage made by special agents of the police engaged in secret investigations.

In the Yorkton sub-district the aliens are reported to be behaving themselves; they are mostly Austrians, as most of the Germans had been wise enough to get naturalized before the commencement of the war. During the year numerous investigations were conducted in this district into alleged suspicious actions of persons of alien nationality, but, with the exception of very few cases, they have turned out to be nothing but foolish talk. Inspector Belcher states that, from his observations, the Austrians do not bother themselves about the war, and are very glad to be where they do not have to fight. Of course, in every community there are some agitators who, although they will not fight themselves, make excellent street corner soldiers. The Germans as a body are no doubt very bitter, and only for the fact that they are very closely watched and know that the first move they make will get them into trouble, would no doubt try and do something. The worst offenders are the German-Americans, who no doubt consider the fact that they are American citizens is sufficient reason for them to shout their heads off. It is also found that since the bars have been closed there is far less tendency amongst these people to congregate and discuss the war.

There is one great point of weakness in the Yorkton district, and that is the unprotected state of the elevators; not one of them has a night watchman, and it would be the simplest thing to set them on fire or destroy them with dynamite. It is impossible for the police to keep a watch on them all. This is a point that should be given careful consideration, now that the new crop is coming in, as a couple of strangers drifting into town pretending to look for work would not cause any suspicion.

In the Moosomin district there are very few aliens; what are here are chiefly Austrians employed on the section gangs. None of these are giving any trouble and they all report on time. A strict tab is kept on all foreigners in the district. When harvest commenced this year a great number of aliens who were registered at eastern points and who had obtained permission to seek employment in Manitoba wandered into this province in an effort to get work. This matter was straightened out and it was decided to allow them to remain in Saskatchewan.

About 50 per cent of the settlers in the Francis district south of Regina are Germans and Austrians; there has been no trouble with them during the year.

By far the greater proportion of the aliens in the Wood Mountain sub-district are of Slav extraction and no fear need be entertained regarding them. Most of the Germans and Austrians in this district are naturalized British subjects and no trouble is anticipated from them.

The conduct of the resident aliens in the Weyburn sub-district has been good and no acts of a hostile nature have occurred. There have been large numbers of alarms by residents of small towns and villages about suspicious actions on the part of aliens and in every case a full investigation has been made by members of the force and in every case it was found that there was nothing to the complaint or else that the matter had been greatly exaggerated. A large number of aliens were arrested at Estevan and North Portal endeavouring to get across to the States and in nearly

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every case the party was interned. At the commencement of harvest numbers of aliens came into this sub-district to look for work in the harvest fields. They had been given permission by the registrar of aliens at Winnipeg, he notifying the nearest police detachment to which they were going. In almost every case the men reported as instructed and those that have not have been ferreted out by our patrols and instructed to report as ordered. The aliens appear to be good workers and the farmers appear well satisfied with them. Some of them were holding out for excessive wages but finally were induced to go to work for the wages offered.

In the Indian Head sub-district since the outbreak of the war the conduct of the alien residents has been entirely satisfactory. There has not been a single act of hostility reported. Generally speaking, they are in good circumstances and appear to consider themselves fortunate to be in this country under such conditions in contrast to those at present prevailing in Europe.

The foregoing remarks will apply to the Regina district as a whole. Patrols are ever on the watch for anything of a suspicious nature and every complaint received, no matter how seemingly trivial, is investigated to the bottom.

Possibly, when harvest is over, a great number of aliens will drift back to their homes in Winnipeg and the east. However, it is almost certain that some of them will drift into Saskatchewan towns and if they cannot get work will possibly give some work this winter seeing that they do not starve or freeze to death.

HEALTH.

The health of members of the Regina district during the year has been fairly satisfactory.

HORSES.

The horses on detachment are now in good shape. Many exchanges have been made during the year.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

These are in good shape, having been supplied as required, and minor repairs have been made locally. Saddles worn out were brought into the post and exchanged.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I would point out that the past year has been a most arduous one on all members of my command. A great deal of clerical work has been required, especially so in connection with alien investigations and the interning and paroling of prisoners of war.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON,
Superintendent Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE,
COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., October 1, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, the annual report of the division and district under my command, for the year ending September 30, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

PRINCE ALBERT.

The Prince Albert district during the year has made good headway, notwithstanding the general depression in business circles, which is displayed throughout the country.

The immediate environs of the city, for a radius of about twenty miles, are well developed in agricultural pursuits, and mixed farming is largely indulged in. Bush being thick around Prince Albert, the work of grain growing cannot be solely gone in for, and some farmers are paying more attention to stock raising. Practically every farmer has his herd of cattle, and with an improved grade of stallions and bulls, the class of the stock raising is improving.

The general condition of cattle, hogs and sheep is good, cattle and hogs being plentiful. Prices on live stock are high, and the farmer receives, practically what he demands. The Russel-Baker Packing Company, of Prince Albert, wholesale beef and pork packers, averaging their killing of 50 head of cattle, 75 hogs and 30 sheep per month.

Another resourceful pursuit in the Prince Albert district is the lumber industry. For miles north of the city extend large forests of spruce and tamarack, and although times are generally hard, and consequently no big undertakings can be risked, the local lumber companies all report as having had a very good year.

The total cut in lumber for the Prince Albert Lumber Company for the past season will be about thirty-five to forty million feet. The usual amount of this company is fifty million feet, which represents a decrease of twenty to thirty per cent. This is not so heavy as was anticipated at first. During the coming winter the company expect to employ from 800 to 1,000 men in a number of camps which will be opened.

At the Big River mill, the total cut for the season will be from thirty to thirty-five million feet of lumber.

This industry has improved considerably since the assurance of a good harvest.

The fishery industry this year has not made much headway, neither has the fur trade. The price of fur has dropped, which has deprived the northern settlers of their usual means of winter livelihood.

Work has been going ahead on the wharf at Prince Albert, which is being constructed on the south side of the Saskatchewan river. The construction of the La

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Colle Falls power dam, which was thought to be of great financial benefit to the residents of this city, has been discontinued for the present, and considerable high municipal feeling is the result of this project.

There is a very fine section of country to the south of this city, which, notwithstanding natural advantages, is very little settled. The soil is perfect with plenty of water. The section which I refer to is that which lies between the North and South Saskatchewan rivers, right east to the Forks. If this land were only populated with a good class of settler, with fair means, and experience in mixed farming, it would prove a splendid background, financially and commercially to the city of Prince Albert. Of course, one cause for the present state of affairs is that a large tract of the area is held by speculators; which of course, prevents the land being worked.

Upon the opening of the Hudson Bay railway, the northern part of the province will receive considerable commercial impetus and I expect the land will be taken up by more or less wealthy farmers. Rates of grain shipments will be largely reduced and moreover, farmers in the west will be able to ship their grain direct to European markets, without the expensive intervention of eastern Canadian grain buyers.

DUCK LAKE.

Good progress has been made in this district agriculturally. The residents are all old farmers, and have not experienced the difficulties of the new farmers in starting a farm. There has been no increase in the population during the year.

All the farmers in this district go in for mixed farming, and a large number are improving the grade of their stock by the importation of a better breed of cattle.

Owing to the unfavourable weather experienced in the spring, caused by heavy frosts, and scarcity of rain, it was thought that the yield this fall would be indifferent, but contrary to expectations, a good crop is being harvested.

A good deal of road work has been done by the municipality of Duck Lake, and the majority of the country roads are in good condition.

Two new elevators have been erected in this district and the local farmers are making good use of them. A new town has been started at Carlton, which is situated 15 miles southwest of Duck lake.

The hay crop in this district will be short this year owing to the scarcity of spring rains.

MELFORT.

Progress generally throughout this district has been steady during the year, but not so rapid as the past few years, but has been a steady advance of prosperity.

The population has increased. The tendency for mixed farming is on the increase. Farmers are learning that cattle and hogs are one of the best paying sides of agricultural life, and a splendid asset to fall back on. There is plenty of feed and good water in this district.

Eggs and butter are also good paying agricultural propositions.

Very few new settlers have come into the district, but those that have come in are a good class.

There has been a large export of hogs from the district, in fact there have been weekly shipments made. No horses have been shipped out, but between five and six hundred head of cattle have been exported.

Crops are in good shape, and if hail and frost does not do any damage, a good yield should be harvested. The potato crop is expected to be good this year also.

TISDALE.

The progress made in this district has not been very great, owing of course, to the financial depression.

The population has increased about 250 people during the year, and 144 have taken up homesteads from the local sub-agency. The new settlers are of a mixed type, some of them coming from Great Britain, some from the United States, and a very few foreigners.

Very few of the farmers in this section go in for grain only. Mixed farming is general.

There have been so far this year, shipped from this district to Winnipeg, about 2,300 hogs, and about 700 head of cattle. The shipping centres for this export are Tisdale, Star City and Valparaiso. The crops are in good shape and the farmers state that they have never seen such promising agricultural conditions before. There has been no railway construction in this district so far this year. A rural telephone line is under construction from Tisdale to New Osgoode, about 20 miles northeast of the former place. There is a good flour mill operating at Tisdale, which proves to be of great assistance to the local farmers.

SHELLBROOK.

The progress in the Shellbrook district during the past year has been marked, there being an increase in the population both in the country and town. The increase in population at a conservative estimate is 500.

The entries for homesteads in the district from September 1 last year to the present time is 215. They are a good class of settler. Mixed farming is general throughout this district. From Shellbrook there have been shipped 452 head of cattle, 3,379 hogs and 40 horses. From Parkside, 125 cattle and 495 hogs.

The crops throughout the district are good and promise a splendid harvest. About 80 per cent is under cultivation.

There has been no railway construction. A rural telephone line is to be installed in Wild Rose district. About 100 feet of wooden sidewalks have been laid in the town of Shellbrook and improvements have been made to the town hall, including the erection of a fire stairway.

The local creamery is having a very successful year and is being supported widely throughout the district.

Several private houses have been built in the village and two large brick stores have been erected on the main street.

A restaurant and two new general stores have also been built.

LEASK.

The British settlers in this district are making good progress, but the foreign element are not so forward. There are a few new settlers in this district. All the available homestead land is taken up and the vacant lands are too high priced to permit the average farmer purchasing at present. The tendency to go in for mixed farming in this district is very marked, and on an average, three carloads of hogs and cattle are shipped each month. At the time of writing, the crops in this section are very promising, from 20 to 30 bushels per acre being anticipated in wheat. One marked improvement is the better condition of the roads this year. Municipal authorities have worked on this branch of advancement, and much better roads are the result. There are several grade stallions and bulls in this district, which have promoted the class of young stock.

WAKAW.

This district like the majority of the rural sections has not made much progress during the year, chiefly on account of the war, and its attending disadvantages.

The town of Wakaw has gone ahead considerably and several new edifices have been erected.

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The estimated population of this district is 7,250 persons, an increase of 220 on the preceding year, about a third being English speaking, the balance being Germans, Hungarians and Galicians.

This district is eminently adaptable to mixed farming, and nearly every farmer has some stock. Sheep raising appears to be very profitable and is largely patronized. Very little attempt has been made by the foreign class to improve their stock, as they do not seem to realize the importance of this branch of their work. Six hundred head of cattle and one thousand hogs were exported from this section during the year.

THE PAS.

This district is very little adapted to the growing of grain, it being chiefly forest in its vicinity. It is however the gateway to a great mineral field, and from two or three different districts in the section of The Pas come reports of gold fields. Owing to general depression these are not greatly developed, but government assays report the presence of gold in good quantities.

The town of The Pas has pushed ahead during the past year, and a good electric light system is now operating. The completion of the sewer and drainage system is now being undertaken. A new school costing \$30,000 is being erected, and a new bank building is also under course of construction. A new church is also being erected. The population of The Pas and district is very cosmopolitan. This is due chiefly to the Hudson Bay railroad construction which employs men representing numerous nationalities.

The construction of the Hudson Bay railway has been going on steadily and the steel is now laid to mileage 235. Owing to a mishap at Armstrong lake, when the bridge collapsed, the laying of the steel has been delayed. A new bridge is being constructed, and with its completion the work of steel laying will be pushed ahead.

An unfortunate incident occurred during the months of June and July, when a large number of men, chiefly foreigners, went to the Hudson Bay construction in the expectation of securing work, but on their arrival found there was none to be secured. This matter will be more fully dealt with under the heading of "destitutes."

A good wireless system is in operation from The Pas to Port Nelson, which proves of great value to every resident of those towns.

The line of the Hudson Bay railway has been patrolled every train during the summer by a constable of the force, and I am glad to be able to report that the liquor traffic has been suppressed to a very large extent.

SASKATOON.

This city is one of the large centres of the middle western provinces, but owing to financial stringency has made but very little progress.

The influx of settlers to this district has not been large but at the same time has been satisfactory. The tendency to go in for mixed farming in this district is very marked. Stock raising has developed remarkably, although hogs have decreased about 40 per cent, probably owing to the shortage of feed last year. Horned cattle show a marked increase and have yielded profitably to their owners. The following figures show the number—horses, about 2,000; cattle, about 18; hogs, about 400—shipped from Saskatoon during the year.

Farmers in the district all agree that the crops this year are the best they have ever had.

The 25th Street bridge in Saskatoon is under construction and is being rushed to completion. It is possible that this bridge may be ready for ordinary traffic by fall, but will of course, not be ready for street cars by that time.

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The implement concerns in this district state that they are having great difficulty in meeting the demand for harvesting machinery, as farmers are purchasing far more than before.

ASQUITH.

Little progress can be claimed for this district during the year, but the older residents have been able to improve their farm buildings.

Very few new settlers have come into the district as it is very well settled already.

There has been a decided inclination to go more into mixed farming, there being an increase of 80 per cent in the amount of land laid down to "tame" hay. The lack of feed last year militated considerably against stock raising.

Approximately 1,810,554 bushels of wheat were shipped from this district during the last season. The oats shipped were negligible as also was the barley. About 50 cars of stock have been shipped from the district, of which 40 were hogs and the balance cattle.

The crops in this district have increased to a certain extent but not so much as other more fortunate areas.

There is no railroad construction in this district and no telephone or telegraph construction. Very few municipal improvements have been undertaken.

HUMBOLDT.

This district has made good progress although not to the same extent as the previous year. The towns and villages in the vicinity have made fair headway, but the rural settlements have improved considerably. The population of the town of Humboldt is estimated at about 2,000. Approximately 100 new settlers have located in this district, of chiefly American nationality.

It is estimated that 600 head of cattle and 2,000 hogs have been shipped out of this part during the year. The crops are in splendid condition and at the time of writing, a good yield is anticipated. The town itself is making a few noticeable municipal improvements, chiefly the installation of water and sewer systems.

This section is very adapted for mixed farming and this phase of agriculture is not overlooked by the farmers in the district.

WATSON.

The district of Watson has not made any particular progress during the last year, and the population has not increased to any appreciable extent. Owing to the good prices of grain, there has been approximately 10 per cent more land under cultivation. An increase of about 300 in population is reported in this district. Approximately 1,500 head of cattle and 1,250 hogs were shipped from Watson during the year. In the Quill Lake section the crops are reported as being very good indeed, and an average yield of 40 bushels to the acre is expected. Barley will no doubt realize from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre and oats probably as high as 60.

The rural telephone lines in this district are being extended, and also the municipal telephone system at Watson is being improved.

HANLEY.

Very little progress has been made in this district on account of the war, but the farmers are very confident as to the improvement which will be marked shortly. The population has remained normal since last year, although it was feared owing to the drought last year that it might fall off.

There is a moderate tendency to start mixed farming in this district, which is probably due to the fact that the country is more adapted to the growing of grain.

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The residents of the towns in this section have gone in for the growing of garden produce, with greater zeal than hitherto. This has resulted in the farmers experiencing difficulty in disposing of their vegetables at the markets.

In the Dundurn district there have been shipped approximately 3,000 hogs and about 150 head of cattle during the past year. Also in the Hanley district large shipments of hogs are made each month, the exact figures are not obtainable, but they amount somewhere in the neighbourhood of 2,000 for the past year.

An increase of about 20 per cent in crop is recorded this year in wheat and the grade is good. Oats and hay also are more plentiful.

DINSMORE.

This district has improved considerably since last year, the farmers having gone into their work with far more zeal than last year, chiefly on account of the poor conditions which prevailed twelve months ago.

Mixed farming is carried on, on a limited scale, owing to scarcity of pasturage. There are three large ranches to the south of Dinsmore, which report having done exceedingly well and anticipate making large shipments shortly.

Very few settlers are immigrating to this section, but those which are doing so are of good class.

The line of the Canadian Northern railway running through Dinsmore and Elrose is being pushed ahead.

During the year, wheat was shipped as follows: 29 cars from Dinsmore, 40 from Wiseton, 48 from Hughton and 208 from Elrose.

Cattle were shipped as follows: 2 cars from Dinsmore, 1 from Hughton and 16 from Elrose.

VONDA.

Very little progress has been made in this district, but the population has increased slightly, and new homesteads have been taken up.

The farmers in the Vonda district have gone in largely for mixed farming and nearly all of them have cattle and hogs.

Four carloads of horses, 14 of cattle, 24 of hogs and 5 of sheep have been shipped from Vonda, Aberdeen, and Howell during the year. The crops are in good condition, and it is expected will yield about 20 bushels to the acre.

The Aberdeen district is nearly all connected up with rural lines. This proves of great assistance, not only to the settlers, but also to the police.

ALLAN.

Very little progress has been made in the district during the past year and few settlers have come in. This is an old section and very few vacant homesteads are to be obtained.

The permanent population has not materially increased, though without exception the Russian-German families, of which the population here is mainly composed, all raise large families.

There is a certain amount of mixed farming in this district, but the general tendency is to grow wheat, to the exclusion of everything else. Very few cattle or horses have been shipped out. An average of three carloads of hogs are exported during each month.

About 80 miles of telephone line have been constructed during the last three months, and Blucher and Clavet have been connected to the long distance, and Bradwell is to be connected shortly.

Very little building has been done, but it is anticipated with the advent of a good harvest this fall, which is looked for, conditions will improve.

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SUMMARY of cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1915.

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
<i>Saskatchewan:</i> —				
Offences against the person:—				
Murder.....	3		2	1
Attempted murder.....	3	2	1	
Manslaughter.....	5	1	1	3
Shooting with intent.....	1		1	
Wounding with intent.....	1	1		
Assault, common.....	220	181	36	3
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	4	1	2	1
Assault, indecent.....	4	3		1
Rape and attempted.....	7	1	6	
Bigamy.....	1	1		
Abduction and aiding.....	4	2	2	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16.....	1	1		
Illegal solemnization of marriage.....	1	1		
Non-support of wife and family.....	4	4		
Wife desertion.....	2	1	1	
Cruelty to children.....	2	2		
Intimidation and threatening.....	7	4	3	
Extortion and attempted.....	3		3	
Attempted suicide.....	1	1		
Leaving unguarded excavation.....	3	3		
Offences against property:—				
Theft.....	182	129	50	3
Theft by conversion.....	1			1
Horse stealing.....	4	1	3	
Cattle stealing.....	12	8	4	
Cattle shooting and wounding.....	5	3	2	
Cruelty to animals.....	51	47	4	
House and shop breaking.....	4	1	3	
Burglary and attempted.....	5	3	2	
Fraud.....	1			1
False pretenses.....	22	14	6	2
Forgery and uttering.....	5	5		
Robbery and attempted.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	3	1	2	
Having stolen property in possession.....	1	1		
Wilful damage.....	26	24	2	
Mischief.....	2	1	1	
Arson and attempt.....	2	1		1
Killing and wounding dogs.....	2	1	1	
Dogging cattle.....	1	1		
Trespass.....	3	2	1	
Miscellaneous.....	2		2	
Offences against public order:—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	16	15	1	
Pointing firearms.....	12	8	4	
Discharging firearms.....	7	6	1	
Carrying explosives.....	2	2		
Sedition.....	3		2	
Offences against religion and morals:—				
Vagrancy.....	129	128	1	
Drunk and disorderly.....	95	92	3	
Causing disturbance.....	20	20		
Swearing and obscene language.....	11	9	2	
Indecent (attempted) acts.....	7	7		1
Incest.....	1			2
Seduction.....	2			2
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	4	3		1
Inmates house of ill-fame.....	1	1		
Frequenter house of ill-fame.....	1	1		
Prostitutes.....	5	5		
Procuring.....	3	1	2	
Keeping gaming house.....	3	2	1	
Frequenter gaming house.....	10	10		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		

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SUMMARY of Cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1915—Continued.

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
<i>Saskatchewan:—Con.</i>				
Misleading justice:—				
Perjury ..	2			2
Corruption and disobedience:—				
Escape from custody ..	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer ..	8	3		5
Assault, peace officer ..	4	4		
Resisting arrest ..	1	1		
Miscellaneous ..	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act:—				
Stealing rides ..	3	3		
Offences against Indian Act:—				
Supplying liquor to Indians ..	8	7		1
Indians intoxicated ..	4	3		1
Intoxicated on reserve ..	20	15		5
Miscellaneous ..	3	3		
Offence against Lord's Day Act ..	1			1
Offences against Fisheries Act ..	10	10		
Offences against Opium Act ..	1	1		
Offences, against Contagious Disease Act ..	1	1		
War Measures Act ..	2	2		
Miscellaneous ..	6	4		2
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances:—				
Master and servants ..	160	122		38
Game Act ..	63	55		8
Prairie and forest fires ..	39	29		10
Liquor license ..	49	38		11
Sale of liquor ..	26	24		2
Insanity ..	45	42		3
Stray animals ..	2	2		
Pound ..	17	15		2
Pool room ..	1	1		
Livery stable ..	5	5		
Medical profession ..	4	3		1
Veterinary surgeon ..	1	1		
Druggist ..	2	2		
Public health ..	3	3		
School ..	3	2		1
Hawkers and peddlers ..	4	2		2
Noxious weeds ..	2	2		
Steam boilers ..	2	2		
Motor vehicle ..	39	36		3
Childrens protection ..	22			
Entire animals ..	4	4		
Vital statistics ..	4	4		
Horse breeders ..	20	19		1
Miscellaneous ..	2	2		
Total ..	1,540	1,261	261	18
<i>Manitoba:—</i>				
Offences against person:—				
Common assault ..	19	18		1
Indecent assault ..	1	1		
Offences against property:—				
Theft ..	10	8		2
Cruelty to animals ..	2	2		
False pretences ..	3	3		
Receiving stolen goods ..	2	2		
Offences against public order:—				
Carrying concealed weapons ..	7	7		
Liquor in the vicinity of public works ..	14	11		3
Offences against religion and morals:—				
Vagrancy ..	18	18		
Drunk and disorderly ..	117	117		

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SUMMARY of Cases disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1915—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
<i>Manitoba:—Con.</i>				
Offences against religion and morals— <i>Con.</i>				
Indecent exposure	9	9		
Keeping disorderly house	1	1		
Inmate disorderly house	1	1		
Keeping gaming house	5	1	2	
Frequenter gaming house	4	4		
Corruption and disobedience:—				
Assault on police officer	1	1		
Offence against Railway Act:—				
Stealing rides	16	16		
Offence against Indian Act:—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	11	1	
Indians intoxicated	9	9		
Intoxicated on reserve	2	2		
Liquor on Indian reserve	1	1		
Trespass on Indian reserve	10	10		
Offences against Shipping Act	2	1	1	
Offences against War Measures Act	4		4	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances:—				
Master and servant	9	9		
Game	9	9		
Prairie fire	2	2		
Liquor License Act	17	13	4	
Total	305	287	18	

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Grand Total.
Cases entered	1,540	305	1,845
Convictions	1,261	287	1,548
Dismissals	261	18	279
Awaiting trial	18		18

The following gives a comparative statement of crime in the Prince Albert district, compiled from R.N.W.M. Police records during the past ten years:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Cases entered	331	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168	1,518	1,638	1,845
Convictions	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980	1,292	1,333	1,548
Dismissals	89	78	95	115	117	169	118	165	188	288	279
Awaiting trial		16	8	10	14	20	15	23	38	17	18

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The following is a synopsis of the more important cases which have occurred within the district during the past twelve months:—

Herbert Gonard Hinkley—Murder.—On May 15, Corpl. Southwell, in charge of the Watson detachment, received a 'phone message from Englefield to the effect that one Hinkley had shot his brother-in-law, John Lockwood.

On arriving at Englefield Corpl. Southwell was informed that the perpetrator of the crime was in the hotel. On walking into the place, Corpl. Southwell observed Hinkley sitting in a chair, his face was covered with blood, and considerably cut and bruised. Hinkley at once expressed his desire to give himself up and then and there made a statement to Corpl. Southwell which was briefly as follows: "I am a farmer living near Englefield. My sister's husband, John Lockwood, lives in a house close to me. We are in partnership and work the land between us. On May 15, 1915, I went to Englefield to do some business and returned home in the evening. While I was attending to my team, I heard the door of John Lockwood's house bang, and on looking around, saw him coming towards me. He did not say anything. I leaned over the water trough to fix the chute, when I received a knock at the back of my ear. I fell down and then received several blows about my face and head. When I got up I could not remember what happened, but I remember Mrs. Lockwood was standing beside me. I was then seated on a chair, he started after me again, so I took a revolver out of my pocket and shot him. I did it to protect myself or he would have killed me. I afterwards helped to carry him to the house and then drove to town to give myself up."

On proceeding to Lockwood's residence, Corpl. Southwell found Lockwood in a serious condition, and took a dying declaration from him which reads as follows:—

"When Hinkley came home he unhitched his team and came up to the well, where we had a wordy argument. I hit him with my hand and knocked him down, afterwards striking him in the face when he attempted to rise. Mrs. Lockwood came and seated him in a chair. He then arose and came over to the well, whereupon the argument continued, and I called him a 'son of a bitch.' He then pulled a revolver and while I was attempting to get at him, he shot me in the side; he then tried to shoot at me again and fired the second shot. A moment or so afterwards I fell to the ground and was carried to the house."

Upon this matter being fully investigated, it appears that Lockwood is married to Hinkley's sister. Both families came to Canada from the United States in 1913 and took up land near Englefield, which they were to work in partnership. The two families lived on the land in separate residences, which were only about 20 feet apart. As time went along, disputes arose between the two men, one alleging that the other was getting more than his share of products of the farm. As time went on, the relations became more strained, Lockwood going so far as to accuse Hinkley of stealing from the farm when he, Lockwood, happened to be away.

On May 15, the day of the tragedy, Lockwood and his wife were away on a visit. While at the house of a friend they saw Hinkley pass with a wagon, going in the direction of town. Lockwood at once got very excited and remarked to his wife: "He is taking stuff away while I am not there. I have a notion to go after him." Lockwood was restrained by his wife and he did not approach Hinkley at this time, but remarked: "I am not going to stand this any more, there will be something doing when I get home."

Lockwood and his wife returned home and the former was apparently waiting for Hinkley's return. Shortly after Hinkley arrived in the yard with his team, Lockwood went out to him. They had words, and Lockwood knocked Hinkley down. Mrs. Lockwood parted the two men and sat Hinkley on a chair. At this time he was bleeding about the face. The two men started to argue again, and Lockwood accused Hinkley of stealing, whereupon the latter pulled a revolver and shot Lockwood in the side.

Lockwood died on the night of May 16, in the hospital at Humboldt.

On May 17 an inquest was held and the jury brought in a verdict that "John Lockwood came to his death from a bullet fired from a revolver."

Hinkley was charged with the murder of John Lockwood, and on May 18 was committed to stand his trial for this offence.

Accused will come up for trial at the fall sittings of the Supreme Court at Humboldt, Sask.

Andreas Neuman—Murder.—On January 14, 1915, it was reported to the Rosthern detachment that two men named Henry Jeskie and Andreas Neuman were missing from their home near Laird, and no trace could be got of them. Const. Kirk proceeded to Laird to investigate, and on his arrival learned the following facts:—

Henry Jeskie, who was a Russian, living with his wife 4 miles southwest of Laird, and Andreas Neuman, also a Russian, who boarded with Jeskie, had left their home on the morning of January 13, 1915, driving a sleigh and team, for the purpose of endeavouring to buy pigs from some of the farmers in the district. The following morning about 5 a.m., one Michel Penno, who was also occupying a part of the house with the Jeskies, heard the dog scratching at the door. He got up and let the dog in and on looking through the window, saw the team hitched to the sleigh, standing outside the stable door. Penno observed that neither Jeskie or Neuman were present. Later on making an examination of the sleigh he found a quantity of blood on it.

Search parties were organized by Const. Kirk, and on January 16 the charred remains of a human body were found in the ashes of a burnt hay stack 16 miles from Laird. Up to this time there was no apparent motive why either of these two missing men should kill the other. Fortunately the moisture of the body had been the means of preventing a few pieces of deceased's different garments from being wholly destroyed by the fire, and by this means the remains were finally identified as those of Henry Jeskie, one of the missing men. Up to this time no trace could be got of the missing man, Andreas Neuman.

A most exhaustive investigation was started, and an autopsy on the remains revealed the fact that deceased had been shot in the left eye at close range with a shotgun. A number of pellets were found in the bone at the back of the skull, also two gun-wads were found in the head.

An overcoat was found which was considerably besmeared with blood and a number of articles found in the pockets were identified as the property of the deceased. This overcoat was positively identified as belonging to Neuman and the one he had with him the morning he left home with deceased.

A coroner's inquest was held at Rosthern and the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury was to the effect, that deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound in the head, received at the hands of Andreas Neuman.

Neuman was finally traced to a place called Lemberg, in the southern part of the province, and was apprehended on a farm near that place, on January 31. Neuman had shaved off his moustache and had changed his name to Henschke.

Our investigation revealed the fact that deceased and his wife did not get along very well together, and there was evidence to the effect that Neuman who was a boarder with the Jeskies, was acquainted with Mrs. Jeskie in Russia, prior to her marriage to deceased. When Mrs. Jeskie and Neuman met again in Canada, their acquaintanceship was renewed and apparently Neuman paid Mrs. Jeskie considerable attention.

On February 23, accused was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

On April 14, the accused, Andreas Neuman, appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Prince Albert. The Crown set out a very strong circumstantial case against the accused and alleged that motive for the crime was accused's infatuation for deceased's wife.

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The accused went on the witness stand in his own behalf and told briefly the following story:

"The morning myself and Jeskie left home, we were going to go amongst the farmers to buy some pigs. As we were going along the trail, we saw some prairie chickens sitting up in a tree. Jeskie told me to take a shot at them and he would pull the team around so that I could try and get two birds with one shot. I knelt down in the bottom of the sleigh-box and put the gun up to my shoulder, and before I knew what had happened the gun went off and Jeskie fell back into the sleigh-box, shot in the head. I felt him and found that he was dead. I got afraid and did not know what to do, so I drove about 6 miles to a hay stack, put the body in, then set fire to the stack. I took all the things out of Jeskie's pocket, so that if the remains were found, he could not be identified. I drove the team a part of the way home, turned them loose and got out of the country."

While making this statement, accused wept most copiously, and this no doubt had its effect; also counsel for the accused made much of the fact that the shot-gun in question, which was put in as an exhibit, had a very light pull-off.

In addressing the jury His Lordship pointed out that on accused's own admission he was guilty of manslaughter, as he was committing an illegal act at the time he shot deceased by shooting prairie chickens out of season. The jury apparently accepted accused's statement regarding the shooting, also his explanation for cremating the remains of this unfortunate deceased. After a deliberation of two hours a verdict of "Not guilty" was rendered, and accused was accordingly discharged.

Rex vs. Nick Duna—Attempted Murder.—On November 24, 1914, Corpl. Fowell of the Bruno detachment was informed by 'phone that a man had been shot at Dana.

On arriving at Dana, Corpl. Fowell was informed by one, George Pristupa, that early that morning he had noticed smoke coming from the chimney of a house which he was looking after in the absence of the owner. Pristupa went to investigate and found a man inside the house who had effected an entrance through the window. Pristupa ordered this man to come out, but he refused. Pristupa then went and got the key and on opening the door, the party inside fired two charges of shot at him from a shot-gun. The shot went a little wide, tearing the side out of his coat and smashing the stock of a shotgun which Pristupa had in his hand.

A watch was kept on the house and on Corpl. Fowell's arrival he searched same and finally located accused in the cellar, with his gun, and placed him under arrest.

In November 25, accused was committed for trial at Bruno.

In January, 1915, accused appeared before Mr. Justice Brown and jury at Saskatoon, was found guilty, and sentenced to 2 years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Re Rex v. W. C. G. R. J. Grant—Bigamy.—On May 11, 1914, a letter was received from Mrs. Ethel May Grant, dated at Enfield, Middlesex, England, inquiring for her husband, who was working in a hotel in this city, and from whom she had not heard for two years. Upon inquiries being made it was ascertained that a man named W. C. Grant who answered the description of the man inquired for, was working in this city, and was also married again to a young lady in this city.

As correspondence had to be conducted between this country and England, proceedings were necessarily slow. This matter was taken up with the first wife in England, and it was ascertained that she had an uncle in this country, who would be able to positively identify the suspect, as Grant was well known to him. The matter of identification was then taken up and the uncle in question came to Prince Albert and was permitted to see Grant without being observed. Upon seeing suspect he stated he was positive that he was the husband of the lady from whom we had received the inquiry.

A copy of the marriage certificate was procured from England, and the case was then decided to be ready to be proceeded with for the preliminary hearing.

Upon being arrested and properly warned, Grant admitted his identity. The preliminary inquiry was held on May 17, 1915, when accused stated he wished to plead guilty, and endeavoured to explain his position. On the 19th of the same month accused appeared before His Honour Judge Doak, elected to be tried summarily, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years penal servitude in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Accused was a prominent citizen and his arrest and trial created quite a social sensation.

Re James Bryce Gray—Sedition.—The accused in this case was a student missionary of Presbyterian leaning, and was in charge of the district north of Prince Albert for a radius of about 18 miles.

Several complaints were made by citizens residing within the bounds of his parish as to his strong pro-German views, and accordingly the matter was placed under investigation.

The attitude of the settlers of the Alingly district (which is the locality the accused looked after) was decidedly hostile and evidence was readily forthcoming to prove that the accused had passed such remarks as the following:

That Germany was in the right and would eventually win.

That the sinking of the *Lusitania* was justifiable.

That the morals of the Canadian troops were anything but what they should be.

That the statements contained in the British press was nothing but boasts and lies. He also asked one witness what Canada would lose if Germany should win.

On June 24, accused appeared for his preliminary hearing before Inspector R. Y. Douglas, J.P., and was the same day committed for trial. To date the accused is still awaiting his trial.

Gray is a Scotchman, and as far as can be traced, has no patriotic sentiments towards Germany, and his pro-German attitude can only be attributed to a dislike to the British Empire rather than a love for the Teutonic.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

The prevalence of prairie fires is obviously on the decrease. Although possibly as many fires take place as heretofore, yet the extent of the area burned over is not so large. This is doubtlessly due to the fact that whereas large tracts of land used to remain unbroken by road or fireguard, the country now is sub-divided to such an extent that a fire is soon automatically stopped by its coming into contact with a road or similar obstruction.

Serious bush fires have occurred in the northern part of the province, although the damage done to merchantable timber was slight. This section is very densely wooded with poplar and birch in the greater prominence. A Dominion fire ranger has charge of this district.

A large bush fire occurred in the Hudson Bay junction district in the early summer and a large number of men were hired in an effort to extinguish it. This fire spread in all directions from Hudson Bay Junction. The cause was not ascertained, but was possibly due to the carelessness of some traveller or travellers in the district.

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During the harvest season members of the division on detachment duty were instructed to carry out nocturnal patrols with a view to preventing crops being burnt by alien enemies. Settlers were warned to be prepared for such attempts, but so far as is known, nothing took place.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Indian.—Several convictions have been obtained under the Indian Act in this district, particularly at The Pas, Man. There is a large reserve close to this town, and this close proximity has had the effect of several Indians endeavouring to obtain liquor.

Provincial Health Bureau.—Wherever an outbreak of contagious disease has been reported to us, immediate action has been taken to enforce quarantine regulations.

Department of Neglected and Dependent Children.—Numerous cases have been reported to us and investigated. Due notification has been sent to the superintendent of the department.

Provincial Liquor Department.—Since the introduction of the new sales of Liquor Act in the province of Saskatchewan, all members of the division have assiduously worked in the enforcing of the statutes, and a good number of convictions have been recorded through our efforts.

In my opinion the knowledge of the fact that the R. N. W. M. Police is taking part in the administration of the new Act has, in itself, deterring effect on the illegal operations of any who might otherwise contravene the law.

PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.

On February 1, 1915, the new automatic telephone service in the city of Prince Albert was opened, and is a decided improvement on the old-fashioned method previously in use. This style of telephone is also in use in Saskatoon.

The long distance telephone service is being extended in some districts and is of great assistance to us in our work.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The buildings in the post are in very good order. During the summer they were all repainted with a grey colour and now present a very creditable appearance.

I am very glad to report that the contract for the connection of the barracks with the city sewerage system has been signed, and the work will shortly be started. This will fill a long-felt want.

The sidewalks have been repaired and a gateway erected at the barracks entrance.

Owing to the influx of men to the division in the late fall of 1914, it became necessary to reopen two additional barrack rooms for their accommodation.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is equipped with the Lee-Enfield .303 carbine, which is a good weapon.

The Colt .455 revolver is issued to all members of the division and, as previously reported, gives good satisfaction.

HORSES.

The horses in the division are on the whole in good health and condition. A few members of the service might be conveniently disposed of and a board recommending that they be cast and sold has been submitted to you for approval.

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The electric groomer and clipper is in good working order, and has proved invaluable in the assistance rendered to us.

Shoeing is very satisfactory.

During the year two horses died from swamp fever, one at Big River and one at Prince Albert. The latter had been cast previously and was to have been sold a few days later, but succumbed before the sale took place.

RATIONS.

Rations have been very satisfactory indeed during the year. Provisions are all supplied under contract.

FORAGE.

The hay supply has been satisfactorily discharged by Messrs. Speers, Mighton & Co., Saskatoon.

Oats have been of good quality, though not so cheap as last year owing to the disappointing crop of 1914.

LIGHT AND FUEL.

The lighting system in the barracks has continued very satisfactory, and the use of the tungsten lamps has made a marked difference in the amount of the monthly account.

Coal is burnt solely in the post now, the old wood burning stoves having been dispensed with.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The kit supply during the year has been satisfactory. Clothing and kit have been duly requisitioned for as required.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is a very cosy reading room with a good billiard table for the use of men in the post. This is much appreciated, and is kept with a good supply of illustrated magazines and periodicals.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division was good during the year. The monthly medical report showed several cases, but apart from one or two instances, the maladies were not of a serious nature.

ANNUAL REVOLVER PRACTICE.

No regular annual practice was held this year, but during the winter, spring and summer all members of the division participated in revolver practice.

Gallery practice with the carbine was also carried on during the winter.

INSPECTION.

The post at Prince Albert was visited by yourself on November 26, 1914, and also on June 21, 1915.

Weekly inspections are made of the post by the officer commanding and also by the acting assistant surgeon.

Daily inspections of the post are performed by the orderly officer and the officer commanding.

Detachments are inspected monthly whenever practicable, but remote outposts such as Isle-a-la-Crosse cannot be so frequently visited.

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DESTITUTION.

I regret to report that destitution was decidedly on the increase last winter, especially among the foreign element. This class all raise large families and are entirely without means of supporting them, but manage to eke out an existence under conditions where an English-speaking person would starve.

One hundred and fifty-six applicants presented themselves at the post alone, for provisions, and each man usually represented a family of four or upwards. All cases were thoroughly investigated by us and reports submitted to the correct office, recommending whether or not relief be issued.

At The Pas a rather unusual state of affairs existed. It appears that a number of labourers (about five hundred) attracted by advertisements in Winnipeg papers, proceeded to the Hudson Bay railway construction for work, but on arriving there found none. These men who were practically all Russians or Austrians, came into The Pas in a starving condition, demanding work or food. For a time the matter looked serious, but an arrangement was entered into whereby each of these destitutes was issued with two loaves of bread per day. Seven hundred and nine of these unemployed men received relief, and 20,082 loaves of bread were issued. The issuing of the bread was attended to by our detachment at The Pas.

It is to be hoped with the good harvest now assured that this state of affairs will not be repeated during the coming winter.

GENERAL.

During the year the Prince Albert district, including the territory surrounding Saskatoon, has shown that it is not the least patriotic in the Dominion, and from all its corners have come forward men, eager to serve their King and country at the front. These represent men from every walk of life, men from the bank and office; men from the farm and store, etc., etc.

A splendid body of men, composing the 53rd Battalion left Prince Albert during the summer for Sewell camp for training, and their positions in Prince Albert were filled by the 65th Battalion. A magnificent armoury has been erected in the city, a brick structure, steam heated, and electric lighted, with water laid on and up to date in every respect, and this has proved an ideal location for the maturing of an embryo battalion. It is most gratifying to see the number of ex-members of the Force who are flocking to the colours. Twenty-three N.C.O's and constables were discharged during August and September, and on being discharged they each expressed their intention of joining overseas contingents.

The alien element has not perpetrated any open act of hostility, due possibly to strong precautionary measures taken to ensure that nothing untoward should happen. Eighteen alien enemies have been interned by this division during the year.

During the closing days of June and the early part of August, the Saskatchewan river flooded in the district. A considerable volume of water came down and an approximate depth of 18 feet above the average was recorded. Very little damage was done in this section, but the situation looked serious for the time being.

In closing this report I wish to draw your attention to the loyal assistance I have received from the officers commanding sub-districts, the division sergeant-major and the orderly room staff, and also from all members of the division under my command.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,
Supt., Commanding "F" Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING "D" DIVISION,
MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report of "D" division for the year ending the 30th September, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The business depression of last year continued during 1914-15, and was even more pronounced owing to failure of crops in 1914, and a certain amount of destitution existed during the winter. Relief was given by the Dominion and Provincial governments in the country, and by charitable institutions in the towns. We assisted in this by reporting on cases of necessity, and seeing to the distribution of assistance authorized by the responsible departments. However abundant rains during May, June and July, have given splendid crops over the whole district, cutting was generally over before any frost came, and threshing is now general. Farmers and business men are very hopeful.

There has been no activity in real estate deals, especially in towns, where no sales have taken place. I deal more fully in these matters under the heading of sub-districts.

CLARESHOLM SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district comprises the territory between and including townships 11 and 17, and west from range 23 to the boundary of British Columbia, 91 townships. The police work of the district, is looked after by one officer and ten non-commissioned officers and constables, stationed at five detachments, viz., Claresholm and Nanton on the C. and E. line, and Vulcan, Champion and Carmangay on the Aldersyde branch.

We have been unfortunate for the last four seasons in not obtaining good results from farming, it has been a question of lack of moisture, frost, or poor prices, and as a result the farmers in most cases, are in a poor way financially, but I expect that this year will place them all on their feet again, and in many cases with a substantial balance in the bank to their credit. The shipments of grain mentioned in this report, will be for the year 1914. It will represent a small percentage only of the shipments for this year, as last year's crop was a decided failure.

The stock throughout the district, is in excellent condition and feed is very plentiful.

I believe, that as a whole, Claresholm sub-district is one of the best stock raising and farming districts in the province.

Game is very plentiful this year, every slough and lake in the country is full of ducks. Prairie chicken will be plentiful. Trout abound in the creeks and rivers in the hills, sheep and deer will be plentiful in the mountains and foot-hills to the west. From a sportsman's point of view, this district is certainly an ideal one.

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I am submitting a statement of grain and stock shipped out for the past year.

Wheat.....	bushels.	1,684,866
Oats and other grains.....	"	503,454
Horses.....	head.	706
Cattle.....	"	5,904
Hogs.....	"	19,076
Sheep.....	"	1,737

Claresholm, is an incorporated town situated on the Calgary-Macleod line of the C.P.R. It is our headquarters for the sub-district. The population of the town, is approximately 950 now, there having been no material increase or decrease since the year before.

Mixed farming has proved a great success this year. Farmers, who in former years were only ranchers, have gone into mixed farming and have had more satisfactory results. There is always an abundance of green feed when all else fails. Hogs grow into money very quickly and there is always a good market for them, and good prices.

The bulk of the ranching done in the district, is carried on throughout the Porcupine hills, west of the town of Claresholm. The ranches cover a large area of splendid land, most suitable for the breeding of horses and cattle, and there is plenty of grass and an abundant supply of water.

There has been very little destitution in and around Claresholm during the past year, there being only 14 cases for which relief was given in the form of seed grain and supplies.

Stavely is an incorporated town, situated on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The population is approximately 300. The wheat crop this year has been good, the average varying considerably, on account of the severe hail storms having passed over different localities. It will run on an average of 25 bushels to the acre. The crop of oats is good, but in places it has been damaged by hail. The stock on the range have done well.

Granum is an incorporated town, situated on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the C.P.R. It has a population of approximately 300. There is, in this locality an increase in acreage of 18 per cent over last year, and the crops are good. All stock on the range is in fine condition, owing to abundance of good pasture.

Nanton, an incorporated town of 650 inhabitants, situated on the Macleod-Calgary branch of the C.P.R., is a centre of a large farming and ranching country. The farmer has been very successful and the grain crops of all kinds in this district are very good. There is a fairly large increase in acreage under crop this year, and quite a lot of land which has been lying idle for the past number of years has been broken. The district west, is some of the best ranching country in Alberta, water and feed being plentiful and of good quality. The stock are in very good shape. Three oil wells were sunk in the hills west of here, but practically nothing has been done, they were started in 1914 and drilling continued until late winter and then stopped.

Woodhouse, Cayley and Parkland are smaller villages on the same line as the town above mentioned, which have had their share of agricultural success.

On the Calgary and Lethbridge line, known as the Aldersyde branch of the C.P.R. are the following:—

Vulcan is a village of about 400 inhabitants. There has been little improvement in the village itself, but the crops have been splendid in its district, the farmers appear to be fairly well off and show great activity.

Champion is a village of about the same size as Vulcan, its population, including the farming community depending on it, is about 2,000. The district is admirably

suited for the raising of grain, and it has this year a bumper crop. It is also an excellent stock country.

Carmangay is an incorporated town of 400 inhabitants, on the Little Bow river. It has an electric light plant and a good water pumping station for domestic and fire purposes. The surrounding country is well suited for agriculturing, and the crops this year are equal to those of Vulcan and Champion. Barons, Kirkcaldy and Ensign are small villages on the same branch of railroad and are centres of equally good farming land.

PINCHER CREEK SUB-DISTRICT.

The entire sub-district varies from rolling to hilly and mountainous country, and the industries are therefore varied, but consist chiefly of farming and coal mining, also a considerable quantity of stock is raised, besides cement and brick factories.

The foreign element is particularly strong, more especially, however, in the towns in the Crowsnest Pass.

The farming portions of the district are restricted to the country around Pincher Creek, Cowley and some around Lundbreck. The season being an exceptionally wet one, harvesting will be later this year than last, but from the reports obtained from experts, winter wheat should yield 30 to 35 bushels per acre, spring wheat about the same, while oats will run about 60 bushels per acre, which is a great improvement on last year. As regards stock, better prices are being obtained for same than last year, and there are more beef cattle available in the district than there has ever been before.

The coal mining industry throughout the Crowsnest Pass has, during the past year, gone back to an alarming extent. It was particularly bad last winter, when most of the mines hardly worked at all, consequently great distress prevailed. Our detachments in the pass did considerable work in investigating cases of distress, and reporting same to the provincial authorities, by whom relief was issued. A number of camps have actually shut down, with no prospect of an early re-opening, such as Beaver Mines (where we had a detachment, but which has been moved to Hillcrest), Burmis, Passburg, and Maple Leaf. Under the different towns, I shall enumerate the output of coal by the various mines, as well as the number of men employed.

As regards alien enemies, this is a question which has engaged our attention in this sub-district more than anything else during the past year. We have large numbers of these in the various camps in the pass, and our detachments keep a private register of each and everyone of them, as well as keeping track of all paroled prisoners of war from elsewhere.

The strike at Hillcrest, and the threatened strike at Coleman, by the English-speaking miners, has already been reported on very fully, and gave us considerable trouble at the time.

The town of Pincher Creek has not progressed any during the past year, but should the again talked of spur from the Crowsnest pass line of the C.P.R. into the town materialize, it should help the town to pick up quite a lot. The population of Pincher Creek is estimated at 1,000.

The village of Pincher Creek, on the C.P.R., is the shipping point for Pincher Creek and district, and has a population of about 100. The South Alberta Hay Growers, Ltd., have large sheds there, from which they have shipped to date 3,500 tons of hay, which quantity will be greatly increased before the end of the season.

Cowley is the next town west on the Crowsnest branch, with a population of about 150, and is situated in the midst of excellent farming country. Practically no new buildings have been erected there.

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Lundbreck is a village with a population of about 85. There is a small mine close to Lundbreck, which has taken out about 1,800 tons of coal, which, however, is used locally.

Burmis is the next station west of Lundbreck. There is a small mine there, owned by the Davenport Coal Co., which has been shut down. Burmis has only a population of 55.

At *Passburg* the mine is owned by the Leith Collieries Co., Ltd., and it has been shut down since the beginning of this year indefinitely, so the output has only been 3,000 tons since last annual report.

At *Maple Leaf*, where there is a small mine, which is owned by a coal company of the same name, and which has also been shut down since the beginning of the year, with the result that the output has only been 1,950 tons.

There are, therefore, no men employed at the Burmis, Passburg, or Maple Leaf coal mines.

At *Bellevue*, there are two coal mines owned by the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., whose head office is in Paris, France. These two mines are the only ones in this particular part of the country which, one might say, have been working at all regularly. The number of men employed at present at the Bellevue mines is 380, and the output of coal was 293,662 tons. This, however, is practically a reduction of 50 per cent in both the number of men employed and the output of coal, since last annual report. In Bellevue, during the past year, the only building of any importance to be erected is the Roman Catholic church.

The population of the mining camps in the Bellevue patrol is approximately as follows:—

Bellevue, including Maple Leaf and Bushtown.	1,420
Passburg	100
Burmis	56

which show a reduction since last annual report.

At *Hillcrest*, where we have lately reopened a detachment, there is a population of 900. The mine is owned and operated by the Hillcrest Coal Co., Ltd., and the number of men employed is 375, while the output of coal for the past year is 186,000 tons, which is about one-third less than last year. The mine has not been working steadily.

At *Frank*, of the mines owned by the Franco-Canadian Collieries, Ltd., only one has been in operation during the past year, and that only spasmodically. The number of men employed is 140 and the output to date is 65,000 tons of coal. There is a Limekiln one mile east of Frank on the slide, owned by the Frank Lime Co., which has only been operated for three months this past year, and the total output for this kiln was 1,440 tons. The population of Frank is estimated at 650.

At *Blairmorè*, where the population is 800, as against 1,800 according to last year's report, the general conditions have not been at all good from a business point. Owing to the difficulty to secure employment at this point, a large number of families have left permanently, with the result that a large percentage of the dwelling houses remain vacant. Blairmore has the following industries: cement works, lumber mills, brewery and coal mines. Of these all the plants are idle at present, with the exception of the Greenhill mine. The Rocky Mountain Cement Works only worked for about three months during the year, but in that time employed on an average 100 men, and the output was 36,000 barrels, of which the total sales were 21,000 barrels approximately. The MacLaren Lumber Co have done no logging or milling

during the past year, but have shipped from stock on hand, 1,239,655 feet of lumber. The West Canadian Colliery Co. have two mines at Blairmore, but only operate the Greenhill mine, from which they obtain what is said to be the best coal in the pass. Little coal has been mined, however, as they have been devoting their energies to making improvements, putting in several side tracks and improving the tippie. The output of coal has been about 14,000 tons, and the average number of men on the pay-roll has been 50, but they are ready to employ a far greater number whenever the demand calls for same.

At *Coleman*, where the population remains about the same as last year, namely 2,250, there has been little progress made during the year. The industries consist of mining: the International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., and the McGillivray Coal Co. The former mine has employed as high as 300 and as low as 50 men during the past eight months, but the average employed has been 150, while the output has been 82,000 tons of coal, and the latter mine has employed on an average 240 men, and its output has been 140,228 tons. There is a saw-mill operated by the Pelletier Lumber Co., two prop camps, and the Summit Lime Works with a coeprage attached. The output of the lime works has been poor, although they have shipped 3,000 lime barrels to British Columbia, and a large quantity of barrels for other uses.

MACLEOD SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district covers thirty townships immediately surrounding Macleod, and includes the Indian reservations of the Bloods to the south, and Peigans to the west, the former being looked after by the Stand-off detachment, and the latter by the "Peigan" stationed at Brocket on the Crows Nest line.

Stand-off.—The territory covered by this detachment is comprised practically by the Blood reserve and the settled districts bordering on it along the Belly and St. Mary's rivers; except the northern end, which is handled by the Monarch detachment, and the southern end, which lies in the Cardston sub-district. The greater part of the work of this detachment is done on the reserve where constant patrols are necessary. The settlers on the outskirts of the reserve are visited frequently. The crop in this district, excluding Indian grain, gives promise of being very good. The following statistics gives the approximate number of acres sown, and the estimated yield per acre:—

Wheat—	
Number of acres sown	14,563
Estimated yield per acre bushels.	30
Probable total yield "	436,890
Oats—	
Number of acres sown	3,927
Estimated yield per acre bushels.	55
Probable total yield "	166,485
Barley—	
Number of acres sown	360
Estimated yield per acre bushels.	30
Probable total yield "	10,800

The Blood reserve occupies 350,000 acres in this district. The Indian crop is approximately as follows:—

Number of acres of wheat sown	1,700
Estimated yield per acre bushels.	30
Estimated return "	51,000
Number of acres of oats sown	600
Estimated yield per acre bushels.	60
Estimated return "	36,000
Number of acres of barley sown	300
Estimated yield per acre bushels.	30
Estimated return "	9,000

The cattle count on the reserve this year was 3,200, and the calves branded this spring 400.

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Peigan.—This detachment is stationed in a small village known as Brocket, on the Crow'snest branch of the C.P.R. The detachment has police supervision over the Peigan reserve and townships 9 and 10 due north of the reserve. The crops in this part have done exceedingly well this year, some of the best being amongst the Indian crop on the reserve which amounted to about 2,000 acres of wheat, and 600 acres of oats. The only industries in this part are stock raising and farming. This has been an exceptionally good year for stock, and it is an exception to see a poor beast.

Porcupine.—This detachment is situated on the N.W. quarter of 31-9-20. This district is practically given over to stock raising, only very small quantities of grain grown, and then mostly for feed. The stock have done remarkably well this year. Feed is plentiful and the weather cool. There are no villages or hamlets in the district. There were about two thousand acres of grain seeded, mostly oats, and about five hundred acres were destroyed by hail; 500 acres of timothy yielded two tons to the acre. The population of this part is largely comprised of Americans, with three English, three naturalized Germans, and four families distinguished from the other Americans, as Mormons.

Monarch.—This detachment looks after townships 9, 10 and 11, ranges 23 and 24, and is situated in the village of Monarch. Two branches of railway run through this district, the Crow'snest branch and Aldersyde branch of the C.P.R. The town I am informed has lost half its population during the past year. The population of this district is mostly Canadian from Ontario, with a sprinkling of Americans of European extraction or birth. About 120,690 acres were seeded this year. With the exception of two, who have small bunches of sheep, none of the settlers in this district go in for cattle or horse raising as an industry, having merely what they require for their own use.

CARDSTON SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district consists of townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, between range 23 and the boundary line of British Columbia, and the police work is done by detachments stationed at Cardston, Big Bend, Twin Lakes and a flying patrol in the Boundary Creek country, the latter two being close to the United States boundary line.

Cardston.—All crops in this district did well, and everything points to a very successful year, many farmers are in straightened financial circumstances, and this crop if harvested successfully will put them on their feet again. The approximate estimate of acreage is as follows: wheat, 40,000 acres; oats, 20,000 acres; barley, 5,000 acres. To be threshed: 1,200,000 bushels of wheat; oats, 1,400,000 bushels; barley, 200,000 bushels. The Canadian Pacific Railway, at Cardston, have shipped since September 30 last, 125,000 bushels of wheat. This year's crop was practically all grown on spring ploughed land, very little summer fallow is done in this district. Business has been very fair during the year, and the tradespeople are looking forward to a continued period of prosperity, on account of excellent crops and the good prospects generally for the farming community and stockbreeders. The Cardston Creamery Association Limited, does a large business. For the year ended September 6, 1915, they have shipped out 234,873 pounds of butter. "C" Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, being stationed here for four months, made trade considerably brisk. All stock in the country is in first class condition, the very frequent rains through the spring and summer months, insured a plentiful supply of feed, pasture being excellent, and a great deal of hay has been put up by farmers and by Indians on the reserve. Following is a statement of the stock shipped from the district, for the year ended up to date: cattle, 2,240; horses, 151; hogs, 2,400; sheep, 275.

The great majority of the people in this district are of the Mormon persuasion. They go in for mixed farming, and grow considerable quantities of grain, chiefly wheat

and oats, and raise horses, cattle and hogs. On the whole they appear to be a sober and industrious people, very much under the influence of their church authorities, and being guided by them in civil as well as religious matters. The population of the town of Cardston is between fourteen and sixteen thousand. A large temple, known as the Alberta Stake of Zion, is being erected. It was originally estimated that this building would cost \$250,000, it is now realized that it will cost nearly double that sum before completion. This is a "local option" district, and there are no licensed premises for the sale of drink. There are a number of Indians on the Blood reserve, north of town, who are employed in cutting hay and hauling it into Cardston for sale.

Big Bend.—The altitude of the southern and western portions of this district, makes grain growing uncertain, and the eastern portion consisting of the Blood reserve (Indian), has not been cultivated. This makes the acreage which is under cultivation small, when compared with the size of the district. About 60,000 acres of wheat, 25,600 acres of oats, and 7,000 acres of barley have been grown this year, which shows an increase of about 20 per cent over acreage sown last year. About 2,000 head of beef cattle have been sold from this district during the past year, at an average price of \$80 per head. There have been no cases of destitution reported this year, and no applications made for relief.

A strict look-out is being kept for "aliens." Two were apprehended during the month of July, being seen by the patrol, and were interned in the Lethbridge camp.

Twin Lakes.—The estimated acreage seeded this spring in the district is: wheat, 7,000 acres; oats, 2,000 acres; barley, 1,000 acres. The average yield per acre is estimated at: wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; barley, 25 bushels; total yield, wheat, 210,000 bushels; oats, 120,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels. The hay crop is exceptionally good, and there will be plenty of feed for the coming winter. Potatoes and garden produce generally have been very plentiful this year in the district. The land in this district is very rolling and adapted to mixed farming, the soil is a rich black loam. There is an abundance of water, two rivers and three creeks running through. The grass is also good.

There has been very little doing in the Customs Department, no stock having come through, owing to the foot and mouth disease in the U. S. A. Very few new settlers have passed through. Owing to the U.S.A. government irrigation ditch being under construction across the "line," a great number of farmers in this district have been employed most of the summer, hauling coal and general merchandise for use in the camps. There are a number of cattle, horses and sheep in the district, but hogs are not so plentiful, owing to the high price of grain last fall.

Boundary Creek.—A patrol left Macleod on June 6 last, with instructions to patrol the international boundary, to do general police work in this district, and to prevent "alien enemies" from crossing into the United States of America. This is a mixed farming district and most of the farmers grow a fair amount of grain. It is estimated that there are 2,000 acres in crop, very little of this was summer fallow, practically all spring ploughing. Following is a statement of the different grains with the estimated yield:—

Wheat, 1,200 acres at 25 bushels per acre.	bushels.	30,000
Oats, 500 acres at 70 bushels per acre.	"	35,000
Barley, 300 acres at 30 bushels per acre.	"	9,000

All stock is in excellent condition, owing to good pasture, feed is plentiful, and the hay crop has never been excelled.

CRIME.

Under this head I have to record a slight increase in the total number of cases entered, but this increase is mostly accounted for by the larger number of drunks and disorderlies. There is, however, a diminution in more important crime. In cases of

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offence against the person, only one murder case was entered, there are no cases of wounding, and the number of cases of common assault is reduced by one, being 151.

In cases against property, there is a large decrease in the number of thefts, being only 64 instead of 115 last year. There is also a decrease of 5 in cases of horse-stealing; of the 13 cases entered, in six, convictions were obtained, one is awaiting trial, and six were dismissed or withdrawn, two of these were connected with one in which a conviction was secured, and the court decided, that although the horses were the property of different owners, the thefts were committed at one time and place, and would constitute one offence. Two others were in connection with the alleged theft of mortgaged horses, and were dismissed on account of irregularity in the mortgage.

In the cases of cattle stealing dismissed, two, that of Neville and Houston, were dismissed, being cases of sale of cattle under mortgage, the judge deciding that the case belonged properly to civil courts, the evidence produced at the trial showing facts very different from those brought up at the preliminary. One, that of Bell's, was in connection with the sale of hogs under mortgage, and as, in the case of the horses, the mortgage was found irregular. The other three, being in connection with one same offence, were dismissed at the preliminary by the magistrate.

In offences against religion and morals, there is a decrease in vagrancy, but a large increase in drunks and disorderlies, and in causing disturbances. These occur mostly in small towns and principally in the mining centres of the Crownsnest pass amongst the foreign element. There has been a great deal of forced idleness amongst them, which is conducive to excessive drinking. It is remarkable however that there has been so little crime of a serious nature in the mining district.

I am glad to report that there has been fewer cases of intoxication amongst Indians, and that we have been able to obtain a number of convictions against men supplying them with liquor, one man in particular who had made a regular business of it. He was sentenced first to five months imprisonment, on being released he was caught again and given six months. Under provincial statutes fewer cases of unpaid wages were entered, as the following detailed statement will show, about the same number of convictions were obtained under the other provincial statutes.

I would again call attention to the number of cases which have come under the Children's Protection Act and more serious offences against young girls. In most of these cases the parents are to blame, they do not seem to realize their responsibility and to what they expose their children, by allowing them to run wild. In all cases discovered by us, we have reported to and co-operated with the Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children, and the most suitable action taken in the interests of the children.

In one case a man was prosecuted before the criminal courts on a very serious charge, unfortunately, although at the trial the judge told the man that he was a blackguard and deserved severe punishment, he had to discharge him as none of the clauses of the Code could be made to apply.

Taking into consideration the large foreign and uneducated element in the district, and the number of new settlers who are not accustomed to our customs and ideas, I think that the amount of crime and disorder is far from being excessive, and that the showing is satisfactory.

I submit statistics of cases entered during the year, and a summary of the more serious cases dealt with.

TOTAL Cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts.

Cases tried...	46
Convictions...	27
Fines...	5
Imprisonment...	26
Penitentiary...	3
Suspended sentence...	1
Acquittals...	18

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year—*Continued.*

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Against the Person—				
Murder	1	1		
Unlawfully wounding	3	3		
Assault, common	151	112	39	
" indecent	2	1	1	
Rape	2		2	
Attempt to procure	1		1	
Non-support of wife	3	1	2	
Sending threatening letter	1		1	
Supplying ammunition to minor	1	1		
Against the Property—				
Theft	64	45	16	3
" under seizure	1		1	
Horse stealing	13	6	6	1
" by juvenile	1		1	
Cattle stealing	7		6	1
Fraudulently taking cattle	2		1	1
Cruelty to animals	29	25	4	
Burglary	2	2		
Dead Beat Act	11	11		
Fraud	9	1	2	
False pretence	9	8	1	
Wilful damage	17	13	4	
Housebreaking	2	2		
" by juvenile	1	1		
Fraudulent use of the mails	1		1	
Theft of mail by juvenile	1	1		
Unlawful conversion	1		1	
Keeping savage dog	1	1		
Against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	9	9		
Pointing firearms	2	2		
Discharging firearms	2	1	1	
Leaving excavation unguarded	4	4		
Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	65	57	8	
Drunk and disorderly	245	243	2	
Causing disturbance	63	60	3	
Swearing and obscene language	3	3		
Indecent exposure	7	7		
Prostitution	1	1		
Insulting language	7	3	4	
Keeping disorderly house	1	1		
Keeping common gaming house	3	2	1	
Playing in common gaming house	8	6	2	
Seduction	1		1	
Misleading Justice—				
False information	1	1		
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer	6	5	1	
Escape from custody	1		1	
Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated	3	3		
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	7	1	
Intoxicated on reserve	16	12	4	
Liquor in possession	9	6	3	
Attending dance without permit	2	2		
Trespassing on reserve	1	1		
Offence against—				
Fisheries Act	22	22		
Mining Act	28	27	1	
Ticket of Leave Act	1	1		
Immigration Act	1	1		
War Measures	13	12	1	

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SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	21	21		
Trespassing.....	7	7		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and Servants.....	74	60	14	
Game Act.....	14	14		
Liquor License.....	70	58	12	
Insanity Act.....	8	8		
E-tray animals.....	1	1		
Chemists and Drug Act.....	1	1		
Noxious weeds.....	5	3	2	
Pollution of streams.....	1	1		
Steam boilers.....	6	6		
Motor vehicles.....	38	35	3	
Children's Protection Act.....	13	12	1	
Highways.....	12	12		
Public Works.....	1	1		
Pool Room Act.....	4	3	1	
Pedlars and Hawkers Act.....	2	2		
Stock Inspection Act.....	1	1		
Public health.....	2	2		
Mischievous animals.....	22	17	5	
Stray animals ordinance.....	3	3		
Total.....	1,170	1,002	162	6

D. F. Coxon—Murder.—On May 5, at a small place called Pearce, near Macleod, a school-board meeting was called by the teacher, to settle some dispute regarding the behaviour of one of the trustee's children. D. F. Coxon was at the meeting, and just after it, a quarrel took place between Coxon and another trustee called John Zoeteman, a Dutch farmer of means and good reputation. The result of the quarrel was a challenge from Coxon to Zoeteman to meet him at an isolated spot called Barnaby's corner at 7 o'clock that night to settle the matter. Zoeteman not wishing to pass for a coward, rode to the meeting place, tied his horse, and waited for Coxon. It was proved that he went unarmed. Coxon on the other hand had come from his house armed with a shot-gun. Both were seen from a distance going in the direction of a depression on the road, Zoeteman on foot, and Coxon mounted. A shot was heard and Coxon seen riding away fast in the direction of his farm. Zoeteman was found unconscious, with a number of shot wounds in the head. He was at once rushed to the Macleod hospital, attended to by doctors, but he died the next morning.

The preliminary trial was held on May 13, and on the 17th of the same month, at a special sitting of the Supreme Court, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh, Coxon appeared for trial, which was continued on the 18th. After a little over an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter." His Lordship sentenced the accused to imprisonment for life in the Edmonton penitentiary.

John Glasgow and W. McGaw—Burglary.—On January 11, 1915, the Union Hotel at Frank was entered at night by two men and a quantity of provisions were stolen. Suspicion pointed to the two above named, and a search was made of their shack and the goods found in a trunk. They were both committed for trial on February 16. They both appeared before the district court judge for election. The counsel for the defence stated that if the charge of breaking and entering was withdrawn, his clients would plead guilty of theft. The Crown having consented, John Glasgow pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Wm. McGaw, however, changed his mind and pleaded "not guilty." He appeared again on February 18, was convicted and sentenced to one year imprisonment with hard labour.

Crow Eagle—Horse-stealing.—On January 13, C. A. Dixon, of Spring Ride, complained that he had lost a mare about two years before, and that it had been found on the 8th of the same month by his brother-in-law on the road allowance, and that a Mr. Hoyle claimed it as his property. Constable Stevens patrolled to the place and satisfied himself that the brand on the mare was that of Mr. Dixon but it had in addition a 91 brand, which is Crow Eagle's brand number. Mr. Hoyle being interviewed stated that he had purchased the mare from Mr. A. E. Marshall. Mr. Marshall being seen, stated that he had bought it from Crow Eagle, and produced a bill of sale signed by Crow Eagle. This Indian was arrested and committed for trial by me on the 20th of January. On the 28th, he elected to be tried before the district court judge, and pleaded "not guilty." On February 16, he appeared for trial before His Honour Judge McNeill, the above facts were shown by the prosecution, and about ten Indian witnesses appeared for the defence, but all contradicted one another. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of \$200, or in default a further term not exceeding five months.

Foster B. Moore Horse-stealing.—On March 26, Charles Grier, of the Peigan reserve, complained to our detachment that he had lost ten head of sucking colts, which had been running with their mothers. These had been last seen on March 21 in Scott's coulee. On March 23 Grier missed them and started to search for them outside of the reserve, having seen tracks in the mud at the gate. He eventually came across the mares, working back towards home, but without the colts. Constable Stevens and other men from the post started a systematic search for these. On April 4, Constable D. Wilson found that one Otto Steele, living west of the Old Man river, had some time before bought seven colts from F. B. Moore at the stock yards, and that at the time ten of them were in the corral, and from description tallied with those of Grier's missing. On investigation it was found that on March 19 Moore met Steele, who is a horse buyer, and stated to him, after the latter had informed him that he was ready to buy colts, that he would have a bunch in by the 22nd. On that day Moore took Steele to the yards, where seven head were picked, \$5 paid to bind the bargain, and the balance, \$100, paid the next day, when Moore branded seven of the colts with a brand supposed to be his, but one of these, having thrown itself, died. Later, another of the ten colts was found dead near the corral. The other two were sold to two different parties. Of the ten colts, eight only were the property of Grier, one belonged to Wolf Talk, and the other to Johnny Crow Eagle, but had been running together. An information was laid for the theft of the eight from Grier, and a separate one for each of the other colts. On April 7, F. B. Moore was committed for trial on the three charges. On May 13, the accused appeared before His Honour Judge McNeill, elected for a speedy trial, and pleaded "guilty" on the first charge. He was sentenced to two years less one day imprisonment with hard labour. The Crown offered no evidence in the other two cases.

Bob Steele—Horse-stealing.—On May 10, the Stand-off detachment received information that Bob Steele, an Indian, had sold a horse branded J on the right jaw (this being the brand of Mr. H. Jenkins) at Lethbridge. The matter was investigated by the police at Lethbridge and the horse found to have been sold for \$15. Mr. Jenkins later saw the horse and identified it as his own, having lost it some considerable time before. Steele was committed for trial on June 29; elected for a speedy trial on August 3, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour by His Honour Judge Jackson.

George Hamilton—Horse-stealing.—On April 26, Mr. C. Criland reported the loss of a mare branded T W on left shoulder. On the 27th, the Porcupine detachment reported to the Peigan detachment that the mare had been seen in the Mud Lake

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district. Investigation by Constable G. Stevens revealed the fact that the mare had been brought to Mr. Wright's place by the accused to keep for him, and also that it had been sold to Otto Steele of near Macleod. From Steele it was ascertained that he had purchased the mare from Hamilton and had received a bill of sale, on which the brand was given as 7 W. Steele had sold the mare to Mr. McGowan, and it was found that the brand was TW and not 7W as stated in the bill of sale. The accused was arrested on the 28th and committed for trial on June 2. On June 4 he elected for speedy trial, and appeared before His Honour Judge McNeill on June 14. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

This man had been, in 1913, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for horse-stealing, and was at the time of the above offence, on ticket of leave. His unexpired portion of ticket of leave is to run concurrently with his present sentence.

Verne Currence—Horse-stealing.—In October, 1914, Mr. Ries Thomas, of near Claresholm, complained that he had lost two colts during the previous July, and that the day before he had seen one of them at Mr. W. Barr's place. It was found that Mr. Barr had traded some hogs for this colt with the accused, who had claimed the colt was his. Information was laid and warrant issued, and a description of Verne Currence circulated. It was found, however, that he had gone to the United States. A watch was kept for his return, and on July 30 he was arrested at Nobleford by Constable Mackenzie, of Monarch detachment. He was committed for trial at Claresholm on August 2. On the 5th he elected for a speedy trial. On August 16 he was tried by His Honour Judge McNeill and sentenced to two years less one day imprisonment. The judge stated that the man's youth had prevented him from giving him penitentiary.

Calling First—Horse-stealing.—On June 2, Cecil Tallow, an Indian, reported that one of his horses was missing from his bunch. After inquiries it was discovered that the horse had been taken to the Blackfoot reserve and sold to a Mr. Jones by a Blood Indian, Calling First. Mr. Jones had been shown a permit to sell this horse, but it was for brand 188 and not 133. The 133 had been tampered with and made into 188. This Indian was arrested and brought from the Blackfoot reserve; he was remanded for trial on July 14, tried by His Honour Judge Jackson on August 4, and convicted. He was sentenced to one year imprisonment with hard labour.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

We have been very fortunate this year, owing to abundant rain, in having been free from prairie fire.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have as usual supplied orderlies for the sittings of the supreme and district courts, and also in police and coroner's courts, wherever held.

We have escorted prisoners to jail on arrest, to and from court for trial, and to penitentiary after sentence. We have escorted all insane persons to places of detention, or to the hospital at Ponoka.

Ticket-of-leave convicts have been looked after, and reports regarding them sent to the chief commissioner of the Dominion police.

We have assisted the Department of Immigration in making inquiries and reports on undesirables for deportation, on cases of destitution amongst settlers, and the provincial government in cases of destitution amongst those not coming under the immigration regulations. We have assisted the Department of Dependent and Neglected Children in all cases of juvenile offenders, or neglected children coming under our notice.

We have also assisted in looking after the reporting of paroled alien enemies, and the transportation of those interned by the registrars or myself.

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PRISONERS OF WAR.

I have to report the following arrest of German and Austrians, under the order in council dated August 15, 1914:—

Prisoners interned.....	15
Paroled.....	11
Total.....	26

All the prisoners interned were escorted to Lethbridge and handed over to the Militia Department.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A number of accidental and sudden deaths have occurred in the district during the year. All have been investigated. Besides investigating the cause of death, the men in charge take an inventory of all the effects, and a copy of the same is forwarded to the officer commanding.

Inspector R. E. Tucker, as coroner, acted in his official capacity in a number of cases.

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental, and suicidal, investigated by members of this division during the past year:—

Natural causes.....	11
Accidental.....	6
Suicidal.....	4
Murdered.....	1
Total.....	22

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1915.

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-rooms, for the year ending September 30, 1915.

Eighty-four prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of the year, 74 convicted, 7 awaiting trial, 1 prisoner of war, 1 awaiting deportation and 1 lunatic awaiting orders of attorney general.

During the year, 736 prisoners were admitted, making a total of 820 confined during the year. They were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Indians.....	57	7
Halfbreeds.....	7	11
Negroes.....	6	28
Chinamen.....	28	
Lunatics.....	7	7
Whites.....	551	131
Total.....	636	184
Grand total.....		820

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The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October..	76
November..	59
December..	106
January..	45
February..	56
March..	80
April..	48
May..	76
June..	47
July..	55
August..	59
September..	29
Total..	736
Daily average of prisoners..	91.91
Maximum number any day (January 8, 1915) ..	140
Minimum number any day (September 19, 1915)..	46
Maximum number received any month (December, 1914) ..	106
Minimum number received any month (September, 1915) ..	29

The prisoners were disposed of as follows—

In cells midnight September 30, 1914 ..	84
In cells midnight September 30, 1915 ..	52
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail etc.	47
Time expired..	558
Sent to Alberta penitentiary..	9
Sent to Lethbridge jail..	14
Sent to other places for trial..	7
Sent to Ponoka asylum..	13
Sent to industrial school..	2
Handed over to Children's Aid..	1
Released on ticket of leave..	6
Deported..	4
Escaped..	1
Parole. (Prisoner of war)..	8
Indian school..	2
Internment Camp (prisoner of war)..	12
Total..	820

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Crime.	Total Sentence.	AVERAGE TIME.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault, common.....	19	1	20
Assaults, causing bodily harm.....	6	1	14
Assault, indecent.....	1	2	
Threaten to kill.....	1	3	
Break and enter, with intent.....	2	1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	1	5	
Theft.....	98	2	13
Theft from person.....	2	4	
Horse stealing.....	2	6	
Cruelty to animals.....	1		30
Burglary.....	1	6	
Burglary, attempted.....	1	6	
Fraud.....	7	2	13
False pretenses.....	7	1	25
Receiving stolen property.....	5	3	9
Damage to property.....	5	1	11
Attempted theft.....	3	1	20
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	1	12
Pointing firearms.....	1		30
Discharging firearms.....	1	2	
Fraudulent conversion.....	2	3	
Vagrancy.....	192	1	14
Drunk and disorderly.....	6		28
Creating disturbance.....	23	1	4
Indecent exposure.....	5	1	9
Keeping disorderly house.....	33	2	5
Inmate disorderly house.....	7	2	29
Frequenting disorderly house.....	2	1	
Inmate gaming house.....	14		15
Obstruct peace officer.....	1	2	
Assault police officer.....	1	2	
Obtaining board and lodging by fraud.....	2	1	
Shopbreaking.....	1	1	
Begging.....	2	1	15
Smoking opium.....	4	1	26
Inmate of opium joint.....	2	1	
Selling liquor without license.....	10	4	24
Liquor whilst interdicted.....	8	1	
Liquor to interdict.....	5	1	24
Possession of automobile without permission.....	2		30
Stealing railway rides.....	76		29
Bigamy.....	1	6	
Drugs in possession.....	3	2	10
Fishing without a license.....	1		14
Returning to Canada after being deported.....	2	2	
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Supply liquor to Indians.....	15	1	19
Trespassing on reserve.....	3		18
Intoxicated Indian.....	5	1	24
Intoxicated Indian on reserve.....	5		28
Liquor in possession.....	4	1	
Attempt to supply liquor to Indian.....	2	4	

On account of an epidemic at the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan, 10 prisoners were sent here from Edmonton on December 4, 1914, and 8 on December 10, 1914. Two female prisoners broke jail during the year, but were recaptured a few hours afterwards. A male prisoner serving six months for theft, escaped from custody whilst working in the division mess kitchen under escort of the cook.

Two men sentenced to lashes for wife-beating, received their punishment here.

Two women and one man were held here awaiting trial for murder. Of the former, one was acquitted at Edmonton, and the other is still awaiting trial. The man was convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to life imprisonment and taken to the

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penitentiary at Edmonton. No. 1 guard-room, in which is the provost's office, is in a state of renovation; the old wooden cells have been removed and steel cells installed. Owing to the small number of prisoners received lately, there has been sufficient room in No. 2 guard-room for all prisoners, while the improvements were being made in No. 1.

During the year a large work-room has been added to No. 3 guard-room (female jail), sewerage system installed, and a laundry built.

Discipline amongst the prisoners has been fair, and the health good, there being no epidemics of any kind.

A plentiful supply of clothing for prison use has been supplied.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. F. W. HANCOCK, *Sergeant,*
Provost.

INDIANS AND STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians have given us comparatively little trouble, there has been a slight decrease in cases of intoxication amongst them, and on the whole, considering their numbers and the opportunities for them to obtain liquor, I think that the number of cases is small. Some of the young men are inclined to steal horses, when in want of money, but in this also the number of cases is comparatively small. The population on both reserves, shows little alteration.

We still employ a few as scouts and interpreters, their services have been satisfactory in some kind of work, but they are not of much use to obtain information in criminal cases.

The number of self-supporting Indians is increasing, and those who have gone in for grain raising, have been rewarded by good crops.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Shortly after the start of the war, the strength of the division was raised to about 100 of all ranks, this enabled me to open up a few additional detachments where most required, and have not less than two men at all of them. This greatly facilitated our work, as it was increased by more frequent patrols, and a closer supervision over the large number of aliens scattered over the district, and especially in the mining area of the Crownsnest pass. The dividing of the district into four sub-districts, each under an officer, has given good results. However, if it could be arranged that the officer commanding the Pincher Creek sub-district, could have his headquarters at Blairmore, which is really in the centre of his work, it would increase the efficiency of his command, and save expense in the long run. The same would apply to the officer commanding the Cardston sub-district, were he stationed there instead of at Macleod. The difficulty heretofore has been the inability to obtain suitable quarters.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the amount of Police work, nothing extensive could be done in drills, but all recruit drafts received were put through a course of squad and arm drill. Lectures on police duties were held almost throughout the year, and all available men, were on daily rides.

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CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division was excellent, with a few exceptions. Three constables were dismissed from the force for intemperance, one for dishonesty and one for being asleep, while in charge of prisoners.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division has been very good, only a few minor cases of sickness having been recorded.

The sanitary condition of the barracks is very good.

HORSES.

The number of horses has been sufficient for our work, the total mileage for the year has been 256,495 miles, giving an average of 2,328 miles per horse.

Ten horses were cast and sold at an average price of \$44.70. One was destroyed on account of old age, it was a mare which had been kept for breeding.

Two were burnt to death at a fire in a livery barn at Beaver Mines.

Twenty-nine were purchased at an average price of \$145.

All horses now in the division are in good condition, three are on pasture for rest.

CANTEN.

The canteen has done a fair business during the year on a small scale. It owns its own stock, and has a small amount of cash on hand besides.

READING ROOM.

The reading room has been made as comfortable as possible. The library has added quite a number of books during the year, and is well patronized. The illustrated papers supplied out of the fine fund are much appreciated.

STORES.

The stores supplied on contract have been of good quality. General stores are not kept in any quantity, but are purchased locally as required.

The clothing and kit supplied have also been of fair quality and in sufficient quantities.

BUILDINGS.

All the buildings in the post received one coat of paint, this added greatly to the general appearance of the post. Two rooms were added to the sergeants' mess for unmarried sergeants, a new floor was put in the dining room, kitchen, and cook's room, and the mess is now very comfortable. The sergeant-major's quarters were enlarged by the two front rooms of his building, vacated by the sergeants, being arranged so as to give additional accommodation, the place was partly refloored, papered, and made very comfortable. In the main hall and wash-room of the men's quarters, the plaster which was continually falling, was covered with "V" grooved lumber and painted.

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A building formerly used as a tin shop, was moved over to No. 3 guard-room and arranged as a laundry for the female prisoners, stationary tubs, water heater, and boiler were installed. This adds greatly to the convenience and efficiency of the women's jail, the washing having previously been done in the bath-room. The women do all the washing and mending for the male prisoners. It is a much more economical arrangement than men doing their own washing. It keeps the male guard-rooms free from the disorder that a washing necessitates, and the clothes are made to last twice as long.

The old cells of No. 1 guard-room, which were reported on last year, as being infested with bed bugs, have been torn down and replaced by steel cages. This will make an excellent prison. Some necessary repairs were also made to the surgeon's quarters.

The buildings in barracks are now getting old and will yearly require some repairs, if these are kept up regularly, the post can be kept up in very good state for a long time at comparatively small cost.

At Stand Off, the detachment buildings were painted by our own labour, the chimneys were repaired, and the shingle roofs patched where required.

At Cardston, the stable was sided with lumber, the roof shingled and the whole painted.

The Twin Lakes, Big Bend, and Pincher Creek detachments were painted on the outside.

GENERAL.

A very sad accident occurred on the Boundary Creek flying patrol, when Reg. No. 5998, Constable Paddison, O., met his death by drowning while having a swim in a lake near the camp. The body was brought to Macleod and buried with military honours. He was a promising young man and was much regretted by his officers and comrades.

Before closing I wish to state that I have received from the officers of the division, the most loyal support, they have been devoted to their work, as were also the sergeant-major, non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding "D" Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING "G"
DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the division under my command, for the year ending September 30, 1915.

Since the last annual report, Inspector Heffernan has been retired to pension and his place has been filled by Inspector Townsend, who is now in charge of the Stettler sub-district.

The district is divided into four sub-districts, each under the command of an inspector. Inspector Jennings is in command of the Edmonton sub-district; Inspector Raven the Edson sub-district; Inspector Wood the Fort Saskatchewan sub-district; and Inspector Townsend the Stettler sub-district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

There has been but very little building in the city of Edmonton during the past twelve months, owing to the financial stringency, but fortunately, owing to the exceptionally good crops of last year and this, and the high prices for grain last year, the farmers of this district are fairly prosperous. There is but very little poverty in the older settled portions of the district.

To the north and northwest, however, among the homesteaders in the brush and timber country, there has been a certain amount of destitution, owing to the fact that many of these settlers have only a small amount of land under cultivation and have been in the habit of trusting to being able to secure outside work during part of the year. On account of the present financial condition they have been unable to secure work as usual.

With but few exceptions the towns and villages in this district are in a flourishing condition, and storekeepers generally report business very brisk.

Rice Street market, in the city of Edmonton, has again been opened, and is a great boon to both growers and consumers, enabling the farmers to sell direct to the consumers, to the mutual advantage of both. The market, being under the official supervision of the city health authorities, certainly supplies a long-felt want.

IMMIGRATION.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of settlers coming to this district, since the outbreak of the war.

CATTLE.

There is a marked decrease in the number of fat cattle being raised in this district. Cattle buyers report that they have great difficulty in obtaining the right kind, consequently, owing to the large number of inferior cattle being placed on the market, the prices have taken a decided drop.

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HOGS.

Owing to the very high prices of grain last year, a great number of farmers disposed of their hogs and stopped raising, consequently there is quite a scarcity this year, which has put the prices away up, 8½ to 9 cents being paid.

HORSES.

There has been a number of horses shipped out of this district lately, both for the Canadian and the Imperial Armies. Very good prices were obtained for them.

RAILWAYS.

This district is very well served in this respect, there being three railways under construction, namely the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, which is now completed to Spirit river; the Alberta and Great Waterways railway, which will have the steel to Fort McMurray by March, 1916; and the Edmonton-St. Paul des Métis line, which will be into St. Paul des Métis early in 1916. These new railways are opening up an enormous area of country for settlement. Especially is this so in the case of the Edmonton-St. Paul des Métis line, which opens up one of the finest mixed farming districts in the province.

In spite of the great number of men that have left this district for the war, there has been no trouble at any time in getting labour for railroad construction, the supply being always greater than the demand.

FLOODS.

Owing to the phenomenal rise in the North Saskatchewan river on June 27, 1915, we had the worst flood in Edmonton that has been known for twenty-three years. A large number of the houses on the river flats of the city were under water, and many buildings were washed down the river, causing great suffering and privation to several hundred people. A relief committee was immediately formed in the city, which handled the matter very satisfactorily, the schools and other public buildings being used to temporarily house the inhabitants of the river flats.

This flood also caused considerable damage to settlers on the banks of the river, their crops being inundated for some days.

RECRUITING FOR OVERSEAS ARMY.

Recruiting has been very brisk in this district. Five complete regiments have been raised, namely, the 49th, 51st, 63rd, 66th, and 101st regiments of infantry, also two squadrons of cavalry, the 19th Alberta Dragoons and a squadron of Canadian Mounted Rifles. A number of recruits were also supplied to the Princess Patricia Light Infantry regiment, and a large number of reservists of the Imperial Army have returned to their units in England. The total number of men supplied to the Army from this district, up to the present, has been over seven thousand.

TRAILS.

Generally speaking, the trails in this district are in good condition. There has been a considerable amount of road work done, both by the provincial and municipal authorities.

ALIENS.

There is a great number of Austrians and German settlers in this district, but they have caused comparatively little trouble. We have had the usual wild rumours of fortifications, spies, concealment of arms and ammunition, etc., which on investigation were found to be without foundation.

CRIME.

There is a slight increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year.

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1915.

Charge.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.	With- drawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	15		8	4	3
" attempted	7	4	2		1
Manslaughter	1		1		
Threats to kill	2	2			
Shooting with intent	2	1	1		
Wounding	1			1	
Assault, common	298	229	58	11	
" causing bodily harm	29	19	6	2	2
" aggravated	1	1			
" indecent	8	2	4	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	10	5	3	2	
Attempted suicide	3	2		1	
Carnal knowledge under 14	1	1			
" " under 16	14	8	3		3
" " attempted	2	2			
Non-support of wife and family	22	18		4	
Criminal neglect	1	1			
Intimidation and threats	7	5	2		
Libel	2		1		1
Offences against property—					
Theft	345	239	64	29	13
" from person	7	4	2	1	
Horse stealing	16	8	4		4
Cattle stealing	27	10	10	2	5
" killing	3	2	1		
" shooting and wounding	10	5	4		1
Cruelty to animals	30	28	2		
Burglary and attempted burglary	26	20	4		2
Fraud and attempted fraud	11	4	3	3	1
False pretences	78	51	14	10	3
Conspiracy	4	2	2		
Forgery and uttering	27	16	9		2
Robbery	2	2			
Robbery with violence	1		1		
Receiving stolen property	7	6		1	
Stolen property in possession	4	3	1		
Wilful damage	13	11	1	1	
Arson and attempted arson	2		1	1	
Killing and wounding dogs	3	3			
Keeping savage dog	1	1			
Dogging cattle	3	2			
Miscellaneous	7	6	1		
Mischief	46	39	3	4	
Offences against Public Order—					
Carrying offensive weapons	15	14	1		
Pointing firearms	9	7	1	1	
In possession of firearms when arrested	1	1			
Sale of firearms without permit	1	1			
Offences against religion, morals and public con- venience—					
Vagrancy	298	280	14	4	
Drunk and disorderly	100	99	1		
Causing disturbance	94	93		1	
Swearing and obscene language	12	10	1	1	

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SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1915—Continued.

Charge.	Cases Entered,	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.	With- drawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Indecent acts	7	5	2		
Indecent exposure	3	3			
Buggery and attempted buggery	1		1		
Incest	1			1	
Seduction	9	3	4	1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	34	30	4		
Inmate, house of ill-fame	29	25	3	1	
Frequenter, house of ill-fame	14	12	2		
Living on avails	3	2	1		
Keeping gaming house	5	5			
Gambling	7	7			
Threatening and insulting language	5	5			
Committing defilement	4	1	2		1
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	7	2	3	1	1
Corruption and disobedience—					
Contempt of Court	3	3			
Escape and attempted escape from custody	6	6			
Obstructing peace officer	4	3	1		
Assaulting peace officer	6	5		1	
Bribery and attempted bribery	2	1	1		
Resisting arrest	3	2		1	
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	123	101	14	8	
Mischief on railway	1	1			
Trespass on railway	4	4			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	31	26	4	1	
Indians intoxicated	18	18			
Indians intoxicated on reserve	12	12			
Liquor in possession of Indians	9	9			
Miscellaneous	3	3			
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act	17	17			
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	14	14			
Opium Act	12	9	3		
Offences against Northwest Territories Act—					
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	6	6			
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and servants ordinance	174	163	8	3	
Game Act	74	72	1	1	
Hide and Brand Ordinance	4	4			
Prairie Fire Ordinance	16	15	1		
Liquor Licence Ordinance	145	122	18	5	
Insanity Act	96	93	3		
Estray Animals Ordinance	13	11	1	1	
Pound Ordinance	3	2	1		
Poolroom Act	5	4		1	
Public Works Act	2	2			
Public Health Act	4	4			
School Ordinance	1	1			
Hawkers and Pedlar's Act	5	5			
Steam Boilers Act	4	3	1		
Motor Vehicles Act	18	18			
Highways Act	2	2			
Hotelkeepers Ordinance	6	5	1		
Miscellaneous	8	7	1		
Total	2,612	2,141	315	111	45

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

SUMMARY of Cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1915—*Concluded.*

Summary of cases committed to higher courts of competent jurisdiction:—	
Number of cases committed.....	355
“ convictions.....	227
“ acquittals and dismissals.....	75
“ withdrawn.....	8
“ awaiting trial.....	45
Convictions—	
Number of imprisonments.....	98
“ sent to penitentiary.....	68
“ on suspended sentence.....	49
“ fined.....	7
“ sent to Industrial School, Portage la Prairie.....	5
Total.....	227
Number of suicides during the year.....	
“ sudden and accidental deaths.....	13
	83

Among the important cases outstanding from last year are the following:—

T. G. Cook—Murder.—This man was committed for trial on September 10, 1914, charged with the murder of W. B. Crawford at Wainwright. He was tried at Edmonton on October 19, 1914, before Justice Ives and jury. The trial lasted five days and twenty-five witnesses for the prosecution were examined. The judge advised the jury to bring in a verdict of “not guilty,” which they did without retiring. No witnesses for the defence were called.

In his address, the judge commended the Crown for the manner in which the case had been conducted, remarking that every use had been made of the available evidence.

Murder of J. B. Chivas at Amisk.—This man, who was justice of the peace, was murdered by one of three hoboos, while he was attempting to effect their arrest.

Since last year's report we have ascertained the names of these three men as J. McKewon, Bob Bennett and A. McGill. The last was arrested by Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne in Toronto. Although he admitted that he was one of the three men (but not the actual murderer), eye witnesses of the murder were unable to identify him. To assist them, he was dressed as at the time of the murder. As he could not be identified, he was released by order of the Attorney General's Department.

An exhaustive search was made for the other men in Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and New York, but no trace of them could be obtained.

Even should we apprehend J. McKewon, whom McGill alleges did the shooting, it is very doubtful if he could be identified.

Re Nick Volhopf—Attempted Murder.—This man was tried in October, 1914, before Judge Hyndman at Edmonton, and was acquitted.

Fred. Wasylik—Attempted Murder and Attempted Suicide.—This man was tried before Judge Simmons in October, 1914, at Edmonton, found guilty on both charges and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, both sentences to run concurrently.

A summary of the more important cases dealt with in “G” Division during the year, is as follows:—

Murder of F. Saulnier, Fawcett.—On December 25, 1914, Constable Ashworth of “N” division arrived at Edmonton with the body of the above named, whom he had found dead in his store at Fawcett. Constable Ashworth had come to the conclusion that this was a case of suicide, and brought the body to Edmonton. It was not till the following Sunday, December 27, after the body had been thawed out, that it was found that the wounds could not have been self inflicted. There was no train to Fawcett until the 29th when Inspector Wood and Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne were sent out. They found that the train crews and people from the surrounding district had been sleeping in the store, and turning things upside down, so that any clues

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which might have been left were destroyed. Absolutely no motive could be found for this murder, and although every inhabitant of the district for miles around was interviewed, no clue could be got or reason assigned for the crime.

Investigations are still being made, but although suspicions are directed against certain parties, we have not been able to obtain definite evidence against them.

Henry Mayer, Conrad Mayer and Mrs. Henry Mayer—Murder.—On April 30, 1915, a Mr. Schimpf reported to Sergeant MacGillycuddy, of Stony Plain detachment that one of the sons of Henry Mayer, who had died on December 23, 1914, stated that he had been hanged, and that the crime had been committed by the three above named. Although something over four months had elapsed since the alleged murder had been committed, authority was obtained to have the body exhumed and post mortem examination held. Very strong evidence was given at the preliminary hearing by three younger sons of the deceased, and the accused were committed for trial.

The trial took place at Edmonton before Judge Walsh of the Supreme court, and jury. The evidence of the three witnesses, Jake, Gottlieb and Henry Mayer, was of a very contradictory nature, and the judge drew attention to this, stating that their statements could not be relied upon. The accused were acquitted.

The three sons of the deceased who gave evidence for the prosecution appeared to be mentally deficient, and also to have been influenced by the wife of Henry Mayer, one of the accused. This was probably responsible for their contradictory statements at the trial, as the medical evidence seemed to bear out their statements given at the preliminary.

Stanley Woollard—Murder.—On June 18, 1915, George Fowlie, of Stranger, reported to Corporal Rawson, of Lac Ste. Anne detachment that on the night of June 17, he got through the mail a small box. He took the box to Cavanaugh's ranch, where he opened it and found it contained chocolates. One Ralph Fowlie ate some of the chocolates and died.

At the inquest it was found that Fowlie had come to his death from strychnine poisoning, strychnine having been found in the stomach of the deceased, and also in the chocolates.

Stanley Woollard was arrested on the above charge. Strong evidence was given against him at the preliminary and he was committed for trial at Lac Ste. Anne on July 14, 1915.

Nikola Kindrat and Mike Wyrbiski—Murder.—On November 9, 1914, information was received by Sergeant Davies of Fort Saskatchewan detachment that a man named Nikola Kutt had been murdered the previous night at Bruderheim.

On investigation, Sergeant Davies found that a Galician wedding had taken place there on the previous Sunday, and that Kutt had been killed during a fight.

Six Galicians were arrested on suspicion, and were committed for trial.

The case appeared before Judge Ives, Supreme Court, Edmonton, on January 14, 1915. Only the two above named were tried, the charges against the other four being withdrawn by Mr. Cogswell, agent for the Attorney General.

The judge, in summing up, stated that the evidence of several of the witnesses was of a very contradictory nature, as to where and how the deceased had come to his death. In conclusion, he instructed the jury that if there was any reasonable doubt the prisoners were to be given the benefit of it. The jury retired and, after an interval of nearly three hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Jennine Hawk—Murder.—On March 15, 1915, word was received from Sergt. Michel, Wetaskiwin, that the above named had shot one Mrs. Stoley at Lewisville, Alta., Mrs. Stoley dying that afternoon in the hospital.

The motive for this crime appears to have been jealousy, Mrs. Hawk being separated from her husband and believing that Mrs. Stoley had alienated her husband's affections.

On March 28 she appeared before A. S. Rosenroll at Wetaskiwin and was committed for trial.

Thomas Urda—Attempted Murder.—On 7th day of October, 1914, a report was received at Edmonton that Thomas Urda had shot at and wounded one George McFarquhar, with intent to commit murder. There apparently was bad blood between these two men and Urda had made threats against McFarquhar. On October 6, when McFarquhar was returning to his farm, he was fired upon from his barn and wounded in the hand. This took place near Telfordville, Alta.

A warrant was issued for Urda, whose body was soon afterwards found in a bluff 25 miles from Stony Plain, where he had either committed suicide or accidentally shot himself.

Daniel Henry Callahan—Murder.—On November 12, 1914, D. H. Callahan walked into Vegreville and gave himself up to the town police, stating that he had shot and killed his father.

From the evidence obtained, it would appear that there had been bad feeling between them, the accused and his father having been quarrelling for the past fifteen years, Dennis Joseph Callahan, the murdered man, being given to overindulgence in intoxicants. On the night of the 11th he had returned home intoxicated and started quarrelling with his wife and children. He slept in the barn, and about 12.30 that night came to the house and roused the inmates, saying it was time to start work. The father started fighting with another son, Eugene Callahan, and the accused went outside the house and got a shotgun, came in and shot his father through the head. Death was instantaneous.

Preliminary hearing took place on November 18, 1914, and the accused was committed for trial.

Accused appeared before His Lordship Justice Ives and jury on January 12, 1915, and was found not guilty.

George Porozni—Murder.—On the morning of August 16, 1915, Mr. McIntyre, J.P., of Vegreville, telephoned that the above named had reported to him that he had shot and killed his son-in-law George Enatiuk, on Sunday August 15. Staff-Sergeant Fyfe being absent, Corporal Warrior was detailed to investigate this case.

The facts, briefly, are as follows:—

George Enatiuk, the deceased, was not on good terms with his wife, who at that time was living with her father, the accused. On August 15 he went to Porozni's place and began to quarrel with him and, it is alleged, drew a knife and threatened to kill him. Porozni got a shotgun and told Enatiuk to keep away and, as he did not do so, he shot him. Porozni then fetched one Nikoli Halkow, a neighbour, who came and looked at the body. They then went to Vegreville and reported the matter to Mr. McIntyre, J.P.

Preliminary was held on August 18, 1915, at Vegreville, and the accused was committed for trial.

Alley Taha—Attempted Murder.—On November 30, 1914, it was reported to Edmonton that one Mike Loder, a Hungarian homesteader, had been shot at and wounded near Mile 80 on the E. D. & B. C. railway.

Corporal Henriksen of Clyde detachment investigated this case. The facts are as follows:—

Loder and Taha went out hunting together, Loder carrying a rifle and Taha a .44 Colt revolver. While at a creek, Loder lay down to have a drink. Taha fired two shots at him with the revolver, one striking his left arm and the other his left

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side. There was no quarrel and apparently no motive for this crime. Taha was located in North Dakota, U.S.A., and brought back. His trial took place on February 10, 1915, at Edmonton, before His Honour Justice Walsh, and resulted in acquittal of the accused.

James O'Brien—Attempted Murder.—This man shot a bartender in the Castle Hotel, Edmonton, on June 4, 1913. He was committed for trial and sent to Fort Saskatchewan. He escaped on October 5, 1913, and was at large until April 26, 1915, when he was arrested by Corporal Wilson at Wainwright.

He was tried before Justice Hyndman of the Supreme Court on June 8, 1915, and was sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary, but in view of being sentenced to one year in the Fort Saskatchewan jail on a charge of escaping from lawful custody, the sentence was reduced to four years, to commence at expiration of the term at the Fort.

Bert Grauman—Cattle Stealing.—Several complaints of disappearance of cattle were reported here by farmers living southeast of Edmonton. Sergeant Howell and Corporal Whitley were detailed to investigate the complaints, and a number of stolen cattle were located in P. Burns & Company pasture, South Edmonton. Informations were laid against the above named for three head of cattle from L. Schiever, and for theft of fourteen head from F. Fuhrhop, on November 14, 1914. Grauman, in the meantime had disappeared. He was traced to Saskatoon, and while inquiries were being made for him there he reappeared in Edmonton and was arrested by Corporal Whitley. He was committed for trial.

On February 15, 1915, he was tried by Judge Ives in the Supreme Court, Edmonton, was found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Fred. and Emil Sorge—Cattle Stealing.—There is no doubt that these two men were mixed up with Grauman in the cattle thefts committed by him, but we were unable to secure sufficient evidence to connect them with these cases.

Evidence, however, was secured that connected the Sorges with the theft of seven head of cattle from John Redman, a rancher of Bartleville. The cattle in this case were butchered and the beef hauled into Edmonton and sold.

The Sorges were arrested and committed for trial on December 4, 1914.

The case was tried before His Lordship Judge Walsh at Wetaskiwin, on March 1, 1915. Fred. Sorge was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary. Emil Sorge was found not guilty and discharged.

His Lordship, in summing up, stated that he had grave doubts as to whether he was right in acquitting Emil, and warned him to be very careful in his future actions.

These convictions broke up a gang of persistent cattle thieves who had operated for some considerable time in the St. Joseph's Lake district, and great credit is due Corporal Whitley for bringing these cases to a successful issue.

Henry Walden—Cattle Stealing.—Complaints from the St. Albert and Morinville districts had come in re the loss of horses, generally one disappearing at a time, and being tracked going in the direction of Edmonton. Felix Larocque tracked a sorrel mare that had been stolen from his field into Edmonton and found it in possession of Alex. Ross of the O. K. Livery barn, who had purchased it that morning from a man giving the name of J. Caplin. A description of this man was struck off and circulated around the livery and sales barns of the city. On March 29, 1915, a 'phone message was received from Wainwright & Jackson's livery barn, Edmonton South, to the effect that a stranger had come, answering to the description given in the circular, with a mare and two cows for sale. Corporal Warrior arrested this man, who could not give a satisfactory account of how he came in possession of the animals, which were afterwards identified as the property of Angus McDonald of St. Albert. He gave the name of Henry Walden.

Walden, who was also identified as J. Caplin, was committed for trial on charges of cattle and horse stealing on March 30, 1915.

He was tried in April by Judge Crawford, and found guilty on two charges and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each, to run concurrently.

Wm. Forden and Elmer Sharpe—Horse Stealing.—On July 5, 1915, two horses, saddles and bridles, the property of Elton Merner and Thomas Ward of Wetaskiwin, were reported stolen. The above men were arrested by Constable Conrad of Hardisty detachment, in the village of Czar. They were in possession of the horses, saddles and bridles stolen. They were taken back to Wetaskiwin and committed for trial. In the meantime Forden was identified as the man wanted in connection with the theft of a team of horses from Bud Brougham.

On July 19, 1915, they appeared before His Honour Judge Lees, at the district court, Wetaskiwin. Sharpe pleaded guilty to two charges of horse stealing and was sentenced to two years on each charge, to run concurrently.

Forden pleaded guilty to three charges of horse stealing and was sentenced to three years on each charge, to run concurrently.

William Newell—Horse Stealing.—On Sunday, August 29, 1915, a complaint was received from W. J. Horner that a horse had been stolen from his stock farm eight miles north of Edmonton. A description of the horse was at once circulated to all detachments in the division, and on Thursday, September 2, 1915, we received word from Constable Conrad of Hardisty detachment that he had arrested William Newell with this horse in his possession, at Hughenden.

Constable Conrad, while on patrol at Sedgewick on the previous Tuesday, had noticed this man, and on returning to his detachment found the description, and traced him to Hughenden where he arrested him.

Newell confessed to the theft and was committed for trial.

The trial took place before Judge Lees at Wetaskiwin on September 28 and accused was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Lorn Lowrie and Severyn Jacobsen—Cattle Stealing.—This is the largest cattle stealing case that has occurred in the district for several years, involving some eighty head, the property of C. A. Carlson, a rancher of the Holden district.

The first lot, comprising about fifty head, was run off about May 8, 1915, taken down to within six miles of Strome. Arrangements had been previously made with a buyer from Calgary, but through an oversight this buyer happened to be out of town and the local butcher could not handle a bunch of this size. They therefore abandoned these cattle.

On May 14 they cut out thirty head of fat stock and ran them north to Vegreville, where they sold them to Tom Cadzow, Lowrie representing himself as C. A. Carlson. They rode back to Holden, where Lowrie took the train for Edmonton, and on to the States. He was afterwards located in the State of Washington, U.S.A., and brought back.

Jacobson, all through, kept well in the background, it being his intention to remain in Canada.

Both men have been committed for trial, and there will probably be a charge of forgery preferred against Lowrie.

The apprehension and conviction of these men should have a great effect on the people of the district, as the case has been closely watched by the entire population.

Frank Kostiw and John Truczenski—Horse Stealing.—These men were operating in the Pakan district, their method being to pick up horses, bring them in to Edmonton, fake up bills of sale, and sell them in the auction sales. This mode of disposal made it very hard to trace them up, but like the proverbial pitcher they went once too often to the well.

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Informations were laid by H. Anderson, of Edward, and Harry Thompson, of Pine Creek, before G. L. Jennings, P.M., and they were committed for trial on March 5, 1915.

On June 10, they appeared before Judge Hyndman at Edmonton. Truezenski was found guilty on two charges and was sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary. Kostiw was found guilty on one charge and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Since the conclusion of this case, Tom Nicholas, another Galician, has been committed for trial, evidence having been collected which implicates him in the same charges. His case is still pending.

Daniel Zilke—Breaking and Entering, and Escaping from Custody.—This man, while serving a sentence in the Fort Saskatchewan provincial jail, escaped on January 16, 1915, and between that date and the 18th of January, he broke into four stores. He was arrested by Sergeant Davies and committed for trial.

On January 26 he appeared before Judge Taylor and was found guilty on all charges of breaking and entering, and was sentenced to four years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

On the charge of escaping, he was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

James Roselle—Escape from Custody.—This man, who bore a very bad reputation, escaped from the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan on June 2, 1914, while serving a sentence of six months.

On June 13, 1915, he was arrested at Alix by Constable Colton of Stettler detachment. Roselle had repeatedly said he would never be taken, and when arrested stated he could get away again very easily, and was not afraid of a gun. Constable Colton, however, brought him safely in, and he was taken back to Fort Saskatchewan, where he was committed for trial on this charge on June 22, 1915.

The same day he appeared before Judge Taylor at the district court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at the expiration of his present sentence.

Sylvester Zehentmerer—Theft.—The above named, who resided on a homestead near Waugh, came to the district about two years ago, and since that time a large number of petty thefts have taken place in the district. Only a few of these, however, were actually reported to the police at the time, but no clue could be obtained as to the thief.

The first trace of the party responsible for the thefts was obtained when one J. Potry of Waugh reported to Constable Tingley of Clyde detachment that he had found a crosscut saw stolen from him in May, 1914. He took the constable to Zehentmerer's place and identified the saw. Zehentmerer claimed he had purchased the saw at a second-hand dealer's in Edmonton, and Constable Tingley persuaded him to go to Edmonton with Potry and point out the store. He did so, and pointed out a second-hand store to Potry, but the proprietor was unable to identify the saw, and had no record of the sale.

On April 11, 1915, A. Lewis, of Bon Accord, reported the theft of a horse from his stable that night, to our detachment at Fort Saskatchewan. A horse-collar and two sweat pads were stolen at the same time. This horse was traced by Constable Tingley to Zehentmerer's place, and was found in the vicinity. Zehentmerer's shoe-tracks were found to correspond with the tracks made by the thief. Zehentmerer was eventually arrested and committed for trial.

On May 18, while searching on Zehentmerer's premises for the horse-collar and sweat pads stolen, Constable Tingley found a half set of harness stolen from Louis McDonald of Waugh in December, 1913; also a plough stolen from Peter Dowanyuk

in December, 1914, and a set of double trees stolen from Nicola Albertowitch of Waugh in January, 1914. These parties laid informations against Zehentmerer at Clyde on May 21, 1915. J. Potry also laid information for theft of a crosscut saw and groceries in May, 1914, at the same time. Accused was committed for trial on all four charges.

On July 9, 1915, accused appeared before Judge Taylor at the district court, St. Albert, and was found guilty on all four charges of theft and sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

On August 4, 1915, a very large cache of stolen property was found on Zehentmerer's place, which included the horse-collar, two sweat pads and halter stolen from Alex. Lewis with his horse. Most of the goods found have been identified and handed over to their owners.

Much credit reflects on Constable Tingley for the good work done in these cases, which have disposed of practically all of the petty thefts occurring in the district within the last two years.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied by us in all criminal sittings of the several district courts, and in all coroners' cases outside the city limits.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from courts, jails, asylums, and in cases before Justices of the Peace.

All criminal subpoenas and summonses are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons dying intestate, or through violent means, are located, inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of work and correspondence, as many estates pass through our hands in the course of a year.

Department of Provincial Health.—We assist this department in maintaining quarantine in cases of infectious and contagious diseases, and in connection with the 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.—All breaches and contraventions of the Liquor License Ordinance brought to our notice or disclosed in criminal proceedings are at once fully reported to the Liquor License Department, for action on their part, and we render whatever assistance is necessary in prosecuting these cases under the ordinance.

Indians.—The usual escorts and duties in connection with the treaty payments have been performed.

We assist the agents, when necessary, to maintain law and order, but except for drunkenness, which is by no means general, the Indians of the different reserves give us little trouble, and are law abiding.

Department of the Interior.—Since the beginning of the year we have assisted the Immigration Branch of this department in investigating applications for relief made by homesteaders in certain portions of the district. This has entailed considerable work on our part as the number of applications has been large, and many of the settlers live in remote districts, necessitating long trips over difficult and in some cases almost

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impassable trails. The duties in connection with this work have, however, been performed promptly and satisfactorily.

Number of applications for relief received between January 19 and July 1.	1,307
Investigated and reported on to Immigration Agent, Edmonton, who issued relief where necessary.	
Number of applications received between July 1 and September 30..	105
Relief authorized.	51
" refused.	45
Not yet reported on.	9
Total number of applications since January 19, 1915.	1,412

Since July we have reported on these cases direct to the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, who authorized us to issue relief where necessary.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the provost in charge of the guard room, with a summary of the prisoners who have passed through our hands during the last twelve months.

EDMONTON GUARD ROOM, September 30, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
"G" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Edmonton.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistics for the Edmonton guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915.

Total number confined in guard-room at midnight on September 30 1915.	22
Total number received during twelve months ending September 30, 1915. (Males, 1,010; females, 130).	1,140
Total number discharged during twelve months ending September 30, 1915.	1,149
Total number confined in cells at midnight, September 30, 1915. (Males, 11; females, 2).	13
Daily average number of prisoners.	19.6
Maximum number on any one day.	45
Minimum number on any one day.	8
Statistics re Lunatics—	
Number received during year. (Males, 67; females, 29)	96
Number sent to Insane Asylum, Ponoka. (Males, 65; females, 28).	93
Number discharged as sane. (Males, 2; females, 1).	3

Five juvenile offenders were convicted during the year, and escorted to Portage La Prairie.

The health of prisoners has been good.

The system of finger prints and photographs has been carried out according to instructions as laid down by the Chief Commissioner of Police, Ottawa.

During the year a number of prisoners of war have been released on parole, while four have been escorted to Lethbridge to be confined in the internment camp there.

The number of prisoners passing through the guard-room of late has been very small, owing largely to the fact that work has been more plentiful, and that the City police are sending their short-sentence prisoners to the city farm.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. NELSON, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the increased strength of the force on account of the war, all detachments, where possible, have been doubled, and some new ones opened, namely, Barrhead and Westerose. The old detachment at Viking was also re-opened, having been closed for some time. The two new detachments are located in the more sparsely settled districts, and have both done good work.

A number of men who enlisted for one year only have recently taken their discharge, and I feel we will have to recall some of our detachments, and have already had to reduce the personnel.

HEALTH.

The health of the division, generally speaking, has been very good.

Three operations for appendicitis and one for hernia were performed by honorary Surgeon Braithwaite, all of which were quite successful. Three other members of the division were also admitted to hospital.

HORSES.

We received during the year, thirty-nine horses. Twelve horses were cast and sold and two were destroyed. The horses received were of an excellent stamp and well broken, and were set to work immediately, owing to the increase in the work of the division.

The horses cast and sold were principally old and worn out, but were in good condition and consequently brought better prices than would otherwise have been expected. The two horses destroyed were so badly injured by barbed wire that there was absolutely no hope of their recovery, and they were therefore shot.

The mileage of "G" division horses for the last twelve months was 294,504. This is more than double that of last year, and is due to the increase in strength and to the large amount of extra work entailed in the investigation of cases of reported destitution and reports of conditions of unrest among aliens. The comparatively large number of remounts alone made the carrying out of this work possible.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as was required has been supplied from the supply store, and our equipment in this respect is complete and in serviceable condition.

TRANSPORT.

We are well and serviceably equipped with transport, which is sufficient for our present needs. We have authority to purchase two new buckboards for detachment use.

BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the past year.

A basement was put in under the inspector's quarters, which was badly needed, also a fireplace.

The outside of the office building was painted and a new roof put on. This has very materially improved the appearance of the building.

CANTEEN.

I regret to say that I found it necessary to close the canteen. It was in a flourishing condition, but for various reasons it was thought better to close it temporarily, and it has not yet been re-opened.

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A piano and billiard table provide much recreation, while the reading room is supplied with papers and magazines, in addition to the books in the library.

STORES.

Supplies and stores have been sufficient and of good quality.

GENERAL.

This has been a somewhat trying year to all ranks. Our work has been very much increased and we have been kept continually on the qui vive, on account of reports of every kind with reference to alien enemies, and other conditions. Unfortunately, a good many persons have endeavoured to use this means of revenging themselves upon their neighbours, and a large number of reports of alleged sedition and other kindred crimes have been reported. I am glad to say that in very few cases have they been justified. The behaviour, generally, of the foreign element in the country has been excellent.

In concluding this report, I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty co-operation I have received from all ranks of "G" division in the performance of their duties, which have been both numerous and exacting.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON,
Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING "A"
DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, October 1, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "A" Division, for the year ended September 30, 1915.

I took over command of "A" Division on January 4.

Seventeen detachments are at present located in the district, three having been established during the past year.

Officers in the Division:—

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, in command.

Inspector J. C. Richards, in command of Swift Current Sub-district.

Inspector G. W. Currier.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year, which at the outset was not very promising, has turned out to be a most prosperous one for the farmer and rancher. Owing to the very plentiful rainfall throughout the district and to the favourable weather generally, there was a rapid growth of grass in the spring, which furnished plenty of good feed for cattle, which have thriven in consequence.

The winter losses in cattle were comparatively small, although a large number were in a somewhat weak condition in the early spring, owing to a shortage of feed during the winter, due to the drought last year.

The heavy rainfall during the spring and summer greatly benefited the cultivated lands and crops have been abundant throughout the district. A few hailstorms were experienced, but these did very little damage and there were few sufferers on this account.

As soon as harvesting commenced the weather became rather unsettled and has somewhat delayed harvest operations, but if the weather improves sufficiently to allow of all the crops being threshed the return of grain will, I venture to say, be unprecedented.

The land generally throughout the district is fairly well adapted to farming, but it is more suitable for stock raising or mixed farming than for grain-growing only.

There has been an influx of settlers of a desirable type during the year and a large amount of land has been taken up as homesteads.

The past winter would have been a very distressing one for a large number of settlers in this district who, owing to the utter failure of crops last year, were left without any means of subsistence during the winter months, but for the timely measures adopted by the Government for their relief. On account of the general destitution, special officers were appointed by the Department of the Interior at various points throughout the drought-stricken area, whose duty it was to issue relief in the

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form of provisions, fuel and stock-food to all those in need. Seed grain was also issued in the spring to practically all the farmers in the district by the Government.

This relief work was so well handled that only two cases of extreme destitution were brought to my notice during the year, and relief was issued in these two cases as soon as they were reported.

On June 15 the special officers of the Department of the Interior were withdrawn and their work had to be carried on by us. For a time we were kept so busy that some difficulty was experienced in meeting this expansion of our duties. No less than 101 applications for relief were received and relief was furnished to most of these applicants.

Although the past year has been a prosperous one for the farmer and rancher, business generally has been dull. Very little building has been done in any of the towns in this district during the past year. Swift Current is the largest town in the district, but its industries are not on a very large scale and its population, which last year numbered about 5,000, has decreased about 800 during the preceding twelve months.

There has been little or no change in any of the small towns along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, or in the new towns which have sprung up within the last few years along the Weyburn-Lethbridge line. None of these towns can boast of any particular industry and their existence depends solely upon the farming and stock-raising in their vicinity.

CRIME.

The following statistics show a decrease in crime as compared with last year, which is very gratifying. This year we have only 850 cases entered while last year there were 1,121. This is 271 cases entered less than last year.

This reduction is not so noticeable in the crimes of a more serious nature as it is in cases of petty theft, offences under the Vagrancy Act and provincial statutes and ordinances.

The following figures clearly illustrate this diminution in the number of these cases with which we have had to deal during the year:—

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Cases Entered.
	1915.	1914.
Theft.....	109	163
Vagrancy.....	43	122
Drunk and disorderly.....	16	55
Prairie fires.....	14	59
Liquor license.....	12	45
Insanity.....	18	30

Complaints of horse stealing are fewer by four than last year, while the number of cases of cattle stealing is the same.

The percentage of convictions is rather better this year than for the previous year, and would have been better still but for a number of cases in which charges should never have been made and which were subsequently withdrawn.

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

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the Person—				
* Murder	1	1		
" attempted	3	1	1	1
Manslaughter	3		1	2
Shooting with intent	1			1
Wounding	3	2	1	
Assault, common	119	98	21	
" aggravated	1	1		
" causing bodily harm	6	1	2	3
" indecent	4	1	2	1
Rape and attempted rape	10		6	4
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	7	1		6
Non-support of wife and family	5	1	3	1
Threatening	5	4		1
Illegal solemnization of marriage	1		1	
Feigned marriage	2		2	
Libel	1		1	
Against the Property—				
Theft	109	71	32	6
" from the person	6	2	1	3
Horse stealing	11	2	5	4
Cattle stealing	7	2	4	1
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cattle shooting and wounding	11	3	7	1
Injury to other animals	1	1		
Fraudulent possession of cattle	3		1	2
Concealing cattle	4		3	1
Cruelty to animals	17	10	7	
House and shop breaking	9	6	1	2
Burglary	2	2		
False pretenses	31	8	19	4
Forgery and uttering	9	1	1	7
Mischief	4		2	2
Conspiracy to defraud	9		1	8
Receiving stolen property	3	1		2
Fraudulent disposal of property	2		2	
Criminal breach of trust	1		1	
Wilful damage	4	2	2	
Arson	2		2	
Vicious dogs	1	1		
Against Public Order				
Carrying concealed weapons	5	5		
Pointing firearms	2	1	1	
Fire-arms in possession when arrested	1	1		
Sedition and seditious offences	1		1	
Against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	43	42	1	
Drunk and disorderly	16	16		
Causing disturbance	25	25		
Indecent exposure	1	1		
Indecent acts	1			1
Buggery and attempted	2		2	
Incest	1	1		
Seduction under promise of marriage	3	2		1
Seduction	1			1
Keeper house of ill-fame	1	1		
Inmate house of ill-fame	3	3		
Frequenter house ill-fame	1	1		
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	8		6	2

* There was some doubt as to the sanity of the accused at the time he committed this crime and the jury found him guilty of manslaughter.

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Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Contempt of court	2	1	1	
Escaping lawful custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	4	3	1	
Assaulting peace officer	2	2		
Impersonating peace officer	1	1		
Against the Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	40	40		
Walking on track	2	2		
Against Indian Act—				
Trauant school children	2	2		
Fisheries Act	1	1		
Customs Act	1	1		
Against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Master and Servants Act	67	55	12	
Game	18	16	2	
Hide and brand	1		1	
Prairie and forest fires	14	12	2	
Liquor license	12	12		
Insanity	18	15	3	
Estray animals	31	26	5	
Pool rooms	1	1		
Livery stables	1	1		
Public health	10	9	1	
Hawkers and peddlers	1	1		
Noxious weeds	1	1		
Pollution of running streams	1	1		
Motor vehicles	12	12		
Children's Protection Act	4	2	2	
Stock inspection	7	6	1	
Sales of Liquor Act	18	15	3	
Steam boilers	10	8	2	
Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Boarding-house keepers	2	1	1	
Open well dangerous to stock	22	22		
War Measures—				
Failing to abide by undertaking	3	3		
Comforting the enemy	1			1
Trading with the enemy	2			2
Total	850	598	181	71

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, 1915:—

Number of cases before the Supreme or District Court disposed of	54
Number of convictions	29
Number of fines imposed	2
Sentences to jail	18
Sent to penitentiary	3
Restitution ordered	1
Withdrawn	15
Acquitted	10
Suspended sentences	5
Number of cases awaiting trial, September 30, 1915	68
Total number of cases before the Supreme or District Court	122
Total number of cases disposed of	54
Total number of cases awaiting trial	68

It will be noticed that the total number of cases shown as awaiting trial in the above statement is 68, whereas the number of cases shown as awaiting trial in the tabulated statement of cases entered during the year is 71. This difference is accounted for by the fact that there are two cases in which the accused persons have been charged with trading with the enemy, and are remanded for trial pending the authority of the Attorney General to prosecute.

The other case is that of John Lapierre charged with fraudulently concealing cattle. In this case a preliminary hearing was commenced which was adjourned for eight days, the accused being allowed out on bail of \$500, which he jumped, and has since been located in Montana. As soon as the evidence in this case has been strengthened sufficiently to warrant such action, steps will be taken to effect his arrest and extradition if necessary.

O. Lethiecq—Murder.—This is a case which was fully reported upon in the annual report for last year. This man murdered a farmer named E. Ordeneau, by shooting him whilst he was at work in a field about 8 miles from Neville. The trial took place at Swift Current on the 7th and 8th October last, before His Lordship Chief Justice Haultain and jury. Two confessions made by the accused were admitted as evidence against him, and further evidence corroborated these confessions. Insanity was pleaded in defence and expert medical testimony was adduced to show that the accused was suffering from paranoia. Further expert evidence was given in rebuttal by four medical men, who expressed their opinion that the accused was sane at the time, and must have known the nature and quality of the act, if he committed the crime in question. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter" and His Lordship sentenced the accused to 12 years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

John Riemers—Attempted Murder.—The circumstances in connection with this case are as follows:—On Sunday evening, August 29 last, about 8 o'clock, G. Possin, who was working for the accused, who lives on section 25, township 18, range 8, west of the 3rd meridian, north of Morse, returned to the accused's house after visiting some friends in the neighbourhood. On his arrival at the house he knocked on the door, but received no answer. He called the accused's name, but still received no reply, and he started to walk away from the house in the direction of his own home-stand, which was nearby. He had gone but a short distance when he heard a noise behind him and called out, "Where are you, John?" The accused replied, "Is that you, Gust?" and pointed a shotgun at him and fired both barrels, both shots taking effect. The case was investigated by Corporal P. W. Christensen of Herbert detachment, who arrested the accused, who admitted that he was the man who had shot Possin. From inquiries made by Corporal Christensen and from the evidence adduced at the preliminary hearing, which took place on August 30 last, it appears that the accused has been troubled with hallucinations for some time past, and that he was undoubtedly insane at the time he did the shooting. He is at present in the Maple Creek guard room under observation. It is probable that he will be removed to a lunatic asylum in the near future.

Tena Martins—Manslaughter.—On July 3 last Dr. K. C. Cairns, coroner, reported to the Swift Current detachment the death of Mrs. Henry C. Nickel, of Wymark. An inquest was held by Dr. Cairns and the jury returned the following verdict: "That Mrs. Nickel came to her death from blood poisoning, after confinement, caused by improper medical attendance. We find that medical attendance was rendered by one Mrs. T. F. Martins, of Wymark, as is the custom among the Menonites." In view of the verdict of the coroner's jury, Mrs. Martins was arrested on July 3 on a charge of manslaughter. The preliminary hearing took place at Swift Current two days later before Inspector J. C. Richards, and she was committed for trial. Evidence was

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adduced to show that the accused had attended Mrs. Henry C. Nickel at the time she was confined, and that no qualified medical practitioner was present, also that the accused had no knowledge of the science of medicine, but had taken upon herself to administer drugs of a dangerous nature, and had used instruments which were obsolete upon the deceased, who died of puerperal infection a few days later, undoubtedly caused by the use of such instruments in unskilled hands.

Ernest Bice—Attempted Murder.—This case was the result of a quarrel between the accused and his brother over a cow, which the accused had put in his brother's stable. The homesteads of these brothers adjoined one another, and on December 28 last, Edwin Bice put up a notice on his stable, requesting his brother Ernest to remove his cow. On reading this notice the accused became very enraged, and meeting his brother on the trail a little later, drove him into their father's house, which was nearby, and attempted to shoot him with a shotgun which he had with him. Fortunately for Edwin Bice his mother grabbed the barrels of the shotgun just as the accused fired, and the discharge did no damage to anything but the coal scuttle. Edwin Bice then got behind his brother, the accused, and hit him on the head with an axe, inflicting an injury which nearly proved fatal, and necessitated his removal to the Swift Current hospital, where he remained for some weeks. As soon as he was discharged from the hospital, he was arrested and had a preliminary hearing at Chaplin, in which district the offence was committed, on January 25, when he was committed for trial.

This case came up for trial at the supreme court on February 13, before Mr. Justice Elwood and jury, when the accused was found not guilty.

In returning such a verdict the jury were no doubt influenced by the fact that the accused had been severely punished by the injuries inflicted upon him by his brother.

Constable E. S. Buck—Manslaughter.—The circumstances in connection with this case are as follows:—On December 17, 1914, the accused, who is a member of this force, was at that time in charge of the Vanguard detachment. That morning he patrolled to Aneroid, where he stopped for lunch at the Pinto hotel. After lunch he went into the barroom and got in conversation with the bartender, named Bertram Gossett, who noticed that Constable Buck was wearing an automatic revolver in a holster around his waist. He also noticed that the barrel of the revolver was protruding through a hole in the bottom of the holster, which was old and worn out, and he said to Buck: "You had better take your gun off or you will be shooting yourself in the foot." Buck took his gun off and said: "This gun can't go off; it is on safety," meaning that the safety catch was on. He then took the gun out of the holster and the next moment there was a flash and Bertram Gossett fell behind the bar with a bullet in his head, which caused his death almost instantly. An inquest was held and the following is the verdict of the jury: "That Bernard Gossett came to his death on December 17, 1914, in the Pinto hotel, by the accidental discharging of a gun in the hands of Constable Buck." A charge of manslaughter was laid against the accused, and the preliminary hearing took place at Aneroid on January 27, when the accused was committed for trial.

This case was tried on February 17 at the sitting of the supreme court at Swift Current before Mr. Justice Elwood and jury. The jury after being out only a few minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

W. M. Angus—Manslaughter.—This is another case in which the accused was a member of this force. On January 8 last Constable Angus was stationed at Shaunavon detachment and that morning he was instructed to execute a warrant received from Assiniboia for apprehension of H. G. Murphy, on a charge of false pretenses. In

company with Constable J. H. Birks he located Murphy, arrested him and took him to the detachment, where he remained with him alone while Constable Birks went to the telegraph office to notify Assiniboia of Murphy's arrest. Murphy asked the accused to take him to a certain livery barn to see a friend about getting bail for him. The accused took him to the livery barn and on arrival there he broke away from the accused and ran into a shack some distance away, the occupants of which were absent at the time, and hid himself in a clothes cupboard. The accused found him there and pulled him out of the shack but Murphy refused to accompany the accused back to the detachment unless he was first allowed to go to the hotel to see another man. On arrival at the hotel they were joined by Constable Birks and the two constables started to take their prisoner back to the detachment. On reaching the door of the hotel Murphy again broke away and ran down the street, followed by the two constables who chased him for some distance but could not catch up with him, when Constable Angus, seeing that Murphy was outdistancing them and was likely to make good his escape, first shouted to him to stop and then fired three shots from his revolver at him. Two of the shots took effect and the prisoner was recaptured. Medical aid was immediately called and everything possible was done to facilitate his recovery, but his system was badly disordered through excessive use of intoxicants and this had a deterrent effect and six days later he succumbed to his injuries.

An inquest was held and the verdict of the jury was as follows: "We the jury impanelled to inquire into the death of H. G. Murphy do find that the said H. G. Murphy came to his death on the 14th day of January, 1915, in the town of Shaunavon by a clot of blood being lodged in the heart from internal hemorrhage, incited by the alcoholic condition of his system, the said hemorrhage being due to a bullet wound inflicted by Constable Angus while legally preventing the deceased from escaping lawful custody. We find that Constable Angus was justified in his action."

Information was laid against Constable Angus on a charge of manslaughter and after a preliminary hearing he was committed for trial.

This case will be disposed of at the sitting of the supreme court at Swift Current this month.

D. N. Overton—Attempted Murder.—A synopsis of this case was given in last year's annual report. The accused was tried at the supreme court at Swift Current on October 13, before His Lordship Chief Justice Haultain and jury. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty and the accused was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

Melvin, alias "Skinny" McDonald, Cattle stealing.—This is another case carried over from last year, a general view of which was also given in last year's annual report. The case came up for trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court at Swift Current on October 10 before His Lordship Chief Justice Haultain and jury. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

This case excited considerable interest amongst stock raisers throughout this district, as the accused has been connected with stock rustling for some years, and it was his boast that it was impossible to convict him.

Theft of \$817.60 at Gull Lake.—On the night of December 18, A. J. Cameron, Assistant Paymaster of the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, reported that he had been robbed of \$817.60 at the Lake View Hotel at Gull lake. Early in the evening Mr. Cameron had left the money with the government pay sheets in a bag at the hotel in his bedroom, the door of which he locked on going out. When he returned some hours later the bag was gone. Suspicion pointed to a femme galante known as Texas Madore, who it was ascertained had been stopping at the hotel under the name of Mrs. Madore, and had left Gull lake by the east bound train shortly after the theft was

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discovered. Inquiries revealed the fact that this woman had sent a telegram from Maple Creek on the night of December 11 to A. R. Madore, Swift Current, which read as follows: "Parties here, come." From this circumstance it was deduced that there had been collusion between Texas Madore and others and that the theft had been planned some days before it occurred.

Further investigation fastened suspicion on Texas Madore, C. H. Brown, Albert Metz, and last but not least A. R. Madore, alias Campbell, alias "Blackie" with multifarious pseudonyms.

Warrants were obtained for the apprehension of this quaternion and the following day Brown was arrested at Gull lake.

The telegraph wires were kept buzzing for the next twenty four hours, quickly circulating descriptions of the suspects, with the result that A. R. Madore and Texas Madore were located and arrested at Moosejaw on December 21, while Albert Metz was traced to Medicine Hat, where he was arrested by Staff Sergeant J. J. Wilson the same day.

A few days later the four prisoners had a preliminary hearing at Gull lake and were committed for trial.

These cases came up for trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court held at Swift Current in the month of February last. The three men were found guilty. A. R. Madore was sentenced to five years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. Albert Metz and C. H. Brown were sentenced to terms of one year and six months in the Regina jail respectively.

The jury could not agree in the case of Mrs. Madore and she was re-tried at Moosejaw on March 31, when she was acquitted.

According to statements made by Texas Madore and Albert Metz after their arrest, the theft was arranged by Madore and Brown, and their original plan to get possession of the bag containing the money, was to hold up the assistant paymaster, but it was later decided to obtain a duplicate key to fit his bedroom, and to take the bag from his room during his absence. This latter plan was put into execution and but for the prompt action and prudent efforts of the Police, might have been carried out very successfully.

Elco Kosek—Burglary.—On January 14, George Hahn, a storekeeper at Forres, reported to Constable Hammond of Forres detachment that his store had been broken into the previous night and a number of articles stolen, amongst which were two revolvers, a Winchester rifle and a quantity of ammunition.

Constables Hammond and Dyer proceeded to investigate and discovered tracks in the snow, which they followed for several miles and which eventually led them to an empty shack, in the cellar of which they found Elco Kosek, with a fully loaded revolver with the hammer at full cock, and the Winchester rifle also loaded. Fortunately both constables were armed and immediately covered him with their revolvers and ordered him to throw up his hands and come out of the cellar, which he did.

On searching him a number of other articles stolen from Hahn's store were found in his possession. He was arrested and taken back to Forres, where he had a preliminary hearing and was committed to the Maple Creek guard-room for trial.

In addition to the articles stolen from Hahn's store this man was also found to be in possession of a number of rings and a new overcoat. These articles of jewellery and the overcoat which he was wearing were the means of identifying him a few days later as a man wanted for burglaries committed at Grassy Lake and Taber, Alberta.

His finger prints were taken whilst in the guard-room and these proved him to be identical with one Scotty Hood, who was sentenced at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, on March 3, 1913, to two years in the Alberta penitentiary for theft. He was also charged with having burglars' tools in his possession at Vancouver, B.C., on January 12, 1912, and allowed to go on suspended sentence.

This case came up for trial on February 10, at the Supreme Court at Swift Current, before Mr. Justice Elwood and jury. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months with hard labour in the Regina jail.

At the expiration of his sentence he was rearrested on the charges laid against him at Grassy Lake and Taber, Alberta.

Roy Smith, et al—Horse Stealing and conspiracy to defraud.—On March 12 last Roy Smith was arrested in Havre, Montana, on charges of stealing 17 head of horses from J. T. Bell & Sons, of Medicine Hat, and uttering forged documents. He waived extradition proceedings and was brought back to Swift Current for trial by Inspector J. C. Richards.

Pursuant to his arrest Smith yielded some interesting revelations exposing a systematic conspiracy to defraud a number of owners of stock out of their horses and cattle, implicating eight others, who were all arrested within a few days of Smith's return, and who are now awaiting trial.

Two of them, viz., Fred Hill and Jack Keller, were arrested at Malta, Montana, on March 21. They both waived extradition and were brought back to Swift Current by Inspector Richards, who went over to Montana to fetch them.

The names of the other six men are Thomas A. Barney, Ernest E. Lackey, George Murphy, Tom Moore, William Peeler and William Smith. The circumstances leading up to the arrest of these men are as follows:—

In November, 1913, Roy Smith was employed by J. T. Bell and Sons as their agent to sell horses for them. He was given 17 head of mares and 10 colts to dispose of. A little later Smith informed J. T. Bell & Sons that he had sold these horses to one Robert McKay, living on section 5, township 3, range 15, west of the third meridian, taking lien notes from McKay for the sum of \$3,500 on these horses and a chattel mortgage of \$1,470 on some other stock as security. The lien notes and chattel mortgage he sent to J. T. Bell & Sons, who paid him \$50 commission for selling these horses. About 3 months later J. H. Bell went to Swift Current and was informed that instead of being sold to Robert McKay, the horses in question had, as a matter of fact, been shipped to W. E. Peeler at Morse. J. H. Bell then went to section 5, township 3, range 15, where Robert McKay was supposed to live, and found that no one was living on the land mentioned and that Robert McKay existed only in the imagination of Roy Smith and Thomas Barney. The lien notes and chattel mortgage had as a matter of fact been forged by Thomas A. Barney in the name of Robert McKay, and were not worth the paper they were written upon. The horses were then disposed of by Peeler, Barney and Smith for their own benefit.

Two more of Bell's horses came into possession of George Murphy, having been sold, so Bell & Sons were given to understand by Roy Smith, to a man named Munson, who gave lien notes and a chattel mortgage as security. These were sent to Bell & Sons and the horses were presumably sold by the imaginary Munson to George Murphy. Bell & Sons of course had to look to Munson for payment, but, unfortunately for Bell & Sons, no such party as Munson existed except in the minds of Roy Smith and George Murphy, who had undoubtedly forged the lien notes and mortgage in this case also.

Tom Moore also came into possession of two of Bell's horses in a similar manner, Smith having sold them to an invisible purchaser named J. A. Martins, who gave notes and a chattel mortgage in payment. These notes were of course forged by Tom Moore or Roy Smith.

Seven more head of Bell's horses were obtained from Roy Smith by Jack Keller and Ernest Lackey. The purchase was on time and lien notes and chattel mortgages were given as security, to which Ernest Lackey forged the name of one Jansen, who at that time had been out of the country for over a year. The horses were later sold by Keller and Lackey, who divided the proceeds of the sale.

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Roy Smith also sold four horses for W. A. Dafoc for \$900 to another imaginary person named Robert Stewart, who gave lien notes and chattel mortgages as security, the purchase being on time as in all the other cases. William Smith forged the documents, which were handed to Dafoc. The horses were handed over to Fred Hill, who was in collusion with William Smith on this deal, and who took the horses over to Montana and sold them.

This is a conspiracy to defraud of some magnitude.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

I am pleased to be able to state that there has been a decrease in the number of accidental and sudden deaths reported during the year.

This year 32 deaths have been reported and investigated by members of this division, compared with 54 last year and 52 the year before last. This is 22 less than last year.

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental and suicidal, reported during the past year:—

Natural causes	10
Accidental	17
Suicidal	3
By shooting	1
By improper medical attendance	1

The case of shooting above referred to is that of H. G. Murphy, who was shot by Constable Angus while attempting to escape from lawful custody. This case has been dealt with under the heading of "Crime".

The death from improper medical attendance is that of Mrs. Henry C. Nickel, which has also been previously mentioned in this report.

With reference to the three cases of suicide. Strychnine poisoning was the cause of death in each instance.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Only 14 cases of prairie fire and contraventions of the Prairie Fire Act have been reported during the year. This is 61 cases less than last year. None of these fires were of a very serious nature and very little damage was done thereby. The persons responsible for these fires were all prosecuted, resulting in 12 convictions and 2 dismissals.

The decrease in the number of fires this year is no doubt due to the copious rainfall throughout the district.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—The members of Willow Creek detachment act as customs officers at the outpost at Willow Creek.

Indian Department.—Assistance has been rendered this department by issuing rations to a number of destitute Indians during the winter months, and in locating truant school children.

Neglected Children.—A considerable amount of assistance has been rendered this department during the year.

Justice.—Court orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of the Supreme and District courts. Escorts have been supplied to convey prisoners to the Prince Albert penitentiary and Regina jail.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

"A" Division.

MAPLE CREEK, Sask., October 3, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following annual report of "A" Division Guard-room during twelve months ending September 30, 1915:—

Number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial October 1, 1914	17
Number of prisoners received during the year	182
Number of prisoners discharged during the year	189
Number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial on September 30, 1915	10

They are classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	170
Half-breeds	4
Negroes	1
Lunatics	7
Total	182

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	8
November	23
December	10
January	19
February	9
March	8
April	14
May	10
June	7
July	47
August	16
September	11
Total	182
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1914	17
Total	199
Monthly average number of prisoners received	15.2
Daily average number of prisoners in guard-room	17
Maximum number on any one day (July 27, 1915)	38
Minimum number on any one day (September 19, 1915)	7
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1915	5
Number of prisoners serving sentences September 30, 1915	5

They were disposed of as follows:—

Sentences expired	118
Released on bail	27
Charges dismissed	7
Fines paid	8
Prisoners of war. Three escorted to Brandon Internment camp, one released on bail	4
Released on suspended sentence	1
Escorted to Prince Albert penitentiary	1
Escorted to Regina common jail	9
Lunatics escorted to Battleford Asylum	5
" discharged as sane	2
Escorted to Portage la Prairie Industrial School	1
Escorted to Wolseley Industrial School	2
Charges withdrawn (released)	3
Escorted to Saskatoon sub-district	1
Total discharged	189

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The undermentioned crimes are classified as follows:—

Theft..	27
Vagrancy..	14
Drunk, etc..	2
Stealing rides on railway..	43
Assaults common..	12
Assaults indecent..	2
House breaking and theft..	6
Rape..	6
Attempted rape..	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years..	7
Attempted murder..	2
Manslaughter..	1
Carrying concealed weapons..	1
Drunk whilst interdicted..	4
False pretenses..	7
Forgery..	2
Masters and Servants Act..	1
Causing grievous bodily harm..	2
Prairie Fires Act..	1
Horse stealing..	3
Cattle maiming..	2
Creating a disturbance..	1
Attempted suicide..	1
Insanity..	7
Illegal sale of beef..	1
Seduction..	2
Posing as police officer..	1
Perjury..	1
Delinquent children..	3
Mailing obscene matter..	1
Killing cattle..	2
Incest..	1
Estray Animal Act..	1
Liquor License Act (1915)..	9
Prisoners of war..	4
Receiving stolen goods..	1
Total..	182

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

Crime.	No. of sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		No. of months.	No. of days.
Theft.....	16	2	8
Drunk.....	2	1	15
Vagrancy.....	12	2	2
Stealing rides on railway.....	42		11·23
Assaults common.....	8	1	4
Assaults indecent.....	1	6	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1	
Drunk whilst interdicted.....	5	1	
False pretenses.....	3		63·3
Master and Servants Act.....	1	2	
Prairie Fires Act.....	1	1	
Creating disturbance.....	1	1	
Attempted suicide.....	1		14
Posing as police officer.....	1	1	
Perjury.....	1	3	
Estray Animal Act.....	1		3
Liquor License Act. (1915).....	9		28·1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1	

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

H. G. BALSDON, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men have been drilled frequently, both mounted and dismounted, during the year. The members of the division on detachments have been drilled by the inspecting officers. The annual revolver practice was commenced, but was discontinued in compliance with instructions received from headquarters.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of the division has been fair.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good on the whole, there are no very serious cases of sickness to report.

HORSES.

The horses in the division are in good condition and sufficient for requirements. The two young horses out of mares Reg. Nos. 2499 and 523 have been taken on the strength of the Force with Reg. Nos. 1124, 1125; the former has been in use at light work for nearly twelve months; he is only 4 years old and already weighs 1,230 lbs. Reg. No. 1125 has not been put to any use up to the present as she is only three years old.

During the past year thirteen horses were purchased.

Our losses amounted to ten, as follows: three died, two were destroyed, five were cast and sold.

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The following is the mileage for the year:

October	19,941
November	25,304
December	24,780
January	25,063
February	21,566
March	25,960
April	27,438
May	27,587
June	27,698
July	26,501
August	25,252
September	20,340
Total	297,430

BUILDINGS.

The buildings are all in good repair. A new floor has been laid in the division mess room. The harrack rooms have been painted and the usual repairs made for upkeep of the various buildings in the post.

No very extensive repairs have been done.

RECREATION.

A library fund was started during the year and a number of books have been purchased. The hilliard table has been much improved by a new cloth.

Illustrated papers are received regularly from Ottawa and are very much appreciated.

INSPECTIONS.

An inspection was made of the post by the Commissioner on December 3, 1914, and Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert also inspected the post on August 5 last.

Weekly inspections have been held regularly by myself and all the detachments have been inspected as often as has been practicable.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the district generally has been very good. A small outbreak of diphtheria was reported in the Big Stick lake district during the month of March, but the necessary steps were taken to prevent the spreading of this disease.

GENERAL.

Police work in this district has been greatly facilitated during the past year by the completion of the long distance telephone line, and we are now able to communicate with most of our outposts either by telephone or telegraph.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal support which I have received from all ranks since I took over command of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Sup't.*,
Commanding "A" Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. HERRIGAN, COMMANDING "E"
DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "E" Division for the year ended September 30, 1915.

I took over the command of "E" Division from Superintendent Worsley on November 8, 1914.

Officers of the Division.—Supt. F. J. Herrigan.

Inspector W. J. Lindsay, in command of Red Deer Sub-District.

Inspectors H. M. Newson and C. H. King.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

I am pleased to be able to report a season favourable to both farming and ranching. There was a phenomenal rainfall this summer, and considerable damage was done by floods, which washed away ferries, bridges, etc., and also occasioned some loss of life. At one time this summer, because of the excessive rains and the lack of heat and sunshine, considerable apprehension was felt that the crops might not mature before the frost came. However, the rains promoted an exceptionally heavy growth and, fortunately, sunshine and warm, ripening weather came in time to enable the crop to be harvested before the first frost. The crops, indeed, were excellent in all parts of the district; and in parts where the land was light and sandy, and has not been productive of good crops heretofore, the crops this year are especially good. This has also been a bounteous season for grass and hay crops. Flies were not troublesome, and horses and cattle have thriven splendidly on the ranges.

Ranching and farming are the two staple industries in this district. The detachments in the eastern part of the district are located in the C.P.R. irrigation belt. A very large portion of the land owned by the C.P.R. in this irrigation belt has not been settled upon and practically none has been sold this year. The vacant land in the irrigation belt is largely used by ranchers and stockmen for grazing purposes. In the other parts of the district, there are large areas of broken and hilly country, especially along the rivers and in the foothills of the Rocky mountains, which are used for grazing purposes by horse and cattle ranchers. There are large areas of splendid land under cultivation in all parts of the district, except in the mountains. Mixed farming is being adopted very widely and very profitably by farmers. The land in the district may be said to be fairly equally divided between ranching and farming.

There is, however, a variety of other industries in the district, that of coal mining employing the largest number of men. The most important mines are situated at Canmore, Bankhead, and Drumheller and the population of those places depends almost entirely upon this industry. There are smaller mines in various parts of the district.

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The market for coal, however, has been very bad during the past year, owing to the general depression in trade and most of the mines have not only been employing less men, but have also only been operating the mines two or three days each week. At Exshaw there is a large cement works, which, when operating at full capacity, employs between 600 and 700 men. These works are closed down entirely. There are also large brick works in various parts of the district, the largest of these being in the Cochrane district. With the exception of occasional small shipments from the large stocks already in store, these works are practically all closed down. Nor are the several stone quarries in the district being operated to any extent. There is a variety of other small industries—sawmills, creameries, and factories, none of which, however, are large enough to employ many persons. Considerable capital has been invested in drilling for oil in various parts of the district, but this enterprise is almost at a standstill at present, apparently either from lack of capital to continue operations, or insufficient manifestation of oil to attract further investment of capital.

The work of Banff and Lake Louise detachments is devoted almost entirely to affording protection to the thousands of people who visit the Rocky Mountain park and in enforcing the park regulations. The town of Banff has grown and improved, and now has a permanent population of about 1,000, who depend for their livelihood upon the business transacted with the visitors to the park. Lake Louise enjoys an increasing popularity, and had more visitors this summer than ever before. The number of visitors to the holiday resorts in the Rocky mountains this year has been greatly in excess of that of previous years. This is attributable partly to the war preventing tourists from going to Europe, and partly to the fact that a great number of tourists en route to and from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, via the C.P.R., stopped off to see the Canadian Rockies. There has been a great decrease in the number of visitors from Europe, but a great increase in the number of visitors from this continent, especially from the U.S.A. Most of these visitors are "tourists," and only stay a short time at each place.

Immigration of settlers has fallen off considerably this year. There is just a slight increase of land under cultivation, and only such as is the result of the settlers already in the country breaking and cultivating more of their holdings of land.

In the farming and ranching districts, the great majority of the settlers, old and new, are English speaking people, and a good class of settlers. A large percentage of these, however, are immigrants from the U.S.A.

During the past winter there was much poverty and destitution, especially among the farmers in districts where the soil is light and sandy; and the crops sustained great injury from the drought in 1914. The Immigration Department, by issuing provisions and seed grain to these destitute families, almost entirely relieved their distress, and our men were very busy during the winter months, and in fact well on in the spring, assisting the Immigration Department in the administration of relief. I am glad to be able to inform you that there is very little probability of a recurrence of any such poverty or destitution during the coming winter.

There was a large number of men out of employment during the past winter and early this summer; but the recruiting for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces has helped very considerably to relieve the labour market, and although there has been a great decrease of employment in the cities and towns, and in some of the industries which I have already referred to, the excellent crop conditions have provided considerable extra employment in the country, and there is practically no unemployment at present, nor has there been for some time past.

The horse-ranching industry has been helped considerably by the purchase of horses for army and mounted police purposes, and a large number of suitable horses have been sold in the district. Beef is commanding very satisfactory prices, and there have been very large shipments of beef cattle to Great Britain and France, particularly by the P. Burns Co.

The prices of grains are only about average, but they are very likely to improve. I am informed that a surprisingly large number of farmers are making an effort to withhold at least part of their crops, in the hope that prices will improve; and in fact, the crops have proved so excellent that many farmers will be able to do this.

There have been phenomenal sales of farm implements, etc., such as binders, threshing outfits, granaries, and even automobiles (purchased by the farmers), and in many places the dealers have had great difficulty in meeting the demand for binders, binder twine, and repairs for binders. From all parts come reports of phenomenal yields of grain, wheat going as high as 55 to 60 bushels to the acre, and oats 100 to 110 bushels; and everywhere the yields have been much above the average and the quality of grain good. All the crops of potatoes and garden products have been excellent.

CRIME.

The most serious crime we have had to deal with has been horse and cattle rustling. As will be seen by the returns, we have had 44 cases of horse and 24 cases of cattle-stealing, making a total of 68 horse and cattle-stealing cases committed for trial.

Of the foregoing, 28 cases of horse stealing have been already tried at the Supreme Court, resulting in 23 convictions, and 5 dismissed or withdrawn.

Also 11 cases of cattle stealing have been tried by the Supreme Court, 7 of which resulted in conviction and 4 were dismissed.

You will readily understand the amount of work entailed in committing 68 cases of horse and cattle stealing for trial, when I tell you that on the Donovan case alone three detectives spent five weeks investigating and securing evidence, etc., three days at the preliminary hearing, and five days at the Supreme Court trial.

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

Martin L. Brigham—Horse stealing.—This case is one where the accused, at the end of October, 1914, shipped a carload of horses from Munson, Alta., to Govan, Sask., where they arrived in his care during the first week of November, 1914. They were put up for auction at Govan on November 7, 1914. Brigham realized about \$1,400 on the deal and left for England.

We had little doubt that the carload was stolen horses, and the officer commanding Regina district was communicated with, with the result that Detective Staff Sergeant Dubuque traced up the horses disposed of by Brigham at the sale held at Govan on November 7. Most of these horses bore brands that were registered in the names of western ranchers living in the Calgary district. These owners were communicated with and several of them proceeded to Saskatchewan and identified their horses; and in most cases, though not without considerable difficulty, they succeeded in obtaining possession of the animals.

Staff Sergeant Goodrich, who had been working on the case at this end, was detailed, under instructions of Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert, to proceed to England, where Brigham was held in custody, having been arrested by Scotland Yard officials, for the purpose of bringing him back to Canada under the Fugitive Offenders Act. Staff Sergeant Goodrich is still in England, but I am daily expecting to hear that he is on his way back with the prisoner in his custody.

James McKeage and Dennis Donovan—Cattle stealing.—Investigation in this case commenced on the evening of December 10, 1914, when the Gleichen detachment were notified by a prominent rancher living on the Bow river that six frozen hides had been found in a straw stack by one of his riders.

There was very little evidence beyond the fact that these hides were branded with a fresh horse track brand, and that a number of the horse track cattle were pasturing very near to the place where they were discovered.

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As the members of the Gleichen detachment were well known in the district, I instructed Detective Waugh to proceed to Gleichen and make a quiet investigation of the case. Mr. Adaman, the manager of the Horse Track Cattle Company, sent his foreman with Detective Waugh to inspect the hides, and on arriving at the McHugh beef camp, they found that each of these hides had been placed in sacks, and that in one of the sacks was a tag addressed to J. W. Evans, King George hotel, Blackie. It was this tag which proved the connecting link of the whole case, as it was afterwards found that J. W. Evans, proprietor of the King George hotel, Blackie, had given a number of sacks to one James McKeage, who had been peddling beef in the district.

Detective Waugh further learned that McKeage had offered for sale in Calgary a quantity of beef. At this stage the ease appeared to drag, and in order, if possible, to bring the matter to a head more speedily, I sent Detective Sergeant Goodrich and Sergeant Waugh to Gleichen to talk the matter over with Sergeant Irvine. After conferring with Sergeant Irvine, they decided to proceed to the Horse Track Company's ranch—a ride of some 40 miles—and discuss the case with some of the riders. On the evening of their arrival the ease was gone into exhaustively until the early hours of the morning, and Sergeant Goodrich advanced the theory that if only the feet and heads could be found, they could be matched with the hides.

The next day they decided to lay an information and obtain a search warrant for the buildings of McKeage's farm. They informed me of their intention by phone, and I instructed them to go right ahead. The same evening they drove to Carsland, and there obtained a search warrant from a justice of the peace. They also notified Strathmore and Gleichen detachments, from which places four constables were detailed to join the party. Early the next morning, the weather being considerably below zero, they proceeded to the McKeage ranch, where they found an up-to-date plant for the killing of cattle. They had not been there many minutes when Mr. Adaman recognized four or five heads of his cattle lying near the slaughter house. Also some feet were detected frozen in amongst the entrails of slaughtered cattle. These they dug out after some hard and prolonged work with pick and shovel. As each foot was brought out, it was immediately identified by the owner, until they came across some feet which apparently belonged to some very old stock; these puzzled the party. They were subsequently, however, identified as feet belonging to some old cows which McKeage had purchased from a neighboring farmer, in the hope of covering the illegal slaughter of the stolen cattle.

Having found the heads and feet of six cattle, they loaded them into police sleighs, and at once sent them to the Horse Track ranch on the Bow river.

The finding of these heads and feet seemed to infuse new zeal into our men, and night after night, though the weather at this time was exceptionally cold, they never returned to the Horse Track ranch until the early hours of the morning.

At this time they received information that James McKeage and Dennis Donovan had left for Calgary with a load of beef. Immediately, therefore, after the discovery of the cow heads and feet, Sergeant Waugh also left for Calgary, and on the following morning he arrested McKeage in the act of boarding a train at the C.P.R. depot. Later he also arrested Dennis Donovan, who was just leaving Calgary with a team to return to McKeage's ranch.

Having worked on the case right up to Christmas eve, they decided to return home for Christmas, but resumed their investigations immediately after. On their return to the ranch, Sergeant Goodrich, an old cattleman, took charge of the heads, hides and feet, and after two or three hard days' work, thawing and preparing the hides, matched each foot and head to its respective hide.

At this time Sergeant Irvine took charge of the investigation and the collection of evidence, Detective Waugh being busily engaged on other cases. A statement was obtained from one George Cassidy, a nephew of James McKeage, who was living with

McKeage when the cattle were killed, to the effect that he was present when McKeage and Donovan killed the cattle and dressed and cut up the beef; and that he, Cassidy, assisted in loading up the beef, when it was taken by Donovan to Calgary. His uncle, James McKeage, had travelled into Calgary by train from Blackie.

Dennis Donovan was committed for trial on January 8 and James McKeage on January 5. After their committal, no time was lost in continuing the investigation, every ounce of the beef was accounted for, and the prices paid for same ascertained. While Dennis Donovan was in custody, his counsel exerted every effort to have him released on bail, and only succeeded in doing so a few days previous to his trial.

Both McKeage and Donovan were tried by jury in the Supreme Court at Calgary during January, 1915. The two men were tried separately, McKeage before Mr. Justice Ives and Donovan before Mr. Justice Simmons. The witnesses and evidence were practically the same in both cases, and in each case the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on the charge of cattle stealing. On January 30, 1915, McKeage was sentenced by Mr. Justice Ives to 23 months in Lethbridge jail; and in January 21, 1915, Donovan was sentenced by Mr. Justice Simmons to seven years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Donovan has been granted a new trial on the ground that the charge against him should have been "Receiving stolen property" instead of "Stealing," and the new trial has been set for October 5, 1915. In the meantime, on the order of Mr. Justice Walsh, Donovan was released on bail, in the amount of \$10,000. The work of Det. Sgt. Gooderich, Det. Sgt. Waugh and Sgt. Irvine on this case, was of an exceptionally high order.

James and Ivan O'Neil—Horse stealing.—On the 8th of May of this year, these two brothers were seen taking a bunch of horses off the range, among which was a stray mare and an unbranded yearling. The next day the mare was seen in a pasture without the yearling. On the 11th the colt was found in the O'Neil's corrals, with part of Ivan O'Neil's brand on it, and James and Ivan O'Neil were arrested. They were committed for trial, and on the 23rd June were found guilty of horse stealing and sentenced to 18 months and two years respectively.

Hugh McKinnon—Horse Stealing; James McKinnon—Receiving stolen horse.—Hugh McKinnon lived in the eastern-central part of this province, among homesteaders who were not in the habit of branding their horses. James McKinnon kept a livery stable at Keoma, near Calgary. We knew that in this case we had to deal with a system of wholesale horsestealing, by which horses were being stolen from the eastern part of the province and taken some 200 miles towards Calgary, where they were taken over by confederates, who disposed of the animals. These operations appear to have started as far back as six years ago, at which time Hugh McKinnon was a justice of the peace at Langdon, Alta.

In February, 1915, six head of colts, ranging from one to six years of age, were found in a pasture not far from Calgary, branded with James McKinnon's brand. Investigation resulted in the finding of the owners of the colts, and in the arrest of both the McKinnons. Hugh and James McKinnon were tried on charges of horse stealing and receiving stolen horses, respectively, before Mr. Justice Simmons in the Supreme Court at Calgary. They were convicted and sentenced—Hugh to 7 years, and James to 5 years, in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Considerable and very efficient work was devoted to this case by our detectives, in tracing up the operations of the two accused and collecting evidence, and thirty-four head of horses were recovered and returned to their owners.

This case excited great interest throughout the country, and the conviction of the two McKinnons has undoubtedly broken up and frustrated a widespread and deeply laid system of horsestealing. Many persons suspected of being implicated in this horse rustling confederacy have seen fit to leave the country.

Special Constable J. H. Reid's clever work on this case deserves special mention.

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Fred P. Magee—Stray Animals Ordinance.—A mare, bearing brands which are duly recorded, was located on the premises of the above named, and had been on the said premises for several years. It is stated that Magee disposed of two colts, the progeny of this mare, but so far we have not obtained sufficient evidence to prosecute the matter further.

Accused was, however, charged with neglecting to comply with the Stray Animals Ordinance and pleaded guilty. He was fined \$100, which was paid.

Magee was secretary-treasurer of the Carbon municipality, and was considered a leader in the community.

This case, together with that of J. K. Hazlett, should have a good effect throughout the country.

Rex vs. Tony Ambrose—Alleged Shooting with Intent to Commit Bodily Harm.—On November 9, 1914, there was a drunken disturbance amongst a number of miners of mixed nationality at Nordegg, Alberta, a coal mining town. A number of miners had a grievance against one Tony Ambrose, who was at the house of one James Ballero. Some forty persons congregated outside the house; stones were thrown through the windows and a fracas ensued, during which one shot was fired from outside the house, wounding the wife of James Ballero, who was within the house. A second shot was fired from within the house by Tony Ambrose into the crowd outside. The second shot, however, did no damage. Two persons were arrested—Tony Ambrose and James Murphy.

Tony Ambrose was tried at Red Deer on February 3, 1914, before Mr. Justice Hyndman, on a charge of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, but was acquitted, his lordship remarking that "The accused had, in view of the demonstration of the force outside, and the fact that a shot was fired, a reasonable fear of his safety, and was, I think, justified in taking the action which he did. It appears as though he fired the shot into the darkness outside without taking particular aim."

James Murphy was suspected of having fired the shot from outside the house which wounded Mrs. Ballero, but we were unsuccessful in obtaining evidence of this, because of the reluctance of the other miners who participated in the disturbance with Murphy, to give the police any information. However, Murphy was charged with creating a disturbance under subsection (b), section 238 of the Criminal Code, and was fined \$50 and costs.

John Patterson—Theft of Calf.—At the end of December, 1914, John Patterson stole a calf from his former employer, John Graham, killed same, and burnt the hide in the stove, making the head into head cheese. It was stated that practically all that was left were the feet of the calf, but these remains we never discovered; in all probability they were thrown out on the prairie in the deep snow. On the same day Patterson killed an old cow that he possessed.

Patterson was found to have sold beef to several restaurants in Calgary, whose proprietors, however, asserted that what they had received was veal, and the weight of the quarters corroborated their statements. Patterson, on the contrary, claimed that what he had sold to them was the meat of the old cow. The sale of all four quarters to the various restaurants was traced up by the police, and a week or two later the health inspector condemned a quarter that Patterson brought in for sale, and which apparently had come from some old cow. Patterson told the inspector that he had killed his old cow, and that the balance of the meat was out at his home. This old meat was never found, and must have been cached or disposed of before the police investigated the matter.

Jenkins, a lad living with Patterson, gave evidence as to the theft and killing of the calf.

Patterson was sentenced to one year in Lethbridge jail by Mr. Justice Hyndman, on April 12, 1915, at Calgary.

Jerome Harrington—Horse Stealing.—Jerome Harrington was a farmer living near Hanna, Alta. He was found by our detectives to have been implicated in the theft of five head of horses—the property of one J. H. Brown—about October 1, 1914.

Harrington knew that investigation was being made, but did not know how much information we had against him. The matter apparently preyed on his mind, and he made a confession to Constable Rigby to the effect that he had been employed by one of the McKinnons to move these horses, that he had kept them in his pasture for a certain length of time, and knew that they were stolen horses.

Harrington was held before Mr. Justice Simmons in the Supreme Court at Calgary on April 24, 1915, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to six months at hard labour in the common jail at Lethbridge.

Harrington was used merely as a tool by the McKinnons, and he does not appear to have derived any benefit from the stealing.

Ten head of horses were restored by us to the owners in connection with this case.

Earle Hackett and Clem Griffith—In possession of stolen Horse.—In this case, the stolen horse, which belonged to one Dick Neil, was lost from near Calgary in June, 1914, and was impounded as an estray in W. E. Richmond's pound, fourteen miles west of High River, in August, 1914. On December 15, 1914, the two accused came to the pound and produced a paper claiming the horse to be Earle Hackett's, and thus obtained possession of the horse and took it away with them.

Earle Hackett was located at or near Rocky Mountain House with the stolen horse in his possession. He was arrested on February 19, 1915. Clem Griffith was arrested in Calgary on February 27, 1915.

Earle Hackett and Clem Griffith were both tried on the charge of horse stealing in the Supreme Court at Calgary before Mr. Justice Hyndman, on April 4, 1915. Earle Hackett pleaded guilty, and Clem Griffith pleaded not guilty, but was convicted. Griffith was sentenced to three years and Hackett to two and a half years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Hackett appeared to have been the tool of Griffith.

Edward Swift—Horse stealing.—In November, 1914, a bunch of horses were stolen from near Calgary, and driven a hundred miles northeast. Among the bunch was a registered shire mare worth \$300, which was too heavy to stand a horse rustler's pace, and was cached at a farm about 35 miles from Calgary. In March of this year, after the McKinnon brothers were arrested, Swift drove nearly 200 miles in deep snow to move this mare further away from where she belonged. After taking her as far as she was able to travel, he cached her again and drove back into the east-central part of the province. He was apprehended at Sedgewick, seven days after moving the mare, brought to Calgary and committed for trial. On April 15, he was tried by jury and found guilty of horsestealing, and was later allowed to go on suspended sentence by His Honour Justice Hyndman.

L. M. A. Thomason—Attempted Murder.—Stafford Wilson and L. W. A. Thomason were neighbours on homesteads near Oyen, Alta. On April 8, 1915, a quarrel arose between Wilson and Thomason and a violent fight ensued between the two men. No other person was present. Wilson was something of a pugilist. Thomason first used a hammer, then fired five shots from a .38 calibre revolver, one of the bullets striking Wilson in the forearm and another passing right through his body. The fight apparently continued for some time after this. Wilson succeeded in taking both the hammer and the revolver from Thomason and beating him into unconsciousness. Thomason was badly beaten and bruised. Toward the end it appears that Wilson became sick and faint from his wounds and sank to the ground. Wilson then commenced to crawl away from the house on his hands and knees to the place where his horse was tethered. When he had crawled about thirty yards from the house, his dog came and licked his face. At this moment, Wilson alleged, Thomason, who in the

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meantime had regained consciousness, came to the door of his house, and fired a shot from a rifle, which killed Wilson's dog, but did not injure Wilson. Wilson, however, rolled over and lay still as though he had been shot, and Thomason, carrying with him the rifle, walked away to another neighbour's house, where he made a statement as to what had occurred. Wilson managed to crawl to his horse, and from thence, by hanging on to the stirrup of his saddle, went on to another house, and there medical aid was summoned. Wilson was badly injured, but recovered from his wounds.

Thomason was charged with attempted murder and tried by jury before Mr. Justice Simmons in the Supreme Court at Calgary, the trial being concluded on June 12, 1915. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and his lordship imposed a sentence of two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Richard Oakes—Theft from Railway Freight Car.—While Corporal Angermann was investigating a case of cattle stealing and executing a search warrant on the premises of one Richard Oakes, he discovered some groceries apparently cached in the bush near the buildings.

On making inquiries, it was found that these same articles were missing from a Canadian Pacific railway freight car in Innisfail yards, the seal of which car had been found broken and reported by the car checker. They formed part of a consignment to a local grocer.

The accused was committed for trial, and was later found guilty by Mr. Justice Hyndman, who imposed a sentence of two years' imprisonment in Edmonton penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently with one of five years also imposed on the accused for cattle stealing.

Richard Oakes, F. King and P. Hansen—Cattle Stealing.—Mr. T. W. Sarebett, of Milnerton, notified Corporal Angermann, at Innisfail, that the hide, head and legs of a steer belonging to him had been found in a slough in the Milnerton district.

On investigation it was learned that a man named M. Walton had seen the head of a red cattle beast lying beneath a thin covering of ice in a slough. Walton made known his discovery to one T. Dobson, a rancher, who proceeded to the place where the head had been observed, and fished out of the slough, the head, hide and three legs of a steer, the hide bearing Mr. Sarchette's brand.

Richard Oakes was suspected and a search warrant was obtained by Corporal Angermann, who found the butchered beef quarters lying hidden under the snow in the bush alongside the shack that Oakes was living in. The legs had been sawn off and fitted exactly to the portion of legs fished out of the slough.

Oakes was arrested and warned, after which he acknowledged taking and killing the beast. He also implicated two other men, King and Hansen, and each gave evidence against the other.

On December 18, 1914, King and Hansen elected a speedy trial and were sentenced by His Honour Judge Lees to five years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Oakes elected to be tried at the Supreme Court. His trial took place at Red Deer on February 9, 1915, before Mr. Justice Hyndman. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty by His Lordship on the evidence submitted, and a sentence of five years in the Edmonton penitentiary was imposed.

Fritz W. Thaden—Treason.—This case started in August, 1914. There existed at Hussar, Alta., a colony of Germans known as the German-Canadian Farming Company. Some of these Germans, we found, had left for Germany at the commencement, and just prior to the commencement of the war, but most of them were arrested *en route* and interned at Gibraltar and elsewhere. This led to the arrest of several other Germans of the colony who were suspected of attempting to leave in order to assist His Majesty's enemies. Fritz Thaden was secretary of the company, with an office in Calgary. He also was arrested, and in his possession were found letters

showing that he had sent sums of money to certain of the Germans who had left Hussar for Germany Thaden despatched the money to these Germans at New York, and also provided them with letters of introduction to friends there. Further investigation showed that he had sent boxes containing clothing and one firearm (a shot gun) to one of these Germans from the colony who was an officer in the German army.

Thaden was tried before Mr. Justice Walsh in the supreme court at Calgary on May 3, 1915. The main defence set up was that the moneys sent by Thaden to the Germans when they reached New York was merely in discharge of debts owing by Thaden.

His lordship deferred decision until May 10, when he found Thaden guilty on one charge of treason. His lordship again remanded Thaden until the 21st May for sentence, and on that date his lordship stated that Thaden was only technically guilty of the offence and bound him over to keep the peace for twelve months in his own recognizances of \$1,000.

Thaden and a number of other Germans from the Hussar colony have been interned as prisoners of war.

For his good work in this case, Corp. G. S. Akrigg received a grant of \$25 from the fine fund.

A. F. Trainor—Seditious utterances.—Trainor was an employee of the Alberta Provincial Telephones Department. He was a native of Prince Edward Island, and appeared to have revolutionary political ideas. While he was at Strathmore during the first part of May, 1915, he aroused great public indignation by different utterances, in which he was alleged to have ridiculed His Majesty, to have expressed sympathy with His Majesty's enemies, and to have made some particularly offensive remarks in regard to the sinking of the steamship *Lusitania*.

Trainor was arrested and finally tried before Mr. Justice Simmons in the supreme court at Calgary on June 11, 1915; he was found guilty of sedition and fined \$250.

W. R. Newbolt—Illegal branding of steer.—While one of our detectives was investigating another case, he learned that there were two head of cattle at W. R. Newbolt's ranch which bore another brand besides that of Newbolt's.

Upon investigation, it was found that one of these cattle bore the brand of John B. Sim, who had lost three calves in the fall of 1913, which calves ranged in the open in the vicinity of Newbolt's cattle.

Mr. Sim went to Newbolt's and fully identified one of these cattle as a steer that he had lost, and laid information charging Newbolt with illegal branding. The case came up for trial and accused was found guilty and fined \$125 and costs.

J. K. Hazlett—Stray animals ordinance.—At the time the accused was arrested on a charge of horse stealing, it was noticed that he was using a stray horse that was being sought after by the police. It was ascertained that the accused had had this horse in his possession and had been working same for some three years past.

After considerable difficulty, the owner was located and claimed the horse. Accused was charged with holding a stray on his premises and pleaded guilty. He was fined \$100, which he paid.

The accused was a leading man in the Carbon district, and was generally looked up to by the people in that community. The extreme penalty meted out to Hazlett will, I hope, prove a strong deterrent from picking up and working strays. The accused, I might add, is awaiting trial on two charges of horse stealing.

We have been successful in regard to the number of cases sent up for trial before the supreme and district courts. At the June session of these courts we succeeded in winning every case sent up; viz., 12 cases in the supreme court and 3 in the district court. Of these convictions, eight were for horse stealing and one for cattle stealing.

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I am pleased to inform you that we have succeeded during the past ten months in breaking up one of the most daring and mischievous gangs of horse thieves that ever infested this province, and the district is now fairly rid of this fraternity. Those that are left have ceased operations, or in other words, are lying low and waiting developments, probably in the hope that the police will relax their efforts. A number of the gang have fled the country and are now fugitives from justice.

In connection with these horse stealing cases, I am pleased to inform you that we have restored to their owners over 118 head of horses. In the McKinnon case alone we restored 34 head. This will give you some idea of the vast system of horse rustling that we have been operating against.

In addition to the number of horses restored to their owners directly in connection with cases tried, we have handed over to their owners over 139 head. A number of these were stolen and had been turned loose by the thieves when they found that we were closing in on them; others were being held in coulees along the Red Deer and at other points, waiting for a chance to market them. Some of these horses had been away from home for from three to five years.

For the success we have achieved in the apprehension and conviction of horse and cattle rustlers in this district, the greatest possible credit must be given to Detective Staff-sergeant Goodrich, Detective Sergeant Waugh, Sergeant Irvine, and Special Constable J. H. Reid. The exceptionally clever work of these men places them in the front rank of the detectives of the force. I must add that their efforts were ably supported by the non-commissioned officers and men. Since my connection with the force, I have never before received such loyal and united support: hence our success.

CALGARY, ALTA., September 30, 1915.

The Officer Commanding "E" Division,
R. N. W. M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "E" Division guard-room for the year ended September 30, 1915.

There have been 653 prisoners admitted, a decrease of 221 on the previous year. The conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, no serious breach of discipline having occurred. The guard-room has been visited daily by the jail surgeon, though during the year he has been so fortunate as to have nothing beyond minor ailments requiring his attention.

Lever were put on the three rows of cells. The centre lever became weak, and the parts found wanting required to be replaced by material of better quality and finer workmanship.

The jail yard fence has been strengthened with supports and is now sufficiently strong; prior to these additions it was on the verge of tumbling down.

Owing to the large number of cases that had to be held over from the spring to the summer assizes, and again from the summer to the autumn, the guard-room became overcrowded during May and during July; in each instance orders in council, authorising the transfer to Lethbridge of six and twelve prisoners respectively, were passed. These transfers were effected immediately the necessary authority was forthcoming, and thereby the strain on the guard-room accommodation was considerably relieved.

Richard Lyons, alias "Shorty" Lyons, for whom the C.P.R. police have been searching during the past three years, was brought back from Walla Walla penitentiary, Washington, U.S.A. He was committed for trial in the Calgary city police court on a charge of murder, received in this guard-room after his committal, and

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held until his trial, which took place two weeks later, when he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged at Lethbridge provincial jail. He was escorted to Lethbridge the day following his trial May 5, 1915. The sentence of death was later commuted to one of imprisonment for life, and this prisoner passed through the guard-room on July 13, 1915, *en route* to the Alberta penitentiary.

Prisoner Joe Macdonald, who was awaiting trial on a charge of horse stealing, escaped from the guard-room on the night of August 30, having sawed the lever bolts and window bars with saws provided by J. P. Wood. It later transpired that the preparations, cleverly concealed, for this escape, had been going on for some time, and that on the night in question a small portion of the lever bolt was all that had to be sawed, the window bars having been raised, sawed and replaced in their sockets, so that it was impossible to detect that they had been tampered with. Up to date Macdonald has not been recaptured. The arrest of Wood, however, was effected, and in the Calgary city police court he pleaded guilty to the charge of aiding and abetting Joe Macdonald to escape from lawful custody. He was sentenced by G. E. Sanders, Esq., P.M., to 18 months imprisonment with hard labour in the provincial jail, Lethbridge.

Prisoner Earl Herber, who was undergoing a sentence of six months hard labour for vagrancy, escaped, on June 4, from his escort. He was, however, recaptured at Banff on June 9, and is at present awaiting trial at Macleod guard-room for this offence.

Prisoner John Grant, who was awaiting trial for attempted rape, became violently insane, and was, on April 27, committed to the insane asylum at Ponoka.

Byron G. Newcombe, a boy of 17 years of age, who was awaiting trial on a charge of horse stealing, and, on remand, on a charge of burglary, was on June 1 committed to Ponoka asylum as insane.

Fifty-three prisoners of war were admitted during the year and were disposed of as shown by my statistics.

Finger prints and photographs of all persons confined in the guard-room, charged with indictable offences, were taken and forwarded to the chief commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa.

There were 50 male and 3 female lunatics admitted, but in only a few instances did they give any trouble. A speedy disposition of these unfortunates continues to be made by the Department of the Attorney General, the benefit derived thereby being mutual, to the patients and to the police.

I attach hereto statistics for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. RICHARDSON, *Sergeant*.

Provost.

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The undermentioned cases, which were awaiting trial at the end of last year, were disposed of as follows:—

Class.	Name.	Crime.	Date.	Place tried.	Disposal.
White	Nolan, Michael	Indecent act	8 Oct., 1914	Calgary	Dismissed.
"	Machuk, Mike	Theft	7 " 1914	"	6 months hard labour.
"	Bishop, Thos.	Attempted murder	9 " 1914	"	1 year hard labour.
"	Coomes, Wm.	"	8 " 1914	"	Dismissed.
"	Mathews, Frank	Horse stealing	22 " 1914	"	2 years hard labour.
"	Smith, Ernest	"	16 " 1914	"	6 months hard labour.
"	McClain, Jack	"	23 " 1914	"	3 years hard labour.
"	Roughhead, Geo.	Attempted extortion	14 " 1914	"	Dismissed.
"	Allan, Robert	False pretences	6 " 1914	"	Suspended sentence.
"	Lorruzzo, C.	Assault occasioning bodily harm	13 " 1914	"	6 months hard labour.
"	Duval, Sam	False pretences	16 " 1914	"	Dismissed.
"	Gwartney, Henry	"	15 " 1914	"	"
"	Jolicour, Louis	Theft	26 " 1914	Red Deer	1 year hard labour.

GUARD ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

Admitted.

Males—

Whites	530
Half-breeds	12
Indians	31
Negroes	1
Chinese	11
Hindu	1
Police	3
Boys	4
Lunatics	50
Total	642

Females—

Whites	5
Negresses	2
Lunatics	3
Total	10

NUMBERS ADMITTED DURING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

October, 1914	68
November, 1914	69
December, 1914	69
January, 1915	69
February, 1915	44
March	51
April	40
May	59
June	45
July	52
August	41
September	46
Total	653
Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1914	20
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1915	29
Daily average	20.6
Maximum number (July 12 and 13)	39
Minimum number (October 27, 1914)	8

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Males awaiting trial	13
On remand	2
Awaiting transportation to Edmonton penitentiary	1
En route to Edmonton for trial	1
Prisoners of war <i>en route</i> from Lethbridge to Castle detention camp	5
En route to Macleod guard-room	6
Undergoing sentence	1
Lunatics	

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

To detention camp, Lethbridge	32
To office of Registrar of Alien Enemies	5
Released on parole	16
Total	53

PRISONERS ESCORTED TO OTHER JAILS.

Males.

From Calgary guard-room:—

- 29 convicts to Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.
- 83 prisoners to Provincial jail, Lethbridge.
- 220 prisoners to R.N.W.M.P. guard-room, Macleod.

From Calgary city police station:—

- 2 convicts to Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.
- 19 prisoners to provincial jail, Lethbridge.
- 67 prisoners to R.N.W.M. P. guard, Macleod.

Females.

From Calgary guard-room:—

- 1 convict to Alberta penitentiary, Edmonton.
- 5 prisoners to R.N.W.M.P. guard-room, Macleod.

From city police station:—

- 58 prisoners to R.N.W.M.P. guard-room, Macleod.

LUNATICS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Males	50
Females	3

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

Males—	
Taken to Ponoka Asylum	48
To Medicine Hat Hospital	1
Discharged as sane	1
Total	50
Females—	
Taken to Ponoka Asylum	2
Taken to Macleod guard-room	1
Total	3

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SUMMARY of Crime for the year ended September 30, 1915.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying offensive weapon.....	10	8	2	
Giving pistol to minor.....	1	1		
Pointing firearms.....	7	4	3	
Selling offensive weapon.....	1	1		
Sedition.....	13	2	2	9
Offences against Administration of Law and Justice—				
Cont-mpt of court.....	1	1		
Escape from custody.....	2	1		1
Perjury.....	5		2	3
Subornation of perjury.....	1			1
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Begging.....	2	2		
Committing nuisance.....	1	1		
Drunk and disorderly.....	161	153	8	
Disorderly house, keeping.....	6	6		
" " inmate.....	14	14		
" " frequent.....	3	3		
" " permitting to run.....	1	1		
Gambling.....	2	2		
Indecent exposure.....	3	2	1	
Indecent act.....	1		1	
Sending obscene letter.....	2	1		1
Sodomy.....	1		1	
Vagrancy.....	137	118	19	
Offences against the Person—				
Assault, common.....	184	141	43	
" causing bodily harm.....	5	3	2	
" indecent.....	5	2	1	2*
" and obstructing peace officer.....	3	3		
Bigamy.....	1		1	
Carnal knowledge and attempted.....	2		2	
" " under 16.....	1	1		
Criminal neglect.....	1		1	
Child desertion.....	1	1		
Defamatory libel.....	1		1	
Intimidation.....	4	4		
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	12	11	1	
Murder.....	1	1	1	
" attempted.....	3	2	1	
Neglected children.....	2	2		
Non-support of wife and children.....	6	3	3	
Rape.....	4		2	2*
" attempted.....	1		1	
Seduction.....	2		1	1
Shooting with intent.....	2		2	
Suicide, attempted.....	1	1		
Sending threats by mail.....	1			1
Wounding.....	3	2	1	
Wife desertion.....	1		1	
Offences against Property—				
Arson.....	1	1		
Burglary.....	12	6	3	3*
Cattle stealing.....	24	7	4	13
Cruelty to animals.....	32	26	6	
Conspiracy to defraud.....	3		3	
Concealing mortgage.....	1		1	
Dogging stock.....	2	2		
Defacing brand.....	1		1	
Extortion, attempted.....	1			
False pretences.....	29	9	18	
Forgery.....	6	4	2	
Horse stealing.....	44	23	5	16

* One defendant sent to Ponoka Asylum as insane.

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ended September 30, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial
Offences against Property—				
House-breaking	10	4	3	3
Issuing worthless cheques	1	1		
Mischief	30	26	4	
Misappropriation	1	1		
Miscellaneous	11	6	5	
Receiving stolen property	8	3	3	2
Robbery	4		3	1
Shooting dogs	3	1	2	
Stolen property in possession	5	4	1	
Theft	166	114	50	2
" from person	4	1	3	
" attempted	1			
" by conversion	1	1		
" of grain	5	3	2	
" from dwelling house	5			5
" of postal letters	2	2		
Unlawful entry	1	1		
Wounding cattle and horses	5	2	3	
Offences against Dominion Statutes—				
Alien enemies firearms in possession	8	7	1	
Fishery Act	10	10		
Forestry Act	6	6		
Immigration Act	1	1		
Indian Act—				
Attending to supply liquor to Indians	7	6	1	
Drunk on Reserve	35	29	6	
Gambling on Reserve	4	4		
Giving away money at Indian dance	1	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	10	1	
Trespassing on Indian reserve	4	4		
Mines Act	6	6		
Opium and Drugs Act	13	11	2	
Post Office Act	1	1		
Railway Act	101	97	4	
Rocky Mountain Park Act	75	67	8	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Bowler Act	7	7		
Brand Act	15	12	3	
Entire animals Act	1	1		
Fence Act	3	3		
Game Act	68	57	8	3
Highways Act	20	18	2	
Horse Breeders Act	3	3		
Hotel and Boarding House Act	22	19	3	
Hide Act	3	3		
Insanity Act	28	25	3	
Liquor License Act	38	31	7	
Masters and Servants Act	178	151	27	
Mischievous and Dangerous Animals Act	23	18	5	
Medical Profession Act	2		2	
Motor Vehicle Act	29	28	1	
Moving Picture Theatre Act	1	1		
Pool Room Act	12	12		
Prairie Fire Act	26	23	3	
Pe-lars and Hawks Act	2	2		
Public Health Act	4	2	2	
Stray Animals Act	28	21	7	
Stock Inspection Act	1		1	
Threshers Act	1	1		
Veterinary Act	1	1		
Vital Statistics Act	1	1		
Weed Inspection Act	3	2	1	
Total for year	1,441	1,148	325	71

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DEATHS—SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL, ETC.

The following is a summary of accidental and sudden deaths, etc., investigated by the R.N.W.M. Police in the district:—

	Total.
Cocaine poisoning.....	1
Alcoholic poisoning.....	2
Drowned.....	27
Suffocated.....	4
Struck by lightning.....	2
Struck by timber falling.....	1
Killed by grizzly bear.....	1
Killed by bull.....	1
Railway accident.....	5
Mine accident.....	5
Saw-mill accident.....	2
Shooting accident.....	3
Burnt or scalded.....	2
Fall from wagon or horse.....	4
Natural causes.....	19
Suicide.....	10
Total.....	59

ALIEN ENEMIES.

At present there are 64 alien enemies reporting to the detachments of this division, of whom 14 were paroled by the officer commanding the division.

In October, 1914, Superintendent Pennefather was appointed Registrar of Alien Enemies for the city of Calgary and a twenty-mile radius, with an office in the city of Calgary. On April 1, 1915, Sergeant Irvine, of this division, took over the work from Superintendent Pennefather and continued it until July 31, 1915, when the office was closed, and the remaining work was placed in the hands of the chief constable of the city of Calgary. Until this office was closed we looked after all the alien enemies outside Calgary, within the twenty-mile radius, as well as others, which entailed a great amount of work. The number of alien enemies interned by the Registrar of Alien Enemies in Calgary totalled 124, and the number allowed to go free on parole totalled 1,350.

We have also had a considerable amount of work in connection with enforcing the order in council of September 3, 1914, in regard to alien enemies turning in arms and ammunition. The bulk of the work done by the division, in regard to alien enemies, has been investigating the numerous complaints and suspicions. These have all been taken up promptly, and a great deal of able work has been done by our men in clearing up these matters.

There have been a number of prosecutions for treason and sedition, which are dealt with under separate headings. Of the German and Austrian population of the district, most of them are naturalized. The sympathies of most of these people are all with the enemy and they require a great deal of watching; but in cases where they have openly expressed their sympathies, they have been firmly dealt with by us, with the result that they have become more chary of expressing themselves in public, and we now hear but few complaints against them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fire cases entered during the year ending September 30, 1915, numbered 26 as against 38 for the previous year.

The damage done was slight—chiefly to grass, bush, etc., the total value of material destroyed only amounting to \$1,035 for the twelve months.

One case was appealed before His Honour Judge Winter, who sustained the appeal on the ground that in order to obtain a conviction under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, it was absolutely necessary to prove negligence, and in the case before him he found that there had been no negligence.

In addition to the 26 cases entered, 11 fires were investigated, but without bringing any person to answer for setting out the same during the past twelve months. The small number of fires which have occurred in this district is no doubt attributable to the wet season experienced, and extra precautions taken by farmers and members of the force when on patrol, to prevent these fires occurring. No doubt many farmers have found it an expensive matter, not only as regards punishment, but from loss of hay, stock, horses, etc.

INDIANS.

There are three Indian Reserves in this district: the Blackfoot, Sarcee, and Stony, and I am pleased to report that they have caused us very little trouble during the year.

The Blackfoot Indians.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigans in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good; there have been few epidemics of any kind, which I think is mostly due to the fact that the Indians are to-day well housed, and are being kept busy on their farms.

The original area of the Blackfoot Reserve was 300,800 acres, but in 1911 the Indians surrendered, under specified conditions, 175,580 acres, so that the present area is 125,220 acres.

The area under cultivation for 1915 is as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat	1,826
Oats	1,038
New breaking	90
Summer-fallow	1,100
Total	4,054

The Blackfoot Indians have the following stock for 1915:—

Cattle	about 1,300 head.
Horses	" 1,600 "

These Indians are proving successful farmers and they have been fortunate in having a good crop each year in succession since they commenced farming; this year, too, everything points to an exceptionally large crop.

They possess a large steam ploughing outfit and two threshing outfits—one on the west and one on the east end of the reserve. Also at each end of the reserve there is a farm instructor to teach them farming.

They received from farm produce, 1914	\$34,500
Gravel, horses, mining, etc., 1914	25,000
Beef, 1914	8,800
Total	\$68,300

In addition to this, they have their treaty money and regular rations, which latter are issued to them each week.

The population of the Blackfoot Indians is 734. Like most Indians, they are temperate when they cannot procure liquor. In nearly every case of drunkenness among the Indians, we have been successful in apprehending and bringing to justice the parties who supplied the liquor. However, there have been but few prosecutions for drunkenness during the year.

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The Stony Indians.—The Stony Indian Reserve at Morley comprises some 80 square miles, and contains a population of 645. There is very little farming done on the Reserve, only 70 acres being under cultivation. They earn their livelihood chiefly by working for farmers and ranchers, cutting wood, etc., but during winter they do considerable hunting and trapping in the hills. They are an intelligent and industrious class of Indian, and there is scarcely an instance of crime of any sort recorded against them during the year.

The Sarcee Indians.—The Sarcee Indian Reserve is situated some six miles southwest of Calgary, and has a population of 190 men, women and children. Their health during the year has been fairly satisfactory on the whole. There have been a few cases of consumption and scrofula. There is considerable farming done on the Reserve, and the Indians earn some \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum selling wood, hay, trees, etc. This year they have the following acreage in crop:—

Oats	400
Fall wheat	75
Spring wheat	143
Rye	17
Potatoes and small seeds	5

Owing to the continual wet weather, the hay has been late in maturing, but some 600 tons have been secured.

The moral conduct of the Indians during the year has been fairly good. All Indians found drunk on the reserve are generally dealt with by the Indian agent, who awards them three months hard labour on the reserve. This mode of punishment, the Indian agent informs me, is more satisfactory than sending them to jail, where they mix with bad white prisoners.

DETACHMENTS.

At the end of last year	27
Opened during the year—	
Blackie, Oyen, Hutton, Lake Louise	4
Total	31
Closed during the year—	
Nateby, Lake Louise	2
Total end of year 1915	29
Exshaw temporarily closed	1
Actually open	28

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Court orderlies have been supplied for sittings of the supreme and district courts held at Calgary and Red Deer. Escorts were supplied almost daily for prisoners and lunatics sent to Macleod and Lethbridge guard-room, the common jail at Lethbridge, Edmonton penitentiary, and Ponoka asylum.

Orderlies have been supplied by us in all criminal sittings, and in all coroners' cases outside of the city. Ticket-of-leave men have been looked after, and reports respecting them sent to the Commissioner of Dominion Police.

Relatives of deceased persons dying intestate, or through violent means, have been located, and inventories of effects handed to the public administrator; who is also furnished with copies of all crime reports in connection with the numerous cases of accidental or sudden death. This involves considerable work, and I might say that 89 estates have passed through our hands during the year. This work our men have assumed in a most cheerful and businesslike manner, and it is a great source of satisfaction to be of service to the sorrowing relatives of those unfortunates who have met death by accident or other means.

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ASSISTANCE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Assistance has been rendered by bringing to his notice all cases requiring the attention of his department; by investigating and reporting on such cases when requested by the superintendent; and by furnishing escorts.

PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The provincial long distance telephone service is of special value to us in police work, and I am pleased to record that we have received most considerate treatment at the hands of the various operators in the division. I must specially mention the staff at Calgary, who have endeavoured to assist us in every way possible.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Whenever reports are received from detachments disclosing any contravention of the liquor license ordinance, same are forwarded to the Chief License Inspector. We very often assist the department, when called on, in the prosecution of cases under the ordinance.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

We assist the department in maintaining quarantine, and in cases of infectious or contagious diseases. We also furnish relief to outside persons in any other way when called upon to act.

HORSES AND MILEAGE.

On October 1, 1914, there were 85 horses in the division; since then 17 remounts have been received. Two remounts (Reg. Nos. 698 and 988) were transferred to Regina, one (Reg. No. 1138) died of enteritis following an attack of colic, leaving at present in the division 99 horses, almost all of which are in good condition.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Transport.—The transport of the division is in good shape. One democrat was purchased, for Red Deer sub-district, and one surrey and one single buckboard for the post, the workmanship and material of which is first class.

Harness.—The harness of the division is in good, serviceable condition. We have received one set of harness during the year.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been of good quality, supplied under contract.

CANTEEN.

A small stock of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes is kept, which is much appreciated. The financial condition is satisfactory, and grants have been made during the year totalling upwards of \$483, including a grant of \$120 for flowers to beautify the barracks, the external appearance of which has been greatly admired.

RECREATION.

Owing to pressure of work, we have had very little time to indulge in sport of any kind during the summer, with the exception of tennis. The two excellent tennis courts in the barrack grounds are well patronized by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and have been the means of keeping the men in barracks during the summer, and affording them amusement and exercise.

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HEALTH.

The general health of the members of this division during the year ended September 30, 1915, has been good. There has been no epidemic of infectious disease, and the sanitary condition of the barracks has been excellent.

The prison accommodation has not always been adequate, and I may say that there are no suitable arrangements here at present for the accommodation of female prisoners.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the past year drills and lectures have been held at headquarters at least three days a week, except during the month of August, when, owing to pressure of work, none were held. At drill the men were instructed in manual, physical, and marching exercises. At intervals during the season mounted drill was also held, when time permitted. At lectures the men were instructed in the duties of constables in barracks and in detachment duties.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

With a few exceptions, the conduct and discipline of the men of "E" division during the year has been very good.

STORES.

Supplies and stores have been sufficient and of good quality.

RECREATION ROOM AT BARRACKS.

There is urgent need for a recreation room where a billiard table and other amusements could be indulged in by the members of the division. During the long winter months the men have practically no place in which to spend their evenings outside of the barrack rooms.

Where discipline is maintained during the day time, it is very necessary, in order to keep the men contented, that they should have some form of relaxation in the way of amusement during the evening. This matter should, I consider, be taken up by the department at once.

The division was inspected by the Comptroller on May 4, 1915, and by yourself on June 14, 1915, and on October 3, 1915.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, visited Calgary on September 13, 1915, and in the afternoon of the same day inspected a detachment of the R.N.W.M. Police at Victoria park. Owing to pressure of regular police work, it was possible to turn out only 15 non-commissioned officers and men, mounted, to parade before his Royal Highness, who complimented the men on their smart appearance.

During the tour of His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala through Canada, he was attended by Constable Shervill of "E" Division. His Highness arrived in Calgary on the evening of the July 31, and during his stay in this city was shown every possible attention by the police. His Highness left Calgary on the evening of the 22nd for a ten days' visit to the mountains; thence proceeding east to Quebec. I am pleased to say that no mishap of any kind occurred to mar His Highness's trip through the Dominion.

There has been some unrest at times among the officers, non-commissioned, and men, in regard to enlisting for the front; but then again the thought occurs to them that, as the Prime Minister has expressed it, they are doing their little bit here. However, I feel that if our presence is required in the firing line, volunteers will be asked for, and our men will answer the call unanimously.

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The amendments to the Stock Inspection Act suggested by the police, and passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, have served to put a check on horse thieves running stolen horses to the auction sale yards and there disposing of them.

The following letter addressed by the comptroller to the commissioner was transmitted to "E" division:—

R.N.W.M. POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA, May 28, 1915.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister to request that you will be good enough to convey to Superintendent Horrigan and the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables serving in the Calgary district, his high appreciation of the valuable services recently rendered by them in the arrest and conviction of cattle and horse thieves in the district, which has received the highest commendation from the stock owners of the vicinity, and reflects great credit on all concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) LAURENCE FORTESCUE,
Comptroller.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have received every assistance from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. HORRIGAN,
Superintendent Commanding "E" Division.
R. N. W. M. Police.

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APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. A. E. C. McDONELL, COMMANDING "N"
DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.ATHABASKA, ALBERTA,
October 1, 1915.The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of "N" Division for the year ending September 30, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed may be recorded as one of great development for this district as a whole, much progress has been made.

Athabaska has had a comparatively quiet year. The homestead entries at Athabaska from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915, number 167, a decrease of 280 over the same period last year.

This is one of the best districts for mixed farming in the province. The exhibits of the agricultural products of this district, particularly garden vegetables, exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.

In all cases where relief was found necessary, it was given, and this action of the Government has enabled many settlers who were in strenuous circumstances to remain on their homesteads and put in a good crop. The amount of \$4,361 was issued to destitutes.

We now have telegraph communication with Fort McMurray, Lac la Biche, Fort St. John, B.C., Grande Prairie, Peace River Crossing, and Grouard. This greatly facilitates our work with the opening of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway for traffic to the crossing of the Smoky river, and on the Canada Central branch towards Peace River crossing.

The strides that have been made in this country's development has been a sudden and remarkable transformation from the primitive to the modern, in matters of transportation, and a remarkable feat of railway building which within a few more weeks will have achieved its principal objective, the connecting of railway with the navigable waters of the Peace river and its tributaries.

It is expected that trains will be running into the town of Peace River Crossing by November 1, 1915.

This same company has also carried on construction work on the A. and G. W. railway, which is open for traffic to Lac la Biche, and have steel laid as far as mile 135, twenty-one miles northeast of Lac la Biche. It is expected to have this railway completed to Fort McMurray during the season of 1916. This connects the navigable waters of the lower Athabaska river and its tributaries.

The Northern Transportation Company successfully ran two of their steamers through the Grand Rapids this summer, and it is the intention of this company to operate a line of steamers from McMurray north next season.

The town of Grouard has considerably decreased, there being now only about 200 people, compared with that of about 1,000 the previous year.

Five hundred and forty-eight homesteads have been entered, two Red River scripts, and three half-breed scripts have been taken up, a decrease of 252 homesteads over the same period last year.

The railroad's nearest point to Grouard is Tomkins Crossing, which is 15 miles. Teams meet the trains at this point and bring in passengers and express to Grouard, though the mail is still carried to High Prairie, which is 25 miles from Grouard. High Prairie is in the heart of the best farming district in this section.

There is a considerable amount of grain and produce shipped from there.

No boats were running on Lesser Slave lake this season, and most of the other industries around Grouard are at a standstill.

There is talk of stocking the lake with white fish and raising for export trade.

Peace River Crossing has a population of 700 and has been the distribution point for the north, and has been well served with river transportation.

At the opening up of navigation the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Peace River* commenced to run from the Chutes to Hudsons Hope, later the company's large steamer *Athabasca* which last year was plying on the Athabaska at Athabaska, was floated down the rapids to Fort McMurray during the high water of 1914, being later brought over the Vermilion Chutes on skids on the ice was pulled through the Vermilion rapids during the high water this year, and plied on the upper Peace river from Vermilion to Hudsons Hope, taking the place of the *Peace River* which was hauled out at Vermilion.

The Peace River Navigation Company's steamer also ran on the upper Peace river, in addition to this a gasoline boat, *Lily of the Lake* which during the season of 1914 plied on Lesser Slave Lake was in commission on the Peace river. Two other gasoline flat bottom boats have been running regularly between Smoky River Crossing about 45 miles up the Smoky to Peace River Crossing and have done good business in goods and passengers up to August 10 when the Smoky River got too low to allow boats of that size to run the rapids in safety, they then discontinued the run, all these boats are tunnel boats for running in shallow water as the Smoky river is full of rocks and bars.

This river could be greatly improved during low water in the fall just before the freeze up when the rocks could be removed.

Besides these boats numerous small gasoline launches are used for conveying people over the Peace, who wish to save time.

The ferry run by the provincial government takes quite a time making the crossing especially when the current is slack.

The Hudson Bay Company have a complete chain of steamers connecting from Peace River Crossing to Fort McPherson.

The crops in the Peace River district have been exceptionally good, heavy rains prevailed during the early part of the summer and the exceptionally hot weather from July, contributed largely to the good results obtained.

During the year the sub agency of Dominion lands, located at Peace River crossing, has been advanced to a full agency, 400 homesteads were entered during the year.

Seven sawmills have been in operation in the district, but considerable finished lumber has been procured from Edmonton as the local mills turn out unseasoned lumber.

Grande Prairie is called "The Garden of Alberta."

In this district conditions have improved wonderfully during the past year, owing to the railroad construction on the E. D and B. C. railway contractors buying large quantities of oats and hay from the farmers, and also employing men and teams on construction work, together with the fact that this has been one of the best years in the history of the prairie for crops, and that the farmers now have a market for their produce.

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From October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915, 792 homesteads filed, 16 grazing permits have been issued and 314 timber permits issued.

There are three lumber companies operating saw mills in this district, two flour mills, one operated at Lake Saskatoon, and the other at Grande Prairie.

One small pork packing plant organized and run by farmers has started business at Grande Prairie.

The Peace River Trading Company are building a 60 barrel per day capacity flour mill at Bezanson, on the Smoky river.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1			1
Assault, common.....	44	36	8	
" causing bodily harm.....	6	2	1	3
" indecent.....	3	3		
Procuring abortion.....	2	2		
Abduction.....	1		1	
Attempting carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.....	1			1
Attempting suicide.....	1		1	
Wounding with intent.....	6	1	2	3
Defamatory libel.....	1			1
Non-support of family.....	2		2	
Offences against the property—				
Arson.....	1			1
Theft.....	79	45	27	7
Cattle stealing.....	6		3	3
" killing.....	1	1		
" wounding.....	6		2	4
Mischief.....	5	2	2	1
Fraud.....	8	2	6	
Housebreaking.....	6	1	5	
False pretences.....	8	2	4	2
Burglary.....	1			1
Receiving stolen property.....	5	2	1	2
Falsifying Government books.....	1	1		
Cruelty to animals.....	3	2	1	
Abetting animal stealing.....	1			1
Entering with intent.....	1			1
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	3	2	
Pointing firearms.....	2	1	1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	40	38	2	
Obscene language.....	2	2		
Vagrancy.....	45	38	7	
Causing disturbance.....	2	1	1	
Keeping house of ill fame.....	3	3		
Frequenting house of ill fame.....	3	3		
Keeping gaming house.....	1	1		
Frequenting gaming house.....	23	23		
Seduction.....	1		1	
Prostitution.....	10	9	1	
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1			1
Disturbing public worship.....	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer.....	3	1	2	
Offence against Customs Act—				
Smuggling whisky.....	1	1		

SUMMARY OF CRIME.—Continued.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawn and Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indian drunk and disorderly	1		1	
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	1		
Intoxicating liquor on reserve	1	1		
Prostitution	2	2		
Cohabitation	1	1		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Pedlars and Hawkers Act	1	1		
Masters and Servants Act	44	35	9	
Game Act	12	11	1	
Stray Animals Act	4	1	3	
Liquor License Act	5	5		
Insanity	8	8		
Mi-chievous animals	2	1	1	
Prairie fire	2	2		
School Truancy Act	1	1		
Refusing to fight prairie fires	5	5		
Vicious dog	2	1	1	
Poolroom Act	1	1		
Fisheries Act	2	1	1	
Dead Beat Act	1	1		
Northwest Territories Act—				
Liquor in possession in prohibited territory ..	117	87	30	
Importing liquor	1	1		
Selling liquor	28	22	6	
Possession of drugs	1	1		
Total	586	417	156	33

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Offences against the person—				
Assaults, common	2	2		
Assaults, indecent	1	1		
Threatening to shoot	1		1	
Offences against the property—				
Theft	7	6		1
Housebreaking	1	1		
Wounding dog	1	1		
Damaging property	3	3		
Attempt to commit theft	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indian intoxicated	3	3		
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	5	5		
Vagrancy	2	2		
Keeping gaming house	1	1		
Selling essences	1	1		
Liquor in possession	1	1		
Setting out poison	1	1		
Total	34	32	1	1

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Edward New—Stabbing case.—This man had a quarrel with a neighbour of his Joe Anderson, at Swan River Settlement, Lesser Slave lake, and stabbed him eight times with a pocket knife. Accused was brought before G. Butler, J.P., at Grouard for preliminary inquiry and was committed for trial, bail being allowed. He was tried at Grouard on February 12, before His Honour Judge Noel and sentenced to six months imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan jail with hard labour.

Johnson Murder Case—Lake la Biche.—On July 8, 1914, James Rowan came to the R.N.W.M. Police Barracks at Athabaska and made a statement that he and a companion, E. W. Barrett, had found the dead body of Franklin Hiram Johnson in his shack at Lac la Biche on July 5, 1914. All three men belonged to the I. W. W's. The story was at once investigated and found correct, both Rowan and Barrett were arrested as vagrants. An inquest was held on July 28, 1914, and a verdict returned that Johnson met his death through wounds inflicted on his head with an axe.

Up to date the murderer has not been arrested. Detective-Sergeant Egan worked all the summer on this case without result. This case is still being investigated, and will continue to be investigated until the murderer is arrested.

Pat Riorden—Shooting with intent.—On May 6, 1915, George Amelky arrived at the Smoky Crossing detachment bleeding from the right ear, and stated that Pat Riorden had shot him with a 22 rifle. It appears that Riorden went and asked Amelky for \$60 supposed to be owing to him, and on being refused shot him with a 22 rifle. The preliminary hearing was held before Inspector Field, J.P., at Smoky River Crossing on May 17, 1915, and the accused was committed for trial. He was tried before Judge Noel at Grouard on June 14, 1915, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan jail.

John Leith—Bootlegging and Horse-stealing.—This man stole two horses from a homesteader near Athabaska, and with a consignment of liquor started from Athabaska for the Peace River country. He hired Albert Drager, a homesteader, from Athabaska at \$5 per day, but Drager left him just before Leith got to Mirror Landing, but instead of reporting to the police about Leith, (Drager knew the horses were stolen) he went back to his homestead and stayed there. He also denied to the owner of the lost horses that he had seen them. Leith was arrested by Corporal Ryder and Constable Stoess near Smith, and on being arrested Leith remarked that he would shoot them, had he got the drop on the police first. He was brought before A. E. C. McDonell, and sentenced to six months hard labour as he could not pay the fine of \$200 for bootlegging, in the Fort Saskatchewan jail. He was committed for trial on July 9 for horse-stealing, and the case will come up for trial in October.

Albert Drager—Bootlegging.—This man was with John Leith, and knew all about the liquor and stolen horses. On July 9 he was brought before A. E. C. McDonell, P.M., and fined \$200 or six months' hard labour in Fort Saskatchewan jail; he went to jail.

Albert Drager—Aiding and Abetting Horse Stealing.—This man accompanied John Leith to Mirror Landing, and then apparently got scared of Leith and left him and returned to his homestead at South Athabaska. He did not report the theft of the horses to the police, and denied to the owner of the horses that he had seen them. He was arrested on June 29 by Sergeant F. J. Mead and on July 9 appeared before A. E. C. McDonell, P.M., and was committed for trial. This case will come up with J. Leith's case in October.

Ralph Bradley—Murder.—About January, 1915, there came to Peace River Crossing a young couple, just married, being a runaway match from Colorado, U.S.A. They rented a small house on the north side of the river, and the wife, who is 17 years

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old, is good looking and said to be worth about \$45,000. The husband, Ralph Bradley, is a young fellow of about 24 years of age, and had nothing. Mrs. Bradley rented the house and Bradley opened a barber's shop, but did not do much. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley did not get on well together, and frequent disagreements took place, in fact shortly after the marriage Mrs. Bradley left her husband, but took up with him again. After Bradley had been working in a store at Peace River Crossing for a short time, Mrs. Bradley left him again and went to live with a family of the name of Smith, also Americans. Smith had a son, Harold, whom it appears Bradley blamed for his wife leaving him. Bradley tried several times to induce his wife to return to him, but she said she hated him and would not go back. In fact, she refused to have anything to do with him. Shortly thereafter Bradley left for Edmonton.

On July 24 he returned by boat from Smoky and immediately went out to Smith's house, where he saw his wife, who again refused to return and live with him. He then asked where Harold was, and Mrs. Bradley told him that he was at the Crossing.

Bradley then left for Peace River Crossing and met Smith and his son on the way, about a mile from the Crossing in the jackpine bush, and without any preliminaries drew a revolver and shot Harold Smith in four places. He then came over to the barracks in company with another man and handed himself up without any trouble.

On August 30, he was tried in the supreme court at Peace River Crossing before His Lordship Judge Beck and a jury, and the defence brought in self-defence and the prisoner was put in the witness box to give evidence on his own behalf.

In his address to the jury His Lordship favoured acquittal, and after an absence of only fifteen minutes the jury returned and brought in the verdict of "Not Guilty."

Re Disappearance of Rev. Fathers Rouvière and Leroux.—During the summer of 1913 the above named fathers left Fort Norman, Mackenzie river, for the northeast shores of Great Bear lake to mission amongst the Eskimo located in that district. They expected to be gone from one to two years, and they were given rather a free hand as to where they were to travel and before they left they stated that if necessary they would make a trip across to Coronation gulf. Since leaving nothing has been heard from them, and there are rumours along the Mackenzie river to the effect that both these two gentlemen are dead, and supposed to be killed by the Eskimo and that the Eskimo have been seen dressed in the missing priests' soutanes.

On May 10, Inspector C. D. LaNauze, Constable Withers and Constable Wight left Peace River Crossing with an outfit and supplies for two years and proceeded to Fort Norman to investigate the disappearance of the two priests. At Fort Norman he is going to make his base and from there will strike into the Dease River country, he is thoroughly equipped with both winter and summer means of travelling. After he arrived at Fort Norman, he went on to Fort McPherson, where he was fortunate enough to get an interpreter who could speak practically all the Eskimo languages. He also employed Mr. D'Arcy Arden, a white man, who has been in the country where these Eskimo are and in fact he saw the Eskimo wearing the priests' soutanes, and also the Eskimo with a modern high power rifle which was also supposed to belong to the missing priests.

It was while Mr. Arden was exploring up the Dease river that he came across the missing priests' shacks and also a band of Eskimo, and these Eskimo had on the priests' cassocks and several other articles, which they must have stolen from the two shacks as the shacks were broken into and all windows smashed, and the floor splintered. The Indians who were with Mr. Arden at this time were afraid of the Eskimo and some of the Eskimo were not too friendly with Mr. Arden. Besides having the priests' cassocks and rifles Mr. Arden noticed that one of them, he describes him as a "bad actor", had a pair of prism glasses, and did not know how to manipulate them, he

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then wanted to exchange with Arden, and Arden had some trouble getting them back from him. The priests did not have any glasses with them, and there is a supposition that these may have been stolen from the Radford party especially as the Huskies said they came from the east.

The fathers at Fort Norman are under the impression that the priests will turn up yet, and Mr. Arden thinks that the priests probably left their shacks and have died of starvation or frozen to death somewhere on the Coppermine river.

In a report from Inspector Rheault he had an interview with a Dog Rib Indian, who reported that in the summer of 1914 some Dog Rib Indians went to Fort Rae and then to the Dease River country and eventually came on to the Roman Catholic mission shacks, and there met a band of Eskimo. This Dog Rib Indian, named La Moelle, also saw the shacks smashed up inside and later came upon a band of Huskies and had occasion to throw one of the Husky women out of his teepee, and as she fell down, one paten and one pall with a cross on it fell out from her clothing. He also reports that the husband of this woman was wearing one of the priests-cassocks, and that there was a hole in the cassock on the left side, at the heart, the size of a knife, and that there was dried blood around the hole.

Inspector Rheault sent a copy of his report to Inspector LaNauze and, no doubt, Inspector LaNauze will act on this information.

Nothing was mentioned in Mr. Arden's report about there being a hole in the cassock over the heart, and this may have been overlooked by Mr. Arden, or again may be imagination on the part of the Indian.

Inspector Rheault intends to see the Dog Rib Indians this winter on his patrols and will try and get further information from them.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Between Sawridge and Mirror Landing we had two fires in August, which were extinguished before they did much damage; we also had some bad fires in the northern part of the district.

The Government have a staff of fire guardians. These men are constantly patrolling the country.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

No customs have been collected in the Mackenzie River district during the past season; no ships wintered in the Arctic.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Whenever required we have assisted this department in issuing relief and provided escorts for treaty payments.

JUSTICE.

Our work in connection with the administration of justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing.

INDIANS.

Generally speaking the Indians in the North country have suffered somewhat severely since my last annual report.

The Hudson's Bay Company and other trading concerns immediately on the outbreak of the European War, discontinued absolutely their former practice of giving each hunter a certain amount of credit, or "debt," as it is called in the North, in order to tide him over the lean season until the furs get prime.

This caught the Indians absolutely unprepared, and consequently many of them had a somewhat hand-to-mouth existence.

In the northern part of my district, with the exception of the Arctic sub-district, the Indians almost all belong to the Chipewyan nation, which has many offshoots including the Apaches, in Arizona and the Sarcees in Southern Alberta.

These Indians are a much superior race to the Crees and are good hunters.

They have many branches in the North, Slaves, Yellowknives, Dog Ribs, Rabbit-skins, Nahannis and Louchoux, with some slight difference in language, but all belonging originally to the Chipewyan nation, which is found throughout the whole northern part of the continent, right to Hudson bay.

All these Indians of course live a purely nomadic life, depending entirely on their skill in woodcraft to wrest a living from the strenuous North. Fortunately for them, however, they have practically unlimited supplies of fish and fowl, with moose, caribou and many other food animals in great abundance. In fact, the Indian will eat practically any animal he can kill, even foxes and mink being acceptable to him at all times.

When rabbits are plentiful, fur-bearing animals like foxes, lynxes, wolves, etc., are plentiful; when rabbits begin to die off, as they do every seven years, fur animals gradually become scarcer. So strange to say, the rabbit is largely responsible for the prosperity or otherwise of the Northland.

The Indians are not a provident race and possibly the inexorable terms under which they are obliged to trade now, "nothing for nothing," may teach them the value of laying by for a rainy day.

If this is once driven into them I see no reason why any of them should be really hard up, as the resources of the country are practically limitless.

Detachments in the North are handling the sick and destitute supplies for the Indian Department, and I am happy to say with complete satisfaction both to the department and to the sick and destitute.

Every alleged case of destitution is carefully investigated and relief issued when necessary.

The Indian Department were expecting a very large account against them last winter and were agreeably surprised at the economical way in which the relief was given.

In the Mackenzie River delta, Inspector Phillips and his men have practically all Esquimo to deal with. These Indians, if they can rightly be classed as such, are by far the most intelligent and industrious race in the North and all reports from police, missionaries, and traders speak highly of them.

The hard times have also affected them considerably, but they are in no danger of destruction, and are killing plenty of food.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

This 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 kept. These are, however, only kept for temporary purposes, except Peace River crossing, and Lesser Slave lake, where prisoners have to be kept to await trial or serve a short time of imprisonment.

Classification of Prisoners.

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1914	2
Received during year	106
Discharged during year	101
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1915	7
Whites	51
Indians	7
Breeds	40
Lunatics (white)	6
Indians and half-breeds (lunatics)	2

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Disposal of Prisoners.

Time expired.....	86
Ponoka Asylum.....	8
Fort Saskatchewan jail.....	3
" awaiting trial.....	4
<i>Summary of Cases before Supreme and District Courts.</i>	
Committed for trial.....	33
Convicted.....	18
Acquitted.....	10
Awaiting trial.....	5

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

One headquarters, with five sub-districts and twenty-one detachments. Three new detachments were opened during the year, namely, McLennan, Smoky river, and Spirit river.

Our work is increasing and the division should be increased by at least ten more constables.

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 drill of any kind.

Instructions and training, however, have been carried on as far as circumstances will permit.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

The division is armed with the Lee-Enfield carbine; at present time there is no rifle range available. The annual revolver practice was discontinued on receipt of instructions from headquarters.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following may be of special interest:—

On December 3, 1914, Reg. No. 4290 Corporal Thorne, H., patrolled from Fort McMurray to Athabaska with a trapper named Harry Sykes, who was very badly frozen. There was no doctor or medical supplies at McMurray, but as Sykes' toes and his right foot were very badly frozen, Corporal Thorne decided to come to Athabaska, where there was a hospital, a distance of 250 miles.

It appears that on November 10 Sykes, who was in camp with some other men, saw a moose and followed it, and lost himself. He finally returned back to camp after six days' travelling, and was terribly frozen. He rested a week to gain strength, and came to Fort McMurray, a distance of 112 miles, expecting to find medical attention, and found none.

Corporal Thorne had to dress this man's feet all the way to Athabaska, as far as was in his power, and the best he could do was to change bandages daily, and not keep the feet bandaged too tight. He arrived at Athabaska on December 12, 1914, and his prompt action certainly saved this man Sykes' life.

On September 7, 1914, Reg. No. 4741 Constable Walters, L.M.L., patrolled to Fort Chipewyan from Smith's Landing, a distance of 224 miles.

On October 6, 1914, Reg. No. 4699 Corporal Cuthbertson, C.H., patrolled from Fort Resolution to Fort Smith, and returned by canoe, a distance of 400 miles; eleven days taken in patrolling.

Reg. No. 3238 Sergeant McLeod, R.W., patrolled from Fort Vermilion to Hay river to attend the treaty payments. He reports rabbits very scarce, very few being seen during the whole of the patrol. This patrol was done with saddle horse, distance being 240 miles.

On December 17, 1914, Constable Thorne patrolled from Athabaska to Fort McMurray, returning to his detachment after bringing in the frozen trapper Sykes, by dog train. Distance, 250 miles.

On January 4, 1915, Reg. No. 2857 Corporal Lukey, F., patrolled from Wabasca to Trout lake, accompanied by the Hudson Bay Company's manager. He issued relief to destitute Indians and returned to his detachment. Distance, 74 miles, 4 days.

On January 11, 1915, No. 4252, Constable Stephens, C., patrolled from Fort McMurray to Pelican Portage by dog train, accompanied by Special Constable P. Round and returned to his detachment. Distance, 300 miles, 11 days.

On January 6, 1915, Reg. No. 3970, Sergeant Mellor, A.H.L., patrolled from Fort Chipewyan to Fond du Lac by dog train, accompanied by Special Constable McDonald and a forerunner. Distance, 300 miles, 15 days.

On January 31, Staff Sergeant Harper, C. S., patrolled from Lake Saskatoon to Grouard and return with team, Reg. No. 345 and 421. Distance, 362 miles, 18 days.

On January 12, 1915, Sergeant Mellor, A.H.L., Patrolled from Fort Chipewyan to Smith's Landing with dog train to Fort Fitzgerald and returned to his detachment. Distance, 232 miles, 8 days.

On February 1, 1915, Corporal Thorne, H., patrolled from Fort McMurray to Fort Chipewyan with Constable Stephens, C., who was *en route* to his detachment at Fort Resolution, to Fort Fitzgerald, and returned to his detachment. Distance 232 miles. 6 days.

On January 20, 1915, Sergeant McLeod, R. W., patrolled from Vermilion with Saddle Horse, Reg. No. 95 to Keg River Prairie and visited the Indians. He reported that the Indians were rather in a bad way owing to the Hudson's Bay Company closing down on them on account of the war. Revillon Frères had closed up their store, and the Hudson's Bay Company were thinking of closing up also as they did not take in enough to pay expenses. Distance, 80 miles. 4 days.

On March 12, Reg. No. 4776, Sergeant Cochrane, H. H., patrolled from Athabaska to Grouard with team, Reg. No. 734 and 743, accompanied by Reg. No. 6166, Constable Blocksidge, W.J. On March 15 he handed over Sawridge detachment to Constable Blocksidge, and on March 17 he arrived at Grouard where he handed over the team and returned to Athabaska by rail. Distance 488 miles. 10 days.

On March 10, 1915, Reg. No. 5784 Constable Middelburg, D. H., patrolled from Round Lake to Peace River Crossing with Saddle Horse Reg. No. 851. He visited construction work all along the grades and returned to his detachment. Distance 80 miles. 3 days.

On February, 1915, Corporal Cuthbertson, C. H., patrolled from Fort Resolution to Buffalo Lake, Hay river with fore runner Noel Black and dog train to investigate case of white trappers setting out poison. Investigated case and returned to his detachment. Distance; 320 miles. 12 days.

On November 11, 1914, Inspector Phillips and Reg. No. 4848, Constable Parsons, J., patrolled from Herschel Island to Kitigakagoit with nine dogs and a Nome sled to ascertain if Dr. Anderson of the Canadian Arctic Exploration had been caught by the ice as reported. He found out that Dr. Anderson had been seen sailing to the east and that the ice was not around on the date he was seen sailing. Distance 370 miles. 15 days.

On August 3, 1914, Corporal Joy, A. H., and Mr. T. W. Harris the Indian Agent at Fort Simpson, patrolled to Fort Nelson to pay treaty. He reports that all the Indians were away hunting and left word that they wanted their treaty money this year.

Wolves were very numerous. He saw about 100 during his trip and some of them in packs. Distance 360 miles. 25 days.

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On December 18, 1914, Corporal Joy, A. H., patrolled to Fort Providence by dogs accompanied by Special Constable Berrault and fore-runner. He reports that the Indians were preparing themselves with a good stock of fish for the coming winter, and also that the Roman Catholic mission had been able to help the Indians out to the extent of about 175 sacks of potatoes. Wolves were very numerous. Distance 340 miles. 10 days.

On January 1, 1915, Inspector Rheault and Reg. No. 4741, Constable Walters, L. M. L., patrolled to Fort Simpson and returned, accompanied by Special Constable Daniels and two trains of dogs. Distance 1,200 miles. 37 days.

On June 7, Corporal Lukey, F., patrolled from Wabasca to Whitefish Lake with two pack ponies and reported the Indians in good condition and returned to his detachment. Distance 173 miles. 13 days.

On February 2, 1915, Constable Stephens, C., patrolled from Fort McMurray to Fort Resolution to take charge of detachment. He was passed on from Fort McMurray to Fort Chipewyan, from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Fitzgerald and from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Resolution a distance of about 500 miles. 19 days.

In February, 1915, Reg. No. 5336, Constable Churehill, D., patrolled with dog train to Fort Wrigley from Fort Simpson and returned to his detachment a distance of 360 miles. 13 days.

On March 17, 1915, Sergeant Mellor, A. H. L., patrolled from Fort Chipewyan to Fond du Lac with dog train, and from Fond du Lac to the extreme end of the lake, a distance of 50 miles. This is supposed to be the place where the nickel and other valuable minerals are and he reports that already there are about 300 claims staked out. He returned to his detachment. Distance, 300 miles. 15 days.

On February 27, Inspector Rheault patrolled from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray and return by dog train a distance of 560 miles.

On July 12, Constable Keep patrolled from Fort McMurray to Christina river on the A. and G. W. railway construction grade, a distance of 202 miles, on foot. 10 days.

On June 5, Corporal Thorne, patrolled from Fort McMurray to Fort Chipewyan, accompanying H. A. Conroy, Esq., of the Indian Department, and returned to his detachment. Distance, 220 miles.

On June 15, 1915, Sergeant Mellor, patrolled from Fort Chipewyan to Fond du Lac on steamer *Kewatin*, accompanying H. A. Conroy, Esq., of the Indian Department making Treaty payments and returned to his detachment. Distance 560 miles.

On June 26, Inspector Rheault accompanied H. A. Conroy, Esq., of the Indian Department to Fort Simpson and return by steamer. Distance, 1,002 miles.

On February 10, Inspector Phillips patrolled from Fort McPherson to Herschel Island by dog train, a distance of 250 miles.

On May 7, 1915, Inspector Phillips and Constable J. Parsons patrolled from Herschel Island to Fort McPherson by whaleboat, a distance of 250 miles.

On July 7, 1915, Sergeant McLeod patrolled from Fort Vermilion to Upper Hay river accompanying the Indian agent making Treaty payments.

On July 27, Corporal Lukey patrolled from Wabasca to Pelican rapids and returned to his detachment. Distance, 218 miles. 7 days by canoe.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Miss Alma Firth Accidentally Shot.—On November 2, 1914, I was notified by phone from Lewiston that Miss Alma Firth, aged 18, had been shot and killed by her brother Fred, aged 12 years. The case was investigated by Reg. No. 4147 Constable Bowler, T.H., and it was found to be accidental. On instructions of the coroner, Dr. Florin, the body was shipped to Edmonton for interment.

Mr. A. W. Hamilton, Accidentally Burnt.—On November 27, 1914, a large livery barn belonging to Mr. A. W. Hamilton, at Grande Prairie, was burned to the ground.

The proprietor lost his life in the fire, and no one knew how the fire started. It is assumed that Hamilton who was subject to fits was attending to his horses and had a fit and set the whole place alight. The fire started at 7 a.m. and Hamilton was burnt, also 12 head of horses and 40 chickens.

Dr. Shaw, the coroner, considered that an inquest was unnecessary and all the effects were handed over to the Standard Trust Co.

Mr. Albert Duraw; Accidentally Shot.—On December 12, 1914, Dr. McDonald reported that a man named Albert Duraw had been accidentally killed by an explosion of a shot gun. It appears that on December 1 Dr. McDonald was called to Tawatinaw to attend Albert Duraw, who had been shot in the right thigh. The wound was dressed and Duraw was conveyed to the Royal Alexandria Hospital, Edmonton, where he died. The shooting was an accident. The deceased was reaching up in the loft for some meat, and he struck his gun, which was hanging on the wall, with his foot, the gun went off and the charge entered his thigh.

John J. Brown, Accidental Drowning.—On May 15, 1915, Mr. J. J. Brown was drowned at St. Bruno mission on Lesser Slave lake, 25 miles from Lesser Slave lake detachment. Brown was taking three other men out in a canoe to a launch which was in the lake, and it was very rough and windy at the time. He had a line to the shore, and he pulled on this line which was attached to the launch, to get to the launch, instead of paddling. The canoe also contained a little freight and some suit cases. For some reason the canoe upset, and Brown got tangled up with the line. He was also wearing hip rubber boots and heavy clothes and he went to the bottom and was drowned.

The body was recovered and buried and an official of the Standard Trust Co arrived at Grouard to wind up the deceased's estate.

Sylvestre Basarbe, Accidental Drowning.—On June 15 the above boy, who was aged 2½ years, was accidentally drowned by falling into a barrel of water. The coroner, Dr. Boissonault, did not consider an inquest necessary and the child was buried.

Mygarmet Gamesoff, Accidental Drowning.—On June 26, 1915, Mygarmet Gamesoff was accidentally drowned in the Clearwater river.

He was swimming in the river and was suddenly seized with cramp, and went under. Two other men were in the water with him and he said to them, "I am going to swim across to the other side," but when about half-way across, he went under. His body was recovered and buried, and the coroner did not think an inquest necessary as his death was witnessed by over 100 men.

Re Alexander Dickey, Accidental Drowning.—On July 26 Alexander Dickey was accidentally drowned in the Heart river. He and four other men were crossing the Heart river with three horses on a raft, and in the middle of the river the raft was caught by the swift current and upset. The other men managed to get back to the raft, but Dickey held on to a horse by the bridle, his companions told him to let go, and they would get him, but he still held on and both he and the horse went under. His body was recovered, and the coroner did not consider an inquest necessary.

Mrs. Esther Freeman McCabe, Accidentally Drowned.—On July 3, Mr. T. T. McCabe reported to the police at Fort Vermilion that his wife had been drowned in the Chutes in the Peace river. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe had been recently married and were on their honeymoon trip. Mr. McCabe is a professor of the Yale University and was collecting specimens for his college. Mrs. McCabe was a well known society woman of Boston.

They were trying to run the rapids in a loaded canoe and got swamped. In a letter to the police Mr. McCabe states:—

"We swamped in the upper rapids into which we were unexpectedly drawn owing to my failure to understand directions. In the smooth water below we

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undressed, but my trousers when taken off remained still tightly bound to my ankles by broken moccasin thongs, seeing that I could not free myself I told my wife, a good swimmer, to start for the shore, only about 35 yards away. As I went into the rough water above the chutes, I saw her twice close to the shore and far above, and the last time she rose on the bottom, I went through the chutes and was in the water below a long while, nearly drowning; when I got out and went up shore, I could not find her, obviously she was carried off and went over the Chutes near the right bank—the worst place. All the wreckage with-out excepting a single buoyant article came ashore a certain distance below where the current sets strong to the right bank. I have dived and swam along the shore, finding nothing.”

The body to date has not been recovered.

McRae, Accidental Drowning.—Ritchie H. McRae reported to the Peace River Crossing detachment that his brother was drowned while attempting to cross the Pouce Coupee creek on July 12, 1915. The body to date has not been recovered.

Frederick J. McBryan, Accidentally Drowned.—On August 13, 1915, Frederick J. McBryan was drowned in the West Prairie river. It appears that McBryan and two other men went for a swim, and he was swimming from a sand bar to the shore (the water being about 12 feet deep), when he went down and did not come up. One of the men immediately went to his assistance, and caught hold of his ear, but was forced to let go and come up, he dived again and felt a slight grip on his foot, and started for the shore, but he felt the grip on his foot go, and although these two men dived several times, they could not find the body.

The body was recovered later and the coroner, Dr. Boissonault, did not consider an inquest necessary.

Body of man found in the river at Fort McMurray.—On July 14, 1915, Corporal Thorne of the Fort McMurray detachment, found a dead body in the Athabaska river at Fort McMurray. There were no marks by which it could be identified and it had been in the river for at least two months. The body was examined carefully for marks but none were found. There is no doctor at Fort McMurray and the body was buried.

Up to date this body has not been identified.

Frank Cyra, Accidentally Drowned.—On August 15, 1915, Frank Cyra was drowned in the Peace river whilst bathing with some other men. He got into deep water, and being unable to swim disappeared before anyone could go to his assistance. His body was recovered and handed over to his relatives, who live at Peace River Crossing. Dr. Donald, the coroner, did not think an inquest necessary.

James Carson, Accidentally Killed.—On August 16, 1915, James Carson was accidentally killed by being run over by a grading machine on which he was seated. He was crossing a small pole culvert when he was thrown from his seat and fell under a wheel which passed over him before the horses could be pulled up. He died before medical assistance could be obtained. His body was handed over to his cousin who took it to Edmonton.

John Savoyard, Accidentally Drowned.—On August 19, John Savoyard was accidentally drowned in the Little Grand rapids in the Athabaska river. The deceased and another man named Hodgeson left Grand Rapids Island in a canoe to go to a scow tied up a little way down the river, and while they were running the Little Grand rapids, the canoe swamped, Savoyard got frightened, and jumped up in the canoe and it upset. Both men fell into the water, and Hodgeson caught the canoe and pushed one end to Savoyard to catch hold of. Savoyard held on to the canoe for a time and

let go and was drowned. Hodgeson went down the river hanging on to the canoe and was saved. Savoyard's body was recovered and buried. No inquest was considered necessary.

Captain John Gullion, Sudden Death.—On September 16, 1915, Captain John Gullion of the Beaver boat on the Smoky river, died suddenly of heart failure. He appeared in usual good health on the morning of September 16, but said he had a bad cold. At 10.40 p.m. he got worse and a doctor was called in to see him at 11 p.m. He complained of a pain on his chest, and died soon after in the presence of the doctor and two other men. Dr. J. D. Hanna stated that death was due to acute dilation of the heart. His body was handed over to his wife and family at Peace River Crossing.

Body of a man found near Big Beaver River.—On September 17, 1915, it was reported to the Lac la Biche detachment that the body of a man had been found on the banks of the Big Beaver river by a half-breed named Dion Desjardins. The body was in a very decomposed condition and was in the bush near the banks of the Big Beaver river. There was nothing to identify the body, the clothes were full of maggots and slime, and some of the limbs were scattered all around, showing that the coyotes had been at the body. A Waltham watch, No. 11684577, was found on the clothing, also a purse with some papers in it, but these were so decomposed that nothing could be made out of them. From the clothing it would appear that the deceased was a labourer, and it is supposed, was trying to make for the railway grade, perhaps to obtain work, and got lost or frozen to death. The nearest house was 20 miles away. The body was buried where it was found, and to date has not been identified.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Dominion wolf bounty is paid in the Northwest Territories, at the following posts:—

Fort Vermilion, 6 wolves.	\$120
Fort Fitzgerald, 9 wolves.	150
Fort Chipewyan, 11 wolves.	220
Fort Resolution, 10 wolves.	200

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of Wood buffalo ranging in Great Slave Lake district, it is difficult to get accurate information. I am informed, however, that the herd is on the increase.

HEALTH.

Reg. No. 5619, Constable Clement Smith, C.P., was confined in the hospital in Edmonton with la grippe and ptomaine poisoning, but apart from this the division has been comparatively free from serious illness.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENTS.

At Athabaska, the headquarters of the division, we have secured good quarters at a very reasonable rent for both barracks and officers' quarters.

At Lesser Slave lake some improvements have been made to officers' quarters, but the roof still requires repairs.

At Fort Simpson new buildings were put up by our men and they are now comfortable housed.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is 41.

Horse Reg. No. 812, died at Sturgeon Lake.

Horse Reg. No. 230 was cast and sold. Horses Reg. Nos. 203 and 539 have been cast, and will be sold.

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Three horses, Reg. No. 1165, 1166 and 1167, were purchased in Athabaska, and six horses received, Reg. No. 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1198 and 1202.

These horses are all giving every satisfaction and will be sufficient for our use for the winter.

TRANSPORT.

I would renew my recommendation for a motor boat for Peace River Crossing the Mackenzie river sub-district, and the Great Slave Lake district.

GENERAL.

Inspector C. D. La Nauze was selected to command the Great Bear Lake patrol, and was transferred from "depot" division in May. He outfitted in Edmonton with a complete equipment, and supplies for two years.

Reg. No. 2353, Staff-Sergeant Anderson, K.F., was promoted to inspector on July 1, 1915, after 26 years' faithful service.

A large number of men have volunteered for active service from this district; all ranks in my division are anxious to go to the front, and Staff Sergeant Harper, with sixteen years' service, has applied for leave pending his discharge to enlist.

Inspector J. W. Phillips, in command of Mackenzie river sub-district, has rendered his reports and returns in a very satisfactory manner, which were forwarded as received.

I have received the hearty support of all officers, non-commissioned officers and men in charge of detachments in carrying out their work, also of my present staff, and would especially mention Reg. No. 5117, Sergeant Mead, F.J., who has been very satisfactory as acting sergeant major, and Reg. No. 4611, Corporal Spurgeon, P., has been of the most valuable assistance to me.

Reg. No. 3970, Sergeant Mellor, A.H.L., was brought in from Fort Chipewyan to take over the duties of quartermaster sergeant; this non-commissioned is giving every satisfaction in this position.

The division headquarters was inspected by Assistant Commissioner Wilson on September 16, 1915, and Smith, McLennan, Lesser Slave Lake, and Peace River Crossing detachments at different dates.

The divisional headquarters was also inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL,
Superintendent Commanding "N" Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. H. WEST, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION,
BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the year ending September 30, 1915.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The year 1914-15, with respect to progress in this district, has not been marked by any great developments. The reason for this is owing to the crop failure last year, and in a great measure to the financial depression occasioned by the present war. Railway construction has practically been at a standstill, the only extension being that on the C.N.R. grade south of Kindersley; on this grade it is expected that steel will be laid from Elrose to Esten this autumn.

Telegraphic communication has been established between Battleford and Ile à la Crosse, which place is about 200 miles direct north of here. This will supply a long-felt want in the Ile à la Crosse district. On the whole, settlers in this district are progressive; rural telephones are in operation or under construction in Wilkie, Unity, Cutknife, Radisson, Great Deer and Kindersley districts. Farmers are fully alive to the advantages of mixed farming and the country seems to be specially adapted for it. Cattle and hogs in considerable numbers are monthly shipped from various points in "C" division, and in many instances settlers bring in good stock in order that theirs may be bettered.

New settlers coming into this district are less in number than last year; this can be readily understood owing to existing conditions. It is estimated that about 950 homesteads have been taken up, 65 pre-emptions, and 17 purchased, since September, 1914.

Game in this district, as applied to game birds, has decreased during the past year, and I am of the opinion this is due in a large measure to the careless handling of gopher poison by farmers. It is reported that numbers of prairie chicken have been found along the trails, dead, they having eaten of poisoned grain, this coupled with the remembrance of early rains and frosts, at a critical time, which addled the eggs so that they were not hatched, is a good and sufficient reason for the decrease. Big game in the northern part of the district is reported plentiful. Fish have been plentiful, over fifteen carloads were shipped to different parts of the province during last winter, from Meota district. During the month of August last thousands of fish were washed on the shores of Jackfish lake; it is generally believed that the extreme hot weather indirectly caused this. The general health of this district has been good, with the exception of the outbreak of typhoid fever among the Indians on the Little Island Lake reserve. There has practically been no building during the past year. In the month of July the Saskatchewan river rose to a height of 12½ feet above the normal level. The houses on the flat, north of the town, were hurriedly left by the occupants, owing to

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the water rising in them to a depth of several feet; much property was destroyed but there was no fatality. During this flood two rowboats were employed transferring passengers between the two bridges over the Saskatchewan. As a result of this flood, swarms of mosquitos were bred on the flats, thus causing great discomfort to residents here; however, no worse visitation was experienced. The condition of crops throughout the district is the best that has been known for a considerable number of years. This applies to Kindersley especially. The crop there is exceptionally good, no doubt due to the energetic way in which the settlers prepared their land. Grain has already been shipped from several points and up to the present there has been no shortage of cars reported. Early frosts spoiled garden produce to a great extent. The hay crop is a splendid one, and it is reported that stock is in better condition than it has been for a long period. With regard to aliens in this district, I am pleased to say there has been no serious disturbance, and owing to the settlers being constantly kept in touch with, and the continual patrolling of our men, anything of a nature tending to cause anxiety to inhabitants, which has been made known to us, is investigated immediately. However, these alarms usually have no real foundation; nevertheless the moral effect is valuable. There are quite a number of settlements in this district inhabited by foreigners, whose country is at war, and it is remarkable that when two or three of them are close to each other, of different nationalities, how well they get on together. There may be instances of bitterness, and this is natural, but when these are sifted down they are very small compared to the excitement they cause for the moment. Notwithstanding the apparent quiet throughout the countryside, a strict watch is maintained at all times.

Since the new liquor Act has come into force, there has been a very marked change in the different towns. People come in from the country, and as soon as they transact their business, leave for home; there are practically no loafers; there is an absence of drunkenness, and it is reported that in municipalities generally, 95 per cent more taxes have been paid. The enforcement of this Act is carried out to the letter, and there have been a number of convictions secured.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the Person—									
Murder.....	3	1	1	1	1		1		4
" attempted.....	4	1	1	2					4
" accessory.....	1		1						1
Assault, common.....	161	124	36	1	7	6	1		168
" indecent.....	7	3	2	2	1		1		8
" causing bodily harm.....	12	11	1						12
Rape and attempted.....	5	2	1	2					5
Abortion, supplying drugs to procure.....	1		1						1
Cohabitation.....	3	1	2						3
Seduction.....	4	1	2	1					4
Carnal knowledge.....	5	1	2	1					5
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....					2				2
Non-support of wife and family.....	2	1	1						2
Libel.....	1		1						1
Criminal neglect.....	1			1	1				2
Intimidation and threatening.....	6	3	3						6
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	23	23							23
Extortion.....	4		3	1					4
Offences against Property—									
Theft.....	200	113	74	13	7	6	1		207
Offences resembling theft.....	1			1					1
Theft from person.....	3		2	1					3
Theft by conversion.....					1	1			1
Horse stealing.....	7	1	5	1					7
Cattle stealing.....	8		6	2					8
Cattle killing.....	1	1							1
Cattle shooting or wounding.....	8	4	2	2					8
Keeping savage dog.....	4	4							4
Cruelty to animals.....	42	35	7						42
Burglary.....	1	1			2				3
House and shopbreaking.....	9	6	2	1					9
False pretences.....	54	39	13	2	4	3	1		58
Fraud and attempted fraud.....	14	6	3	5					14
Forgery and uttering.....	5	2	2	1					5
Trespass.....	5	5							5
Receiving stolen property.....	4	2	2		1	1			5
Wilful damage.....	3	2	1						3
Arson and attempted.....	1	1							1
Mischief.....	6	5	1		1	1			7
Killing or wounding dogs.....	2	2							2
Cattle and other animals.....	2	2							2
Offences against Public Order—									
Selling ammunition to minor.....	1	1							1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	3							3
Pointing fire-arms.....	8	8							8
Forcible entry.....	3	3							3
Offences against Religion and Morals—									
Vagrancy.....	143	133	10						143
Drunk and disorderly.....	43	41	2						43
Indecent acts.....	3	3							3
Buggery and attempted.....	1			1					1
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	1	1						2
Prostitution.....	3	3							3
Nuisance.....	1	1			1	1			2
Disturbing public worship.....	2	1	1						2
Procuring.....	3		2	1					3
Corruption and Disobedience—									
Contempt of court.....	1	1							1
Obstructing peace officer.....	4	4							4
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1							1
Disobeying summons.....	2	2							2
Bribery.....	1			1					1

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SUMMARY OF CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Misleading Justice—									
Perjury	2		1	1					2
Compounding penal action	1			1					1
Miscellaneous	1		1						1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Stealing rides	18	16	2						18
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	2	2							2
Indians intoxicated	3	3							3
Trespassing on reserve	11		11						11
Participating in sun dance	5	5							5
Attending sun dance	5		5						5
Offences against—									
Militia Act	1	1							1
Fisheries Act	4	3	1						4
Dominion Lands Act	1	1			1			1	2
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Threshers Lien Act	1		1						1
Master and servants	202	177	25		7	6	1		209
Game Act	26	23	3						26
Prairie and forest fires	43	37	6		5	4	1		48
Liquor License Act	17	15	2		1	1			18
Sales of Liquor Act, 1915	29	25	4						29
Insanity	40	38	2		7	7			47
Horse Breeders Act	8	7	1						8
Estray animals	6	4	2						6
Pound ordinance	27	20	7		4	2	2		31
Entire animals	1	1							1
Pool room	1	1							1
Fence	2	1	1						2
Legal profession	1	1							1
Village	1	1							1
Livery stable	5	5							5
Public health	2	2							2
Hawkers and peddlers	3	1	2						3
Noxious weeds	3	3			3	3			6
Steam boilers	10	9	1						10
Motor vehicles	16	15	1						16
Neglected children	8	8			2	2			10
Auctioneers	1	1							1
Boarding-house keepers	1		1						1
Hides and brands	6	6							6
Medical profession	1	1							1
Moving pictures	1	1							1
Unprotected grain	2	2							2
Special Acts—									
Protection of property by proclamation	3	2	1						3
Prisoners of War—									
Alien enemies	31	27		4					31
Total	1,400	1,074	276	50	59	44	9	6	1,459

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SUMMARY of Cases Tried before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial..	146
Number of convictions..	56
Sentenced to death..	1
Fines..	5
Sent to jail..	34
Sent to penitentiary..	2
Suspended sentence..	14
Acquitted, charge withdrawn..	34
Awaiting trial..	56

John Ireland—Murder.—This case was shown in last year's report as awaiting trial.

During May, 1914, word was received at Biggar detachment that a murder had been committed at the house of John Ireland, on section 20-37-16, west of 3rd meridian, and Corporal Cadiz and Constable Harms left for the scene at once. On arriving there the accused was found lying on a bed in a semi-conscious condition, suffering apparently from the effects of poison. In another room was the body of his wife, Jessie Ireland, and on examination a wound was found in the back of her head, behind the ear; it appeared to be caused by a shot-gun being fired at close quarters. Plans were taken of the room and the various objects and their relative positions, exhibits were taken charge of to be produced at the preliminary hearing. An inquest was held at Landis as a result of which a verdict of murder was preferred against John Ireland. Information was laid against him, and the accused appeared at Biggar on May 27, 1914, before D. M. Howard, Esq., J.P. From the evidence taken at the inquiry it appears that one Mrs. Clay, deceased's sister, had been staying with the Irelands. She noticed that the accused was quarrelsome and bad-tempered and appeared to be continually fighting with deceased and herself. On Saturday, May 23, 1914, he was quarrelling with deceased and Mrs. Clay, and on the latter remonstrating with him, it made matters worse. Eventually accused told both of them not to go on his land again, and at supper-time he partook of his—alone. The following morning, efforts were made by Mrs. Clay and deceased to make friends with the accused, which proved unsuccessful. Mrs. Clay was ordered out of the house. She came back shortly afterwards, being asked by deceased to remain as she was afraid of her husband. Later on in the forenoon a neighbour, named John Allen, called for some papers he wanted from the accused, and he remained for dinner. After returning from the stable where he had assisted Allen to put away his horse, accused asked for some writing paper, which the deceased obtained for him. When Allen left the accused returned to the house from the stable and Mrs. Clay was behind him, she having fed some pigs. She hesitated in coming immediately to the house as she was afraid the accused might accuse her of following him. On approaching the house Mrs. Clay heard the accused's voice raised in anger, and the deceased said, "Jack, never mind that letter will go against you." She had read the imprint of it on the blotting pad while the accused was out. She further made reference to the different times the accused had abused and threatened her, and the accused listened. He turned at last, calling her vile names, at the same time accusing her of being a bad woman. He rushed at her and struck several blows, saying that he wished he had killed her when he tried to choke her. This he had attempted to do the winter previous. Ireland demanded the rings from his wife's fingers and threw all Mrs. Clay's trunks out of the house, except one, against which a shot-gun was standing. Shortly after the accused had gone into this bedroom where the gun was, Mrs. Clay heard a click, and the accused's voice saying the trunk was heavy. At this time the deceased, her sister, was washing dishes at a table, and Mrs. Clay was combing her little son's hair. Almost immediately after hearing the click, Mrs. Clay saw the accused rush out of the bedroom with the gun to his shoulder and fire at his wife, who fell down and remained motionless. Other witnesses were produced, each one testifying according

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to his knowledge. After firing the fatal shot the accused took carbolic acid, but with the efforts of the neighbours, who were informed of the tragedy in time, his life was saved.

John Ireland was committed for trial. Steps were taken to inquire into the sanity of the accused at the time the crime was committed, and subsequent to it, and it was ascertained that he was rational. He had his left hand cut off and did not do much work, except on the land, the house work and feeding of stock was done by deceased and her sister, Mrs. Clay. Mrs. Ireland taught school near to her home and during her absence her sister kept house. The motive of the crime was apparently jealousy on the part of Ireland, caused no doubt, by the fear of losing the affections of his wife, as according to the letter he had been writing, it was shown that he believed deceased was about to go wrong, however this belief was without foundation. Mrs. Ireland bore a good character and was respected. On October 21, 1915, Ireland appeared for trial at Scott before His Honour Justice Lamont, he pleaded guilty, but his plea was not accepted. The evidence at the trial was a recapitulation of that given at the preliminary hearing, with the exception of testimony regarding the rings, in so far as they were found in the well on the accused's farm, where Mrs. Clay said they had been thrown. The defence attempted to show that Ireland was insane at the time of the crime, however the Crown had indisputable evidence to the contrary. The case was thoroughly gone into by the judge, and the jury after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty and Ireland was sentenced to death. On the morning of January 22, 1915, at Prince Albert, he expiated his crime on the scaffold.

W. F. Douglas—Attempted Murder.—This case was shown as awaiting trial in last year's report.

In June, 1914, word was received by the Mounted Police detachment at Biggar, from Perdue, to come at once. Corporal Cadiz, then in charge, left immediately and on interviewing H. J. Reid, Esq., J. P. and Dr. Johnstone of Perdue, it appeared there was a case of poisoning in the district, of a suspicious nature. Dr. Johnstone had been called out to attend a man named Barratt and found him to be suffering from strychnine poisoning, the doctor took samples of the urine passed by Barratt and the vomit made by him. On arriving at Barratt's farm Corporal Cadiz obtained a statement from Barratt in which he stated that one evening while sharpening shears, the accused W. F. Douglas came along and stated that he had some nice wine at his place and that he had saved some for Barratt. After supper (Douglas refused to eat anything) they went to the stable and when inside Douglas pulled a flask from his pocket and handed it to Barratt saying it was whiskey. Barratt took a good drink but Douglas returned the flask to his pocket without offering to drink with him. Barratt stated that the drink was very bitter. After receiving the flask Douglas walked across the pasture about 125 yards, turned round shouting "Here's luck Roy" and he put the flask to his mouth. Later on, in the house, Barratt began to feel his muscles twitch and his spine beginning to quiver, this would be about 5 minutes after Douglas' departure, he collapsed and stiffened out but retained consciousness, his back was arched, his head bent back and the feet rigid. He remained this way for about 5 minutes when he was able to call for his wife who ran for help, neighbours arrived and administered mustard and water to induce vomiting. Between 9.30 and 10 p.m. the same day Douglas returned and on entering the house said to the neighbours present "I hope you don't think it was the wine I gave him." Almost immediately he said he too was sick and rushed out of the house and walked to his own place about a mile and a half away. After Dr. Johnstone had examined Barratt he went over to the accused's place and on making an examination of him he was of the opinion that he could not have taken strychnine, the doctor, however, obtained the contents of a pail said to contain the urine and vomit of the accused, and also the flask from which

Barratt had been drinking. The exhibits taken by Dr. Johnstone were sent to Regina for analysis with the result that the contents of the stomach of Barratt were proved to contain strychnine and also the flask from which the accused had given Barratt a drink, but there was a total absence of strychnine in the vomit of Douglas. From further investigations the accused was arrested and charged with attempted murder and on July 4 he was committed for trial. At the preliminary hearing, Barratt stated how he had partaken of the alleged wine and made reference to the symptoms of poisoning he had experienced. He further stated that when taking antidotes he had told the accused that it was the wine he had taken which poisoned him, and further that when the accused heard this, he himself immediately declared that he too had been poisoned. Some time previous to Barratt's marriage, the accused approached him, asking if Barratt would make his will in the accused's favour, Barratt agreed to this with the stipulation that if he married everything would go to his wife. Since Barratt's marriage the accused had again approached him with a similar end in view, saying at the same time that he, the accused, had had a vision in which his father, already deceased, warned him that Roy T. A. Barratt was to be careful, that he was to get rid of his wife, or he would be a dead man. Mrs. Barratt, wife of R. Barratt, stated that she went over to see her daughter, wife of the accused, and while there had wine with the accused and his wife, the accused stated to her that he was coming to borrow a horse from her husband, this he did. It appeared that Douglas was anxious to get Barratt's half section by Barratt leaving it to him in his will, but the latter refused as he had a wife and she was to have it. Mrs. Barratt is the mother of Douglas' wife and the whole family are very much afraid of him.

Douglas was tried at Scott before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lamont on October 23, 1914. Evidence was submitted similar to that given at the preliminary hearing, and the jury returned a verdict "that the accused gave poison to Roy Barratt with intent to do bodily harm." His Lordship accepted this and stated that had he adjudicated on the case he would have found no difficulty in finding the prisoner guilty in the first degree, that the evidence submitted by the prosecution left no vestige of doubt in his mind as to the intent of the prisoner at the bar, and conclusively proved his guilt. Douglas was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour in the jail at Prince Albert.

Fortuna Fillion—Theft of Grain.—On October 17, 1914, one Henry Vicaro went to the detachment at Edam, and complained that he had had two loads of grain stolen from his granary in section 30, township 49, range 19 west 3rd meridian. Constable Fielder in charge of the detachment patrolled to Vicaro's farm and saw wagon tracks, which he followed and which led to Fortuna Fillion's homestead, and at that place the constable found two wagons containing wheat. He had noticed when following the tracks that a quantity of grain had fallen on the left side of the tracks, and an examination of the wagons proved that one of them leaked on the left side. There was also another wagon found at Fillion's place, which was empty. Constable Fielder traced three wagon tracks, two of which led to Vawn, and one to the neighbourhood of Edam. It was ascertained from the man who threshed Fillion's crop that it amounted to 273 bushels, but an examination of the elevator records at Edam and Vawn proved that Fillion had shipped in his own name 565½ bushels, the balance evidently being stolen wheat. On October 19, 1914, an information was laid against Fillion, and he was apprehended on the evening of the same day, just as he was preparing to abscond. He appeared for preliminary hearing on October 20, 1914, pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial. He appeared for trial at Battleford on November 6, 1914, before His Honour Judge McLean and was sentenced to eight months hard labour at Prince Albert jail. During the trial of the accused, two nephews of the accused gave evidence to the effect that they had accompanied their uncle to Vicaro's granary, and they had hauled the stolen wheat to his house, and he had sold it for them in his own name at the elevators at Vawn and Edam.

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Charles and John Fillion—Theft of Grain.—On October 17, 1914, Mr. J. Peppnck complained to the constable stationed at the R.N.W.M. Police detachment at Edam, that he had had some grain stolen from his granary on section 12, township 48, range 19, west 3rd meridian. The complaint was investigated and as a result thereof, information was obtained that the two accused had been seen at the granary of the complainant the night of the theft, and the following morning had sold two loads of grain similar to that raised by Peppnck, at the elevator at Vawn. An information was laid and the accused were duly arrested on their way to Battleford. They appeared before Messrs. A. W. Lindgren and G. J. Perrison, J.P.'s, at Edam, on October 22, 1914, and as a result of the evidence taken thereat, the justices of the peace came to the conclusion that there were many presumptions that the accused parties had stolen grain and that the evidence was probably strong enough to commit them for trial, but they had decided to take into consideration the ages of the defendants, and their future, and on that account gave them the benefit of the doubt, and dismissed them. As the evidence taken in the case against Fortuna Fillion, uncle of the two accused, implicated them in the theft of grain from Henry Vicaro (see Fortuna Fillion—Theft of Grain), an information was laid against them for this theft, and on November 7, they appeared before C. H. West, Esq., J.P., at Battleford, who committed them both for trial. They subsequently appeared before His Honour Judge McLean at Battleford, the same day, and were sentenced to ten months each with hard labour, in the jail, Prince Albert.

Arthur Dodier—Burglary.—On the night of February 13, 1915, between the hours of 8.45 and 10.15 p.m., the residence of J. A. McLean, merchant of Battleford, was entered, and money and jewellery the property of Mr. McLean stolen. Mrs. McLean, wife of the complainant, informed the police that on the night of the burglary, a man had gone to her door, offering wood for sale, and she was under the impression that this was simply an excuse to find out whether anyone was in the house. The man went away, and later Mrs. McLean left the house. Before leaving she hung her handbag, containing \$13 and a few cents, on her bedroom door. On her return to the house, in company with Mr. McLean at about 10.15 p.m., she noticed that there were matches on the floor; the blind had been pulled down, and on her bed were a number of dirty coal marks. She also found that her money was missing out of the handbag, which she had left on the handle of her bed-room door. She noticed also that the drawers in the dressing table in her room were completely mixed up. Mrs. McLean was able to give a good description of the man who had offered wood for sale, and inquiries were at once set afoot to find a man in town who answered the description given. Superintendent C. H. West, whilst in the town the same evening prior to the burglary, casually heard that one Arthur Dodier was in town, and knowing the bad reputation of the man, and on hearing later that a burglary had been committed, came to the conclusion that Arthur Dodier might have had something to do with the crime in question. Superintendent West gave instructions to have Dodier's description, (taken whilst confined in the guard-room on a previous charge) looked up, and it was found that the description of Dodier tallied with that of the man who had offered wood for sale on the night of the burglary. As a result of his investigations Sergeant-Major Nicholson, who had been detailed to inquire into the circumstances of the case, laid an information before C. H. West, Esq., J.P., to obtain a search warrant to search the premises where the above man was living. A constable was detailed to make a search, and assisted by the town policeman, executed the search warrant at 11.30 p.m. on the evening of February 14, 1915. Whilst the search warrant was in process of execution Dodier informed the police that he had no money whatever, but a sum of \$8.25 and a gold watch was found in his possession. The watch was subsequently identified by Mrs. McLean as her property. Dodier was arrested and placed in the guard-room pending examination. Dodier had taken the watch out of a jewel case which was on Mrs. McLean's dressing table. In the

jewel case were a quantity of diamond rings, etc., which, however, were untouched. C. H. West, Esq., committed Dodier for trial on February 18, 1915, and he appeared before His Honour Judge McLean at the district court, Battleford, on March 3, 1915, and on the 4th of that month was sentenced to two years hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. Dodier had been arrested on a charge of theft of money, some months previous to the burglary at Mr. McLean's, but owing to lack of corroborative evidence he was discharged. He is a bad character, and is suspected of being the author of several petty thefts which have occurred from time to time in town.

Azez Eshaya—Murder.—The above man, a Persian, is now in the jail at Prince Albert, awaiting trial, for the murder of one Abraham Adams, another Persian, at North Battleford, Saskatchewan, on July 11, 1915, by shooting, stabbing and burning him. The particulars of the case will be shown in the annual report for 1916.

Ernest McBride—Assault causing actual bodily harm.—On November 18, 1914, the accused, Ernest McBride, appeared before J. Lukey, Esq., J.P., at Biggar, Sask., on a charge of unlawfully assaulting one Harry Bashnuik, thereby causing actual bodily harm. The facts are that on the night of November 16, 1914, the complainant, a man of 60 years, left the Empire hotel, in the town of Biggar, where he had had a few drinks, and proceeded on his way home. When about 75 yards away from the hotel he was met by the accused who, without any warning, struck him a violent blow in the mouth. The accused then knocked the complainant down put his hand over his mouth, so that he was unable to call for help, and the accused then went through his pockets. Bashnuik stated that he had \$200 in his pockets when he left the hotel, and when at the police barracks he found that all had gone with the exception of 30 cents. After the assault he went into the pool room, where it was seen that his face was covered with blood, and his teeth were practically all loose. The accused was arrested immediately after the assault, and duly searched in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police detachment, but he had nothing on his person, and after the assault Bashnuik stated that he was under the impression that McBride had another man with him at the time of the assault, but he was unable to give a description of him. A search was made all over the town for the money, until the early hours of the morning, but no trace could be found. It was proved that Bashnuik cashed three cheques for large amounts on the afternoon of the day on which the assault took place, and it is quite possible that McBride took the money and passed it to another man. The handkerchief in which Bashnuik carried the money was found 75 yards away from where the assault took place, but although strict inquiries were made, no trace of the money or the thief could be discovered. McBride appeared before Judge Dixon at Scott on January 26, 1915, and pleaded not guilty, but his honour considered the case proved, and sentenced the accused to a term of 6 months imprisonment in the jail at Prince Albert.

W. H. Bannister—Theft.—The above case was the outcome of an investigation made in connection with the execution of search warrants on persons suspected of having robbed C.P.R. box cars. Under a quantity of hay and straw a lady's fur coat (near seal) was found, and on further investigation being made by C.P.R. detectives, the above-named was presumed to be responsible for the theft. He was arrested at Red Pheasant and brought to Wilkie, where he appeared before Messrs. Dinsley and McKinnon, J.Ps. In the evidence for the prosecution James Wingfield stated that he was a checker at the freight sheds in Edmonton, and that he had checked certain furs to Montreal. Freight conductors swore to the fact that the cars under their control were untampered with while in their charge. C.P.R. detectives gave evidence as to the finding of the coat in a stable owned by Childs and Fling, whose places were searched, and that no objection was made by either of these men when Constable Heath, Royal Northwest Mounted police, took the coat away; they stated

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they could not account for its being there. A travelling salesman from Montreal identified the coat as one belonging to the firm of Redmond & Co., Ltd., Montreal, and that he had used it as a sample during the season. He further stated that it was valued at \$650. One A. H. Stang stated that the accused had come to him and, in the presence of Constable Hosking, said that the coat was his property, and that he had bought it from a tramp in the country for \$40, and Bannister produced a receipt in support of his statement. After hearing further evidence implicating the accused, the justices decided that it was strong enough to commit him for trial. The accused appeared before His Honour at Scott on October 26, and pleaded not guilty. The evidence taken was a recapitulation of that heard at the preliminary. In his defence the accused stated that he hired a man named Sims during April, 1914, but discharged him on account of his not being able to do the work required. On his discharge Sims offered the accused a fur coat for \$60, which, however, Bannister ultimately bought from Sims for the sum of \$40. Sims told the accused that he bought this coat at a baggage sale. Bannister was unable to give the address of Sims stating that he had not seen him since the coat transaction. Another witness for the defence stated that he saw the accused pay Sims the \$40 in question. Evidence in rebuttal was produced by the police showing that the accused had made a statement that no one was present when he bought the fur coat. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of receiving a sealskin coat, knowing it to have been stolen, and the prisoner was sentenced to 6 months hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

Scraphim Shoemaker—Theft by Conversion.—The above man, who is a resident of Coblenz, appeared before T. Dinsley, Esq., J.P., at Wilkie, on January 28, 1915, charged that he received the sum of \$295 on terms requiring him to account for and pay same to certain individuals, and did convert same to his own use. He subsequently appeared on February 2, before D. Cushman, Esq., J.P., at Scott, for preliminary hearing. Evidence was submitted that he had collected for the firm of Leidle & Gaertner certain sums due the firm in connection with breeding notes, the said firm being a stud horse company. Moneys had been collected and turned over to the firm with the exception of a sum of \$295.75 for which balance the accused gave a cheque. This cheque was dishonoured by the Union Bank at Scott, and returned to Shoemaker, who, after having repeated applications made to him for this amount, refused to make a settlement. The accused was committed to Prince Albert jail to await trial. His Honour Judge Brown, who tried the accused at Scott on April 1, 1915, found him guilty, and sentenced him to 6 months imprisonment in Prince Albert jail, with hard labour.

J. Arend—Fraud, Theft—Forgery and Uttering.—The above named was committed for trial on eight charges comprising theft, fraud, forgery and uttering, by T. A. Dinsley, Esq., J.P., at Wilkie. Evidence submitted at the preliminary hearing showed that the accused, who was the agent of The Saskatchewan Elevator Co., at Leipsic, during the months of October and November, 1914, and February, 1915, committed these crimes. One Merriek who is employed by the company stated that the accused from time to time submitted reports which were false and thereby led the company to believe that certain farmers had brought grain to the elevator and had received moneys in payment for it. Documentary evidence of an extensive nature was put in which substantiated the charges against Arend. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Dixon at Scott on March 18, 1915, and was found guilty, he was sentenced to one year hard labour in the Prince Albert jail on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the past year a considerable number of prairie fires have been investigated, and 41 convictions have been secured for infractions of this Act. I am pleased to

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report that owing to the municipalities throughout the settled parts of this district being progressive, the making of graded roads in a great measure has prevented many a serious fire from escaping.

SUDDEN AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Thirty-eight cases of sudden and accidental death were investigated by the members of the division this year, and in cases where necessary the public administrators have been rendered a report, together with a complete inventory of the effects of the deceased. Wherever possible the addresses of the relatives have been obtained and a notification of the death sent to them.

SUICIDES.

Fourteen cases of suicide were investigated during the year, amongst them being the unusual case of the suicide of a full blooded Indian, named Chippeway Charlie, who before taking his life with a gun dressed himself in Indian costume.

INQUIRIES FOR MISSING PERSONS.

Numerous inquiries have been made for persons missing from their homes, and in many cases the police have been instrumental in discovering their whereabouts, and putting them in touch with their friends and relatives. A case in point occurred in the early part of the year which might be worthy of mention. Inquiries were made by relatives of a man who had not been heard from for 20 years, and who was supposed to be in the far north. Hearing that the police had been inquiring for him, he on return to this district, reported personally at the barracks, with the view of having the inquiries discontinued. He stated that he had been in the Yukon for 20 years, and during that time had not communicated his whereabouts to his friends.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—Great assistance has been rendered during the year to this department in respect to the investigation made in connection with destitute settlers. Relief was granted by the provincial and Dominion Governments in the majority of cases. The chief reason for the increase of cases of this kind is due to the fact of poor crops and to settlers being unable to raise money; a great number of foreigners were granted relief.

Indian.—The Indian agent was provided with an escort during the payment of treaty in the north. An escort was supplied continually during the outbreak of typhoid fever on the Little Island Lake reserve.

Agriculture.—Assistance by the investigation of cases in which owners of stallions had not complied with the Act, and the prosecution of offenders. Investigation into cases in which settlers made application for seed grain. The enforcement of quarantine at Little Island lake and vicinity.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—A number of cases were investigated and reported upon during the year. Under the direction of the superintendents of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, children were escorted to industrial schools or other places of detention; there is a decrease in cases of this kind compared with last year.

Customs.—Assistance has been rendered from time to time in locating owners of stock who failed to comply with the Customs regulations.

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STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians of this district are quiet and orderly, numbers come to the towns nearest to their respective reserves, with wood and fence posts. Twenty-six cases were tried under the Indian Act, five of which were of a serious nature, two "supplying liquor to Indians," and three "Indians intoxicated," the remainder were trespassing, participating and attending a sun-dance. Typhoid fever broke out on the Little Island Lake reserve during the year, and Constable Rose was sent from here to see that quarantine was enforced. One man named Patrice Dumont, a half breed living close to the reserve suffered from this disease, as did the members of his family. He was their sole support and owing to severe hæmorrhage caused by the fever, eventually died. The rest of the Dumont family were hysterical when this occurred, and Constable Rose's presence was required continually. This constable dressed the corpse and got it ready for burial immediately, as the flies were bad; he purchased some lumber to make a coffin and only having a few nails, was forced to use wooden pegs made by himself and the Indians. He reported making a good job of it, and with the help of some passing Indians the next day, Dumont was buried. The circumstances under which Constable Rose worked were most trying, as he had to sleep in the same place where the deceased lay, with a number of the Dumont children who kept crying and clinging round his neck all night. Constable Rose was commended by you for his work in this connection.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled regularly with all arms, during the winter months they were drilled daily, they also went through a course of Swedish drill and gymnasium under the direction of Inspector Proby. In the spring and up to the present time owing to pressure of police work it was found necessary to have drill only once a week. There has been no annual revolver practice during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division on the whole has been good. Seven constables were transferred to Regina for breaches of discipline and there have been two desertions, these men are still at large.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good during the year. There were four operations and all were successful. Reg. No. 4602, Corporal T. Wiltshire, died suddenly on the morning of September 23 in the hospital here; he was brought in from Meota detachment where he was stationed, the day before. On his arrival here the symptoms led one to believe he was suffering from a mild attack of typhoid fever, and he showed signs of improvement. A post-mortem was held and the internal organs were sent to Regina for analysis, I am still waiting for the last report from Dr. Charlton, but from telephonic communications I understand that the analytical examination has not revealed the cause of death; however from a perusal of reports received I am of the opinion that death was due to natural causes.

HORSES.

The horses on September 30, 1915, consisted of 65 saddle horses, 17 team horses; they were distributed as follows:—

On detachment.	47
In post.	35
	<hr/>
Attached.	82
	<hr/>
	19

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During the year the horses were inspected by the Commissioner and Veterinary Surgeon J. F. Burnett, they were also frequently inspected by Inspector Sweetapple on his arrival in post from Wilkie. The health of the horses for the past year has been good.

The total mileage for the whole division amounted to 249,969, this shows an increase of 121,783 as compared*with last year.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A library fund has been established in connection with the above, and in addition to the books on hand a number of works of fiction and good class general literature were purchased from the old country. There is a full sized English billiard table which has been renovated during the year and a fresh supply of billiard accessories has been obtained. The illustrated papers supplied by the department at Ottawa are regularly received here and are a source of enjoyment to the members of the division. The library is very much appreciated by the men and is taken advantage of greatly during their hours of leisure. A grant was kindly made from the fine fund and a quantity of cricket, baseball, tennis and football requisites purchased, and these sports were indulged in during their respective seasons.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are of the best.

Buildings.

The north-east portion of the Quartermaster store is being altered for the accommodation of female prisoners, this was an absolute necessity as we frequently have female prisoners and lunatics arriving, and no regular place has been available hitherto.

The following buildings in the post require renewing and a full report on the repairs needed has been rendered, viz., carpenter's shop, wagon shed. The present coal shed is in such a condition that the walls are liable to collapse at any time, and as it would only be wasting money to attempt to repair it, a new coal shed is badly required. In the quarters of the officer commanding, a new kitchen is an absolute necessity owing to the logs of the present one being in such a condition that they are gradually sinking; after a careful examination with the post carpenter I am of the opinion that it would be cheaper to build a new one. During the year a fire occurred in the quarters occupied by Staff Sergeant Jackson, but owing to the timely arrival of the post fire brigade, the outbreak was speedily got under control and fortunately little damage was done, the conflagration was caused by a defective chimney, the necessary repairs were authorized and made to this building. General minor repairs have been made throughout the post. In addition to the trees planted last year a number of young maple trees were obtained and planted along each graded road in the barracks. These trees have been tended most carefully and they certainly add to the appearance of the post, they all appear to be thriving.

During the past year an eighteen golf course has been laid out on the police reserve and it affords good recreation to the members of the division and civilians. It will be understood that the greens on this course are not as they should be, owing to the fact that we have no water system laid on, it is impossible to keep them in perfect order at the present time, but these minor difficulties are being overcome.

WATER SUPPLY.

No connection has yet been made with the town water system. As in the past, water is obtained from a spring near to the barracks and is hauled up regularly each day for use in the post.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The detachments in the division have been inspected regularly once a month when time and duty would allow, and I have held weekly inspections of the post.

As years go on and the amount of police work is increased, it seems to me that the time has come when the purchase of motor cars is absolutely necessary, not only for the saving of horseflesh, but in order to execute promptly the various calls which are made upon us.

I have received throughout the year the hearty support of the officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of the division, and also of the office staff who have been untiring in their efforts to keep the work up to date.

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

C. H. WEST, *Supt.*
Commanding "C" Division.

BATTLEFORD, SASK., September 30, 1915.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Battleford, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the "C" Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1915.

At midnight on September 30, 1914, there were 5 prisoners confined in the guard-room undergoing terms of imprisonment and two lunatics awaiting order of the Attorney General.

During the year 259 were admitted and together with 7 confined in the guard-room at midnight on September 30, 1914, makes a total of 266.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 17 in the number of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—		
Whites	191	
Half-breeds	15	
Indians	8	
Coloured	10	
Persians	5	
	<hr/>	229
Females—		
Whites	0	
Half-breeds	1	
Coloured	1	
	<hr/>	2
Lunatics—		
Whites	34	
Indians	1	
	<hr/>	35
	<hr/>	266
	<hr/>	

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Number of prisoners received in—

October	20
November	24
December	25
January	22
February	20
March	20
April	18
May	18
June	24
July	25
August	26
September	17
Total	259

The daily average number of prisoners was	15
The monthly average number of prisoners was	22
The maximum number on any one day was	29
The minimum number on any one day was	6
The monthly maximum number of prisoners was in the month of August, 1915	26
The monthly minimum number of prisoners was in the month of September, 1915	17

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	109
To Prince Albert jail	20
To Prince Albert penitentiary	4
Lunatics to Battleford Asylum	33
To Red Deer	1
Fines and costs paid	23
Released on bail	18
Released on suspended sentence	3
Transferred to Regina	8
Cases dismissed	12
Discharged	4
Remanded for trial	2
To Meota for trial	2
To Moosomin for trial	1
Released on bail	2
To Radisson for trial	1
Sent to Brandon	11
Released on parole	3
Released by order of Attorney General	1
Sent to Melville for trial	1
In guard-room midnight September 30, 1915, serving terms of imprisonment	3
Awaiting trial	2
Lunatics awaiting order of Attorney General	2
Total	266

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The system of finger-prints and photographs has been carried out with all prisoners charged with indictable offences passing through the guard-room.

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

L. O'KEEFE, *Sergeant*,
Provost.

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. G. S. WORSLEY, COMMANDING "DEPOT"
DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1915.

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, 1915:—

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

During this year 162 recruits were trained.

Rides under Sergeant-Major Griffin and foot drill under Sergeant John, Sergeant MacDowell and others.

They were instructed in police duties by Inspectors Acland, Humby and Ryan.

Veterinary lectures were given by Veterinary-Surgeon Burnett and Staff-Sergeant Littlehales and a course of shoeing by Staff-Sergeant Robinson.

Squadron rides were carried on during the winter under Superintendent Knight.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught inspected the division on September 21. A squadron of three troops under myself and Inspectors Acland and Humby paraded before him in service kit, with transport. They afterwards pitched camp in the cricket field.

His Royal Highness expressed himself as highly pleased with the smartness of the men and the fine appearance of the horses.

A large number of remounts were purchased, these are shown on the Veterinary-Surgeon's report.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Harness and saddlery is in excellent condition, several new sets having been received during the year. A large number of new saddles were received during the year; they are now in use and have proved satisfactory.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

No new buildings were erected. What was the old bake-shop has been turned into a garage, a cement floor having been placed in the same and the necessary fittings make it very suitable.

The paint shop, which was partially burnt, has been renovated and is now in use for the same purpose.

The old buildings used as coal sheds and icehouse are still in use, but may at any time collapse, as they are very rotten.

In "B" block, new domes have been placed in all the furnaces and they are in good order.

The old guard-room is still in use. It is not suitable as a guard-room.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and sufficient, new heavy and light wagons having been received, which has been satisfactory.

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HORSES.

The general health of the horses has been good.
The shoeing has been satisfactory.

RATIONS.

The rations have been good, with the exception of some complaints regarding the meat supplied. This has of late improved.

CLOTHING.

That supplied has been good.

HEALTH.

Reg. No. 6270, Constable Sandever, L. C., died of typhoid fever, he joined from Limerick, Sask., and about three weeks after he was taken ill with this disease.

Reg. No. 5655, Constable Eagleton, F., after four days illness, died from septicaemia, in May.

MUSKETRY.

All men have been through musketry, except the more recent joined recruits, and gallery ammunition was used in the winter months in the old bowling alley.

Revolver practice was carried out in the early part of the year until orders were received to discontinue.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections were made throughout the year by the orderly officer, and weekly by the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or myself.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Fire parade has been held weekly under supervision of an officer.

Fire pails in all buildings are kept filled, and Stempel fire extinguishers are installed in all rooms.

All water hydrants are inspected weekly by the city authorities.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing financial condition. Grants have been made to sports committees of "depot" and reserve divisions.

LIBRARY.

Everything possible has been done to keep the library up to date, 150 new volumes have been added, during the past twelve months. After paying all accounts, subscriptions, etc., there is a balance of \$32.52 to be carried forward to the ensuing year.

I attach Sergeant Walshaw's report on the guard-room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. WORSLEY, *Supt.*,
Commanding "Depot" Division.

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R. N. W. M. POLICE,

REGINA GUARD-ROOM, October 1, 1915.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
"Depot" Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Regina guard-room, for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1914..	37
" received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1915.	1,025
" discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1915.	1,019
" in cells midnight September 30, 1915..	43

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
Whites..	684	20
Indians..	7	1
Half-breeds..	12	
Negroes..	2	
Oriental..	2	
Lunatics..	68	26
Prisoners of war..	203	
Total..	978	47

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

	Received.	Discharged.
October, 1914..	97	109
November, 1914..	85	81
December, 1914..	36	33
January, 1915..	40	41
February, 1915..	48	46
March, 1915..	42	44
April, 1915..	75	69
May, 1915..	113	92
June, 1915..	115	122
July, 1915..	131	149
August, 1915..	142	141
September, 1915..	101	92
Total..	1,025	1,019

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

	Males.	Females.
Discharged, time expired..	225	
Transferred to Regina jail..	285	
To Prince Albert penitentiary..	21	
Fine paid..	5	
Released by order of the Governor General..	1	
Released by order of Under Secretary of State..	1	
Transferred to Guard-room No. 2..	1	
To Regina for trial..	74	
To other places for trial..	65	
Released on bail..	9	
Released by order of the Attorney General..	1	
To Home for Neglected Children..	5	
Released on ticket-of-leave..	4	
To Industrial School (Wolseley)..	2	
Released by order of Commissioner of Immigration..	2	

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Annual Report of Regina Guard-room—(Continued.)

	Males.	Females.
Lunatics—		
To Battleford Asylum..	61	23
Released as sane..	3	1
To Regina for trial..	2	1
To Regina jail..	2	
Handed over to husband..		1
To Prince Albert common jail (females)..		17
To Weyburn for trial..		1
To Gull Lake for trial..		1
To Isolation hospital..		1
Handed over to parents (juvenile)..		1
Prisoners of war—		
To Guard-room No. 2..	60	
Released on parole..	10	
Released by order of O.C..	20	
To Brandon internment camp..	113	
Total..	972	47

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

Assault, common..	25
" indecent..	8
" and escape from custody..	1
Attempted theft..	1
" suicide..	3
Arson..	5
Assisting alien enemies to escape..	8
Aiding and abetting prostitution..	
Buggery..	1
Bigamy..	3
Breaking parole..	1
Carnal knowledge..	8
Carnal knowledge, attempted..	1
Concealing documents of title..	1
Cruelty to animals..	4
Carrying concealed weapons..	13
Conspiracy..	2
Drunk and disorderly..	63
Disorderly house, inmate of..	7
Disorderly house, keeping..	11
Escape from lawful custody..	3
False pretenses..	25
Forgery..	11
Grand larceny (from United States)..	1
House-breaking..	16
Horse-stealing..	8
Held as witnesses..	9
Held for deportation..	5
Incest..	1
Indecent Act..	1
Intimidation..	1
Liquor Act, contravention of..	15
Murder..	3
Medical Act, contravention of..	6
Manslaughter..	3
Master and Servants Act, contravention of..	5
Neglected children..	2
Perjury..	2
Polygamy..	
Possession of ammunition (alien enemy)..	1
Post immoral letters..	2
Resisting arrest..	1
Resisting peace officer..	3
Rape..	1
Robbery..	4
Stealing train ride..	20
Seduction..	6
Stolen goods, possession of..	6
Sell lottery tickets..	1
Trespass on railway..	32

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Annual Report of Regina Guard-room—(Concluded.)

Ticket scalping..	1
Theft..	152
Trading with enemy..	1
Unnatural offence..	1
Unlawfully shoot cattle..	2
Unlawful seizure of goods..	1
Vagrancy..	205
Willful damage..	2
Prisoners of war..	203
Lunatics, male..	68
Lunatics, females..	26
Total..	1,025
The daily average number of prisoners has been..	40
The maximum number of prisoners has been monthly..	142
The minimum number of prisoners monthly..	36
The maximum number of prisoners any day..	71
The minimum number of prisoners any day..	26

The health of the prisoners has been good. The conduct of the prisoners has been good, six prisoners receiving punishment for insubordination.

During the year 203 prisoners of war were received here and held pending investigation, they were disposed of as per attached schedule. In November, 1914, the old sergeants mess was fitted up as a temporary guard-room and prisoners of war were confined there instead of being sent to guard-room No. 2.

During the winter the whole of the guard-room was painted and kalsomined, which greatly improved the appearance and cleanliness of the prison. The lavatory and washing accommodation is very poor and unsanitary, and would be much improved if connected with the sewer.

Prisoners from Regina and the surrounding districts committed to the common jail have been received here and transferred to the new provincial jail (eight miles northeast of barracks) by police conveyance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WALSHAW, *Sergt.*,
Provost,
 Reg. No. 5209.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. S. WORSLEY, COMMANDING "RESERVE" DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report on "Reserve" Division as follows:—

DRILL AND TRAINING.

This division was formed for emergency on October 24, 1914. Total strength, 5 officers, 147 n.c.o. and men.

I took over command from Inspector Newson on November 17, and found the training well started and the personnel of the n.c.o.'s and men very good.

The horses were rough and many partially broken, but of good stamp.

We started drilling regularly three hours every day and continued with little intermission throughout the winter.

The weather was most suitable, as a milder and more pleasant one has seldom been experienced in this country. There was very little snow and few storms.

We had troop and squadron drill daily with a march-out of 10 to 15 miles once a week. This was extended to 25 miles as the warmer weather advanced. We also did manœuvres in the country northwest of Regina on a small scale practising advanced and rear guards, outposts, attack and defence of positions. The men took an intelligent interest in these. Lectures were delivered by myself and Sergeant MacDowell in military sketching, tactics and field fortification, by Sergeant MacDowell on maxim gun, and by Sergeant O'Neill in horsemastership.

By summer the squadron had become efficient.

Trenches were constructed with barbed wire entanglement in front, and in places head-cover.

We marched in one day 42 miles from Regina to Moosejaw with complete transport and camped for five days giving a musical ride and mounted sports. We repeated this at a successful fete in barracks in aid of the Red Cross when over \$1,000 was realized, and also at the Regina exhibition. Two troops visited Indian Head passing through the German settlements and giving another exhibition in aid of patriotic funds.

One troop, under Inspector Cadiz, marched to Assiniboia through German settlements, during exceedingly hot, dry weather and returned in excellent condition with the exception of horse Reg. No. 269, which was lame and left behind.

We adopted the double rank drill as per cavalry regulations which is simple and satisfactory. The horses during musketry practice were ringed by troops alongside the firing point and soon became quiet.

MUSKETRY.

Early in December, 1914, a miniature range was constructed in the basement of the barrack building and all officers, n.c.o.'s and men of the division were exercised with gallery practice ammunition during the winter. At this time they also went through a course of instruction in theory and practice.

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As soon as weather permitted, the division fired the preliminary and, as far as possible, the classification courses with both carbine and revolver.

The progress was very noticeable, especially in revolver shooting, 25 n.c.o.'s and men qualifying as marksmen.

The highest score (386 out of a possible 420) made by Reg. No. 6339 (Constable Simpson, G. J., is, I believe, a record in the force.

All officers and 26 n.c.o.'s and men went through a course of instruction in the maxim gun and were exercised with ball ammunition on the rifle range.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

The old industrial school proved to be fairly good for our accommodation.

We had about 140 all told in the buildings. There, however, was some sickness through insufficient air space for that number and when we got the men under canvas in the spring the number of cases of sore throats, etc., diminished.

RATIONS.

Were satisfactory, except meat, about which there were many complaints during the present contract.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

This was of good quality.

One pair of boots per man for the work this division had to do is insufficient.

HEALTH.

This was on the whole good.

There was one death during the year from the after effects of an operation for "appendicitis," Reg. No. 6345, Constable Parsonage, A. D.

Reg. No. 6283, Constable Lester, J., had his leg broken by attack from a horse. He recovered perfectly the use of his limb.

Reg. No. 6291, Constable Walcroft, E. W., was thrown from a wagon and fractured his arm.

HORSES.

When the squadron was formed here in October, 1914, we received 138 horses, practically all of these horses were remounts. These horses were all of a very good stamp and we experienced very little trouble in getting them used to the work. On the march to Moosejaw, a distance of 42 miles from Regina, out of a parade of 75 only one horse was slightly lame at the end of the day. This march was made in nine hours, including halts.

During the year we have lost five horses.

Reg. No. 1090.—Died from azoturia.

" 173.—Destroyed. Broken leg.

" 927.—Destroyed. Suffering from azoturia.

" 2529.—Destroyed. Kicked in the ribs.

" 767.—Died from paralysis of the jaws.

STABLES.

The stables which were built at this division last September proved to be very satisfactory for temporary stables, they are well ventilated and lighted. To preserve these stables they will require to be painted and shingles put on the roofs.

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TRANSPORT.

We received eight sets of heavy sleighs in the winter without boxes which were satisfactory.

A caboose on sleighs was made by the carpenters so that all cooking for one troop could be done while marching. This was afterwards converted to wheel transport and found to be too shaky for use.

We also received 7 lumber wagons complete and two sets of gearing. These we used on long patrols and they appeared suitable.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The saddles were all new and proved satisfactory, after a years continuous use they required little or no repairs. The rifle slings supplied were not satisfactory causing considerable damage to the rifle sights and wallets. We received fourteen sets of new harness all of which was of good quality.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections were made by the orderly officer, and weekly inspections by myself.

GENERAL.

I received every support from officers and Non-commissioned officers: who worked hard for the efficiency of the division. Sergeant-Major Hill was indefatigable in his duties and to him is due the credit for the excellent condition of the horses.

Sergeant MacDowell deserves great credit for his hard work and the excellent manner in which his lectures on machine gun and musketry were carried out.

Sergeant O'Neill was most zealous in training the men in the musical-ride and mounted sports.

As most of the men had only engaged for one year and their time being completed in August, September and October and many of them desiring to go to the front the division ceased to exist by the end of September.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. WORSLEY, *Supt.,*
Commanding Reserve Division.

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APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. P. W. PENNEFATHER, COMMANDING "K"
DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, September 30, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1915.

I am glad to be able to report that the year that has just closed has been one of great prosperity over the whole of my district. Crops have been extraordinarily abundant, the weather conditions having been ideal in ever respect. With the large number of men who have gone to the war, however, some slight difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficiency of labour for harvesting and high wages have been paid. A shortage of machinery, and farm implements, notably binders, has also caused delay in many instances.

In the Coutts district it is estimated that the average yield of wheat will be 25 bushels to the acre, and of oats 70 bushels. Medicine Hat, too, reports the most bountiful harvest in the history of southern Alberta, crops of 50 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats, to the acre, being plentiful.

The Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, conducted by Mr. W. H. Fairfield, has produced remarkable yields of grain, far exceeding expectations. Mr. Fairfield has also grown 12 species of apples successfully, an agricultural feat of much distinction, and one of inestimable value to the farmers throughout the locality, who will, I doubt not, benefit by Mr. Fairfield's example.

Stock also has done well, there having been an abundance of good pasture. Many carloads of horses have been shipped to different points for military purposes.

No new industries of any importance have been established in this district except at Medicine Hat, where munitions of war are temporarily being manufactured. One old factory has been utilized for the manufacture of ammunition boxes, and the Dominion Harvester Co., the Alberta Foundry Co., and the International Supply Co., all employ around 75 men, day and night, on munition work.

Five oil wells have been drilled to various depths in the Coutts district, and one at Foremost, but although indications are reported as good, nothing of a definite character has yet been established concerning their ultimate value.

Our work has been very largely increased throughout the year in enforcing the different Acts applying to alien enemies but I am glad to say that no trouble with the foreign element has arisen, and as far as I can judge none is to be anticipated.

An internment camp has been established at the exhibition grounds close to the outskirts of the city.

It is a pleasure for me to state that this district has offered its share of young men for the service of the Empire, recruiting for the overseas contingents still being successfully carried on. One hundred recruits were engaged in Lethbridge alone during one week in September. The city has also contributed most geuerously to the patriotic fund, which is very ably administered by a local committee.

Very little railroad construction has been carried out in the past year with the exception of the Swift Current-Bassano branch of the C.P.R. and the Weyburn branch of the same road. The former branch has been completed, and the latter now operates from Lethbridge to Foremost, a flourishing little town 70 miles east of Lethbridge.

CRIME.

I am pleased to be able to report a reduction in the number of cases entered for the year, the number being 965 against 1,077 for the previous year. The percentage of convictions is also slightly lower, being 79 per cent, the greatest decrease being in the cases under the Vagrancy Act and drunk and disorderly charges. This is largely accounted for by the very few cases which we have had from the mining camps compared with former years.

In addition to the cases given above, 160 arrests have been made of suspected alien enemies attempting to leave Canada and out of this number 109 have been interned, 9 paroled and 42 released.

There has been no serious crime in the district throughout the year, and very few of the cases are worthy of special note, the more important cases being as follows:—

Newton Morgan—Attempted Murder.—On May 11, 1915, a farmer, named A. M. Garrett, went to the Coutts detachment and reported that a coloured man named Newton Morgan, a neighbour of his, had fired two shots at him with a revolver that morning. Garrett laid an information before the local J.P. and Morgan was arrested.

A preliminary hearing was held before T. Verburg, J.P., and accused committed for trial.

Accused appeared before Mr. Justice Hyndman and jury at Lethbridge on September 24, 1915. Evidence was given by Garrett that he was crossing Meadow's pre-emption to drive off his horse to pasture, when defendant appeared with a revolver in his hand and after cursing him from a distance fired two shots at him with the revolver.

Garrett's wife stated that she stood at the door of her house, a mile distant, with her little boy and they heard the report of the revolver and saw the smoke. They also identified Morgan at that distance by his walk.

Defendant went on the stand and denied having fired the shots or that he had a revolver in his hand.

Expert evidence was called by the defence to show that it was impossible to hear the report of a revolver or see the smoke at a distance of 1 mile.

The jury after being absent for two hours brought in a verdict of "not guilty" and prisoner was discharged.

Frank Pollock—Horse stealing.—Harry Thacker, farmer, Albion Ridge, came to the barracks on March 17 and reported that during the fall of 1914 while working on a ditch near Magrath he lost a number of horses, some of them being traced as far as Lethbridge. He could get no trace of them until March when he received a letter from a friend of his named Nilson telling him that the horses were advertised in the Lethbridge *Herald* as being estrays at a farmer's near Lethbridge named Pelletier.

Thacker then wrote to Pelletier giving a description of the horses, and stating that he would come as soon as possible to get them if they answered the description given.

On arriving at Pelletier's place on the evening of 15th, Thacker was informed that the horses had been claimed and taken away by a man who said his name was Jose Dain.

A description of this man was obtained and given to Corporal Wardell at Taber, who arrested a young man named Frank Pollock.

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Pollock was brought to Lethbridge and identified by Pelletier and his family as the man who had claimed the horses, and had signed his name to a bill of sale as "Jose Dain."

Accused was committed for trial and subsequently appeared before His Honour Judge Jackson on April 9, and pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months hard labour in the Lethbridge guard-room.

Prisoner made a statement implicating his employer, G. H. Anderson, farmer, of Barnwell, and evidently pleaded guilty to shield him.

In connection with this case, this man Anderson was charged with perjury by direction of the deputy Attorney General, he having sworn at the preliminary hearing that Pollock was at Taber with him on the day he got the horses from Pelletier.

G. H. Anderson—Perjury.—On April 10, the acting deputy Attorney General, Edmonton, instructed the Crown prosecutor, C. F. P. Conybeare, K.C., that a charge of perjury should be laid against this man for having committed this offence when giving his evidence at the preliminary hearing in the case of Rex vs. Pollock, horse-stealing. Accused was arrested on a warrant on April 21, and committed for trial.

Accused appeared before His Honour Judge Jackson at the district court, Lethbridge, on May 8 and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Evidence was given by the clerk of the court, the stenographer, and Emil Pelletier as to the evidence given by accused at the preliminary hearing when he stated that Frank Pollock had been with him at Taber on the day he got the horses from Pelletier.

Accused, on his own behalf, stated that Pollock had been with him at Taber on two occasions early in March, and he fully believed that Pollock had been there on that date when he gave his evidence at the preliminary and did not realize his mistake until after Pollock had been convicted.

His honour in summing up stated that there was a very grave suspicion in his mind that the accused had been a party to the theft of the horse, and had on that account wilfully and maliciously committed perjury at the preliminary hearing of Pollock. But in his mind the grave suspicion did not amount to a conviction. The Crown had done all that was possible in the case, but he was afraid the evidence was barely sufficient to convict the prisoner of such a serious charge. He would therefore acquit prisoner, with a deep warning as to his future conduct.

Jacob Schneider—Horse stealing, Juvenile.—The first information in this case was laid on September 11 by the mother of the accused as he had gone away from home and had taken one of the farm horses. This lad, who is only 16, in his efforts to get away, took another mare and a set of harness and a democrat from L. C. Nelson of near Elkwater lake. He left the democrat at Pete Fuhrman's homestead, west of Elkwater lake, and took a buggy and a pair of blankets from Fuhrman. Corporal Clarke arrested the accused at Hatton, Saskatchewan, on September 17, having been trailing him for the intervening period. He was brought back to Irvine and on September 27, 1915, was committed for trial by H. S. Newby on two counts of horse stealing. He is at present in the Lethbridge guard-room awaiting trial on these charges.

J. L. McKenzie, Jayb. Owens, and Frank Darke—Assisting Alien Enemies to leave Canada without the consent of the Crown.—On May 30, 1915, at 8:45 p.m., a message was received at the barracks at Lethbridge that the above named men had started out for the south with six Austrians. Word was immediately telephoned to Coutts to have these cars stopped. Constables Lougley and Hussin started out by motor cycle, and just outside the town of Milk River, only twelve miles this side of the international boundary line, they came on the two cars, with their lights out. The cars and passengers and drivers were taken into Coutts, and on May 31 the six Austrians were brought to Lethbridge. On interrogation they claimed to be Montenegrins, but later admitted they were Austrians. The three accused came to the

barracks to get the money, \$60, which had been promised by the Austrians to take them to the line. They were then arrested on the above charge, and confined in the guard-room. The accused appeared before P. W. Pennefather, Esq., J.P., at Lethbridge, and were committed to stand their trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, preliminary hearing being held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June. All three were allowed to go on bail. On October 29, 1915, J. L. McKenzie appeared before His Lordship Justice Hyndman, and was acquitted with a severe caution by the jury. Thereupon the charges against Darke and Owens were withdrawn by the Crown. These three prisoners were very well known local men, and the arrest appears to have had a good effect as there has been no recurrence of the offence.

George Rasmusson, Henry Rasmusson, and Thomas Cousins—Horse stealing.—On August 6, 1915, the above named were arrested on the information of Ray Knight, rancher, of Raymond, Alberta, charged with the theft of a roan mare. The mare had been bought as a trap by Ray Knight, to get hold of men who were stealing horses in the district. Henry Rasmusson went past the detachment at Milk River Ridge about June 10, riding the roan mare, and Constable Ferguson noticed that the mare was not branded in any way, so made inquiries of Henry Rasmusson and he told Constable Ferguson that he had bought the horse from the Knight Sugar Co., of Raymond. Later Constable Ferguson heard that he had stated that he got the horse from Thomas Cousins, another of the accused, in security for some lumber. Inquiries led to Ray Knight laying the information against the three accused who each claimed at one time or other to the ownership of the horse. The accused appeared for their preliminary hearing before P. W. Pennefather, Esq., J.P., at Lethbridge, and were committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. Later they were granted bail by Judge Simmons. On September 29 they appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hyndman, and were found guilty with the exception of George Rasmusson who was acquitted on account of insufficient evidence. Thomas Cousins was allowed out on suspended sentence and to appear for sentence at the first court sitting after his discharge from the oversea's expeditionary force, he having joined the 82nd Battalion. Henry Rasmusson was also allowed to go on suspended sentence he having lost a leg in breaking a remount for the army. His Lordship in passing these light sentences stated that he did not wish the case cited as a precedent as he intended to be very severe in horse stealing cases which were very prevalent. Although these men were allowed off so lightly I think that the arrest will have a deterrent effect on prospective horse thieves in the district.

John Black Horse—Blood Indian—Horse Stealing.—On September 6, 1915, John Wicknitz, living near the Blood reserve, complained that a horse of his, branded WX, was stolen by John Blackhorse. The accused was arrested, and brought into Lethbridge, where on September 16 he appeared before F. W. Chaney, Esq., J.P., for preliminary hearing. He was committed for trial on the evidence of nine witnesses, one of whom he had offered to sell the horse to, and others who had seen him riding the horse. On October 1, 1915, he appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hyndman, and was found "guilty" and sentenced to one year and eleven months imprisonment in the provincial jail at Lethbridge. This man has been suspected for a long time of stealing horses but it has up to the present been impossible to bring the crime home to him. This sentence will certainly have a very good effect on other Indians inclined to horse stealing.

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LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 30, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith report of "K" Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1915.

In cells at midnight, September 30, 1914	21
Received during year	651
Total	672
Discharged during year	644
In cells, midnight, September 30, 1915	28
Total	672

Compared with the number of last year, there has been a decrease of 27 prisoners. They are specified as follows:—

Whites	638
Lunatics	13
Half-breeds	8
Indians	8
Negroes	1
Chinese	3
Japanese	1
Total	672

Number of prisoners received each month is as follows:—

October, 1914	43
November, 1914	48
December, 1914	37
January, 1915	45
February, 1915	35
March, 1915	46
April, 1915	63
May, 1915	71
June, 1915	53
July, 1915	55
August, 1915	102
September, 1915	53
Total received	651
The average daily number was	35
The average monthly number was	53
The maximum any day was	56
The minimum any day was	19
The maximum number received any month was, August, 1915	102
The minimum number received any month was, December, 1914 and February, 1915	37

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired.....	262
Sent to Ponoka Asylum.....	10
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary.....	2
Deported to United States.....	4
Deported to Italy.....	1
Taken to provincial jail.....	36
Sent to other places for trial.....	36
Sent to Galt hospital.....	2
Released by order of Attorney General.....	1
Sent to detention home.....	2
Escaped.....	2
Sent to Castle detention camp.....	5
Sent to Lethbridge detention camp.....	127
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of.....	155
In cells, midnight September 30, 1915.....	28
Grand total.....	673
Sent to Castle detention camp.....	5

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving sentence in the guard room is 323. These are classified as follows:—

	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Month.	Days.
Drunk and disorderly.....	53		22
Trespass on C. P. R.....	55		26
Stealing ride on C. P. R.....	34		23
Vagrancy.....	103		7
Theft.....	19	1	25
Carrying firearms.....	7	2	
Assault (common).....	12	1	8
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	1	4	
Indecent assault.....	1	3	
Threats with violence.....	2	1	
Procuring liquor while interdicted.....	1		30
Contravention of Coal Mine Act.....	1	2	
" Masters and Servants Act.....	1		30
Wilful destruction of property.....	2	3	
Selling liquor without license.....	8	3	26
Cruelty to animals.....	1	2	
Unlawfully giving firearms to Austrian.....	1	1	
False pretenses.....	4	2	22
Indecent exposure.....	1		30
Obstructing police.....	1	1	
Threats to kill.....	1		90
Obtaining by worthless cheque.....	1		30
Stolen property in possession.....	3	1	10
Wife beating.....	1		60
Beating board bill.....	4	1	22
Unlawfully entering Canada.....	6	2	20
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Selling liquor to Indians.....	1	3	

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and, the conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good. A sufficient quantity of prison clothing of good quality has been supplied.

During the past year 14 lunatics have been received. Of these 10 were sent to Ponoka asylum; 1 was handed over to friends, and the remainder released as sane.

Prisoner J. Raeburn, sentenced to 3 months hard labour for vagrancy on April 24, 1915, escaped from the guard-room yard on the night of May 26, 1915. This man was

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suffering from a dangerous and objectionable disease, and was being kept separate from the other prisoners, sleeping in a tent in the guard-room yard. He made his escape through the wire network over the yard fence. A thorough search was instituted, but he succeeded in evading recapture.

D. Campbell, a juvenile offender, sentenced to 30 days' hard labour for trespass on the C.P.R., escaped from the guard-room at 11 a.m., on May 31, 1915. He was re-arrested at 11 p.m., of June 1, and brought back to the guard-room. He appeared before the juvenile court and was ordered to be detained in the children's shelter pending deportation.

One prisoner, G. A. Reynolds, remanded for sentence for buggery, tried to commit suicide in his cell on the afternoon of September 22, 1915. He was rushed to the Galt hospital, after receiving first aid in the guard-room, and was discharged from that institution cured, the following day. From statements taken afterwards it appears that Reynolds had a small quantity of strychnine poison concealed on his person throughout his time of waiting trial in the guard-room.

Two electric fans have been installed in the corridors of the prison, which greatly improve the ventilation. The guard-room building has been thoroughly painted, inside and out during the last twelve months, and is in a good state of repair.

We have again been considerably overcrowded on many occasions during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. JARMAN, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

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SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1915.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Against Public Order—				
Carrying pistol without permit.....	5	4	1	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1		
Pointing firearms.....	3	2	1	
Against Administration of Justice—				
Perjury.....	3	1	1	1
Falsely representing himself peace officer.....	1	1		
Escape from custody.....	4	4		
Assaulting peace officer.....	1			1
Assault on person aiding peace officer.....	1			1
Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy.....	122	112	10	
Drunk and disorderly.....	31	31		
Insulting language.....	5	3	2	
Obscene language.....	1	1		
Creating a disturbance.....	14	11	3	
Abduction.....	1		1	
Keeping bawdy house.....	2	2		
Frequenting bawdy house.....	1	1		
Renting house for bawdy house.....	1	1		
Incest.....	2		2	
Buggery.....	2	1		1
Unnatural offence.....	1		1	
Against Person and Reputation—				
Assault, common.....	89	66	23	
Unguarded excavations.....	22	21	1	
Threatening language.....	1	1		
Assault aggravated.....	2			2
Rape.....	4		4	
Committing nuisance.....	4	4		
Threats of violence.....	1	1		
Assault causing actual bodily harm.....	1			1
Assault, indecent.....	1		1	
Sending threatening letters.....	1	1		
Defamatory libel.....	1		1	
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1		
Wife desertion.....	1		1	
Seduction.....	1		1	
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	1		1	
Shooting with intent.....	1	1		
Intimidation.....	1	1		
Attempted murder.....	1		1	
Rights of Property, against—				
Theft of letter.....	2	1	1	
False pretences.....	10	8	2	
Cruelty to animals.....	15	12	3	
Theft.....	101	66	32	3
Killing cattle.....	2	2		
Horse stealing.....	15	8	2	5
Unlawful conversion.....	2	1	1	
Breaking seal on C.P.R. car.....	1	1		
Forgery.....	1	1		
Uttering.....	2		1	1
Dead Beat Act.....	9	9		
Receiving stolen property.....	17	15	2	
Wilful damage.....	3	2	1	
Theft of seized grain.....	1	1		
Extortion.....	1		1	
Shopbreaking.....	1		1	
Theft of coal from vein.....	2	2		
Mischief.....	4	4		
Shooting dog.....	2	2		
House breaking.....	3		3	
Cattle maiming.....	3		2	1

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SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Rights of property, against—				
Wounding dog.....	1	1		
Breaking and entering.....	2	1	1	
Poisoning dog.....	2	2		
Cattle stealing.....	2	1	1	
Against Customs Act—				
Smuggling.....	3	2	1	
Against Indian Act—				
Intoxication.....	6	6		
Indian in possession of liquor.....	1	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	5	2	3	
Against Railway Act—				
Trespassing of C. P. R.....	87	75	12	
Stealing ride of C. P. R.....	47	46	1	
Tampering with C. P. R. switch.....	3	3		
Against Immigration Act—				
Entering Canada by stealth.....	1	1		
Illegally entering Canada.....	5	4	1	
Against Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	87	73	14	
Pound.....	11	9	2	
Mischievous animals.....	21	17	4	
Motor Vehicles Act.....	6	5	1	
Neglected children.....	15	13	2	
Insanity.....	12	9	3	
Liquor license.....	36	31	5	
Highways.....	5	5		
Estray animals.....	11	10	1	
Entire animals.....	3	2	1	
Mines.....	5	5		
Game.....	6	3	3	
Brands.....	1	1		
Inspection of stock.....	1	1		
Pool Room Act.....	2	2		
Prairie fires.....	2	2		
Horse breeder's ordinance.....	2	2		
Noxious weeds.....	10	7	3	
Truancy.....	1	1		
Against Dominion Acts—				
Alien enemy having firearms in possession.....	9	9		
Giving firearms to alien enemy.....	1	1		
Fishery Act.....	7	4	3	
Treason.....	1		1	
Sedition.....	9		7	
Assisting alien enemies.....	3		3	
	955	764	181	19
Against War Measures Act—				
Prisoners of war.....	Entered. 160	Interned. 109	Paroled. 9	Released. 42

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Of the 16 cases shown as having been awaiting trial in last year's report, all have been disposed of as follows: convictions, 6; dismissed, 5; stay of proceedings entered, 5.

The total number of cases brought before the supreme and district courts for the year ending September 30, 1915, were 69, resulting as follows:—

Convictions as follows—	
Fines.....	2
Imprisonment.....	23
Penitentiary terms.....	2
Suspended sentence.....	8
	— 35
Nolle prosequi.....	4
Cases dismissed.....	30

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to report almost an entire absence of prairie fires during the year, only two cases of infractions of the Prairie Fire Ordinance being brought to our notice.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the district and supreme court at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Taber. Prisoners escorted to the penitentiaries and jails.

Convicts on ticket of leave, reporting at the different detachments, have been recorded and reports sent to headquarters monthly.

Immigration.—A large amount of work has been done in connection with the issue of relief to the settlers in this district.

Assistance has also been given to the immigration officials in carrying out the provisions of the Immigration Act.

Customs.—The members of the detachments at Coutts, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse have paid particular attention to the prevention of smuggling by persons crossing the boundary line.

Public Health.—A few cases of relief issued by the province of Alberta have been investigated and reports forwarded to the provincial medical officer of health.

Indians.—Very little work has been done in connection with this department during the year. I am pleased to report a further reduction in the cases under the Indian Act from the figures of last year.

The Indians, with the exception of a few cases of drunkenness, give no trouble at all.

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

Spring drills and rides were carried out as far as our more urgent duties would allow, and it is my desire to have all members of the division on detached duty systematically relieved early next year and brought to headquarters for a short course of training.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to report that generally speaking the conduct of the division has been excellent.

HEALTH.

Three members of the division were sent to Calgary during the year and successfully operated on by hon. Surgeon F. H. Mewburn, viz.: Reg. No. 5092, Constable Randle, H. C.; Reg. No. 6203, Constable Hutt, R., both for varicose veins, and Reg. No. 5725, Constable Smith, A. E., for hernia.

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Three serious accidents occurred which necessitated long confinement to hospital, and each was brought about through horses bolting or falling with their riders. Reg. No. 5018, Corporal Thompson, F., and Reg. No. 4792, Constable Brown, E., both received broken ankles, while Reg. No. 5423, Constable Sherlock, C. J., suffered from concussion of the brain.

HORSES.

The total strength of horses of the division is 92, and they are, speaking generally, in good condition, and fit for the work required of them. Fifty-one have been received during the year, 12 have been transferred to other divisions, 5 were condemned, and four have died or have been destroyed. The mileage for the year is as follows:—

1914—	
October	21,589
November	24,355
December	28,171
1915—	
January	27,815
February	22,981
March	28,171
April	29,130
May	26,373
June	24,265
July	25,786
August	23,681
September	17,948
Total	<u>300,856</u>

With an average of 90 horses, this gives mileage per horse of 3,342.84.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Two new wagons, two double and one single buckboard are required. The harness is in good condition, any defects which arise being promptly repaired.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a good financial basis and many grants have been made in the year for useful purposes.

READING AND RECREATION ROOMS.

A regular supply of periodicals is received from Ottawa and new books are purchased at frequent intervals, making the reading room, which is a very comfortable one, a source of much pleasure to members of the division. A pool table is also much used and appreciated.

BUILDINGS.

All the post buildings have been repainted, and so far as possible, put in a sound state of repair. New floors, which were badly needed, have been laid in the officers' quarters, a verandah has been added to the sergeants' mess, and many other improvements carried out, including the erection of a substantial gate at the main entrance, which adds greatly to the appearance of the barracks. I hope to carry out further repairs, which are urgently required in the course of next year.

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STORES.

Articles of kit and clothing supplied have been of good quality, and requisitions promptly filled by the supply officer. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting a sufficient number of socks and brown gloves.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I took over command of the division on April 1 from Assistant Commissioner J. O. Wilson, he going on two months' leave, and being transferred from the division on June 1.

Inspector Lindsay was transferred to "E" division on April 1, and was replaced by Inspector Chaney, who arrived here on July 1.

All our detachments have been worked very hard, especially the detachments on the boundary, the latter detachments have to do considerable night work. I cannot speak too highly of the way in which Reg. No. 4092, Staff-Sergeant Munday, performs his duties in the district of which he had charge. He is efficient, energetic and reliable. I consider the line detachments to be the most important in this district and would strongly recommend that an officer be stationed at Coutts.

During the year we have received 110 inquiries for missing persons, and 42 sudden and accidental deaths have been investigated.

All the members of the division have given me loyal support in carrying out the numerous duties. The work of the office staff, which has been very heavy, has been efficient. Reg. No. 4317, Staff-Sergeant Wade, who is orderly-room clerk, is invaluable.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. W. PENNEFATHER, *Supt.*,
Commanding "K" Division.

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APPENDIX M.

INSPECTOR J. W. PHILLIPS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON, February 9, 1915.

The Officer Commanding "N" Division,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district for the period of July 1, 1914, to January 31, 1915.

CUSTOMS.

Customs were collected at Herschell island as follows:—

ss. <i>Belvedere</i> , Captain F. S. Cottle	\$181 00
ss. <i>Herman</i> , Captain C. T. Pedersen	410 00
Schooner <i>Polar Bear</i> , Captain L. L. Lane	130 00
Schooner <i>Rosie H.</i> , Captain F. Walkl.	49 00
Schooner <i>Teddy Bear</i> , Captain J. Bernard.	62 00
Rev. W. H. Fry.	36 00
	<hr/>
	\$868 00

This amount, together with the returns, have been forwarded to the collector of customs at Dawson, Y.T.

Fish and Game.—The Eskimo at Herschell island have killed about the usual number of seals; one walrus was killed last October at King Point. A few families of the island natives passed the fall at Shingle Point and caught enough fish to last them through the winter. Deer have been very plentiful, although the natives do not seem to make the slightest endeavour to secure a supply of this meat. One island native killed forty on the Firth river in October last, and further west in United States territory the natives secured enough to last them the whole of this winter. Very few sheep have been killed. During last summer cariboo were to be seen feeding in large numbers close to the water's edge on the mainland. Rabbits and ptarmigan have been very plentiful in the Mackenzie delta, where the natives have also killed a few moose and deer.

At Fort MacPherson summer fishing was not up to the average and a difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient dry fish for our own use. The fall fishing was again carried out by the members of the MacPherson detachment, over 5,000 whitefish being secured by them at Arctic Red river. Moose and cariboo have been more plentiful than in former years.

Fur.—The fur catch at Herschell Island has been above the average. In the Delta the natives have secured very little fur, and the same can be said of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort MacPherson. Owing to the extremely low prices being now paid for pelts none of the natives are making any attempt to secure any quantity of furs. Their attention is being given to hunting moose and cariboo, and in this I think they show good sense.

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Arms and Accoutrements.—The arms at both detachments have been inspected regularly; they are in good order. There are two Enfields at both detachments, the rest of the carbines being the old .45-75 Winchester.

Buildings.—At Herschell island our buildings are in good condition. The barracks were painted and papered inside last summer, the lumber and shingles needed for repairs have not yet arrived. At Fort MacPherson new barracks have been erected by the N.C.O. and men stationed there, the building is 2-story with four good rooms downstairs, and two large rooms upstairs. For the interior beaver board was used, but more of this material is required to finish ceiling the upstairs and partitions.

We now have accommodation in these barracks for six men and ample room for patrols that may be passing through here from time to time. The work has been carried out satisfactorily with a due regard to economy, and I am pleased to be able to report that we now possess quarters second to none north of Athabaska.

I have forwarded you photographs of our new building.

A storehouse and fish house will be built this spring. The logs have been taken out and are on the site.

The shelter cabins at Kay and Shingle points are in good condition, but cabin No. 3, on the Moose river, will have to be taken down and re-erected, owing to the sod surrounding the walls being tunnelled by mice, making this cabin cold.

Number 4 cabin, on the Mackenzie river, owing to its location, is never used by us. A suitable place for it would be at the first timber, and I would suggest that this cabin be abandoned and one erected at the first timber. This work could be carried out by our own men this spring.

Transport.—We have three whaleboats in the sub-district, two of which are in first-class condition; one boat has been condemned. Three canoes, two Peterboroughs and one Chestnut; they are all in good condition. New toboggans will be required for next winter's work at Fort MacPherson, and sleds for Herschell Island. I have requisitioned for wood and purpose building our own sleds both at Herschell island and here.

Dogs.—At Herschell we have nine dogs on charge. One old dog died of distemper in May last. Three of these dogs are old, and will be of very little use to us next winter. At MacPherson we have ten dogs on charge, eight of which have been purchased since last report. One dog was destroyed owing to old age and rheumatism. At this detachment we will require two dogs next winter to replace two which have become too old to be of any further use to us. There has been an epidemic of distemper amongst dogs in this district. A great number of dogs and practically all pups have died of this disease. We have, however, been fortunate in losing only one by disease.

Dog Feed.—At Herschell island during this spring, seal cooked with flour, corn meal and split peas was fed to dogs, the fish nets were put in as soon as the ice permitted, and resulted in 1,800 fish being placed in the ice-house. In September, Corporal Johnson and Constable Lamont fished at Shingle point and caught 3,300 fish, which will last the greater part of this winter. The dogs keep in better condition on fish feed than on cooked seal, etc.

At MacPherson the winter supply of fish was put up by the members of the detachment, over 5,000 whitefish being put on stage at Arctic Red river. We thus have ample for the winter, and will have sufficient dry fish to ration the shelter cabins this spring.

Fuel.—Four tons of coal were purchased from F. S. Cottle of the ss. *Belvedere* at Herschell island. Twenty-five tons had been requisitioned for, but this was all that Captain Cottle could spare.

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Dr. Anderson, of the Canadian Arctic expedition, kindly loaned us six tons of coal, which was originally intended for the ss. *Karluk*, the return of which can be arranged later. At the MacPherson detachment wood has been put up by the members of the detachment stationed there. We have sufficient on hand to last until next fall.

Provisions.—At Herschell island we received from the ss. *Belvedere* the remainder of our provisions, the balance being hauled by us the previous winter, with the help of a whaleboat load of bacon and butter received from the detachment at Fort MacPherson we have sufficient for the winter. As much provisions as we could possibly spare were issued to the Canadian Arctic Expedition, as the non-arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company's ship left them very short of supplies. The provisions received from R. C. Rickett & Company, of Victoria, B.C., were of good quality and in good condition.

Patrols.—The following patrols have been made, Inspector Phillips and Constable Lamont with dogs and whaleboat to Fort MacPherson and return with summer mail. Inspector Phillips and Constable Parsons to Kitigarait and return with dogs via Mackenzie delta. Corporal Johnson with dogs to schooner *Polar Bear*, wintering at Martin point, Alaska, with mail for ships and traders. Corporal Johnson also made a trip into the eastward on board the ss. *Herman*, on customs duty. Constable Parsons and Interpreter Chikchigalook to Fort MacPherson and return, for provisions required at the island. Constable Parsons and interpreter Chikchigalook to Forth river with dogs for load of meat. Inspector Phillips and Interpreter Chikchigalook to Fort MacPherson with dogs, to meet the Dawson patrol. From Fort MacPherson the following patrols have been made. Sergeant Clay and Constable Doak with whaleboat to the coast. Constable Doak with dogs to Delta. Sergeant Clay, Constable Doak and Special Albert Ross with dogs to Rampart House, Y.T. Constable Long and Special Greenland to Trail Creek, putting in supplies at cabin for use of patrol from Dawson. Numerous local patrols have been made from both detachments. I forward herewith reports covering all patrols made.

Whalers and Traders.—The ss. *Belvedere* (Capt. F. S. Cottle) arrived at Herschell island on July 20, from her winter quarters at Icy Reef, Alaska, with freight for us and the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and left for the eastward on July 22, whaling; she returned to Herschell island on August 12, having caught five whales, leaving for Seattle, Washington, on August 17. The gasolene schooner *Polar Bear* (Capt. L. L. Lane) arrived from winter quarters at Martin point, Alaska, on July 28. She left for the east the same day on a whaling cruise, returning to Herschell island on August 20 with a catch of eight whales; she left for Seattle, Washington, on August 21. The ss. *Herman* (Capt. C. T. Pedersen) whaling and trading arrived from San Francisco on August 9, and left for the east on August 11, returning to the island on August 22, with five whales; she left the island on August 25 for San Francisco. The schooner *Rosie H.* (Capt. F. Wolki) arrived from his winter quarters at Bailey island on August 11 and left for San Francisco on board the ss. *Herman* with his fur catch. The schooner *Rosie H.* returned to the east on August 25, T. Emsley in charge, they expect to winter at Cape Parry.

The schooner *Teddy Bear* (Capt. J. Bernard) arrived from Dolphin and Union straits from a three years trading and trapping trip on August 30, and left the same day for Nome, Alaska.

The schooner *Alice Stofen* arrived from her winter quarters at Cape Bathurst on August 10, she was blown ashore at Herschell island and became a total wreck. This was a very old schooner and her timbers were rotten, she was decidedly unsafe, and I understand that it was the intention of Captain Slate not to make another trip in this schooner. Captain Slate left for Seattle on the schooner *Polar Bear*.

Mr. T. Gordon who has been trading and trapping at Liverpool Bay, left for Point Barrow on the ss. *Belvedere*.

Mr. W. C. Seymour, who formerly was a mate on the wrecked schooner *Elvira* is wintering at Herschell island with a small trade outfit.

Mr. C. Burt, with two partners from San Francisco, are wintering at the police cabin at Kay Point, they also have a small trading outfit. The schooner *Anna Olga* (Captain Stein) Paulsho Trading and Whaling Company left her winter quarters at Demarcation point on July 30, for Nome, Alaska.

The Northern Trading Company have opened a post at Fort Aclavik on the Mackenzie (Mr. Carroll in charge) Messrs. Burrell and Keddy are trading and trapping at Point Separation on the Mackenzie. Messrs. Williams, Brown, and Ostergard are trapping at the head waters of the Rat river.

Mining and Prospecting.—Messrs. Mason and Annette and three men from Rampart House were prospecting in the mountain south of Herschell island during the summer, but no mineral worth mentioning was found. Mr. C. Burt, representing Dr. Dodge, of San Francisco, came down the Mackenzie river last spring and is wintering at Kay point. Mr. Burt expects to continue the work of Messrs. Mason and Annette during this summer.

Gold was reported to have been found at the head of the Driftwood river and a stampede on a small scale took place, the find, however, was very small, and after being thoroughly prospected the practical miners who were there returned to Rampart House and are now trapping at points along the Porcupine river.

Eskimo and Indians.—There are five families of Eskimo wintering at Herschell island. They are all in good health and are well supplied with provisions. There have been two births and one death amongst the island natives this winter.

The natives in the Mackenzie delta are in good health and are well supplied with food. The Indians in the vicinity of Fort MacPherson are in good health, and are doing more hunting than is customary with this band, consequent on the low prices paid for fur. I do not anticipate any hard times amongst these people, as they at the best of times are always hard up, and fur now being hardly worth trying to secure, this band is devoting the greater portion of their time to securing moose and other game. There have been no deaths or births amongst this band since last report.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—Nothing more has been seen or heard of Mr. V. Stefansson, Commander of the Canadian Arctic Expedition and his two men, Anderson and Storkerson, since Messrs. Johnson, Crawford and McConnell left them on the ice on April 8, 1914. It is possible that Mr. Stefansson is at the north end of Banks island or Prince Patrick island; in the event of him being at either of these places, he would be picked up by the schooner *Mary Sax* (Mr. Wilkins in charge) who left the island last summer with the intention of going to Banks island in search of this party. On the other hand it is possible that Mr. Stefansson has located new land in the Beaufort Sea, if this is the case, he would not be able to leave there until this February on account of the dark days and lanes of water which he would be compelled to cross at any time during the winter before the month of February. In either of these cases it would be impossible for Mr. Stefansson to communicate with us before this coming spring.

The following craft of the Canadian Arctic Expedition arrived at Herschell island this summer: The gasolene schooner *North Star* (Mr. Wilkins in charge) arrived from her winter quarters near Demarcation point on July 24; she was followed by the gasolene schooner *Alaska*, with Dr. Anderson second in command and executive head of the southern party in charge on August 5. The gasolene schooner *Mary Sax* (Capt. Bernard) on August 7; the latter two schooners wintered at Collinson point, Alaska.

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The schooner *Mary Sax* (Capt. Bernard) Mr. Wilkin in charge left for Banks island on August 11, in search of Mr. Stefansson and party. Mr. Wilkin purposes to erect beacons and leave caches of food along the coast of Banks island. This boat will in all probability winter at the north end of Banks island and during the winter it was Mr. Wilkin's intention to make a trip with sled to Prince Patrick island, to see if any traces of Mr. Stefansson can be found there.

On August 17, Capt. Sweeney, Dr. Anderson in charge, with the gasolene schooner *Alaska*, left for Dolphin and Union straits, and on August 18 the gasolene schooner *North Star* (Mr. Cox in charge) left for the same locality.

On September 11 Dr. Anderson with the schooner *Alaska* returned to Herschell island from Dolphin and Union straits loaded coal, gasolene and provisions, leaving for the straits again on September 13, this boat got as far east as Bailey Island where she was frozen in, Capt. Sweeney, Engineer Blue, and one native are wintering on board this ship at Bailey island. Dr. Anderson with two seamen and one native left this ship as soon as the ice would permit with dog team for the expedition's winter quarters at Stapleton bay in the Dolphin and Union straits, Dr. Anderson on his last trip to the island reported that the whole of his party were enjoying good health.

Health.—All members of this sub-district are in the best of health.

Crime.—Since last reports no crime has been reported in this sub-district.

General.—There was one severe gale during the summer during which the Canadian Arctic Expedition's boat *North Star* was blown ashore at Herschell island, but luckily no damage was done, she was towed off by the ss. *Belvedere*. Up to date the winter has been very mild, with a very light snowfall. The lowest temperature registered at Fort MacPherson was 48 degrees below zero and at Herschell island 31 degrees below.

Heavy winds have been prevailing on the coast this winter, but they have been accompanied by mild weather so have caused us but little inconvenience.

An accidental death was reported from Fort MacPherson in October last, Joseph Jacquot, who was in the employ of the Scougale Mercantile Company of Dawson, Y.T. was accidentally drowned through the upsetting of his canoe whilst *en route* from Arctic Red River to Fort MacPherson.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Whittaker returned to Fort MacPherson this summer after spending their vacation on the outside, with them were the Rev. Mr. Girling, who will go to Kitigaroit in charge of the mission there, and Mr. E. G. Merritt, who remains at Fort MacPherson this winter to assist the archdeacon.

The return to this diocese of Archdeacon and Mrs. Whittaker needless to say has been appreciated both by white men and native alike.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Inspt.*,
Comm'd'g. Mackenzie River Sub-Dist.

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

Forwarded:

A. E. C. McDONELL, *Supt.*,
Commanding "N" Division.

ATHABASKA, 5-4-15.

APPENDIX N.

ASST. SURGEON J. F. DUNCAN, REGINA.

REGINA, October 15, 1915.

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, 1915.

The number of cases treated was 1,949, which shows an increase of 1,175 over last year. The average number constantly sick was 34.25, more by 19.05 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 10.23 days, which is more than in 1914 by 3.27 days. The average duration of each case of sickness 6.41 days, is lower than the previous year by .75 day.

The deaths numbered 5, an increase of one over last year, the causes were as follows: 1 from enteric fever, 1 from appendicitis, 1 from septicæmia, 1 from accidental drowning, and 1 from fibroid condition of the lung.

General Diseases.—There were three cases of eruptive fevers, two cases of measles and one of chicken-pox. Influenza furnished 191 cases. Diphtheria and dysentery contributed three cases each. Enteric fever accounted for 10 cases, one of which proved fatal. Septic diseases supplied four cases of septicæmia, one of a very serious nature succumbed. There was one case of tubercular disease. Gonorrhœa was represented by 8 cases, and parasitic diseases by two cases of scabies, one of sycosis, and one of tenia. There were 41 cases of rheumatism, two cases of debility, and one of alcoholism.

Local Diseases.—Diseases of the nervous system gave 52 cases, namely neuralgia 19, headache 29, vertigo 1, and 1 of nervousness.

Diseases of the eye: There were 34 cases distributed as follows, conjunctivitis 22, injury 6, and 1 each of the following: defective sight, snow-blindness, stye, ulcer of the cornea, irido-cyclitis, and blepharitis. Diseases of other organs of special sense contributed 10 cases, 7 aural and 3 nasal. Diseases of the circulatory system: there were 8 cases, 7 of varicose veins, and 1 of disordered action of the heart. Diseases of the respiratory system: there were 249 cases consisting largely of coughs and colds, 16 cases of bronchitis, 9 of tonsillitis, 2 of pleurisy, 1 of hæmoptysis, and 3 of pneumonia and laryngitis. Diseases of the digestive organs numbered 544 cases, of these there were 229 cases of diarrhœa, 142 affections of the nose and throat, 49 cases of biliousness, 43 of indigestion, 29 of colic, 9 of hernia, 9 of appendicitis, 7 of constipation, 4 of jaundice, 2 of enteritis, and 1 of gastritis. Diseases of the urinary system accounted for 4 cases of cystitis, and 1 of nephritis. Diseases of the generative system: 22 cases in all, orchitis, 13, urethritis 4, varicocele 2, balanitis 2, and 1 of urethral stricture. Diseases of organs of locomotion contributed 78 cases, which were distributed as follows: myalgia 55, lumbago 5, synovitis 3, burisitis 3, periostitis 2, and ingrowing toe-nails 4. Diseases of the lymphatic system supplied 11 cases of inflammation of glands. Diseases of the connective tissue gave 19 cases of abscesses and 1 of fatty tumour. Diseases of the skin furnished 57 cases, 38 of which were boils, 11 of eczema, 2 of impetigo, 3 of ulcer, 1 of corn, 1 of cyst, and 1 removal of scar tissue.

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Injuries.—There were 585 cases of local injuries mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. Fractures of the forearm 4, of the leg 3, of the clavicle 3, of the arm 1, of the ribs 2, of the fingers 2, of the fibula 3, and of the nasal bones 1. Dislocations: 3 were recorded, 1 each of the shoulder wrist and finger. There were 9 cases of blistered feet, 4 of frost-bites, 5 of burns, and three concussion of the brain.

Poisons.—Three cases of ptomaine poisoning were reported during the year, but none of them proved fatal.

Surgical operations.—There were 6 major operations, 2 hernia and 4 for appendicitis; all the cases recovered except one, following appendectomy. Of the most important minor operations, there were 3 for hæmorrhoids, 1 for tubercular testicle, and 1 for fatty tumour.

Invaliding.—Seven men were invalided during the year, namely 2 for rheumatism, 1 defective vision, 1 chronic nephritis, 1 debility, 1 nervousness, and 1 hæmiplegia.

Recruiting.—One hundred and sixty-two applicants were accepted, 319 were re-engaged, and 26 re-engaged after leaving.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the members of the force for the year has been very satisfactory. There were several cases of enteric fever, each from a different locality. Six men reported to be carriers of diphtheria bacilli; they were isolated until a clear certificate was obtained. Reports from the divisions show the sanitary conditions to have been good.

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

JOHN F. DUNCAN,
Assistant Surgeon.

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, invalided, and constantly sick of the Royal North-West Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1915, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH 1,221.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	In-validated.	Con-stantly Sick.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	In-validated.	Con-stantly Sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Eruptive fevers	3			16	2 47			13
Influenza	191			2 37	156 45			1 96
Diphtheria	3			18	2 47			14
Enteric fever	10	1		1 27	8 19	82		1 04
Dysentery	3			06	2 47			04
Malarial fever								
Septic diseases	4	1		07	3 27	82		05
Tubercular diseases	1	1		06	83	82		04
Rheumatism	41		2	1 42	33 59		1 63	1 17
Debility	2		1	23	1 63		82	19
Gonorrhoea	8			37	6 56			30
Parasitic diseases	4			03	3 29			02
Alcoholism	1				82			
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	52		2	34	42 60		1 63	29
Eye and eyelids	34		1	75	27 86		82	63
Other organs of special sense	10			15	8 19			12
Circulatory system	8			57	6 56			48
Respiratory system	249			2 31	203 84			1 90
Digestive system	544	1		5 94	445 53	82		4 88
Lymphatic system	11			15	9 02			12
Urinary system	5		1	17	4 09		83	13
Generative system	22			1 02	18 01			85
Organs of locomotion	78			1 12	63 88			91
Connective tissue	20			58	16 38			49
Skin	57			1 68	46 67			1 39
Injuries	585	1		13 18	479 11	82		16 73
Poisons	3			07	2 45			05
General total	1,949	5	7	34 25	1,596 23	4 10	5 72	28 05

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APPENDIX O.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

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

REGINA, October 15, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1915.

During the year I have visited 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, Edmonton; "K" division, Lethbridge; and "N" division, Athabaska. At each point I found the condition of the horses satisfactory, the stabling good, and the hay and oats supplied of good quality.

Pneumonia broke out among the horses of Depot division, and while there were only eight or ten affected the disease was of a very severe type, two of the animals attacked succumbing. As this outbreak occurred early in the spring when the weather is most changeable it favoured the spread of the disease and lessened the chances of recovery of affected horses.

A severe type of influenza affected a number of the horses of "E" Division during the spring months; there were no deaths during this outbreak, but the animals which had contracted the disease were kept out of work for a considerable length of time.

Regarding the purchase of remounts little or no trouble was experienced in securing the number required. The nondescripts were as usual very much in evidence, and I think I am safe in saying that for every horse accepted ten were rejected.

During my trip through northern Alberta and Saskatchewan I looked over a large number of horses with a view to purchasing enough to meet the requirements of the northern divisions, but could only accept seven, and of those only three were northern bred.

I attach herewith list, horses cast and sold, horses died and destroyed, and cases treated.

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

JNO. F. BURNETT,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Two hundred and thirty-one horses were purchased since October 1, 1914, the average price paid being a fraction over \$157.

HORSES CAST AND SOLD.

Fifty-four horses and two pack-ponies were cast and sold during the year, the average price received being \$42.

The number disposed of by each division was as follows:—

"A" Division, Maple Creek	5
"C" " Battleford	4
"D" " Macleod	9
"F" " Prince Albert	1
"G" " Edmonton	12
"K" " Lethbridge	1
"N" " Athabaska	3
"Dp" " Regina	21
	<hr/> 56

Cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system..	8
“ respiratory system..	42
“ tegumentary system..	38
“ muscular system..	131
“ osseous system..	14
“ plantar system..	81
“ digestive system..	55
“ lymphatic system..	17
“ urinary system..	9
“ organs of special sense..	10
Parasitic diseases..	25
Abscesses..	10
Tumors..	4
Wounds punctured..	21
“ incised..	25
“ lacerated..	29
“ contused..	86
“ gunshot..	1

HORSES DIED.

Regimental No.	Division.	Cause of Death.	Place.	Date.
959	“ A ”	Acute indigestion	Sand Creek	Dec. 27, '14
900	“ A ”	Colic	Pisapot	Aug. 26, '15
D31	“ A ”	Piemia	Harlem Trail	Mar. 3, '15
516	“ D ”	Burned to death	Beaver Mines	Feb. 7, '15
517	“ D ”	“	“	“ 7, '15
1138	“ E ”	Colic	Hanna	May 30, '15
481	“ F ”	Swamp fever	Big River	Feb. 9, '15
485	“ F ”	“	Prince Albert	June 30, '15
313	“ K ”	Pneumonia	Medicine Hat	Feb. 16, '15
237	“ K ”	Colic	Coutts	Sept. 27, '15
812	“ N ”	Unknown causes	Sturgeon Lake	April 10, '15
P. P. 237	“ N ”	Swamp fever	Slave Lake	Jan. 22, '15
P. P. 239	“ N ”	Unknown causes	Sturgeon Lake	Nov. 26, '15
927	Reserve	Azoturia	Regina	Aug. 19, '15
767	“	Inanition	“	Sept. 15, '15
1046	Depot	Pneumonia	“	Mar. 13, '15
764	“	“	“	“ 4, '15
756	“	“	“	“ 12, '15
2523	“	Debility	Pelly	Feb. 12, '15
498	“	Internal hemorrhage	Regina	April 15, '15
			“	June 28, '15

HORSES DESTROYED.

Regimental No.	Division.	Why destroyed.	Place.	Date.
329	“ A ”	Rheumatism	Maple Creek	Nov. 2, '14
352	“ A ”	Broken leg	Pointex	Sept. 26, '14
2339	“ A ”	Melanosis	Maple Creek	Aug. 3, '15
509	“ C ”	Broken leg	Battleford	Jan. 31, '15
1127	“ C ”	Broken hip	“	“ 31, '15
2811	“ C ”	Sesamoiditis	“	July 7, '15
2324	“ D ”	Old age	Macleod	June 8, '15
823	“ F ”	Gunshot	Rosthern	April 24, '15
456	“ G ”	Lacerated wounds	Wanda	Jan. 28, '15
889	“ G ”	“	Edmonton	July 5, '15
2812	“ K ”	Laminitis	Lethbridge	Feb. 1, '15
628	“ K ”	Lacerated wounds	Manyberries	April 26, '15
173	Reserve	Broken leg	Regina	Dec. 3, '14
2529	“	Broken ribs	Moosejaw	July 6, '15
1060	“	Injury to back	Regina	Nov. 15, '14
921	Depot	Broken neck	“	April 7, '15
2829	“	Old age and debility	Yorkton	May 11, '15
2035	“ B ”	Septicemia	Dawson, Y. T.	Dec. 18, '14
2912	“ B ”	Abdominal wound	“	April 20, '15
2608	“ B ”	Lymphangitis	“	July 12, '15

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APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR C. A. RHEAULT, FORT FITZGERALD TO FORT SIMPSON
AND RETURN.FORT FITZGERALD SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT FITZGERALD, August 13, 1915.The Officer Commanding,
"N" Division, Athabaska.

SIR.—Report of patrol from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Simpson and return, attending treaty payments.

I have the honour to report that according to your instructions contained in your letter of May 18, 1915, I left Fort Fitzgerald on the morning of June 26 and drove across the portage, arriving at Fort Smith at 2 p.m. that afternoon. The treaty was paid the same afternoon, and, as usual, passed off quietly.

SS. *Mackenzie River* also left the same evening for Fort MacPherson. Amongst the passengers were the treaty party in charge of Mr. H. A. Conroy; Inspector LaNauze with Constables Withers and Wight *en route* to Great Bear Lake district to inquire into the report of the two missionaries who have not been heard from since 1913; A. A. Surgeon, P. E. Doyle, Corporal Bruce and Constable Cornelius *en route* to Fort MacPherson. We arrived at the mouth of Great Slave river on the morning of the 28th, where we were windbound until July 1, when the steamer made the successful traverse of Great Slave lake, arriving at Fort Resolution during the same afternoon. Mr. H. J. Bury, acting treaty inspector, Mr. R. Montgomery and I left the steamer here after unloading of our two canoes, tents, bedding, provisions, etc., and set camp.

On my arrival I was informed of the sad news of the accidental drowning on June 30 of Miss Doris Conibear. In the afternoon I went by skiff over to the Mission, where the dead body had been found, made an investigation, after which I decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

At Fort Resolution I attended to the treaty payments made to the Chipewyan, Yellowknife and Dog Rib bands. The old Yellowknife Indian Chief "Snuff" requested to be allowed to resign as chief to his band in favour of a younger man, giving for reason that he was now aged and infirm. His request was granted, and another Yellowknife, Joseph Baptiste, was elected in his place. The new chief was delighted when the Queen's medal, which is a very large one, and a new set of uniforms were handed him.

Last winter there were some German trappers hunting in the Great Slave Lake district. They greatly upset our Indians by telling them that Germany would send some Zeppelins to Fort Resolution during the spring to throw bombs on the fur traders' posts; then the Indians would be taken up in the dirigibles to be thrown down to earth from a great height. These Germans have now left the north and are outside. The Indians at first sent word to the Fort Resolution post that they would not attend treaty this year for fear of the Germans. When in June they saw that the Germans had failed to come they knew that they had been fooled, and came to Fort Resolution as in previous years. We explained to them the best way possible that they had no cause to fear for any enemies ever coming to this northern country, that the Allies had already beaten the Germans, and that it was only a matter of time before there will be peace again. They now understand and will not fear the Germans any more. Some Indians again complained to me, as during last winter,

about the low prices being paid for their fur, stating that the fur traders had schemed the present war to cut down the prices of fur. They were advised to especially kill moose and caribou, and set nets for fish, all so plentiful around there. I notice that they were more careful with their treaty money this summer than in former years; they purchased from the traders the useful articles and put the balance of money away.

I saw a Dog Rib Indian of Fort Rae named La Moelle, who informed me that during the summer of 1914 some Dog Rib Indians who were hunting in the Great Bear Lake district met an Eskimo family, and found the husband wearing a priest's cassock which had been cut off at the knee, on the left side of the cassock there was an opening the size of a knife with dried blood around the hole, the woman Eskimo had some of the church vestments with her. When being asked where the two Roman Catholic missionaries were the Eskimos decamped. I have obtained from the Dog Rib Indians all possible information *re* this matter, and on March 7, 1915, I forwarded to you and Inspector La Nauze copies of my report. I expect to meet more Dog Ribs during the winter when I will patrol in their district, and will endeavour to find out more about this.

At 10 p.m. of July 5, after having loaded our canoes we left Fort Resolution for the Mackenzie River district. Mr. Bury and I were in No. 1 canoe. No. 2 canoe also left at the same time. It had been so sultry during the day that we had decided to set out late in the evening. At 11 a.m. the next day we made Dead Man's island, where we camped. This island seemed to be the regular breeding ground of "Bulldogs," large horse flies, they annoyed us considerably. We pulled out from the island on the morning of July 7, and paddled to the mouth of Big Buffalo river, where we arrived at 12 (midnight). There were myriads of mosquitoes there which made us lurry, and put up our mosquito bars in record time. On July 8 we paddled in the forenoon, and being favoured with a fair wind in the afternoon we sailed into Hay river at 9.30 p.m. the same evening, unloaded our canoes, and immediately set camp. At Hay river the mosquitos swarmed thick. I spent the next forenoon in settling amicably little disputes amongst the Slavi Indians. Treaty was paid in the same afternoon. The next three days we were windbound at Hay river. On the evening of the third windbound day, being anxious to get down on the Mackenzie as soon as possible, we decided to leave. There was a strong northeast wind blowing. The missionary and the Indians advised us not to attempt the crossing of the lake that night, as surely we would meet with some accident. The large breakers out on the lake at that time were certainly not an inviting sight to an 18-foot canoe, but as we had made up our minds to get away we left Hay River post at 7.30 p.m. of July 12. I was at the bow, and H. Bury at the stern of the canoe. We paddled and got way out on Great Slave lake; it was hard work to go against those breakers; when out the waves were much larger than expected, one whitecap wave went clear over my head, it is a wonder to me that the canoe did not capsize for one wave in particular gave us a very strong jerk. When way out the sail was hoisted, and as we had a beamwind we both kept paddling to keep the canoe out, so we had no time to lose. Some of the waves must have been ten or twelve feet high. Once a large searoller happening to catch our canoe just right sent us flying for at least 75 feet at the rate of 50 miles an hour. Luckily we hit no rock. Another roller half filled the canoe with water. The wind never moderated, as it was dark the shore could hardly be distinguished. We managed to get around Pointe de Roche some time after midnight, where it was very shallow, and fearing that the canoe would be smashed against the rocks we both, wading through water, hauled our canoe to the shore. We were drenched, and all we had was thoroughly soaked. We slept in soaked blankets that night. It looked like washing-day on the 13th, when we dried up everything on the lakeshore. The 14th, at 6.30 a.m., we left Pointe de Roche and sailed to Fort Providence, where we arrived at 10 the same night. Mr. Bury decided to wait there for the ss. *Mackenzie River* to go outside. On the 18th I went aboard ss. *Northland Trader*, and arrived at Fort Simpson on Mackenzie river the next day.

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The members of the Fort Simpson detachment are now nearing the completion of their new detachment quarters. They should move into the new building by the end of the present month. They have up to this date been living in a miserable mud shack, and the new quarters should prove to be a well-earned reward for their good work in building new quarters.

In September, 1914, when treaty was paid at Fort Nelson, the Indian agent told the Sicanee Indians that he would only pay treaty again on October 1, 1915, in order not to spoil their summer moose hunt. I could have gone this fall to Fort Nelson to attend the treaty payment, but it would have meant a waste of time for me, as I could not possibly have got back to my headquarters until the middle of next December, and as per instructions received I still have to patrol to Fort McMurray and Fort Vermilion, I detailed in my place Constable D. Churchill of the Fort Simpson detachment to accompany the treaty party to Fort Nelson this fall.

I left Fort Simpson on the morning of August 6, on board the ss. *Mackenzie River*. Fort Providence was reached on the 7th, Fort Resolution on the 9th, and Fort Smith late on the evening of the 11th, and arrived at Fort Fitzgerald on the 12th instant.

Large bush fires are now raging all over the country, and unless we soon have rain some posts will be in danger. This has been an extremely warm and dry summer with hardly any rain. I have warned the Indians everywhere not to leave camp-fires burning when they leave their camp, but to be always careful to put them out; they are very careless about this, and both the regular fire guardians and the police have to keep constantly telling them about this.

On my arrival here I was informed of the disaster of ss. *Fort McMurray*. The new steamer sank at the Beaulieu rapids on Lower Peace river, but managed at the same time to make shore, and the sudden rise of water which took place at that time only left the pilot house sticking out above the water, and some of the cargo is, by accounts received, a total loss.

I have forwarded to you under separate cover the inspection reports of the Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson detachments. I hope to be able to leave again in the latter part of next week on my other patrols up the river.

I was absent 48 days altogether, and covered a distance of 1,200 miles, i.e., 180 miles by canoe and 1,020 miles by steamer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. RHEAULT,
Inspector Commanding Fort Fitzgerald Sub-district.

APPENDIX Q.

INSPECTOR C. D. LA NAUZE PATROL TO GREAT BEAR LAKE IN SEARCH
OF MISSING PRIESTS.

REGARDING PATROL IN SEARCH OF MISSING PRIESTS.

FORT NORMAN, GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL, July 15, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding,

R. N. W. M. Police,

"N" Division, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that acting under instructions received from the Commissioner on May 9, 1915. I left Peace River crossing on June 10 inst., per the Hudson Bay Company transport, and arrived at Smith Landing on June 24, accompanied by Reg. No. 4794, Constable Withers, D., and Reg. No. 6296, Constable Wight, D.E.F. We left Fort Smith per ss. *Mackenzie River* on June 26, the earliest date she has ever started. We were windbound near Fort Resolution from 28th to 30th inst. at the mouth of the Slave river. Here I left the steamer by canoe on the 28th accompanied by Constable Withers and arrived at Fort Resolution about 3 p.m. the same day.

At Resolution I secured 4 good dogs and 1 second hand york boat from Fair-weather Limited and other winter equipment for which I enclose vouchers.

The steamer got into Resolution on the 31st and left in 2 hours. We arrived at Fort Norman on July 6, at 9 p.m. I immediately interviewed the Rev. Father Ducot, who had no news of the missing priests, and I send under cover of crime reports, statements from Mr. D'Arcy Arden and others who have been in the country they are supposed to be lost in.

I left constable Withers and Wight here with work to do to our equipment and left for Fort MacPherson at 4 a.m. on the 7th inst. I arrived there on the 9th inst. and secured an Eskimo interpreter from Inspector Phillips on the 10th inst. We left MacPherson on the 11th inst. and arrived back at Fort Norman on the 15th inst.

The conduct of my men has been excellent; they are both willing and are not afraid of hard work.

We will proceed as soon as possible to Dease river, but the ice has not yet gone out of Bear Lake, and we expect to start on about the 22nd inst in search of the missing priests, the water in the Bear river being too low at present.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In Charge of the Patrol.

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RE INTERPRETER FOR PATROL IN SEARCH FOR MISSING PRIESTS.

FORT NORMAN,
GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL,
August 15, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
"N" Division, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I could not secure an interpreter at Fort Norman. Not only are the Indians afraid to go up among the Eskimo alone, but none of them speak the language.

The Rev. Father Ducot and the two other priests told me that it was impossible, so my only chance was to go to Fort MacPherson and try to secure an Eskimo from Inspector Phillips.

We left Fort Norman on the 7th inst. and arrived at Fort MacPherson on the 9th of July at 7 p.m.

Inspector Phillips was there to meet us and I immediately told him my wants.

He went to a great deal of trouble and was fortunate in getting me an Eskimo named Illvarnic whose family of a wife and a daughter I am obliged to take also.

It was impossible to get a single man. The few boys that were there talk very little English and would not go as their fathers were down in the delta and they must consult them first.

We hired Illvarnic at \$40 per month for one year.

I have been very fortunate in securing this Eskimo. He has been four years with Stefansson and is mentioned a number of times in his book "My life with the Eskimo." He seems very smart and his wife is a good worker and will be invaluable in making deer-skin clothing for the party. Moreover he is a great linguist and ought to be able to converse with the different tribes we meet.

We left MacPherson on the 11th inst. and arrived here at Fort Norman on the 15th inst. I have certified vouchers for my passage to and from MacPherson and Norman and for Illvarnic and his family.

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

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*
In Charge of the Patrol.

RE PRIEST ACCOMPANYING POLICE PATROL IN SEARCH OF MISSING PRIESTS.

FORT NORMAN,
GREAT BEAR LAKE PATROL,
August 15, 1915.

To the Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
"N" Division, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that upon arrival at Fort Norman on July 6 instant, I immediately interviewed the Rev. Father Ducot re the missing priests and discovered that he had no news at all.

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He then informed me that the bishop had asked him to ask me if the Rev. Father Frapsance could accompany the police patrol. Evidently the Roman Catholic mission is very anxious that a priest should accompany the patrol.

In looking over the file I notice in the Commissioner's letter of April 28 to you, he says, "if possible get Father Ducot to accompany him." This of course referring to if Corporal Joy had been sent to investigate the matter. Father Ducot is a very old and feeble man now. Considering everything I think it would be advisable to let Father Frapsance accompany the party. He is, I understand, a good traveller and good company.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, .

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector,*
In charge of Patrol.

"RE" DISAPPEARANCE OF FATHERS ROUVIER AND LE ROUX.

Upon arrival at Fort Norman on July 15 inst., I interviewed all persons here in connection with the above and attach their statements. While it is the opinion of the Rev. Father Ducot that the priests are still alive and may turn up this summer, Father Frapsance is of the opposite opinion and feels sure that the priests are dead.

The Indian boy "Harry" was the last to see Father Rouvier and knows more about the priests than any of the Indians. He gave his statement and I will get a statement from his mother, Tete, when we reach Bear lake as she is there together with the other Indians whom Arden mentions as having seen the Eskimo in the priests' clothes. The fact of "Harry" having seen Father Rouvier's rifle with an Eskimo looks suspicious, as this was the rifle Rouvier was to take to the coast. The fact of the binoculars being seen in the possession of a strange Eskimo also looks suspicious. Arden says that there was no name on the binoculars, he can remember. The Husky said that he came from the east, perhaps these may have belonged to the Radford expedition.

I have the file in connection with this case. Hibbert Hodgson is away just now, but I will get his statement before I leave for Bear lake. Arden is sure we will meet all the Eskimo in August close to Dease river.

C. D. LA NAUZE, *Inspector.*

Mr. D'Arcy Arden states as follows:—

I am an explorer, I have worked for several years in the International Boundaries Board of the Department of the Interior under J. D. Craig, D.L.S., also in the Hudson Bay country for the railways branch of the Department of Railways and Canals under A. H. Greenlees, D.L.S. I came to Fort Norman in July, 1914, to explore the country north of Great Bear lake. I left Norman about July 20, 1914, for that country accompanied by a three-quarters breed named Hibbert Hodgson. We travelled by canoe. We crossed Great Bear lake and arrived at Dease river in August, after a hard trip. We fully intended to meet the priests who were expected at Norman the previous April. If I met the priests I expected to live with them as they had a cabin in that district and I had heard that they had been among the Huskies in that district. The first news I had of the priests was from a big band of Indians about 35 miles from the head of Bear river, I asked them when they expected the priests, and they told me that the priests would not be along, that the Huskies had killed them. I asked their reason for saying that, and they said they just thought it. I did not believe anything they said then and we pushed on. We proceeded to Dease river direct and

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the first sign I saw of the priests was their large Peterboro' canoe pulled up on the water on the south side of the Dease bay, 8 miles from the mouth of the Dease river. We also found the priests' houses there with some Indian shacks. Hodgson went with some Indians to look at the priests' shacks and found everything locked up tight and the windows barred. The Indians had come across the lake with us and were going to hunt caribou. They had also brought some of my stuff for me. After that I concluded that the priests had fallen in with a band of Huskies and were living with them.

We proceeded up the Dease river with the intention of getting up Dease river as far as I could and making good winter quarters. I found after getting up two miles that it was impossible to get any further owing to low water and bad rapids. Here I found two shacks, one built by Douglas brothers and one by J. Hodgson. They were empty and I concluded that this was the best place to establish my base. I stayed there three or four days establishing my base and fishing. And as fish were not plentiful there I decided to go and hunt caribou. The Indians with their wives and families had already gone on to barrens to hunt caribou. Hodgson and I left with pack dogs to get in a supply of meat. The second day out we saw a fire up on the barrens, and I sent Hodgson to investigate who it was. He came back with the news that it was an Indian who seemed very much afraid and said that there were a big bunch of Eskimo camped with his people about eight or nine miles southwest. This Indian had killed four caribou and was cleaning them. I immediately packed my dogs and went over, and found 34 adult Eskimo camped with six families of Indians. I found all the Indians in a great state of abject fear. All of them told me that the Huskies had killed the priests and that they had the priests' clothing with them. The Huskies greeted me by placing their bows and arrows on the ground holding their hands over their heads and shouting "Cabloona goana march," meaning "White man thank you very much." I put my rifle down as did Hodgson, and we held our hands above our heads, and I then went towards them with my hands extended, only a few of these Huskies would shake hands who had seen white men before. Some of them would not, and these were very shy and reserved. These Eskimo all gathered round us and felt our hair, arms, legs, and bodies which was very embarrassing, the women doing this as well as the men. I decided to camp with these people and get all the information I could from them regarding the country. These Eskimo were all in their native deer-skin clothing except one man who had a pair of overalls on. This man told me by signs that he had seen white men before and could pronounce Stefansson's name quite well, so I concluded that he had seen him. They all had bows and arrows and long knives. We did not sleep much that night.

The Indians were all shaking with fear and the Huskies were up all night, laughing and talking. Next day I was very much surprised to see two of the Huskies in the priests' cassocks. This made the Indians very much afraid. They may have just come into camp as they were coming in all the time from hunting and bringing in big packs of meat with dogs and on their backs. I did not take any notice of them for three days as I thought it was policy, and did not want them to get suspicious. On the fourth day I gradually asked them, one man at a time, as the opportunity occurred, if they had seen two white men and all these men shook their heads and said "naga," which means "no." One man put his head on his hands as if asleep, closed his eyes and pointed to the ground, but as to the time and whereabouts I could get no information. He would just shake his head. When the opportunity occurred I asked one of the men in the priests' cassocks where he got that from and he pointed to the north and said, "Cabloona wilinna," meaning people coming from the westward. I could get nothing out of them, so I invited four of them to come to our cabin on Dease river as our supply was running low. The four that came seemed very pleased and took a great interest in the cabin and canoe. They would not eat any of our food, only a few berries. There were fish in my nets and they ate those as I cooked them. We left

next day for the camp. I stayed another day with them and then with Hodgson and one Indian returned to my cabin to make definite arrangements for the winter, as I intended to go to the Coppermine before the snow came.

While saying goodbye to them and packing up myself I discovered our knives, files, axes, had all disappeared. I looked around among their stuff but could not find any sign of them. I ought to have mentioned that two days after I met them I found that they had rifles, three that they had traded with the Indians for, and four that the Indians said belonged to the priests. One was an 8 mm. Mauser of the latest sporting type. I found out from the Indians that the Douglas brothers or Hornly had given this rifle to the priests. Arriving back at my base we were surprised to find that some one had been there and had taken all the stuff that was lying around, including all of Hodgson's ammunition, over 400 rounds of 30-40 cal., files, scissors, shirts and underclothes had been taken. The rest, including all our grub, had not been touched. I was convinced that this was done by Eskimo as their trail on the sand around the house was very evident. I don't think that this was done by the Eskimo that we were camped with as I did not miss any one of the Eskimo in the previous lot we met before I left their camp. A little while after we had got back, a party of Indians whom I had never seen before arrived. They told me that the Huskies had been over to the priests' house and broken up everything there. These Indians had come from McTavish Bay district and had met Huskies who told them that two white men were in the district. They went to the priests' house where the canoe was left and found everything broken into, including the Indian cabins, and then came on to my base.

The Indians also told me that the Huskies had killed the priests; they had seen the Huskies with all the priests' things. These Indians were well acquainted with the priests. There were five of them, three women, one man and one boy. The woman and the boy were the last to see the priests alive. Her name is Sate, and the boy, her son, is named Harry. He has travelled considerably with the priests, Hornly and the Douglas brothers. I found him very reliable and I have seen quite a bit of him. Towards the evening of the same day, all the other Indians came in very much afraid, saying that the Huskies were all over the hills and they could not hunt caribou. They were going to the other side of the lake. These Indians were the six families who came up the lake with me. Their names were: Towya, Matsey, Susie, Bonnie, Emile and Yinitsey. These Indians camped a quarter of a mile from me after they saw me. About three hours after they came rushing up saying that the Huskies were all over the woods. This seemed strange as the Huskies had told me that they were all going to the Coppermine. Hodgson and I got our rifles and went into the woods, but could see nothing. Shortly after we came back the dogs got very restless and kept running backwards and forwards into the woods. I was sure then that the Huskies were around as Indian dogs have a great dislike for the Eskimo.

The Indians were all excited and armed expecting the Huskies to attack them. They all stayed in my cabin and I could not quiet them. The next day they wanted me to go back to Norman and offered to take all my stuff over across the lake. Hodgson would not stay with me. He was very excited and I had no alternative but to go back, as I did not want to stay alone in a country I did not know. I decided to go back to Norman and made my cache on an island about eight miles from the mouth of the Dease river off the priests' house. While I was on the island I took Indians Susie and Harry over to the priests' house and there found everything upside-down and the lock broken. Everything inside was in a terrible shape and a lot of it was green mould, but no grub seemed to be missing as there was lots of flour, rice and sugar there. Harry and Tete, his mother, knew the contents of the cabin and cache as the priests had left it in their care and they had the keys. By the description the Huskies must have packed away half a ton of stuff such as powder kegs, ammunition, files, axes and gun caps. I picked up everything I thought was of any value and took an inventory and cached the good stuff with mine on the island. They had a lot of

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French correspondence which I also cached. I took nothing to Norman. I locked the houses and cached the canoe on the island. While we were building the cache I saw with my glasses, Eskimo round the priests' cabin. The distance was only one and a half miles. This seemed strange as the Huskies appeared never to leave us, though it was impossible to get near them. I then did some prospecting further up the lake towards Cape McDonald, and left for Norman. Arriving there in October. My opinion is that the Eskimo are perfectly quiet, and the superstition of the Indian regarding Eskimo got beyond them. The Eskimo seemed very pleased and agreeable all the time I was with them and seemed to like to have a white man among them. It is impossible to keep anything from them. They steal right in front of your face and must hide the stuff in their clothes. One can quite understand this state as they have nothing belonging to white men. They are willing to trade the clothes from their backs for anything and seem very grateful.

I think the band that did the housebreaking and stole Hodgson's ammunition was another band of Eskimo because some of the Huskies I was with told me that some of the Eskimos that came from the east were no good. I concluded that these marauding Eskimos had come from Bathurst Inlet as the priests had been with them for some time and they were the first Huskies they had met, Mr. Hornby and the priests at Norman had told that these Huskies were a bad lot. There seemed to be six men of a different tribe in the 34 I had met. Two of these were in priest's clothes. I would recognize one of them again as I had a lot of trouble with him. He had a pair of glasses that were inferior to mine. He seemed to know how to manipulate mine and wanted to exchange with me. When he had possession of mine I had great difficulty in getting them back. I also had occasion to put him out of my tent, but he did not want to go. He was an ugly brute. The glasses he had were prism binoculars and he said he got them from the people from the westward on the coast. He looked a bad actor and the other Eskimo said he was no good. He was sly and cute and I could not get anything out of him. He refused absolutely to accompany me to the cabin. I heard from the priests at Norman that the priests had no prism binoculars and that Hornby and the Douglas brothers did not trade any glasses with them. Two of the Huskies had tents, one wall tent 6 x 8 and an "A" tent 6 x 8. I saw the maker's name on them. I forget the name, but it was "London, England" in plain print. The Huskies had a few white fox, musk ox and wolverine, blue fox, cross fox and red fox with them. They use this fur for clothing and the musk ox for their snow houses. On account of their skin clothing being very warm they wanted to trade for clothing and ammunition. I had no ammunition to fit their rifles, but they were willing to trade my .303 which they remoulded as I saw them do it. They had remoulding tools which they had probably got from the priests. The Indians said that the priests taught them. One man among them seemed to be a medicine man. He had a lot of stuff which the Indians said he got from the priests. The Indians said this man had lived with the priests. He was very wise and cute, and was dressed different to the other Huskies and had two wives.

These Eskimo were a very interesting study and were splendid specimens of humanity. They eat all their food raw, which is straight caribou meat. My opinion of the missing priests is that, judging by their condition of health when they left their houses, they have become sick and died somewhere on the Coppermine river. I learned about their health from the Indian woman, Tete, and her son, Harry. They told me that one of them was in very bad health and had been for about a month previous to their setting out for the Coppermine river. Harry told me that they had a place on the Coppermine where they went to meet the Eskimo. I am convinced that they were sick and they could not live with the Huskies as they intended. That is all I know about the missing priests. I did not report to the police as I had no grounds for saying that the priests were dead, but only from my private observations. I informed

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the priests at Norman and gave them my opinion as to how they might be dead. I told them I thought it was a matter for the police to take up. But Rev. Father Ducoit said that it was not in the interest of the missionaries to do that. So I simply made my private report to J. K. Cornwall as it had nothing to do with me. I left Norman again in January for the Coppermine river and stayed there at Dease river until March 30 hunting Caribou. On my way over to the Coppermine I did not see any signs of Eskimos. As I was alone and troubled with snowblindness I decided to come back. About 60 miles from the mouth of the Dease river I came across Eskimo signs going south. It was impossible to get near these Eskimo. After following them for four days, my eyes were getting worse, I left them alone. I am convinced they knew I was there for they must have seen my fires. I do not think they were any of the Eskimo I met the previous summer. Their tracks came from the northeast. I came back to Norman in June intending to return this summer as the Huskies had promised to meet me in August, when the Caribou returned.

(Sgd.) D'ARCY ARDEN.

Fort Norman, N.W.T.,

July 15, 1915.

Indian "Harry" states as follows:—

I am a Great Bear Lake Indian and I am 16 years old. I have known the priests all the time they have been on the Great Bear lake and I have worked for them. I have worked two years for Mr. Hornby as a travelling companion. I went to the Coppermine river with the Douglas brothers and Hornby in the spring of 1912.

I saw Eskimo first in the fall of 1911 one day's travel from the Douglas brothers' house at the edge of the woods. It was in November, 1913, that I last saw Father Rouvier going to his house at the edge of the woods, from his house 8 miles from the Douglas brothers' house. He was going to join Father Le Roux.

When he shook hands with us (my mother and a girl cousin Leah were with me) he said "We cannot say what we will do, if we get along well with the Huskies we will stay the whole year with them, but if we cannot live with them we will come back about Christmas. He told us he was feeling sick and weak all over and complained of a pain in his left side. He had been hurt while building his house on Lake Rouvier and had felt the pain often since.

This happened about the Sunday before the river froze between the rocks. There were two Eskimo brothers who had been hunting for the priests and were to go to the coast with them when it froze up. I know these men well and would recognize them. My mother who is at Bear lake knows their names. They seem like good men.

Father Rouvier did not give me any letters. We were the last Indians to see Father Rouvier.

They each had a .44 calibre rifle; a rifle, round barrel, .44 calibre, and a carbine octagonal barrel, .44 calibre; I know the rifle well for I used it in the summer of 1913.

They had no binoculars. They had one wall tent with writing on it and in good condition. They had another rifle in their house on Bear lake which had been given by Mr. Hornby to Father Rouvier. The Douglas brothers had the same kind of rifle. They had spare cassocks in their house on Bear lake. I had charge of their house and stuff at Bear lake and still have the key. I remained that winter at the priests' house at Bear lake till after Christmas, and then went down Bear lake. The fathers had four dogs with them when they went with the Eskimo, two Huskies and two Indian dogs. I saw the Eskimos one day the following summer before Mr. Arden came to Dease river. They were one day's travel from the Douglas brothers' shack. There were about thirty of them, men, women and children. A few of these men I had seen before and most of the others were strangers to me. The ones I knew I had seen with the priests, but the two brothers who were to accompany the priests on their trip

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to the coast I did not see. We asked them if they had seen the priests and they all said they had not. My mother did the talking and they talked by signs.

An Eskimo whom I had seen before had the priest's rifle (Father Rouvière's). It was in a case made of a flour sack wrapper and it was the same one the father used. I examined the gun and my mother also, and we were both sure it is the same rifle the priest lent me to shoot with. We asked them where they got the rifle and they did not answer. I asked and got no answer. Then my mother asked and got no answer, and then that Husky went away. Two or three weeks before this I was at Caribou point and when I came back to our house on Bear lake where the priests' house was which I was looking after, I found that all the houses had been broken into. My house was broken into and a kettle, cross-cut saw, cartridges, fish-hooks, and old pants had been taken. A lot of stuff had been taken out of the priests' house, and a lot of stuff had been strewn over the floor. Many blankets had been taken, cartridges, candles, handkerchiefs, files, stockings, three Cardigan jackets, pocket-knives and cassocks. One cassock was left lying on the floor. All the matches were gone. No grub was touched at all. A half keg of powder was emptied of its contents, 60 pounds of ball and all the primers were taken. We were all afraid, and went back to Caribou point. Then we came back and locked up the houses and came back one week later and found the Huskies had been back there as the locks were broken again. This time they took the altar vestments which are used for mass. They also took the chalice. After this we went to meet the Eskimo as we thought the fathers might be with them. We then met this band of about 30 which I have already spoken of. I recognized a lot of stuff from the priests' house that they had amongst them. I saw five blankets, ball, matches, candles, pocket-knives. A Husky gave me a pocket-knife. They told us they had taken all this stuff. The chief told us that he and six men had taken this stuff. He was like a Medicine Man and had two wives. These were the same men that Mr. Arden saw and they would not tell us where they got the priests' rifle from. I have seen this man before, every summer, and he knows the priests well. I was not afraid of the Eskimo, but the other Indians were. We did not ask them to give back any of the stuff. I gave the Huskies a butcher's knife for some primers. They had white and red fox, wolverine, muskox, and wolf. They are hard to deal with and won't give anything away for nothing. Some Huskies said that they came from across the Coppermine river. I have not seen these Huskies before. I helped Mr. Arden make a cache on an island, and then went on to Bolton bay, west of Dease river. I have seen no signs of the Eskimo since and have heard no word from the priests. I saw no Eskimo in the priests' cassocks. I think the priests were frozen to death somewhere, but I do not know where.

(Signed)

HARRY.

His
x
Mark

Witness:

C. D. LA NAUZE, Insp.

Interpreter: Rev. Father FRAPSANCE.

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The Rev. Father Ducot states as follows:—

I am father superior of the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Norman. I have been 34 years at Fort Norman. I last saw Father Rouvier on February 6, 1913, when he left Fort Norman with Mr. Hornby for Bear lake. The Eskimo were first seen by Mr. Hornby, Mr. Melville and Mr. Hodgson in August, 1910.

Father Rouvier first saw the Eskimo in 1911, August, and stayed in that country for the purpose of preaching to the Eskimo. He left Norman in July, 1911, and came back in April, 1912. He went back with Father Le Roux in July, 1912, and started for Bear lake to continue his work among the Eskimo and Father Le Roux was to help him. Father Rouvier came in from Bear lake on January 25, 1913, with Mr. Hornby, and left on February 6 for his shack where he left Father Le Roux.

The father stayed at Bear lake that winter, 1912-1913 in the Douglas Brothers' house. Father Le Roux came to Fort Norman on the 14th of April and left on July 17, 1913, with the one canoe and supplies and Indian "Jimmy Soldat" for Dease river.

This is the last time I saw either of the priests. On October 6, I received two letters dated September 24, from Dease river, one from Father Rouvier and one from Father Le Roux. In their letters they said that they intended to pass the winter with the Eskimo and expected to be away two years as they intended to follow the Eskimo to the sea and live with them and get accustomed to their mode of living.

When I heard the report of the Huskies having been seen in the priests' gowns I was not afraid. The fathers had a change of gowns with them and as strange Eskimo were reported to have come from the east, I think it likely that they stole the fathers' spare gowns they had left behind them.

I still believe that the priests are safe and that they will come back this summer.

In the last letters I had from the fathers they spoke very highly of the Eskimo who were to accompany them, speaking of their politeness and good nature.

The Indians who have met these Eskimo, also spoke well of them, but now, since they stole from them and since they think that the Eskimo have killed the priests, they are afraid of them.

About 1887, the Bear Lake Indians first saw an old Eskimo and his son, and not any since until about 1908, and they have met them almost every year since.

(Sgd.) X. G. DUCOT.

July 15, 1915.

The Rev. Father Frapsance states as follows:—

I am a priest at the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Norman and have been here for six years. I knew both Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux well and the dates that Father Ducot gives as to the coming and going from Fort Norman are correct. I have heard fathers speak about the Eskimo and they spoke of them very highly. I remember the last letter Father Ducot had from the missing priests.

Mr. Hornby in October, 1913, brought us two bales of dried fish and two small cases of dry meat and some deer skins from Father Rouvier and a Husky sled line. Mr. Hornby told us that the fathers were sure to go to the coast with the Huskies.

I do not believe that the fathers are alive. In our work we must report frequently to our superiors and since the priests left we have had absolutely no news of them and this is the reason why I think that they are dead, or we should have had news from them before this time.

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I do not remember much about the equipment the fathers took to Bear lake with them. They had probably a spare cassock each. I remember that their tents were from London, Bishopsgate. I cannot remember the maker's name. They had no binoculars with them.

J. M. FRAPSANCE.

July 5, 1915.

SMITHS LANDING SUB-DISTRICT,

FORT RESOLUTION, July 3, 1915.

CRIME REPORT.

Re Disappearance of the Rev. Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux.

Referring to my previous correspondence *re* the above, a Dog Rib Indian of Fort Rae, N.W.T., came to see me this evening and gave me the following statement:—

I am a Dog Rib Indian living at Fort Rae, during the summer of 1914 some Dog Rib Indians went through from Fort Rae to Great Bear lake and Dease river, and arriving at the Roman Catholic mission on the bank of the Dease river they met a band of Huskies coming into the Roman Catholic mission station; when the Huskies saw the Dog Ribs arriving at the mission shack, the band of Huskies ran away from the Dog Rib Indians. The Dog Ribs were carrying their carbines, the Huskies their bows and arrows. Apparently the Huskies thought that the Dog Ribs were going to attack them. When the Dog Ribs arrived at the mission shack they found that the door of the shack had been cut up in splinters with an axe, the chimney over the roof had been smashed, part of the open fire-place had also been smashed, the floor all cut up with an axe, and the windows smashed to pieces. The house was vacant, no articles were left in it. After this the Dog Rib Indians went away hunting in the Dease River country. Not very long afterwards they met a Husky family and had a quarrel with them. One of the Dog Ribs took hold of the woman and threw her out of the teepee, the woman fell, and in her fall, there fell, one paten and one pall with a cross on it which is used in covering the church chalice, from her bosom where these had been hidden. The husband of the Husky woman was found wearing the priest's cassock, which had been cut off at the knee, and on the left side, at the heart, there was a hole in the cassock, the size of a knife, through the cassock, and around the hole there was blood, all around which was dried up. The Dog Ribs could not speak the language, and asked by sign to the young boy where the priests were. The boy made no answer but ran away immediately with his father and mother. Some time later the Dog Ribs could see in the distance smoke coming out from the fire the running away Huskies were making in the barren lands. The Dog Ribs did not go to Dease river in 1915 as there was no caribou. The Dog Ribs who met that Husky family only returned to Fort Rae in the spring of 1915, thereby causing so long a delay in reporting the matter to the R.N.W.M.P at Fort Resolution. I do not know anything further in the matter.

LA MOELLE, *Dog Rib Indian.*

Witness:

CHARLES A. RHEAULT, *Inspr.*,
R.N.W.M.P.

The Officer Commanding,
"N" Division.

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Forwarded for your information, I have sent a copy of this report to Inspector LaNauze at Fort Norman. The Dog Ribs often go by canoe from Fort Rae to Great Bear lake travelling through chain of lakes and making portages between Great Bear and Great Slave lakes. While at Fort Resolution I am interviewing all Dog Rib Indians re trips by canoe in the summer, and by dogs in the winter, from Fort Resolution to Great Bear lake and Dease river in case that now or later you may want me to go to the assistance of Inspector LaNauze. Some winters the Great Bear Lake Indians come to Fort Rae with dogs at about Xmas time, I may see them this winter during my patrols and find out more about the two missing priests. I expect to leave to-morrow night by canoe for Fort Simpson.

CHARLES A. RHEAULT, *Inspr.*,
Commanding Smiths Ldg. Sub-Dist.

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

Forwarded for your information.

A. E. C. McDONELL,
Supt. Commanding "N" Division.

ATHABASKA, September 8, 1915.

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APPENDIX R.

SERGEANT H. R. HANDCOCK-ISLE A LA CROSSE TO CHURCHILL RIVER.

ISLE A LA CROSSE DETACHMENT, April 18, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol made by myself and Special Constable Clarke, leaving Isle à la Crosse on January 3, and returning March 22, during which period the districts of Churchill river, Lae la Ronge, Stanley, Reindeer lake, and Walleston lake were patrolled.

I was 57 days actually on the trail covering a total distance of 1,851 miles, averaging 32 miles per day. The total cost of the patrol amounts to \$299, \$70 being for hire of guides, \$20 for dog, \$209 for rations and dog feed. The actual patrol has only cost \$89 as an amount of \$210.60 would have been expended for subsistence of myself and Special Constable Clarke and ten dogs during the period absent from detachment.

I find it somewhat hard to compile an interesting report on the patrol as there is so much of a sameness after one has made one lengthy winter patrol in the north, and as I have been making these patrols for the last six years I find it yearly more difficult to compile such a report. The journey from Isle à la Crosse to Lac la Ronge, practically following the summer water route the Churchill river for four days, occupied eight days in all. I may say travelling on this river is very dangerous during the winter and one should never make crossings without testing the ice ahead with a pole. One cannot be too careful crossing these treacherous rivers. This river has a particularly strong current which would minimize one's chances of getting out after breaking through the ice. One meets Isle à la Crosse Indians who were generally located in good hunting centres, there being from two to six families in each camp. Mr. Angus McKay was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Lae la Ronge where we stayed one day and a half, resting the dogs and visiting the English mission, in charge of Archdeacon McKay. We arrived at Stanley on the 14th, there were no Indians here, all being at their hunting camps. At this point we took 200 fish each and rations sufficient to take us to the north end of Reindeer lake, allowing eleven days from here to the Hudson's Bay Post on Reindeer lake, as we were now loaded with some 500 pounds on each sleigh and practically no road it was a case of long days, starting before daylight and camping at dark, in fact from Stanley to the north end of Reindeer lake we found the road long as the Indians say. The trail from Stanley to the south end of Reindeer lake is a bad one, the portages are very steep, and travelling on Deer river is dangerous; in fact one crossing we made was very risky, taking the precaution of one going ahead with a pole to test the ice we eventually found a ridge, as it were, of firm ice some two feet in width by which we crossed, the pole penetrated the ice and entered the water on either side. Knowing that a mis-step, either by the dogs or one's self, meant submersion in the icy waters, we felt much relieved on reaching the other side. It was only with extreme caution that we avoided accidents.

Arriving at the south end of Reindeer lake on the 18th I decided to hire an Indian from here to help break trail as no sleighs had been over the lake since the snow fell, and we had had five days of very hard travelling, taking it in turn to break trail. Our journey from this point to the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the north end of the

lake, was the usual hard grind, there being no road. The thermometer fell very low, to 60° below zero, we afterwards discovered, and with a hard north wind blowing on such a large lake, travelling was, to say the very least, very unpleasant. However, we arrived at the north end on Sunday, 24, having been on the lake for the best part of six days, and the dogs were quite footsore after their trip of 576 miles, 350 of which was breaking trail, taking 21 days from Isle à la Crosse, and 19 days actually travelling, averaging 30 miles per day.

I stayed at Reindeer lake some 16 days intending to patrol to the, Esquimaux post, about 300 miles north of Reindeer lake, but had to give up the idea, as I could see no way of making this patrol without an expenditure of \$200, it being necessary to take three trains of dogs, as dog feed and rations have to be taken for the trip, there being no game *en route*, and having to figure on 24 days for the round trip at this time of the year.

I left on February 9 to patrol to Chipewyan camp, 80 miles north, returning on the 12th, after a very nice trip, good roads and good weather. I found that the Indians were less healthy, very dirty, and an abundance of meat. I rested my dogs three days and returned on the 16th for Indian camp, 75 miles northeast, having a good trip and seeing herds of countless caribou. I found the Indians all right and returned on the 20th instant. Constable Wood arrived the following day from Cumberland House. I left on the 23rd for the return trip home intending to return by Walleston lake and Cree lake, which I did not accomplish. However, I arrived at Swan river on the 24th and found three families of Indians there. The following day I spent talking to the Indians, as to the feasibility of the trip. They informed me that there were no Indians living at Walleston lake, but three families had been there at Xmas, and had travelled to Cree lake where they intended settling, and that if we could find their trail we could follow same on. An Indian offered to accompany us to Walleston lake until we found said trail. We left on the 26th and after 4 days of strenuous travelling the Indian breaking trail and Clark and myself taking turns in handling two trains of dogs over very rough country, consisting of long portages, precipitous hills and deep snow, we struck the south end of Walleston lake. Here we spent three days in looking for the trail of the Indians going southwest, and although we found their camp there was no sign of a trail. The Indian could not go any farther, and having broken our only compass we did not think it advisable to strike across a stretch of country, 500 miles, not knowing the country as to game, etc., we therefore reluctantly decided to return over part of our trail. We arrived back at Swan river on the 7th, taking the same Indian with us until we struck the Indians from the south end of Reindeer lake, which we did on the 10th instant, but found that they had moved northeast. As we could follow their trail we dispensed with the Indian here and eventually struck the south end from the west side on the 11th instant. Dog feed was very scarce here and with difficulty we managed to get sufficient for three days, which by making long days, would take us to Stanley. We picked up a white trapper who was very sick, and had been sick all winter; he was anxious to get into Prince Albert to hospital, poor fellow. Having this man and his load we were much delayed, and owing to the short supply of dog-feed, we had to make very long days. However, we toughed it through to Stanley, where we persuaded the trapper to stay, as a horse-team was expected from Lac la Ronge any day, arriving at Stanley on the 16th. We left on the 17th, having an Indian to take us straight to Sucker river, thereby saving two days in going to the settlement at Lac la Ronge. The weather was now very warm and our journey from Stanley to Isle à la Crosse was very hard and trying. One might say that spring arrived on March 8, for from that date on the weather continued to get warmer. Travelling through the middle of the day was out of the question, and we took advantage of the cool of the nights for travelling as far as possible. During the day it was a case of snowshoes all the while, the dogs crawling along through the heat. Under these conditions it was heartbreaking work, more especially as we had to take turns in driving two trains of

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dogs. However, we arrived home on the 22nd, having been on the trail 28 days steady, covering some 930 miles, and conditions of travelling during this period were of the worst, having to hurry to get home before the snow was entirely gone. In fact, during the last five days we travelled continually over bare portages.

Personally this patrol was a disappointment to me, as I very much wanted to patrol to the Esquimaux in the district. However, the expenditure would not entitle me to make the trip, also my failing to return by Walleston lake and Cree lake was another disappointment owing to unforeseen circumstances.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of Special Constable Clark, who is a thoroughly capable and efficient man; in fact, I do not think a better man on the trail could be found. I am submitting a further report, covering other subjects.

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

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sergt.*

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
ISLE A LA CROSSE DETACHMENT,

April 18, 1915.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on subjects of interest in my patrol of Churchill river, Lac la Ronge, Stanley, Reindeer lake, and Walleston lake.

INDIANS.

On my whole patrol I found no Indians or halfbreeds who were feeling the effects of hard times to any extent through the very low prices paid for fur this year. Naturally they are not living so high as usual, nor does one see the female element bedecked in so much finery, which is the outward sign of prosperity amongst the native element. The prices paid for furs cannot by any stretch of imagination reach a lower level than the fur tariff which I am quoting, but allows the natives ample means of purchasing the staple articles, viz., tea, ammunition. As long as fish can be obtained the Indian is perfectly well off. Of course Indians are nomads and often up against it for food for a day or so, and they rarely stay in one spot for more than a few weeks at a time, and when travelling with families only make some ten or fifteen miles per day. They sometimes get into a piece of country devoid of game, or during a thaw, when a crust forms, making it impossible for even the best of hunters to approach big game.

On my journey from the south end of Reindeer lake to Stanley we met five families who were up against it for food and in two days they had only had four porcupine. The men were all away hunting. These periods of shortage are looked upon as the usual thing, however, and are bound to exist with a class of people who live on the resources of the country. The Indians seemed throughout to be in good circumstances, well stocked with meat and fish. They are not hunting as much as usual owing to the low prices of fur, which goes to show they are not in want at all, and of course during the summer months they are all right, and at any time, no matter what is taking place in the outside world.

I do not think it the right thing at any time to issue rations to Indians, it encourages them to be lazy. If any assistance is given, it should be in the nature of fish-nets and ammunition. My experience amongst the meat-eating Chipewyans,

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meaning the Indian living in barren land, cariboo country, is that their lot is a happy one. As long as the cariboo lasts, one need not worry about the Indian being in need of any assistance.

GAME.

Big game is very plentiful throughout district patrolled. Moose are quite plentiful as far as south end of Reindeer lake. From there north and east they are very scarce, but quite numerous westward. Barren land cariboo have been written about so much that it is not necessary for me to say anything, except that unless having seen these vast herds it is impossible for one to comprehend their infinite numbers. I can only say that I was travelling some fourteen days and saw on an average, say 300, and when one thinks that they are in the same numbers in a vast stretch of country, it is hard to imagine what vast herds there must be. They are very inquisitive animals and are easily shot. Owing to this they are no doubt killed in large numbers by the Indians. However, I would imagine it would not be necessary to protect them for years to come, providing the population does not increase to any great extent. Wood-land cariboo are very plentiful south, but do not range in any numbers north of the south end of Reindeer lake.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Fur-bearing animals will get a good chance to propagate this year as there is not half the hunting being done as in former years, on account of the low prices. The Indians are only hunting enough to provide themselves with tea, tobacco and ammunition. All traders report the same, that Indians are only hunting enough to provide themselves with the above mentioned articles. There are still large areas that are teeming with fur. Marten appears to be the most numerous fur-bearing animal in Reindeer Lake district. As an example of this we camped one night with an Indian living southwest some 12 miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post at the north end of Reindeer lake who returned home for his trap line having been gone two days, with 16 martens, 2 foxes, and 5 mink. Walleston lake is 150 miles in length with numerous rivers and there is no one hunting or trapping on them. During the patrol I saw numerous wolves, which are very plentiful, and no doubt account for large numbers of caribou. Five otter, several foxes and numerous tracks were seen.

GENERAL.

During the whole patrol, meeting numerous Indians and halfbreeds, I did not see one single case where Indians were in any different circumstances than in former years. In fact one would think that owing to the low price of fur every one would hunt more than in former years to make a living. Such is not the case, however, very little hunting of fur-bearing animals has been done this winter. Moose and caribou have been hunted more than in former years.

I received no complaints, with the exception of three white men hunting at Reindeer lake who had been using poison, causing the death of a train of dogs belonging to an Indian. These men left for the Pas before Christmas. Constable Wood is looking into this matter on this patrol to Reindeer lake. The country travelled through was of no practical use and consisted of, I should imagine, two-thirds water and one-third land. All lakes abound in fish; and some trout I saw would weigh 30 to 40 pounds. From the south end of Reindeer lake northwards the timber is very small and stunted, but westward is considerably larger.

At Reindeer lake several timber wolves had been shot in the heart of the settlement, apparently mad, and up to the time I left, some eight train dogs had been

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shot, having caught the sickness from the wolves. They would wander aimlessly around after other dogs and biting at wood, but not bothering people. Unfortunately one of my dogs must have got bitten, as four days after leaving Reindeer lake the dog was mad. I immediately shot it in harness, fearing that it would bite my other dogs. However, I was able to return by Swan river and replace the one lost, which fortunately was my poorest one.

The winter was not a good one for travelling, being too warm, with the exception of a few cold days when it was too cold altogether. From March 8 to 22, travelling was of the hardest kind on man and dogs.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sgt.*

ISLE À LA CROSSE, April 17, 1915.

APPENDIX S.

CONSTABLE H. THORNE—FORT McMURRAY TO ATHABASKA. WITH
FROZEN TRAPPER.

FORT McMURRAY DETACHMENT, ATHABASKA, December 13, 1914.

PATROL REPORT.

MCMURRAY TO ATHABASKA PER DOG TEAM WITH FROZEN TRAPPER H. SYKES.

On December 1, about 6 p.m., an Indian arrived at Fort McMurray bringing a trapper named Harry Sykes who had both feet badly frozen. I received him at the detachment and dressed his injuries to the best of my ability. There being no doctor or medical supplies at McMurray, I came to the conclusion that my only course of action was to bring this man into the nearest hospital, that at Athabaska, as he was in great pain, his toes being shrivelled up and black, half of his right foot black and two of his fingers frozen, thus rendering him absolutely helpless. The following is a diary of the patrol:—

December 3.—Left Fort McMurray with detachment dog train and ten days' rations for three men and two days' dog feed accompanied by a half-breed, Emil Shott, with his dog-train, hired at \$4 per day and dog feed. I put Sykes in my sleigh and Shott took rations, dog feed, bedding, etc. The first day we made Willow lake, about 28 miles out, and camped at an Indian shack. Trail was very bad being very rough and heavily encumbered with windfalls. I had to ease the sleigh over all rough places as Sykes was in agony day and night. On camping I prepared supper and dressed his feet with bandages bought for this purpose.

December 4.—Made Cheecham lake, about 25 miles, and camped at an Indian shack. Trail rough and mostly muskeg. Here I purchased dog feed. As usual dressed Sykes feet which were still in very bad condition and smelled badly as if gangrene had set in. He was in great pain and complained every time the sleigh jarred. At this camp Emil Shott left me as he could not accompany me further, and I hired Indian John Cheecham with his dog train to take his place at the same rate of pay.

December 5.—Weather dull. Made Jackfish lake about 40 miles. Camped twice *en route*; the second time to wait for the moon to rise as it was essential to make a house of some description. Reaching the lake we travelled until 11 p.m., and finally reached the shack which was our objective. Here I dressed Sykes' feet and was obliged to spend some time in thawing out our outfit as it was about 15 below zero and we shipped some snow several times through the sleigh upsetting. It was late before we were able to turn in and Sykes was unable to obtain much sleep owing to the pain in his feet. At this stop I purchased 20 pounds more fish for dog-feed.

December 6.—Started early and made Little Jackfish lake, about 30 miles, spelling once on the way and camping for the night at an Indian shack. This place was very crowded, but I managed to make Sykes as comfortable as possible under the conditions after dressing his feet which, however, were bothering him considerably and leaving him in too much pain to allow of much sleep.

December 7.—Snowed all day and it was necessary to break trail all the way. Trail very rough with muskeg and windfall. Spelled twice and made White Willow lake about 7 p.m. It was very dark and I could hardly see the dogs from the back of the sleigh. I had to go across the lake which is about 5 miles wide, to reach an Indian shack for shelter. Indian John Cheecham who was ahead got off the trail for about 20

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minutes but we finally managed to locate it by striking matches and finally arrived at the shelter we were endeavouring to make. Our journey that day was about 40 miles over new trail and the dogs were tired. I dressed Sykes' feet as usual. They looked about the same and smelled a little worse.

December 8.—The weather had improved and the trail was better. We made Heart lake about 6 p.m., and camped in a large Indian shaft. Mileage about 35. Our camp this night was more comfortable than usual but Sykes was still suffering considerable pain. I dressed his feet and made him as comfortable as possible.

December 9.—Weather fine. Trail from Heart river to Lac la Biche is very hilly and rough. We reached the latter place and reported at the detachment about 7 p.m. Mileage about 30. We were made very comfortable by Constable Matheson, in care of detachment, and here Dr. Sabran dressed Sykes feet and reported that gangrene had set in.

December 10.—Weather fine. Constable Matheson hired a team of horses and sleigh to convey Sykes to Athabaska as he was very exhausted and in no shape to continue with the dog sleigh if any other means of transport was available. We left Lac la Biche at noon and arrived at Plamondonville at night. Mileage about 20. My dog team followed the sleigh and Cheecham who I had paid off remained at Lac la Biche to return to McMurray in his own time. From Plamondonville I wired the officer commanding Athabaska reporting my arrival and requesting that hospital accommodation be arranged at Athabaska.

December 11.—Weather fine and cold, 10 below zero. Made Flat creek a distance of 35 miles. Sykes was much more comfortable in the horse sleigh as I had covered the bottom with a good layer of hay and the trail was not so rough.

December 12.—Weather fine. Arrived Athabaska early in p.m. where he was treated by Dr. McDonald who reported that it would be necessary to amputate his toes.

Since going into hospital arrangements have been made for Sykes to proceed to Lethbridge at his own expense. Hitherto he has been treated as a destitute as he only had \$25 on his arrival at McMurray. Prior to going into the north Sykes who came from Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, about six years ago and who has a wife and one daughter, was working on his father's farm at Raley, near Lethbridge, but owing to three consecutive years' crop failure, he with his uncle and two other men arranged to go into the north to endeavour to retrieve their fortunes by trapping. They borrowed money to grubstake them and proceeded to the Firebag river, about 110 miles north of Fort McMurray.

On November 10, Sykes saw a moose and set out in pursuit but lost himself. He finally found camp at the expiration of six days by his own efforts although the others were looking for him. As he had started out without any supplies or bedding during the period he was lost he froze his feet. He stayed in camp nearly a week resting up and gaining strength for his trip to McMurray where he expected to get medical attention. He gave part of his grubstake as fee for transporting him to McMurray by Indian dog train. The remainder of the party remain in camp on the Firebag river with the intention of carrying out their original purpose of trapping.

REMARKS.

The trail between Fort McMurray and Lac la Biche is mostly muskeg with ten large lakes en route. In the muskeg the trail is very deep and narrow and the dog sleigh was riding on one side or the other most of the time which made it very uncomfortable for Sykes who was helpless all the way and had to be lifted everywhere the tops of his fingers being frozen and he was in great and continual pain. The pain was a great mental and physical strain upon him and this with the added loss of sleep made him very despondent toward the end of the trip.

H. THORNE,

Reg. No. 4290.

PART II
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

PART II.

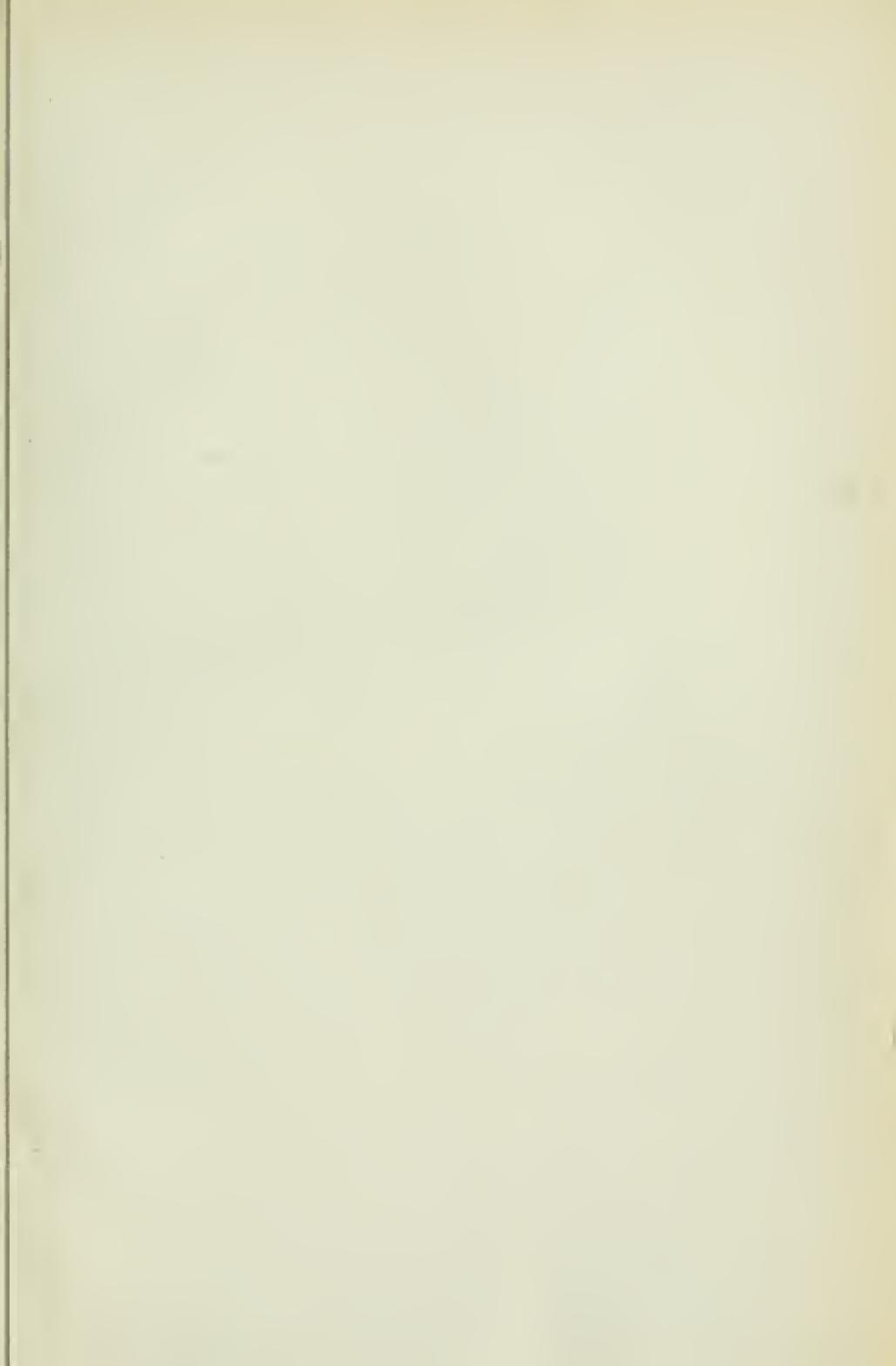
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

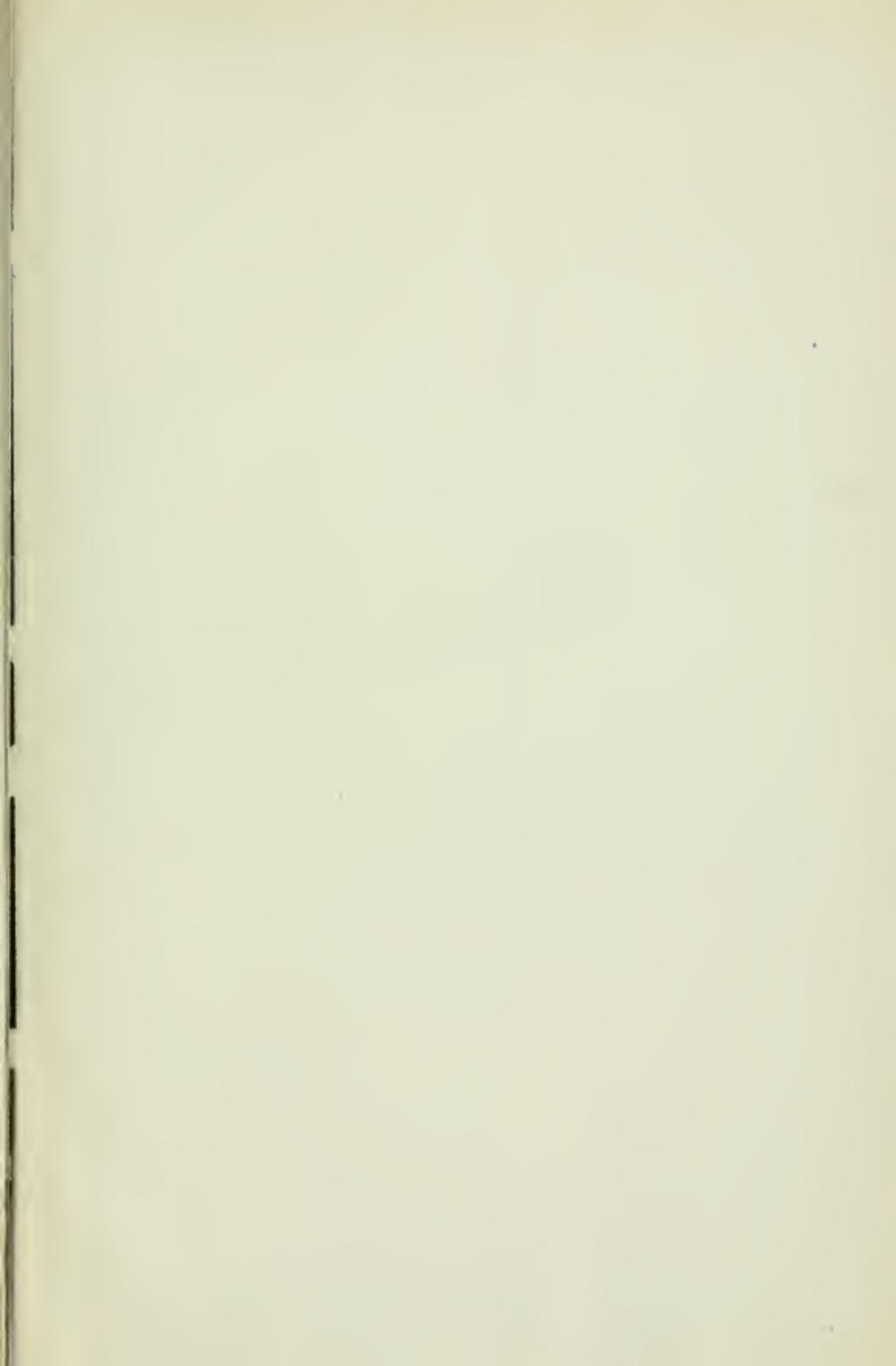
DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1915.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				Dogs.
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
" Depot " and " Reserve "	Regina	1	1	2	5	1	1	10	6	9	70	13	119	170	22	192		
	Arcola	1	1							1	1		2	2		2		
	Assiniboia								1	1	2		4	2		2		
	Avonlea										1		1	1		1		
	Balgownie										1		1	1		1		
	Balcarres										1		1	1		1		
	Big Muddy												2	2		2		
	Bengough										1		1	1		1		
	Broadview												2	2		2		
	Canora												2	2		2		
	Carnduff												2	2		2		
	Ceylon												1	1		1		
	Craig												1	1		1		
	Cross lake												1	1		1		
	Cupar												1	1		1		
	Elbow										1		1	1		1		
	Estevan										1		2	2		2		
	Esterhazy												1	1		1		
	Expense												1	1		1		
	Francis												1	1		1		
	Fillmore												1	1		1		
	Fort Qu'Appelle												1	1		1		
	Gravelbourg										1		2	2		2		
	Imperial												2	2		2		
	Indian Head									1			4	4		4		
	Kamsack									1			2	2		2		
	Kipling												1	1		1		
	Lampman												1	1		1		
	Langenburg												2	2		2		
	Lanigan										1		2	2		2		
	Maryfield												1	1		1		
	Melville										1		2	1		1		
	Milestone										1		1	1		1		
	Mortlach												1	1		1		
	Montmaitre										1		1	1		1		
	Moosejaw				1					1		5	1	9	4	4	4	
	Moosomin									1		2		3	2	3	3	
	Neudorf											1		1		1		
	Northgate										1		2	2		2		
	North Portal											1		2		2		
Norway House										1		1	2		2			
Ogema												1	1		1			
Outlook										1		1	1		1			
Ottawa					2			3				5	5		5			
Pelly											2		2		2			
Punnichy										1		1	1		1			
Radville												2	2		2			
Shebo												1	1		1			
Strassburg										1		2	2		2			
Town Station, Regina									1			2	2		2			
Tribune												2	2		2			
Tugaske												1	1		1			

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1915—Continued.

Division.	Place	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				Dogs.	
														Saddle.	Team.	Fornes.	Total.		
"Depot" and "Reserve"—Con.	Weyburn.....				1				1	1	4	1	8	4				4	
	Willow Bunch.....								1	1	1		2	2				2	
	Wood Mountain.....				1				1		2	1	5	6		2	1	9	
	Wynyard.....										1		2	1				1	
	Yellow Grass.....										1		1	1				1	
	Yorkton.....				1				2		6		9	4				4	
	On Command.....							1	2		2		10	1				1	
	On Leave.....		1			1			1		2		5						
	No. 2 Barracks.....			1		1			1		1		7			34	6		40
	Total "Depot" and "Reserve" Divisions..		1	1	5	12	2	1	15	20	33	164	18	270	296	34	1		331
"A"	Maple Creek.....			1	1			3	2		13	2	22	26	16			36	
	Anelia.....										1		1	1				1	
	Cabri.....										2		2	2				2	
	Chaplin.....										2		2	2				2	
	East Fork.....										1		1	1				1	
	East End.....										1		1	2				2	
	Forres.....										1		1	1				1	
	Fox Valley.....									1	1		2	2				2	
	Gull Lake.....								1		1		2	2				2	
	Herbert.....										1		2	2				2	
	Neville.....										1		2	1	1			2	
	Prussia.....										1		2	2				2	
	Robsart.....										1		1	1				1	
	Swift Current.....				1				1		2	1	5	6	1			7	
	Shaunavon.....										2		2	2				3	
	Ten Mile.....								1		1		1	2	2			3	
	Vanguard.....									1	1		2	3				3	
	Willow Creek.....										1	1	2	2	2			4	
On Command.....										1		1	2	2					
On Leave.....											1		1						
Total "A" Division..			1	2				3	5	4	35	5	55	60	16			76	
"B"	Dawson.....			1	1			2	2	1	19	1	27	4	7			11	
	Carcross.....										1		1					1	
	Dawson, Town Station...									1	3		4						
	Forty Mile.....							1					1						
	Half-way House.....																	25	
	Granville.....							1					1		2			2	
	Indian River.....										1		1	1				1	
	Mayo.....										1		1						
	Rampart House.....								1				1					4	
	Whitehorse.....				1				1		12	1	15	2	4			6	
Whitehorse, Town Station.								1				1							
Total "B" Division..			1	2				3	6	2	37	2	53	7	13			29	





$$\frac{16}{12} \quad 2 \quad \checkmark$$

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