

Research documents re  
Dr. Augustus Louis Jukes  
(1821-1905)

For the Grand Dispatch

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## Memorandum Book.

Containing Memoranda on all sorts of Mat-  
ters relating to my residence in the N. W.  
Territories - & my duties there. - opened  
at McLeod. Aug 3. 1882. - My old Memo-  
randum book being lost, stolen or  
strayed. —————

Left Toronto with Picquets Friday  
afternoon ————— May 12. 1882

Arrived at Fort Walsh - late June 12 " -  
or 13. "

Left Walsh for McLeod - late July 12 " -  
Arrived at McLeod. " ~~24~~ 24th

Monday Aug 4. Suffered from severe headache  
which confined me to bed during the greater part  
of the day - but got out in the evening. - Wednesday  
Aug. 8 - after passing a restless night - so no sleep  
or attempt to rise at 7 am. with such severe  
ontago. that I could not move one stick without standing  
- my myself by the nearest object - had great difficulty

no more standing alone - had much muscular Coar-  
 brain & diarrhoea opinion. Spelt altogether 80  
 ill that I was (had) to (be) - but again - the bed-  
 so continuing to be even when lying down that I  
 felt as if rolling off the bed - at 4:30 when my main  
 came in some of another (perhaps) attempt to be  
 sleep - had much nausea - My bowing from  
 being a considerable distance I could not pos-  
 sibly have reached it - I felt that I had been much  
 was impossible - About ten am. feeling worse -  
 that I was better - I took twenty grains of Speac. &  
 about one of taste of salting which during the  
 next two hours produced free urine but very lit-  
 tle sleep - although I had one My main action  
 very kindly brought me a cup of tea & a slice of dry  
 toast - both of which I managed to get down but  
 vomited it almost immediately & the bed was con-  
 tinued as before - I found it impossible to  
 rise - So lay quiet in bed - sent to Hospital for  
 some Quinine pills took 6 grains & sleep  
 about 6 P.M. - I had eaten & eaten nothing

since the night before. Spelt sleeping prostrated but  
 the bed is somewhat diminished - sent over to Hospital  
 for some diluted Nitric Acid - of course that without cover  
 although I know that such a step was contemplated the  
 hospital I expect had been orders of the Calvary of Major  
 Crozier - There are three beds in hospital - one with  
 Rheumatism & Epilepsy - Stone arm & Spinal fever  
 in fine places yesterday - being unable to rise to-  
 day I went to hospital I expect I was to be  
 about the opposite side this morning & that he did  
 not do - I felt my head & neck & back & legs - I  
 am to be at 4:30 P.M. I expect I  
 to be in - I expect I have expected since that night  
 I am to be at 4:30 P.M. I expect I  
 in bed all day. I had heard nothing until then - he  
 said yes - it was necessary to send some one with  
 the men - I replied, certainly clear - but I wish  
 you had allowed me to know that was intended as  
 I might have made some arrangements - that  
 I would now do - ~~the~~ I expect I have expected  
 to be in such cases to let the Surgeon know



(8) Aug. 6. Mawson has been told Mr. Allen when Lagrange  
41, came to Calgary on 1st. Mawson says he is the 1875 Mayor of Calgary.  
that I was sick as (and) that the Calgary "Globe" says "My name is that  
the king" to Calgary "Globe".  
Shelton is being done. (8) Especially where he was  
unable to rise from his bed. There were cases both  
in both of hospital requiring constant attention.  
he said he did not think it necessary to observe  
any such delicate Edgworth. I said Smith's Com-  
plaint & hope I scored the last snipe in the morning  
to the work required of me. I told that there were  
of him out how Mawson of this kind were done here  
as I was sitting ignominy of their ways. Let the  
said that the whole thing had been done in a hurry  
where he was very busy. That he had known Mawson  
the hospital people. Was told Mr. Moore had  
in the evening hospital Sept Mawson was  
back to the Mr. as they had caught my a shot  
chestnut out. I found that he had had a  
quantity of medicine to take with him. How many  
or that the I do not know. I do not know how long  
my memorandum. he did not know how long  
was going to stay. After do I. as Mawson  
has thought it necessary or some considerations to  
consideration as the matter. he said he had asked

5  
not an arrangement with Mr. Denny before I came to  
Port Macdonald. The Blackfoot. I saw Mr. Calgary.  
for which he was to receive three dollars a day. I pay  
his own expenses. Noted him about 12.5 Mawson  
with his arrangements. - There were 12.5 Mawson  
points, out of the package given me by Mr. Denny  
some days ago. - Saw a little better. This evening  
the occurred. - Saw a little better. This evening  
to do the duties falling to me. That in May have been  
to do it. - For it. - That is that if I get really ill -  
I shall be left to die unless my friends or Mawson  
the only man who come near me here. Can do what  
expected. - It is a hard place. This, Mawson. & it is  
habits. - From the highest to the lowest. I often hear  
judges by the board. More selfish. - I am feeling better  
I have seen the come across.

Aug. 12. Started with Col. Mawson. Starting  
Magistrate of this country. It is from a Pick-  
over. about 25 miles from Rocky Mountains -  
Mr. Mawson is at Winnipeg. I think. - The town  
is now reached by a Capt. Looie from West  
of Scotland. - The Mawson is a daughter of Dr.  
Sullivan of Toronto. - His wife was an old  
friend of mine in early life. - Christina Mc-





— sent by me from Eldest of the 2 Forts  
when at Fort Malak. before Elphinstone  
Marched — seen success stations there  
for the use of that post by S. Kennedy.  
one owner only of the firm being forwarded  
to me here by train. —

The Relative Strength of the Force at these  
posts, as I learn from Deputy Commr to Regt  
Sep. 1, 1802 may be taken as follows.

at Fort Malak 125 to 130 Manned Men  
at Fort Machos 94 " "  
at Calcutta 60. —

I propose to distribute to each  
post a proportion of the Arms sent  
from Buxton (both to Malak and Machos) Cor-  
responding to the number of Men at  
each post.

See Schedule prepared for this purpose,  
in accordance with which the Arms were distri-  
buted, in my desk. At Sep. 7, 1802  
J. Machos

Sunday. Sept 5<sup>th</sup> Col. Machos Starts for Monday  
to Malak. Carrying my letter to Col. Kennedy.  
Monday. Sept. 6<sup>th</sup> began opening despatches and  
packing Police Medical Stores — for  
J. Machos & Calcutta.

Tuesday 8<sup>th</sup> sent Col. M. to Calcutta —  
5<sup>th</sup> Lancers & M. — some kind of letters  
sent to them — others for by Regt  
Manned — of Mail —

Saturday Sept 9<sup>th</sup> Completed despatches  
packing of drugs for Malak &  
Calcutta — except schedules to ac-  
company drugs — and notified  
Major Crozier that they were ready  
waiting only for transportation  
to their several destinations —  
Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> Sept. Drums sent for A.  
J. Machos — at Major Crozier's —

Monday - 11<sup>th</sup> Mr. Poyser & Company  
starts to see me at my quarters —  
J. Machos —

Friday Sep 15. Starts for Calgary. Operating at  
Stinson's Ranch High River. on Alta  
Mountain - by the way - (Dietrich's Vertebrae.)  
Reached Calgary Sunday night -  
Selected site for Hospital & new plan  
& elevation for on with secure beds -  
50 x 25 feet. 9 feet ceilings. &  
two additions. 12 x 15 for laundry  
room. Hospital elevated room -

~~Wednesday~~ Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> - Starts for Medicine when I  
arrive Sunday night. Doing Patient &  
dressing his wounds on the way -

Began treating again with Querty -  
at dinner on Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> - September 1891  
Friday - 20<sup>th</sup>. Commencement dinner at 12 o'clock  
Stinson. Small reunion with him &  
had Querty as born as he cared to go  
Calgary dinner. Say 4 days -

Monday, Oct. 2 - it has been storming with 1700 ft. snow  
first days - Commencement Health - born  
here. Still storming -

Sunday Oct 10 Left Medicine for Fort Walsh  
Reached "Hook-up" late same evening -  
(With Commencement & Inspector Perry -)  
Left at Hook-up "Sunday" slow Sunday  
night. The Commencement Perry going  
out all day - leaving me at Hook-up.

Thursday 12 Left Hook-up early - Reached Head  
of Cypress Mountain & camped at Spring  
late Saturday night - Arrived at Head  
Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> Walsh about 11 am. Sunday morning  
Oct 15<sup>th</sup> got room for my bed in orderly  
at 7<sup>15</sup> pm - Left room - Kennedy left his gun  
has started on leave to Winnipeg. Oct 19

} I moved into his old quarters Friday  
Oct 20. } Perry occupying Mr. Lee's  
old quarters along side -  
Dinner at 6 PM with Perry - Lapras  
& Mep with him -

Wed! 16 - Kennedy having been absent for  
leave in various directions since Oct 19 -  
I having never done any duty in hospital





The day I arrived here - was Dec<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>  
 The day I left - as no means of communication  
 are available while Coast  
 Enable me to obtain copies of the books.  
 Second I mostly returns for that time -  
 But as Mr. Dwyer Kennedy intends  
 to go on to Macleod within two or three  
 days of his arrival at Calgary I  
 have today requested him. He  
 has distinctly promised me to send  
 me by the first direct way then  
 available all the information I require  
 to complete my report of  
 my work at Macleod as soon as he  
 can reach that post. I have already  
 partly written a letter to him asking  
 him to do this before seeing him personally  
 on the evening of Nov 15<sup>th</sup> &  
 this I need not send him as he  
 would do all I requested without my  
 putting him writing - Contrary

Circumstances they could not possibly  
 reach me in time to give me the  
 definite details of the work done there -  
 but they may serve to give me a sketch  
 of the work done there -

On receiving the

letter No 884 of 1882, from the agent  
 above referred to. I went down to see the  
 Commissioner whom I met in the York  
 I told him that I wished to do my duty  
 thoroughly - but as he had received no  
 written instructions since the day I was  
 there - which might be a guide to me  
 in learning what duties were expected  
 of me. I told him I had no desire  
 to assume any position whatever -  
 but that if as he had before told me  
 I was to be regarded as the responsible  
 person in relation to the Medical de-  
 partment, my duties ought to be clearly  
 defined - & I ought to receive instructions



is waiting by which I might be guided  
in their performance - he said that  
I was the only responsible person in  
these matters - that he should look  
to me for every thing being satisfactory -  
- if done - that I should receive  
instructions - but he left the same  
day for Regina with the aforesaid  
and no instructions have ever been  
received - all the same time he has  
directed the adjutant to request Spent  
Surgeon Kennedy to prepare his annual  
report for Calgary & Macleod (&  
probably Mabel - as he Kennedy has  
got the hospital Surgeon's Making of  
the necessary papers relating to the  
hospital which returns him for the  
year -) I was also requested to write  
to send in detail ~~to the~~ <sup>to him</sup> ~~the~~  
The Commissioner an estimate of the

drugs required at Macleod & Calgary -  
I am under the belief that a good sur-  
geon Miller has received a similar  
communication to that sent to Kennedy  
so that each one of us - I repeat as Surgeon  
- who are told that I shall  
be held responsible for the right or  
wrong of the Medical Department & the  
two Assistant Surgeons, are all  
placed upon the same footing - I  
am all his alike to expect much in  
the Commissioner - If this was the  
intention in making my acknowledgment  
I have nothing to say against it - but  
I ought not to be held responsible for  
the performance of duties which have  
never been defined - & upon which  
I am never consulted - I wish to speak  
of the performance of which by the way  
I was led to believe were to be my ap-  
pointed - I have nothing whatever to say -





as our instructions are the same -  
 What requires of me is to  
 send in estimates for drugs required  
 at York Mark - all this must be  
 clearly shown.

Scalls or Dr. Kennedy the  
 evening before his departure for Calgary  
 Nov 15<sup>th</sup>. I was here the letter above re-  
 ferred to - comes from the respondent - I  
 extracted the paragraph regarding me to  
 compare with - here exhibiting the Minister  
 Sullivan's notes for the coming year for  
 Calgary & Macleod - where he explains  
 that he also has received a like letter  
 from the same source requesting him  
 to send in estimates for the drugs re-  
 quired at those two posts - directed to the  
 Commissioner - he said he would send  
 me the letter - being in the evening of ~~the~~  
 he went out to his quarters to exhibit  
 I was with me as I have detailed it.

I had therefore nothing more to say - I don't  
 know where the Commissioner or the Assistant  
 will be back - I have no means of com-  
 -municating with them - I shall therefore  
 continue a general report of my summer  
 work & estimates for head-quarters -  
 of which I must find out the number of  
 men who will be stationed there -

Nov 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Report Continued  
 today -

Nov 29<sup>th</sup> - Annual Report Completed  
 and handed into Deputy Comm. Ford  
 March 15 day - Rough Copy of the  
 full explanation of figures under  
 "Copies of letters" in book - also estimate  
 of drugs for York Mark & letters with it.

Dec 1. Prices in a box from 1st Aust.  
 5 Clinical Thermometers about 4  
 Dr. Kennedy

Dec 5. Pack of two Coughs in same box & placed  
 in order of comm. of which the packages to Dr.  
 Kennedy - about 3 here





with great courtesy. That I wish to ensure nobody  
 but that I wanted their & assistance distinctly a station  
 that my position in this force was not what I expected.  
 which was abundant to be by me, excepting it, and that  
 I was not to be held responsible for the conduct of the  
 Medical Department, which I was given authority to  
 as some measure, direct & control it. That the  
 expectations of the Commissioner for assistance &  
 finding my duties they had been been granted the  
 - that. That every day convinced me more that I  
 must have my position. I desire clear defining  
 the said they certainly should be. That everything put  
 you was in an excellent secondary factory condition  
 but that on reaching was question. - which would be  
 shortly - everything would be arranged to my satisfaction  
 that in consequence with him I should have the  
 advantage of drawing at a series of regulations, etc.  
 - try to my department. That the report as it was  
 was ready also for publication, he hoped I would  
 amend it. - L. L. to the same person. - Believing  
 all this. - I being most anxious to send any Commission  
 to the Commissioner for whom I entertain a high  
 respect & regard. I am sure to modify it. I have  
 returned to me & I report it, writing one entire  
 - right - without leaving my desk. I will say also - in  
 order to hand it in before the Commissioner left. While  
 I am in doing - leaving out all references to my  
 own personal interests & desires. - After the Commission

left for Regina. I was told by one of the officers  
 of the force. That my Report as originally sent in  
 created commotion. - That they did not know  
 what to make of it - or what to do about it.  
 That he believed they were unable to grasp  
 or understand of it. - That they had already  
 determined to ask me to alter it. - That he  
 (my informant) had told them he did not  
 believe several other words - He said  
 moreover that this report had placed me  
 in a very different position to any I had  
 occupied in their attention before. - That  
 it would have a very good effect upon  
 such a recurrence of many things of  
 which I had fully complained -

I wrote to some one at home full  
 details of all this although I am sure they can be  
 got if necessary - I am sorry I did not enter  
 them all the time in my diary - but as the same  
 sort of thing is still going on - (I still complain)  
 I enter them now while they are any fresh in my  
 memory. - My report as amended I think  
 that was - I sent out. remains in my desk  
 for reference -

in leaving. The Commissioner told me that he  
 is leaving for Regina. That I should remain  
 at Macleod until Spring. As I unpacked my  
 trunk I made my room comfortable - at the  
 Lethbridge Express. Now, business is usual,  
 and a telegram from Ottawa that I am to  
 proceed immediately to Regina.  
 Thursday, 10th. I have a lot of mail. I have  
 all my books. Instruments etc. - 1/2 boxes -  
 The case for my gun. Monday night has been  
 extremely cold. Sleeting last night. Very little  
 of late of wind. Which renders travelling im-  
 possible. Has probably blocked up the road.  
 way again. While coaches now to within  
 ten or twelve miles of Maple Creek. That is to  
 within 40 miles of here. I shall have to  
 pack in my goods with my staff. That  
 if I can find a place to sleep in - until a  
 train gets through. Last night Monday  
 the thermometer stood at 8 P.M. - 32°.  
 This morning at 8 A.M. it was at - 33° - &



not much wind. A much heavier snow at about 2 A.M. to about -40° as the shell at a good fire last night until 12 P.M. Every thing begins in my room. I have a large Concord with 3 pairs of Blackbirds in the cage. I was very cold. I can find nothing to day I think. but - at noon before starting across the mountain until the weather improves.

The four keep of the Captains and Hospital Committee. The large box of the two packages were sent by me this morning by the hands of Acting Hospital Surgeon Porter to Dr. Miller. Jan 18. 03

Early in the day the wind began again to increase. In the afternoon rose to a gale with severe frost. The air is full of falling particles of hoar frost. Steady falling like fine snow. The sky is clear and a

rainbow surrounds the sun in a large circle as I have noticed several times before when the same position of the atmosphere exists from winter cold, I prefer getting the temperature this evening to know that it is very cold. I held at a good fire until nearly 1 A.M. on Friday morning. When I went to bed. well prepared for cold night.

Friday 19. Last night was the coldest yet so far as I have been able to obtain the temperature. At 4 A.M. this morning the thermometer (a Spirit one) hanging against March's door, inside which at a distance of about 20 feet a roaring fire in a big wood stove is burning night & day, stood at 42° below zero. At noon it was still 23° below zero. I must have fallen in the night to near 50° below zero. At 8 P.M. it was - 24°. There was a perfect gale with driving snow from the N.W. down the coast. The air is full of driving snow. I believe that this snowing here or simply drifting

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from the Mountains to the west of us I cannot tell.

Saturday June 21. at 8 A.M. Thermometer <sup>at 10 A.M.</sup> - 10°. but showing a perfect hurricane from the N.W. down the Coast. The whole air filled with driving snow dust which obscures the sky. Sweets everything under it. It is evidently clear above as the sun comes through it. Visibility almost impossible to face the wind for more than a few minutes at a time & then it seems to cut it to pieces. Thermometer at 1 P.M. - 10°. The intense blizzards continuing far into the night. While I found the covered I had left before in my room. When, probably owing to the high winds forcing an entrance through every crack in the walls & door every thing within except myself froze solid. I killed a good fire level night until 12.30. I had three pairs of blankets over me. I said - boy Aug Tucker across my shoulders to keep the winds from rushing down the bed clothes and a Buffalo robe overall, with a red

woolen night cap pulled well over my ears - Towards Morning Snows colder than I have yet been in bed since I came here. The thermometer this morning.

Sunday June 21. 8 A.M. was - 15° (at 10 A.M.) at 3 P.M. it was - 12°, but the wind has fallen this evening & is clear bright & still. and now 8 P.M. the thermometer shows only 2° below zero - it having since been 3 P.M. 2° in every hour. This probably we are going to have a "Chinook". That tomorrow Monday will be a fine warm day. Compelling speaking - I am all ready packed to start. If the day is fine, Norman intends starting early for the end of the track with La Vallée. Up to the Region. I learned tonight that the train has arrived at the end of the track from the Eastons since Monday last. That all the men are along the line clearing the snow with their chisels. Both Chertley & Norman are away every effort. I persuaded me not to go with my baggage





I How often do traces seen from Swift  
Current to Regina -

I - will there be any difficulty in carrying  
my baggage with me beyond that point - ?

and as there is no certainty that any one has  
been left at the end of the track - or that there  
is any place there where I could remain in  
shelter until the train gets through - I do it  
stands for the present - I saw a woman the last  
of December here in London & the man who  
travels back his Conveyance will bring the American  
I doubt if the track can be cleared before Nov-  
ember - So R. M. Kimmie who came up on last  
Monday train (the last train through) - and Ed-  
-kins who came in last night from Maple Creek  
open me - I will not leave my baggage behind  
with the chance of never seeing it again - I  
think my present route the wisest under the cir-  
-cumstances - I don't understand the situation  
mean - I wish they do not want me to go or with  
woman - Cookin tells me to night - that this  
Confidently reported in the fact that the Commission-  
-er is coming back here to spend the winter - &  
that it has been decided that Regina will  
not be head Quarters - but some place farther



Wash. I know that Cotton (the Sept.) if not already gone, is going to Ottawa for three or 4 months leave. If these things are so I do not understand why I am first ordered to remain here for the winter when the Commissioner goes to Regina. I understand that the most inconvenient season to arrive "aboard" to Regina when the Commissioner is returning to winter here. Everything relating to the Monument is, so far as I am concerned, shrouded in mystery. I always have been since I joined the force. Every morning, I find myself myself has been concerned until the last moment when I have taken me as a surprise. My belief is that I am not. I never was wanted here. That some body else was wanted when the Commissioner proposed as he says he did, that a senior Surveyor should be appointed. I think I can guess who - all I can say is. That under most discouraging circumstances I have

done my duty thoroughly & conscientiously. I everybody (unless possibly those who had other views to carry out) - have over-looked again told me so. I am however completely in the clouds - perhaps some day I shall learn what all means. I don't trouble myself a bit about being conscious of doing my duty well. Believing the matter rests in better hands than mine - who will order all things to work together for good. The time has been that this sort of thing would have worried me a good deal. but thank God I have gotten rid of that load. Another bearing it for me - I am content with everything more just so he directs it.

Monday Jan 22<sup>nd</sup>

The weather continues

compensatively mild - tho' the thermometer still stands this morning several degrees below zero - but in bright & clear

Norman left for end of the track with a  
 valley early today. ~~He had determined to~~  
 I went down to the fork about 9.30 a.m. to  
 see him before he left. and learnt that  
 a policeman (Cox) from Regina carrying a  
 mail had reached the fork from the end of the  
 track late last night. a train having followed  
 some time yesterday so far as the end of  
 the track. Cox has been nine days in  
 being from Regina - a distance of 270 miles. -  
 he says across the several days he has ever  
 performed. ~~and that~~ between Moorjau and  
 Swift Current Creek. There is then feed of  
 snow on the trail. That there are no snow  
 drifts on the track yet and that they had to  
 carry a gang of men to shovel the way for  
 the engine & the train. carrying a letter  
 over a mile an hour all through. - The  
 morning was all done between Moorjau  
 & Regina. ~~Between~~ No one ever took the  
 trouble, tho' all knew my anxiety to get

away in Canadian with others, to accompany me  
 with the arrival of the train - but I was all  
 ready packed. As I went immediately to Capt.  
 Shulting who was waiting outside his bed room.  
 I told him that I was much disappointed at  
 not being informed of the arrival of the train.  
 which would probably return alone. but that  
 being early I was instant alone. I requested  
 him to order a wagon immediately to my gar-  
 -age for my baggage. & I was to proceed with  
 it. He said this was impossible - as every  
 train in the York had been shunted the whole  
 for wood. & it would be too late when they  
 returned. ~~But~~ this if no private train was to  
 be obtained I would stay for it myself; he  
 said he knew of none. And I considered enquiring  
 hear of none. Tho' some had gone over to the  
 Creek earlier in the morning. I said. well  
 I will start tomorrow morning without wait-  
 -ing to hear from Norman. I will go on to the  
 end of the track if I can find a Coarther



and wait until a train arrives. as it is clear I shall never hear of one here until it is too late to catch it. So I had a wagon, as soon as the horses arrive with wood, brought my quarters this afternoon. I packed everything upon it early to start early tomorrow morning. This afternoon a man came in from the creek meeting Norman who left this morning about half way - he says the train will come through on the 21<sup>st</sup> returns immediately. & that he understands there today that the difficulty of keeping the track open were to insurmountable that it has been decided to run no more trains back of Moose Jaw this winter. He said that Norman has determined to go on to the end of the track & telegraph for all possible information & that he would be back tomorrow. I have therefore determined to catch his return as nothing can be gained by going on in the mean time. My baggage is all packed on

the wagon at the door.

Tuesday. Jan 23. The weather still continues moderate. last evening the thermometer stood at 12° below zero. but it did not feel cold. I scarcely believe my eyes when I examined it. This morning it is showing a good breeze from the eastward with snow, this is caused along by the winds almost horizontally in of course forming drifts under every shelter. I did not examine the thermometer - but I don't believe very cold. I have no idea that Norman will start today or in afternoon. The rule in this country being - never to start on a journey in a snow storm. Still if there is any wind - as there seems always to be on such occasions here, besides the finding of the way over the tracks from their plain almost impassible even to experienced men as the air is as thick with snow as if you were in a London fog - every trace of the trail covered with a uniform



veil of snow - and every lawn marked the  
distance of 25 feet - or so - obscured by the snow -  
The snow has continued all day - & it has  
extended to the plains beyond - as it must  
spreadly has - the winds being easterly - the  
Rail road. Must be buried deeper than  
ever -

Monday Jan 24 - As I expected Mon-  
day did not arrive last night - The weather  
today is clear & fine - & much more  
moderate - the 6 to 75 degrees above zero -  
Probably higher at this day - I went  
down to the fork this evening & found Mon-  
day has arrived - he confirms the news  
brought by the Mesquero - that no more trains  
will be run west of Moore, so until the  
weather permits of clearing the track pro-  
-pably. While he thinks May be a month  
or six weeks ahead - So here I am evi-  
-dently fast for some time to come -  
Intelligible to Regina - but what I do

not know - "a good deal" he says - He was  
asked from Regina where the train I had yet started -  
Wag - he answers "No - the road blocked -  
no train's running" - I hope he meant clear  
that there never has been a train in since  
the one by which April Surgeon Miller  
came on <sup>the 15th</sup> <sup>15th</sup> of which he secured the Mo-  
-tie except as mentioned before - and which  
Norman tells me returned to running in  
order to get through before the track again  
drifted up - that they even expected to put  
our mail on board - which has been laying  
at the end of the track waiting for a train  
for nearly a week - so that it was simply  
impossible that I could have gone - the road  
being completely blocked and the weather for the  
week following Miller arrived of very great  
severity - with high winds - rendering travel  
as far as very dangerous Miller - I mention  
a lot of letters home this day.





Deputy ~~Inspector~~ Commissioner. I asked him if he  
 knew anything about the matter. He said he knew  
 nothing of his coming until he arrived. I asked  
 him if the Commissioner knew of it. He said he  
 thought not. I asked him then if he knew by  
 whom or when he has been seen there. He said he  
 has received a letter from Spirit Judge Kennedy -  
 intimates that there were reasons for his being  
 sent from in that letter. but did not tell me  
 what they were. but as I understood him to  
 say, he has been ordered here by Spirit Judge  
 Kennedy on account of something which he has  
 discovered relating to the discharge of his duty  
 at McLeod. I said I thought if he has com-  
 -mitted any misdemeanor there. that he should  
 be the man to make the charges against him  
 & have it investigated - he said. he thought  
 so to - and did not know why he had been  
 sent here. I said he regarded his charge  
 of position without explanation as a degra-  
 -dation. & I thought before accepting such

a course. the charges against him should be  
 made known. He should be afforded an oppor-  
 -tunity of proving his innocence if innocent -  
 he said - he has placed him on ordinary duty  
 here until the matter could be referred to the  
 Commissioner. Not one word of all this was  
 ever revealed to me - until then unwillingly  
 extracted - I think that as Surgeon of this force  
 I ought to know of such things from the per-  
 -petrators. Not to be regarded. When  
 asking for information. as if I was to be  
 -deprived of mine. I was equal much losing  
<sup>and</sup> ~~withdrawing~~ any portion of my personal report  
 with reference to these things - I am absolutely  
 sure that my position in this force should  
 be defined that I may not through ignorance  
 omit my duty - I have myself in a false  
 position. I have expected of each of the Com-  
 -missioners for instructions <sup>before</sup> (see under No 16.02)  
 but up to this time, this morning. My name never  
 reached them. & according to Dr. Kennedy's Com-



Municipalities of last night's mail. I asked for information respecting the removal of Eng's ~~mother~~ <sup>mother</sup> from Madras. There is no present probability of communication with the Commissioner. He can have no communication.


Every. The weather continues very mild. I have not been over to the thermometer since the forenoon but should think it little ~~at~~ below freezing point —

Saturday Jan 27.

The weather today clear, bright & beautiful over land as summer. The thermometer is high, generally to 70 at night. I have no doubt shown that on last night. In the days haphazardly perceptibly. And the sun felt more power. Giving daily higher higher over the surrounding hills. At noon the thermometer in the shade stood at 82° is freezing point. I went out in the evening to feel the temperature at 10 P.M. found that the Indian had stolen the thermometer. I wish the only one worth anything at Madras. I shall, unless it can be recovered, be unable to get the temperature for the time to come for that I am sorry.

Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1803. Last night it was

fully cold towards morning. I saw a few spotted by Buffalo color over me. In this morning the sun is shining bright & warm as it did yesterday. It is probably no colder than 30° in the shade. The weather is really lovely this cold night. probably some degrees below zero last night.

This morning in Hanoi the temperature is over an inch (Cue) I have had been attending some time for a terrible disease. I was that 30 miles from here on the plain a little way north of the city at the river, in the end of the mountain. I have called the head of the mountain he discovered 2 1/2 years ago the bones of some enormous animal lying on the plain. The vertebrae extended over a length of 3 feet. There were of enormous size. From his description a foot or 10 inches long and eight inches or more in diameter. He described the head which he found. He described by his description I suppose the size of the head like a snake. The teeth he described as being pointed somewhat curved.  I took steps being seen. I saw a snake. I in shape generally resembling

mouth of the Encyclopedia - but fully eight inches <sup>in length</sup>, and of the jaw - he removes some of these - which he describes as resembling Gold. in color & brilliancy. Looking very superstitious in such things, being there at by things in his traps. In the morning all but 4 were gone - I supposed they had been taken away by someone - but he said no - & evidently believed they had gone back to the place he took them from. - The bones of the birds are also there - of enormous size and weight - but comparatively short - and also two what he calls feet horns several feet in length - soft & fleshy - how long they have been he could not guess as they had both been broken off - at a point where they were still very thick. Shows I have been until Spring he promises to take me to the place where there are these bones are lying - is a rather large Butte - in the very summit or point of which is a hole of considerable size - which goes down to a greater depth than he could discover - but he could hear very distinctly

a loud roaring & crumbling sounds below which he said was either caused by water or fire - but as no smoke issued from the opening - it is probably water - I tried to find this if I remain late enough into the Spring - The 4 teeth which remain in his tent - are he says now in the possession of his Father at the Quichelle Reservation. To day a Mr. Mylie from Medicine Hat where he says he has taken 4 claws went through him - he was one of the Quichet-train from Minnibito who went down conquering through Canada last Summer with Andrew - he says he is going to try to get through to Moose Jaw with a wagon - I will send a note by him to the Commissioner of Reprim -

Monday Jan. 29. Shagan at noon late but coming with high winds from the Eastward - & continued to snow until late this morning the winds during the night abated - blew hard but there is little prospect of this morning. 12 AM. I did not observe when very cold - but the temperature probably around zero to



The neighbourhoods of Jena - there is no further news from the end of the track. but last night must have greatly deepened the drifts-everywhere. The storm this morning was still sufficiently severe to prevent Mr. Nylis from going eastward as he intended. I hear that Casey fallen off his horse over the way home from Winnipeg. I will probably push through from Moose Jaw with sleighs. if I. They will probably bring a mail from Regina home. Prepsop or letter from the Commissioner. 12.30 P.M. Snow has come out bright. The clouds driving thick as horses eyes. although they is places visible almost everywhere. Subnormal to be a fine afternoon. The clear sky was only transitory - snow falling every throughout the afternoon - but the weather remaining moderate. Now I should think it will touch Jena all right.

Tuesday 30. 9 day March as Ent. -  
 d.g. Cloudy. with occasional sun shown light  
 mist. temperature moderate.

Mr. Nylis one of the Winnipeg leaves. I had seen leaves today to try to get through via Moose Jaw to Winnipeg. I have been a letter to Ed. from explaining why it has been impossible for me to stay where in going to Regina - I doubt if I will get there.

10 day March seems by mail a new thermometer which he had written for long ago to Watson - as his own did not register so. I wrote to L. L. Thompson about a case of eye and mail from Watson seems bringing. I had a letter from home photos of Sam's boys - no letter from home.

Wednesday Jan 31 - a beautiful day -  
 raining following hours from Waterloo on N. W. down the coast. Thermometer at 10 am - 5° -  
 Thursday Feb 1 - another sunny day - blowing a gale from N. W. with driving snow. Temperature at 10 am - 22° - falling clear -  
 - diff. colder all day - work - I had patches via New-  
 - ton, by day train to Apinimuk from the Lake.  
 a long letter of 10 to that of not paper clear with  
 to be - including my little ones - ch. 7. R. M.



(18) The clowns are Irish in - well wrapped in cotton written with Clowns - a coat of the long white like the shirt of a priest - a yellow - 40. The top - <sup>to</sup> many hats is a cloud of snow. In a turned on head is <sup>to</sup> a crown below -

on 7.30 - The Mercury stood at - 32.0° Still  
blowing a gale. A bitter cold - Dry again - with  
ceaseless - Man well wrapped at inside left at 7.40  
with Mat. Wins at their backs - will forty  
to "Yamun's Crap" tonight - Smile over that  
chill<sup>10 Miles</sup> "Sandy" in 45 minutes - while I was  
going before the wind will materially lessen the  
effect of the cold <sup>if the</sup> This is Vernal Second Cold  
Snak - like the first a few days later than the  
first - probably then - To night will probably  
be one of the severest yet, especially with such  
high winds - I will try off the temperature to -  
- 40° tomorrow - I think should touch - 45° during  
- night the night - perhaps more -

I had just eaten my  
supper when I was  
sitting upon a log in my little  
house. I was sitting upon a log  
and was talking my last  
words before going to bed. When at 11.30 P.M.  
some one knocked at my door. I told me that a  
man had just been brought in from above  
the creek on the trail leading to Maple Creek  
when I was already dead from

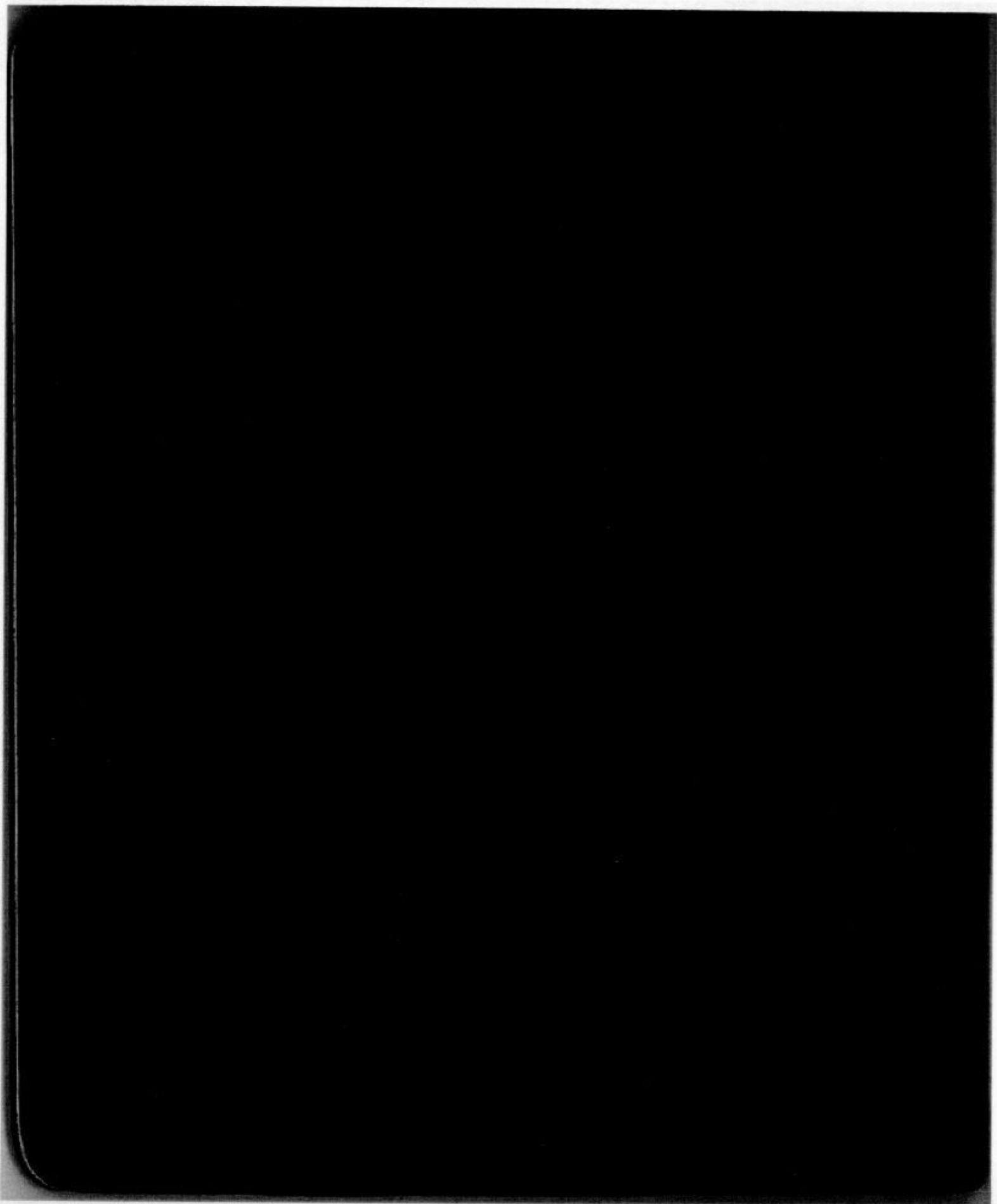
unknown. That he has been taken to the hospital. and  
 that a number of the Police & Outpost of March were out  
 searching the ~~area~~ the trail running over Cypress  
 Mountains to the North-E. for another man whom  
 it was feared was in a like - or worse condition.  
 On reaching the hospital, which I did as soon as  
 possible, I found a number of the <sup>Native</sup> Men there, and  
 almost endeavouring to restore animation to the  
 apparently lifeless body of a stout well made  
 young man of about 21. or 22. ~~who had been~~  
~~found~~ was. When first brought in a portion  
 of one hand & foot were frozen, which by friction  
 with Cold water & Coal oil they had already secured  
 is extrating the frost. There was no pulse, & ch  
 the wrist. The whole body, & especially the head  
 being so cold as ice - but unfrozen. The pupils  
 were totally insensible to light. The teeth were so  
 firmly clenched as in tigers or tigers jaw.  
 The head thrown backwards - by powerful tetanic  
 contraction of the muscles of the back & neck. and  
 rendering it unshockable. & about the head forward













Journal Continued

each a the day

\* Men started forward on the trail on foot.  
 The younger, a small one, being only sufficient  
 to carry the load it already contained - <sup>at the black as can be</sup> Maple  
 Creek as you probably know - lies in a valley  
 at the <sup>N.E.</sup> foot of this portion of Cypress Hills -  
 Several hundred feet lower than the high  
 range of bare black hills which lies be-  
 tween it and Fort Walsh - a distance of  
 and enjoys a climate <sup>of a</sup> milder <sup>than</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>high</sup> <sup>mountains</sup>  
 20 miles - Richard Holt - the younger of  
 the two - had on a good woolen under shirt -  
 a flannel shirt - <sup>or woolen</sup> flannel drawers - short  
 cloth trousers - a heavier pair of overalls -  
 he had no <sup>heavy</sup> <sup>light</sup> <sup>don't</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>blight</sup> <sup>coat</sup> but had <sup>a</sup> <sup>waistcoat</sup>  
 a <sup>muffler</sup> <sup>a</sup> heavy <sup>waist</sup> shooting coat - on his  
 feet three pair of good moccasins - He  
 had nothing on his head but an ordinary  
 felt hat - with ears made of some fur -  
 His companion John McMillan was tho-  
 roughly & warmly clad in the same manner -  
 but wore in addition a great coat <sup>he had</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>capital</sup>  
 good woolen muffler - which covers the lower



half of his face and horns - allowing only room to  
breathe - and over his ordinary stockings & breeches.  
- Since he wore a Capital pair of high Buffalo skin  
Moccasins - with the hair fur inside - the very  
best protection for the feet & travelling - I too  
wore a bright clear day ad made such when they left  
but by some fatal mistake <sup>made</sup> he wore nothing upon  
his legs but an ordinary blue trowsers or night cap.  
I was a bright clear day ad made such when  
they started on their journey - but a storm as usual  
was raging down the valley exposed heights and  
<sup>over the</sup> Coolidge of Cypress Mountain over some 28 miles  
of which they had to labor before they could  
descend the valley in which I had been.  
The only sin my diary for that day - Thursday Feb 1 -  
is as follows - " Another secondary - through a  
valley from the Mt West with driving snow  
temperature at 10 A.M. 22° below zero - getting so low  
- did colder all day - at 4:30 P.M. the thermometer  
stood here in the valley at 32° below zero - & they  
were then ~~then~~ probably near the highest point  
of land on their route where several men -

[illegible]

4  
Went to it

Which nows proceed his leaving to the  
betimes I saw back to much McMillan - asking  
what was the matter - <sup>McMillan</sup> ~~that~~ calling that Holt  
was completely done up - & wanted to ride -  
Haggart told him to hurry on to the blidge - &  
he hurried back & met Holt who was  
coming slowly & weakly, encouraging him  
to push on to the top of the hill. & promising  
then to push him on the blidge - which after  
some delay he managed to do - & they all pushed  
on together - Holt riding as long as Haggart  
was able to ride - ~~and~~ You see that's  
who finds it soon in your compensating  
Chillies country - just as cold as you can  
to find it where the mercury falls to 20° -  
below zero - Can hardly conceive how ter-  
rible winter becomes to the traveller on these  
bare - exposed and elevated plains - where  
the thermometer marks a temperature of 40°  
below zero - that is 40° of frost - & that  
is driven against ~~against~~ him by a full

blowing all the rest of 40 or 50 miles an hour - For  
a man already chilled & weary to face that sitting  
in waiting on a journey - Haggart well knew  
was death - tho' he has covered him with skin-  
bust & cold - & knowing if he once allowed him  
to go to the blidge - he would never walk again - he  
ties a rope across the two rear staves of the  
pony - & forces him to let down & can be-  
lieve holding on to this - & occasionally riding  
as he became tired - both the men each  
dropped to the place - & Haggart a most <sup>hard</sup> ~~hard~~ <sup>fatigued</sup> ~~fatigued~~  
- his indigestible man coming down his  
horse - brought them all along with him with-  
much labour & after dark - until they reached  
the North Eastern brow of the ~~low~~ great valley  
<sup>from 40 to 50 miles and</sup>  
A horse as the four mile cooler - the opposite  
or South Eastern summit - is only 4 miles from  
the North - Here, having a down hill  
path before them - Haggart jumped & shot  
the blidge & started Chubb to follow - as  
they had a long distance before them - which







passed to go any farther saying in the strong  
expression ~~that~~ was here when a snow is laying -  
that he had ~~lost~~ <sup>lost</sup> his Chequar. Haggerty found  
that Holt more was badly frozen - it had been  
frozen before during the day - his rubbing it with  
snow to thaw it without taking off his frozen  
clothes became such that now frozen so  
solid that he could do nothing to help himself  
Haggerty hurriedly almost <sup>helped him on the right</sup> down up with the li-  
quidity of his labours for the ~~immense~~ <sup>immense</sup> ~~great~~ <sup>great</sup> ~~palms~~ <sup>palms</sup>  
of his mittens and over to work at him. The  
mortal bone completely filled with masses of ice  
the more solid to the touch - badly con-  
solidated with snow he almost suffocated & a-  
mong the long icicles with which the iliac  
hooked. he then removed the frozen glove  
from Holt's hand - and palm since one of his  
own Buffalo mittens - carrying him over rather  
hard in the bosom of his hunting shirt. I  
saw the other to dance with cunning walking  
through the dark snow by the side of the light.

McMillan holding on to the back stake & following  
in the track made by the horse - The winding bed of  
the creek was badly strewn with snow - making  
a crossing at the ordinary place impossible - the  
snow therefore gave the reins into Holt's hands -  
I marched on ahead through the storm drifts - I de-  
cided to find a crossing place - finding Holt follow  
him closely - he looking carefully before - feeling  
the ground about him with his feet - had just  
found a practicable ~~the~~ <sup>one</sup> crossing - when on looking  
back over his shoulder he saw that Holt had by  
some means got the horse <sup>up</sup> ~~into~~ to one side  
of the track made by him - getting over a  
low precipitous bank - had again turned  
every thing outside the snow drift - I strove  
one of the shafts - Haggerty told me that since  
he began to feel snow all up with them -  
He himself could have easily cut his horse  
loose - & ridden him in to Fort Walsh now  
of five miles distant without trouble - as  
he is an extraordinary tough, hardy fellow

talked a thought never struck him. He was  
 therefore not of himself but the others. Who,  
 strong active men as they were & much more  
 heavily clad - ~~was~~ lashed the energy & labor  
 monition which animated him. The Sleigh  
 was badly wrecked. but the life of the others  
 depended on it. She would work manfully  
 & tried it ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> as well as he could. - Then  
 was a stark vice - ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~last~~ <sup>last</sup> weak touch  
 of the "broken" - of half a mile before them -  
 the sea & weak back of the "first cooler" on  
 ice or more feeding. And he knew his  
 connoisseur - decided his done. Much spent,  
 coast away over the rough ice it through the  
 deep drift - More than that Holman be-  
 coming stiff from inaction & loss - Nothing.  
 Could save him but effort & motion - So  
 with great difficulty he got him again to  
 the hole of the hole at the back & follow  
 in the track of the Sleigh & more - but after  
~~that~~ he was now becoming delirious. Oh

harassment from the boys affecting his brain. Their way  
in both the men very ill protected, since his determination  
was to the rope & strike him again about  
his head - since the effort. immediately fall backwards  
into the snow - this happens several times - & since  
in each case coming this spiritless & helpless  
since at the back of the jumper - McMillan having  
quite enough to do to drag himself along - their  
progress was therefore very slow - I thought I  
said - I can't go further - it's no good - I've given  
up. Give me this. Give me this. Give me this.  
My cheeks down below - McMillan extraordinary  
perseverance - Haggart - I don't know that nothing  
else could have been ~~again~~ found there to take  
hold of the rope. once more which he did &  
again they tried to the angles & the incline  
up the snow & the snow. The slope  
of the snow back a few moments later he  
saw that Holt. Still clinging by his hands was  
no longer walking - badly dropped helplessly  
like a log at the back of the sleigh - There  
was only one thing left to be done - Haggart  
took him in his own blanket & pushed him



[illegible][illegible]









days ago looking for her men who had started  
hitherwards after encountering a Pawnee on the  
Teton River. Upon their leg during his stay  
Sammies are suspected tomorrow or large are before  
off. Which owing to a breeze was subsiding -  
and the States with a buggy, a driver (who has  
ever did not know the trail very well) and a  
magnificent pair of horses. In addition the town  
for a moment, has not been since heard of  
and from the reports of Indians returning from  
Buffalo hunting. it is feared the loss is lost  
chance with the loss of the marks of wheels in  
shots upon the prairie. Showing that he  
has lost the trail in the storm - So as  
leading away for the great estate of the  
western of the town of Mountaineer. But  
there are probably many inexperienced traders  
abandoned the plain. <sup>the</sup> Nothing  
will be known until their adventures are  
described to light. - So as to be known by some  
Indian hunter. - When Spring melts the snow



from it they found it impossible to proceed farther. They took in their three blanchet compasses, Luggins & Moncepin's - without fairs or fair or the fair absolute <sup>truly</sup> plain dug a hole in the lee side of a fresh snow drift - & went back with the thermometer reading 40. Probably more degrees below zero. Spent such night in the morning to be here when I saw them early in the day -

This evening Saturday Feb. 3 - the thermometer is  $20^{\circ}$  - Feb 10 P.M.  $29^{\circ}$  -  $10^{\circ}$  - the wind continues high.

Feb 4 - Sunday Morning 8. Am. Therm.: -6°. I cannot get it tonight - but I think it is no colder tho' very stormy -

Monday. Feb. 5. - Still hovering a fair  
from the westwards - but Thermometer rising -  
a few degrees above zero this morning - & still  
falling. Wind S. - 9. P.M. The fair continues &  
it is mild & pleasant. I did not feel the  
temperature tonight but chose to try it

Must be 12 or 15 above Zen - probably a chimney  
is approaching - we shall see tomorrow 9. 40 PM  
no mail in Ykt - but the weather having moderated  
it may yet come in later in the night - This  
morning a perfect gale -

Sunday Feb. 6. - It grew much colder towards midnight last night - and owing to the very high winds my room was very cold. The thermometer at 2 P.M. this morning marked 6 below zero. The gale has in some measure subsided but still blows hard from the N. W. The mail due last night has not yet - (10.30. Am.) come in.

Monday - 9 - a perfect blizzard -  
the wind N.E. Blowing a gale from N. W.  
but not below a temperature. very bitter  
cold however owing to the high wind -  
Several Indians came in during the day  
almost exclusively in coming from Bear River  
about two miles or an hour. The number  
at 8 P.M. - 15 below zero -

Thursday Morn. Feb. 8. Bright & cold - but  
with high wind. Thermometer at 9 a.m.  
25° above zero. i.e. 30° + 7° Frost.

Friday - 9 Clouds about zero.

Saturday 10 - Morning & day 15° below zero.

Sunday 11 - Snowy - 12° above zero.

Monday 12 - First clear sunny day.

Thermometer at night. 10° below zero.

Tuesday 13. 8 a.m. - 10° below zero.

Mail came in today. No letter from Home.

Q. A. a case of dislocated Metatarsal from today.

Notwithstanding the low temperature at night.

a running stream. Spaul on horses back at 12° frost.

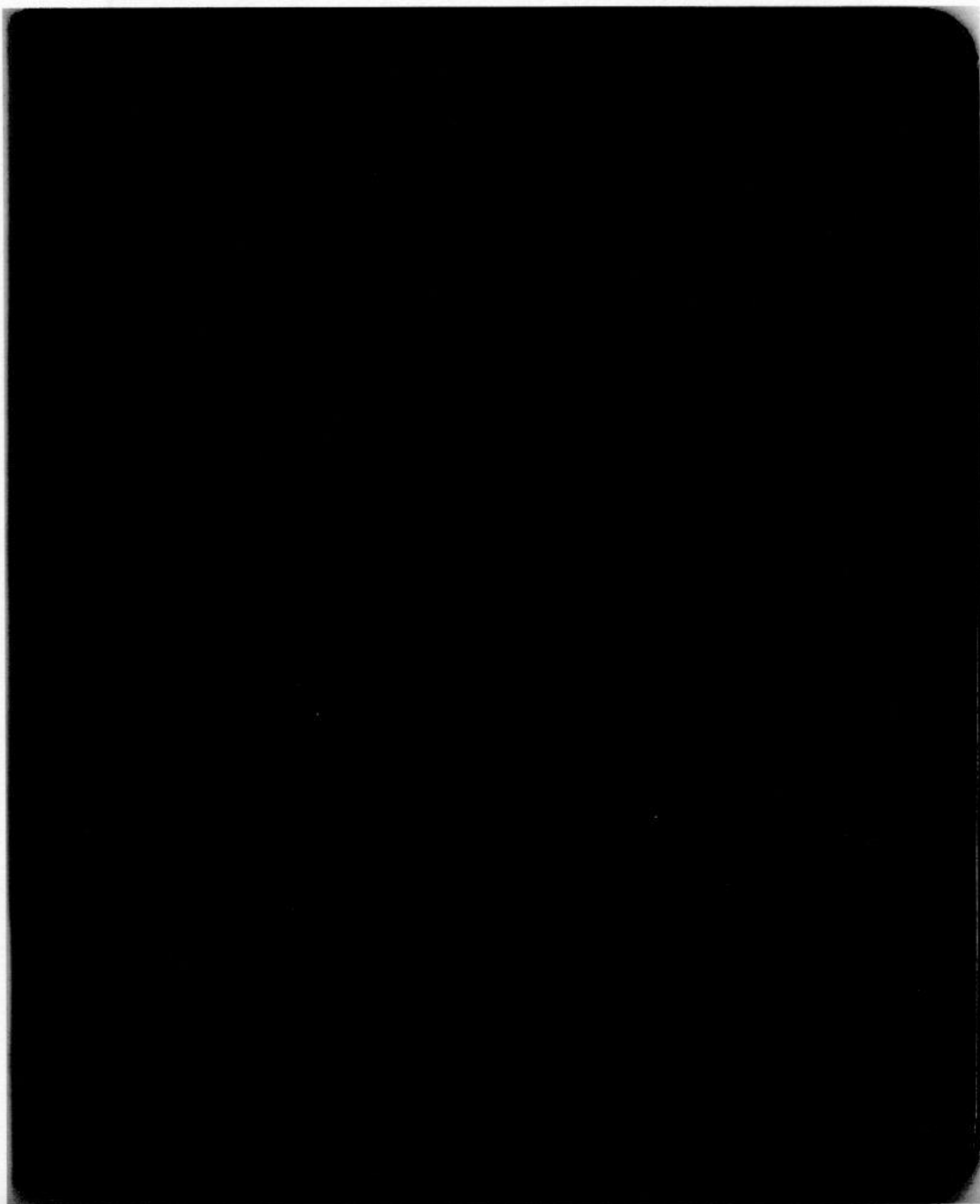
as intermittent but a few days ago from North.

Most Leishman today. Still yellowish light from

& the house.

13. Night - 12° below zero.

Wednesday 14. 8 a.m. - 16° below zero.





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118 Comments here! Care to join in?

## Dr. Augustus Louis Jukes (1821-1905)

*{Compiled by 'S'}*

**Augustus Louis Jukes** was born October 30, 1821 in Maharashtra, India.

He was the youngest son of **Dr. Andrew Jukes**, a physician who was an expert on Arabian affairs and served as secretary to the British Embassy in Tehran. **Dr. Jukes** was on a special mission to the Court of Persia when he developed cholera and died before seeing his son **Augustus**.

In 1822 **Augustus** returned to England with his mother. The family came to Canada in 1834. The family settled on the Six Nations Indian Reserve, stayed here as a pioneer family until 1837 when **Augustus** returned to England for more education. **Augustus** returned to Canada in 1840.

About this time the provincial government assumed control of the Welland Canal and embarked on a program to enlarge it. **Augustus Jukes** first worked as a roadman to **Thomas C. Keefer** and then as assistant engineer. Here he worked for the next four years. A change of government resulted in engineering staff being discharged. At this time **Augustus Jukes** decided to become a physician.

In 1846 **Augustus** worked as a medical student with **Dr. Theophilus Mack** of St Catharines. In 1847 he entered King's College of Toronto and graduated with medical licence in 1849

In 1849 **Dr. Augustus Jukes** was appointed surgeon to three companies of incorporated militia whose duty it was to maintain order along the Welland Canal. The headquarters of this group was in Port Robinson and it was here that **Dr. Augustus Jukes** practiced. A directory has **Dr. Jukes**, in 1865, as a resident of Port Robinson and a newspaper notice of his practicing from Coleman's Hotel in Port Robinson.

In 1857 the militia was disbanded., **Dr Jukes** eventually moved to St Catharines.

The children of **Augustus Louis Jukes**.

**Caroline Jukes** born July 11, 1859. She married **Gilbert E. Sanders**, they lived in Calgary Alberta.

**Andrew Jukes** was born September 14, 1857 in Ontario. He married **Rose Halse** on October 2, 1884 in Brandon Manitoba.

He lived in Vancouver and worked as a banker. They had four children.

**Andrew Jukes** died November 17, 1922 and buried in Vancouver, British Columbia.

**Sub Lieutenant William J. Jukes** was born April 3, 1849 in Toronto. He was in the Royal Navy.

He died March 8, 1872 in Bay of Biscay. He is buried in Harrow-on-the-hill, London England.

"In memory of **Sub Lieutenant William A. Jukes**, R.N. aged 22 years, late of Her Majesty's Ship *Ariadne*, who was drowned at sea, on the eighth of March 1872. Others of a boat crew, in a gallant attempt to save the life of a shipmate who had fallen overboard. This window is erected by his Brother Officers, to record regret at his loss, & warm admiration of his heroic conduct."

**Katherine Jane Jukes** was born 1865? In Ontario. She married **George Buchanan Moffatt** born December 13, 1854 in Ontario. He joined the North West Mounted Police in 1878. He became inspector in 1883 and superintendent in 1890. He was retired



**Dr Augustus Jukes** married **Phoebe Adams** on June 7, 1848. She was born October 30, 1821 in New Brunswick. Her father was mayor of St Catharines. Her mother was a sister of Hon. **William Hamilton Merritt**. They had seven children.

**Dr Augustus Jukes** parents were **Dr, Andrew Jukes** born December 16, 1774 in Shropshire, England.

His mother was **Georgina Mary Ewart** (1775-1856). She was a godchild of **King George III** and a relative of **Wm. Ewart Gladstone**.

They were married November 30, 1814 in Paris, France. **Dr. Andrew Jukes** died November 10, 1821 in Iran.

**Dr Augustus Louis Jukes** wrote prose and poetry and was an excellent speaker. He was elected first president of the medical association of St Catharines and Lincoln..

In 1878 **Dr. Jukes** ran on the conservative ticket in the federal election. He was defeated and financially ruined..

On January 28, 1882 on the recommendation of **John A. MacDonald** he was appointed senior surgeon to the North West Mounted Police. **Dr. Jukes** moved to Toronto. He examined 214 recruits, as senior medical officer, he left Toronto for Fort Walsh, Cypress Hills region of south west Saskatchewan. It took 32 days to travel there.

The following year he was transferred to North West Mounted Police Headquarters in Regina. He made many trips to outposts in the north west.

In 1885 during **Louis Riel's** time in jail, **Dr. Jukes** visited with him and became friendly with him.

**Dr. August Jukes** was a member off the commission declaring **Louis Riel** to be sane. **Dr Jukes** attended the execution of **Louis Riel** on November 16, 1885 at police barracks in Regina.

**Dr. August Louis Jukes** died December 3, 1905 in Vancouver, British Columbia. He is buried in Mountain View Cemetery in Vancouver, British Columbia

in 1902 due to poor health. He died on July 4, 1950 in Victoria, British Columbia.

They had one son **Kenneth George Moffatt** he was laborer, single died March 4, 1926 at age 39 in Sidney, British Columbia.

**Hamilton Augustus Jukes** was born in Ontario. He married **Mary McBean. Hamilton** was an engineer. He was commissioned by the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway & Steamship Company to complete a hydrographical survey of the Nelson River in Northern Manitoba during 1882-1883.

During 1900 he was swamp land commissioner in Winnipeg.

**Hamilton Augustus Jukes** died January 16, 1933 in St, James , Manitoba, at the age of 80. He is buried in the Elmwood Cemetery in Winnipeg.

**Elias Arthur Jukes** was born December 4, 1852 in New Brunswick. He was a druggist and worked in the same building as his father in St Catharines

**Elias** married **Alice Maud Mary Birchall** on August 12, 1891 in York.

**Elias Arthur Jukes** died February 28, 1930 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

**Susan Ann Jukes** was born December 1856. in St Catharines. She married **Paul Harry Marshall** November , 1877 in Lincoln. **Paul** was a druggist. They moved to British Columbia. He died January 10, 1920. in Vancouver.

### More References

Glenbow Museum, Archives Located under Jukes and Sanders families. With photos.

The Queen's own Rifles of Canada Regimental Museum has The Louis Riel Coroner's Jury Report.

**Dilys Leman,,** is the great-great granddaughter of Dr. Augustus Jukes. She wrote a book "The Winter Count" in 2014.

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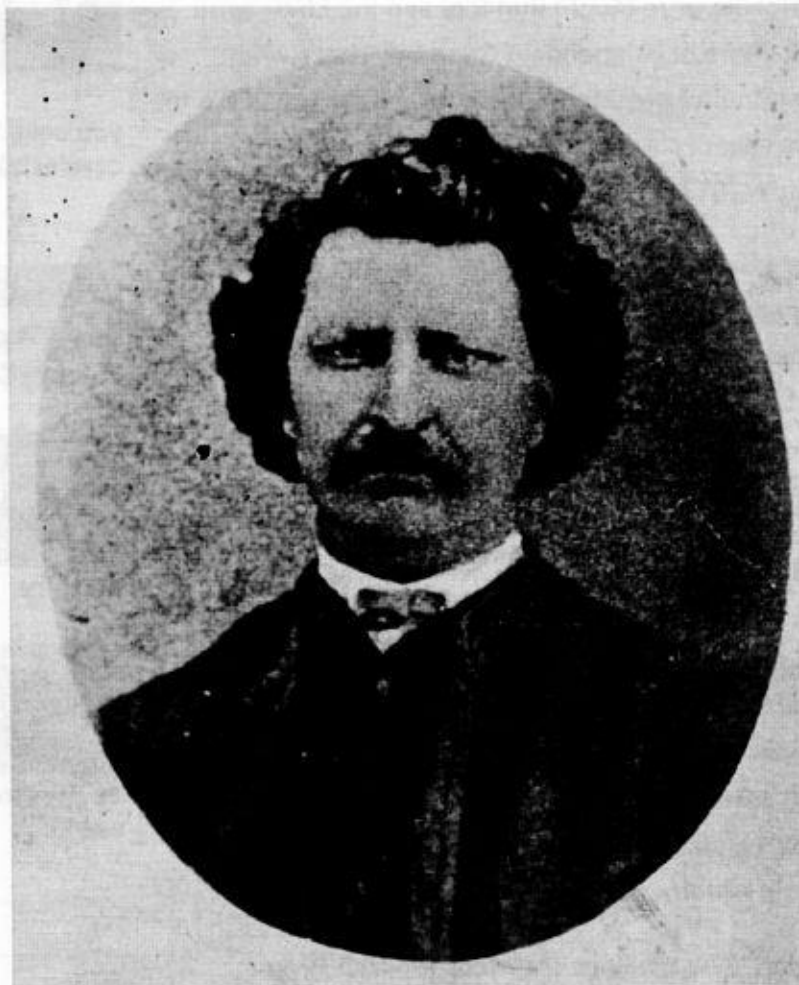
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## Canada at 150: Let's rethink Louis Riel's role, says Metis president

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Louis Riel.

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### This Week's Flyers



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High school students across the country could be forgiven for thinking Louis Riel's main role in Canadian history is as the subject of dry essay questions.

A narrow interpretation of the Métis leader's legacy is that he was either a hero or a villain for defending indigenous rights through armed rebellion in 1869. The conclusion in many Grade 10 history classes seems to be that he was simultaneously right and wrong for resisting government annexation of his people's homeland.

But what if students were taught that Riel and the Métis were among the founders of independent Canada? That's what Métis National Council president Clement Chartier would like to see happen in school curricula for the 150th anniversary of Confederation in 2017.

"You can't just take a snapshot and say '1867 and nothing more.' There were events leading up to that moment and events that took place after it," Chartier told Postmedia News. "You have to take into account the fact that the Métis nation was instrumental in negotiating Manitoba's entry into Canada (in 1870)."

Chartier says the Métis are at the very core of what it means to be Canadian. The Métis language, Michif, is a blend of French, Cree, Ojibwa and Assiniboine. Their ancestral lands stretch from Manitoba to Alberta and the Northwest Territories. And the Métis people, who are of mixed European and aboriginal descent, were among the most prolific fur traders of colonial North America, establishing settlements and trade posts deep within Canada's wilderness.

Most importantly, Chartier said, the Métis-led Red River Resistance of 1869 resulted in the creation of Canada's first prairie province. Because the Métis resisted having their land annexed — and, in so doing, formed a provisional government that negotiated Manitoba's entry into Canada — the government was able to secure the completion of its most crucial nation-building project: the Intercontinental Railroad.

"(Manitoba) was basically a Michif speaking population, so, really, (Canada has) three founding languages if you want to go that narrowly," Chartier said. "English, French and Michif. Of

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Cbc Curtis

Intern at Postmedia News' Ottawa bureau.

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course there were aboriginal languages but the Métis Nation played a peculiar and particular role (in Confederation)."

Despite the Métis' historic importance within Canada, the federal government almost immediately embarked on a campaign to assimilate and suppress them following the rebellion and subsequent creation of Manitoba. The 1879 Manitoba Act guaranteed a land grant of 1.4 million acres to the Métis but less than half of the territory was ceded.

For more than a century, the Métis were marginalized from white society while living without the treaty rights guaranteed to most of Canada's Aboriginal Peoples. Among the most controversial rights withheld from them was hunting and fishing, a staple of the Métis economy for centuries.

"(In 1961), when I was 16, I remember going to the movie theatre and Aboriginal People could only sit in one section," Chartier said. "Indian people were being beaten up and it was really, I had never seen anything like that ... Whether you were Métis or Indian it didn't matter, you weren't white. So, I think because of that, a lot of the Aboriginal People kept to themselves. In that sense it was to the benefit of the Métis."

The experience of growing up isolated led Chartier to an interest in politics, and, in 1973, he became the executive director of the Native Youth Association of Canada.

As a constitutional lawyer, Chartier helped successfully argue for Métis hunting rights before the Supreme Court in the 1980s and 1990s. Chartier says the courtroom victories provided his people with much-needed momentum.

The federal government recognized the 400,000 Métis as one of Canada's three Aboriginal Peoples in 1989. In December 2011, the Supreme Court began deliberating on whether the government reneged on the land allotments outlined in the Manitoba Act.

For Canada's 150<sup>th</sup> birthday, some politicians and activists have demanded that the Conservatives pardon Louis Riel, who was convicted of high treason and hanged in 1885. However, that doesn't interest Chartier.

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"A pardon implies that Riel did something wrong and he's being forgiven," he said. "We believe that he did no wrong. We want to get the things that Riel fought and died for: land base and self-government ... Our preference is, as one of our Métis professors says, 'let the stain remain.' It's not a stain on us, it's a stain on Canada and how they treated us."

Clement Chartier, at a glance:

- Born 1946 in Ile-a-la-Crosse, Sask., grew up in Buffalo Narrows.
- 1973, became the executive director of the Native Youth Association of Canada.
- Studied law, became constitutional lawyer.
- President, Metis National Council.
- 150 wish: That schools teach the story of Louis Riel as a founder of independent Canada, not a traitor.

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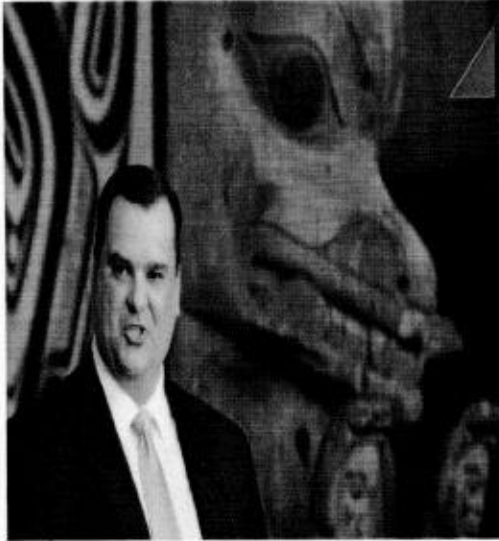
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MACLEAN'S

## Was Louis Riel insane?

Though the Metis leader didn't agree, madness seemed the best defence against charges of high treason

Julia Belluz

September 26, 2010

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O.B. Buell/CP/ National Archives of Canada/CP

When Joseph Boyden read a *National Post* op-ed in July entitled "*Louis Riel Deserves No Pardon*," the author of *Louis Riel: The Last Days of the Metis*, the latest in Penguin Canada's Extraordinary Canadians series, fired off a letter (it was never published) to the *Post* about what he says were "untrue and blatantly false" statements in the piece.

One of those falsehoods, says the Giller Prize-winning author of *Through Black Spruce*, is that Riel—Metis leader and founder of Manitoba—tried to take land from the Indians and put it in the hands of his people. "Riel is one who very much believed in inclusion," says Boyden, a regular contributor to *Maclean's*. "He knew that the northwest was big enough for all the races there." In fact, the writer feels that Riel's forward-thinking notions about a cohesive society should define his legacy: "I think he was the first to push for inclusion."

Boyden is less resolute about another topic of the *Post's* op-ed: Riel's alleged insanity. Boyden thinks he was "somewhere between sanity and madness. One day he'd feel in control, the next day he was questioning himself down to his core," he says. "The mix of mixed with absolute hubris is what's so interesting about Riel, and part of why many people say he was crazy."

### EXCLUSIVE EXCERPT

The trial of Louis Riel for high treason opens on the morning of July 28, 1885. Six male jury members are seated. The Crown outlines its evidence against Louis, including his breaking with the priests of Saskatchewan and his offer to return to England if he was given a large sum of money from the federal government. The Crown then declares, "I think you will be satisfied because the case is over that it is not a matter brought about by any wrongs so much as a matter brought about by the personal ambition and vanity of the man on trial."

Not a matter brought about by any wrongs? Louis thinks. The Metis have been wronged countless times by the greedy land-grabbers. It is completely based on wrongs! As for personal ambition and vanity, Louis knows that his ambition is for his people and that God disdains vanity. The Crown doesn't know him at all. Louis looks around this tiny courtroom, 10 by 50 feet by 20 and filled with reporters and the fancily dressed wives of the Crown prosecutors and General Middleton. No, these people don't know him at all, and they are a world away from the hardscrabble life of the children of the Prairies. His stomach must sink at this thought. He will not be given a fair trial. It is impossible.

The Crown's first witness is John Willoughby, a Saskatoon doctor who'd purportedly talked to Riel at the outset of the rebellion. During cross-examination, Louis listens as his lawyers question Willoughby about what had been discussed. Mainly, it



talked about Louis's idea to divide up the vast lands of the North-west, not just among the Metis but among different immigrants who were arriving weekly to settle and farm. The defence makes it sound as if Louis's idea that there is end everyone isn't a sane one. When one of Louis's lawyers asks Willoughby if this seemed like a very rational proposition, replies quickly, "It did not." But it is! What exactly is the defence up to? They've kept their strategy quiet. Louis sudden worried.

Witnesses for the Crown continue to line up, each piling on more and more damaging evidence. Again and again in examination, Louis watches in growing horror as his lawyers push the witnesses to discuss what will surely be viewed as oddities, including frequent mood swings and eating cooked blood for his health. While the Crown tries to make Louis cold and calculating, his own lawyers are clearly building the argument that Louis is sick mentally. He now sees where this they will argue that he is insane, and therefore not guilty as charged. But if successful, the rest of Canada and the world that the Metis cause is just as insane. Louis ponders this as the day wears on, realizing with each attack against his sanity cannot allow this to happen, for it will destroy his people, and his dream.

On the second day of the trial, the Crown continues to argue that Louis acted in a cold and calculating manner, active fomenting rebellion among a group of poor half-breeds, manipulating them with his devilish ideas. Louis watches with sadness when his cousin, Charles Nolin, takes the stand against him. Charles, who supported a Metis uprising in the be turned against his own blood and people, supplying key knowledge of the intricacies of the rebellion. But Louis, rather anger, feels only sadness for the spineless man.

Louis does get angry, though, when his defence team begins questioning Charles about Louis's sanity. Charles admits that believes he can prophesy the future based on how his body's organs react to his commands, and that he becomes uncontrollable and angry whenever he hears the word "police." This questioning must stop! Louis is not insane! He must set the straight. Louis stands up and begins speaking to the judge. "If there is any way, by legal procedure, that I should be allowed to speak, I wish you would allow me before this witness leaves the box." The judge responds by telling Louis that he must wait with his own counsel, but Louis continues. "Do you allow me to speak? I have some observation to make before the court." Louis's lawyers are mortified. Charles Fitzpatrick tells him that this is not the proper time. Pointing to Louis, he says, "I cannot be allowed to interfere," and the judge points out that Louis has the right to counsel but also the right to defend himself. Filled with emotion, Louis speaks again. "Your Honour, this case comes to be extraordinary, and while the Crown, with all the talents they have at their service, are trying to show I am guilty—of course it is their duty—my counsellors are trying—my friends and lawyers who have been sent here by friends whom I respect—are trying to show that I am insane."

Once again the judge orders Louis to be quiet. Fitzpatrick, sensing he's losing control not just of the case but of his client, tells the judge to forbid Louis from interrupting.

After a few minutes' recess for the defence to pull itself together, Louis makes the decision to keep his counsel. What can he do? He has? His English isn't good enough to defend himself, and there is so much to say, so much to explain, that it would take him months of preparation. It is better to keep this counsel than to be left alone.

For the rest of the day the Crown piles on the damaging evidence: a letter Louis wrote to Poundmaker, begging him to lead a rebellion; witnesses who recall seeing Louis, crucifix in hand, exhorting the half-breeds to carry on the killing of police. At the end of the second day when the Crown rests its case, Louis has been painted as a calculating instigator and mastermind.

On the morning of July 30, the defence opens by calling on Father Alexis André, the priest who, above all, considers Louis a madman. Expecting to hear the priest denigrate him, Louis is instead surprised to hear André explain how for years after petition, the Metis begged the federal government to treat them with justice and fairness, to settle their title for the land which they'd lived and settled, and how year after year, the government ignored the half-breeds. Louis is excited to see that he has made it clear that the government is also to blame for the violence that erupted. But just as quickly, Louis is dismayed more when the priest speaks to Louis's mental state, calling him a "fool," "not in control of himself," and "not responsible."

Other witnesses contend that Louis is a madman. A member of his own Exovedate, Philippe Garnot, admits, "I thought Louis was crazy," especially when it came to his rather bizarre prayers. Father Fourmand, who follows, talks more about Louis's





oddities and his grave mood swings.

The fourth witness, Dr. François-Elzéar Roy, a part owner of the asylum in Quebec City where Louis spent 19 months, he suffers from what the doctor labels megalomania. The next witness is Dr. Daniel Clark, another psychiatrist, this one from Toronto. He has arrived as a substitute for a doctor who treated Louis but wasn't able to come. Dr. Clark spoke with Louis several times over the course of two days, and his limited knowledge of the half-breed and his temperament does little good for the defence.

In less than one full day, the defence rests its case. The Crown calls its rebuttal witnesses and steadily builds its case through the rest of the third day and into the fourth. A doctor who runs an asylum in Hamilton, Ont., argues that Louis is indeed sane. Capt. Young and Gen. Middleton, who speak to Louis's intelligence.

Day four ends with Fitzpatrick giving a two-hour address that spills over into the fifth day. The crux of his argument is what Gabriel had been saying all along: that the Government of Canada "had wholly failed in its duty toward these Northern Territories." He also maintains his stand that Louis is not sane, ending his talk by pleading to the jury, "I know that you will weave the cord that shall hang him and hang him high in the face of all the world, a poor confirmed lunatic—a victim, of oppression or the victim of fanaticism." With that, he rests his case.

From *Extraordinary Canadians: Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont* by Joseph

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Jukes family fonds

**Date(s):**

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**Physical Description:**

50 cm of textual records. -- 39 photographs

**History:**

Augustus Louis Jukes, 1821-1905, was born in India, the son of Andrew and Georgina Jukes. He received his medical degree in Toronto in 1847 and practiced as a physician in St. Catharines, Ontario for over 30 years. He married Phoebe Adams in 1848 and they had seven children, William, Hamilton, Elias, Susan, Andrew, Caroline and Katherine. In 1880 he was appointed Senior Surgeon to the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP). He was originally stationed at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan and later in Regina. Louis Riel came under his medical care in 1885, and Dr. Jukes was a member of the commission declaring Riel to be sane. He retired from the NWMP in 1893. For further information see R.B. Deane's article, "Augustus Jukes: A Pioneer Surgeon", in Calgary Associate Clinic Historical Bulletin, vol. 2, no. 4 (February 1938), p.1-4. His son, Hamilton Augustus Jukes, was commissioned by the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company to complete a hydrographical survey of the Nelson River in northern Manitoba during 1882-1883. His youngest daughter, Katherine Jane Jukes, 1864-1941, married George Buchanan Moffatt, 1854-1950, in 1884. Moffatt, born in Ontario, joined the NWMP in 1878. He became an inspector in 1883 and superintendent in 1890. He was retired to pension in 1902 due to poor health.

**Scope and Content:**

The fonds consists of Augustus Jukes' diaries (1882-1886), notebooks, correspondence (1847-1905), poetry and miscellaneous writings; William Jukes' correspondence and poetry; Hamilton Jukes papers as surveyor for the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Co.; miscellaneous papers of Andrew and Georgina Jukes; and George Moffatt's certificates, tax returns and scrapbook. Includes an 1886 interview with Hugh Munro.

**Source of Acquisition:**

Gifts of A.H. Jukes, Phoebe Toole and J.E.A. Macleod, 1958-1979.

**Language:**

The material is in English.

**Originals and Reproductions:**

Also available on microfilm.

**Restrictions:**

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**Finding Aids:**

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The papers of Caroline Augusta Jukes are in the Sanders family fonds at Glenbow.

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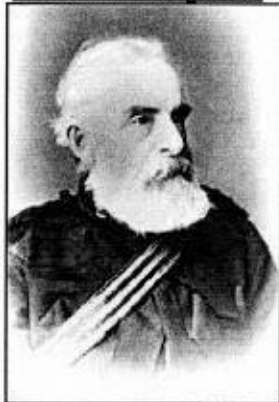


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Here are detailed file-by-file descriptions of the contents of specific fonds and/or links to scanned documents.

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Dr. A. Jukes, Regina, Saskatchewan  
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### Jukes Family fonds

To view brief history of family and summary of contents [click here](#).


### Inventory

 indicates the presence of scanned documents.

#### **Andrew and Georgina Jukes. - 1914, 1856**

- M-607-1      Andrew and Georgina Jukes, Journal of a trip to Paris. - 1814.
- M-607-2      Andrew and Georgina Jukes, Georgina Jukes Hyde's will. - 1856.

#### **Augustus Jukes - North-West Mounted Police related papers. - 1882-1886**

- M-607-3      Augustus Jukes, Memoranda and diaries. - 1882-1883. - Consists of the diary of Augustus Jukes, Senior Surgeon to the North-West Mounted Police, in which he describes medical work, his dissatisfaction with his position with the Mounted Police, cold weather, snow storms, and transportation in the Canadian West. He also describes the discovery of bones of an enormous animal [dinosaur], and how John McMillan and Richard Holt froze to death.  [View now](#).





- M-607-25 William Jukes, Letterbook. - 1870.
- M-607-26 William Jukes, Poetry and notes. - 1870 .

### **Hamilton Jukes. - 1870-1884**

- M-607-27 Hamilton Jukes, Nelson River Survey Papers. - 1882-1884. - Includes correspondence and provisions lists. Also consists of a petition submitted by Hamilton Jukes to the Canadian Parliament, pertaining to hydrographical survey of the Nelson River in northern Manitoba, undertaken for the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company. He recounts how the company's president, Hugh Sutherland, failed to provide sufficient funding for the expedition. [View petition.](#)
- M-607-28 Hamilton Jukes, Sketches and letter to mother. - 1879, 1882, and 1883. - Consists of letter (1883) from Hamilton Jukes to his mother, while on a hydrographical survey of the Nelson River in northern Manitoba, in which he describes winter conditions and the abundance of game. (A transcript of the letter follows the original.) Includes sketches of First Nations graves on the Red River (1879), and Fort Walsh (1882), and a photograph of Hamilton Jukes (1899). [View now.](#)

### **Miscellaneous papers. - n.d.**

- M-607-29 Newsclippings re Jukes family.
- M-607-30 *The Miracle of Purun Bhagat* by Kipling.

### **F.G.B. Moffat. - 1855-1850**

- M-607-31 F.G.B. Moffat, Certificate of Baptism. - 1855.
- M-607-32 F.G.B. Moffat, North-West Mounted Police discharge (1881) and commission as Inspector (1886).
- M-607-33 F.G.B. Moffat, Tax Returns. - 1929, 1931-1950.
- M-607-34 F.G.B. Moffat, Newsclippings and *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly* article re Moffat.
- M-607-35 F.G.B. Moffat, Scrapbook of newsclippings. - 1884-1930.
- M-607-36 F.G.B. Moffat, Catherine (Katie) Moffatt's Cookbook. - 1888- 1917.
- M-607-37 F.G.B. Moffat, Kenneth G. Moffat's birth certificate (1887) and letter (1917).

### **Photographs. - [ca. 1967]-1935**

Many of the photographs have been scanned. [View now.](#)

- PA-148 North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) views. - 17 photographs
- PA-266 Buffalo round-up in Montana; and portrait of H.A. Jukes. - 31 photographs



- M-607-4 Augustus Jukes, Notebook and notes. - 1886. - Contains interview with Hugh Monro and draft of a letter to North-West Mounted Police Commissioner L.W. Herchmer.
- M-607-5 Augustus Jukes, Notebook. - 1882. - Contains "Tales and Legends Respecting the Indians."
- M-607-6 Augustus Jukes, Memoranda and diary. - 1882-1883. - Bound typed transcript of the diary of Augustus Jukes. [View now.](#)
- M-607-7 Augustus Jukes, Journal. - 1883.
- M-607-8 Augustus Jukes, "Riel Papers". - 1885. - Notes by Louis Riel, and letters and reports on Riel's society by Jukes.

#### **Augustus Jukes - Personal papers. - 1847-1905**

- M-607-9 Augustus Jukes, Correspondence to Jukes. - 1847- 1856.
- M-607-10 Augustus Jukes, Correspondence by Jukes. - 1869-1905. - Includes family genealogy.
- M-607-11 Augustus Jukes, Letters and notes to Miss Hume. - 1879. - Re religion.
- M-607-12 Augustus Jukes, Odes of 'Hafiz' the Persian Poet. - Translated by Andrew Jukes; rendered into English verse by Augustus Jukes (1851).
- M-607-13 Augustus Jukes, Odes of 'Hafiz'. - n.d.
- M-607-14 Augustus Jukes, Poetry and notes. - 1850s.
- M-607-15 Augustus Jukes, Debate speech. - 1865. - Debate on comparative merits of music, painting and poetry; "A Jukes takes the side of poetry."
- M-607-16 Augustus Jukes, Poetry and accounts. - 1866, 1874, and 1891.
- M-607-17 Augustus Jukes, Miscellaneous compositions. - 1870s.
- M-607-18 Augustus Jukes, Notes and reflections on various subjects. - 1873-1891.
- M-607-19 Augustus Jukes, Notes and extracts from various readings. - 1877.
- M-607-20 Augustus Jukes, Notes on "The Way", roots of English words, etc. - 1880-1885.
- M-607-21 Augustus Jukes, Notebooks. - 1880 and 1881.
- M-607-22 Augustus Jukes, Paper prepared for Canada Medical Association Annual Meeting. - 1889.
- M-607-23 Augustus Jukes, Poem on Mandan Indians. - n.d.

#### **William Jukes. - [1860s]-1870**

- M-607-24 William Jukes, Letters to parents. - 1860s.





## William A Warnick

---

**From:** Kathryn Jukes [kathrynjukes@icloud.com]  
**Sent:** Saturday, October 29, 2016 5:26 PM  
**To:** William A Warnick  
**Subject:** Re: Dr Augustus Jukes

Hi Bill,

Thank you so much for the newspaper article. It is amazing how people travelled around in the days before travelling was the least bit comfortable - in fact quite hazardous - it took weeks to get anywhere and one never knew what one would encounter at the end of the journey. Mrs Hyde and her family are a good example.

Georgina Mary Ewart (sometimes called Georgiana e.g. In her first husband's Will) was born in 1795, very probably in Bath where her father Dr. John Ewart was a medical practitioner, originally from Scotland. Her mother was Caroline Sara Pereira d'Aguilar, younger daughter of Ephraim Lopes Pereira, 2nd Baron d'Aguilar. The baron was a sephardi Jew of Portuguese origin and a member of the Bevis Marks synagogue, the oldest in London, which still exists (just near the Gherkin). He was an extremely rich but rather unpleasantly eccentric character (plenty of info on the internet) who left his two daughters, his only legitimate children, to be brought up by the dowager Countess Despencer. There are baptism records for the girls showing them to have converted at about age 20, presumably to give them a good chance in the marriage market. They were catches indeed - when their father died intestate he left them the equivalent of £12.5m each - and that was after he had lost extensive tobacco plantations in America in the War of Independence.

The elder daughter Georgiana Isabella Simha Pereira d'Aguilar married a younger son of the Earl of Galloway and Caroline lived with them until she married John Ewart. (Georgiana was Winston Churchill's ggg aunt.)

Georgina Mary Ewart seems to have been an only child. I suspect there may have been a brother Frederick, born in 1797, but as there are no more references to him he probably died in infancy. In 1799, Dr John Ewart was appointed by the Duke of York (who thought well of John's brother Joseph) as Inspector of Hospitals in India. He sailed out there, landing first at Sri Lanka, and promptly died of a fever. Caroline, with little Georgina, was following him out, so she landed in India to find that she was a widow.

They returned to England and lived in London until Georgina married Dr Andrew Jukes in 1814 in Paris. She was 19; he was 40. Her Paris journals are in the Glenbow Archives. Her uncle William Ewart was godfather to, and gave his name to, William Ewart Gladstone the 19C British Prime Minister. One of her cousins, William's son William, was a famous reforming Liberal MP.

Georgina and Andrew went out to India where Andrew had been practising medicine, at first living with Andrew's brother John in Bombay. John was a painter of portrait miniatures who had studied under Sir Joshua Reynolds. His work still comes up at auction today but we haven't been lucky enough to bag one yet! Meanwhile Andrew started to try his hand at diplomacy. He was a Persian scholar and a gifted linguist and was appointed Special Envoy to the Shah of Persia. On a mission in 1821 he died of asiatic cholera in Isphahan and is buried there. Georgina was left a widow at the age of 26, expecting her youngest child, Augustus Louis.

Caroline had already been out to India in 1820 to bring Georgina's two elder children (Andrew b. 1815 - became a famous theologian whose works are still in print - and Mark Richard b. 1817 - gg grandfather, died in cholera epidemic as described in previous email). When she had settled them with their aunt (Elizabeth Worthington nee Jukes) in Shropshire she planned to return to India to help Georgina. She arrived in 1821 to the news of Andrew's death. The whole family returned to England.

Georgina married Frederick Hyde in London in 1833 and shortly afterwards they emigrated to Canada, taking Mark Richard, Laura Eliza and Augustus Louis but leaving behind the eldest son Andrew, who by that time would just have





where he continued the practice of his profession. In March, 1854, he was appointed by General Cowan, surgeon of the 2nd Battalion of Lincoln.

On March 11, 1870, the 20th Lincoln having been disbanded and merged into the 10th Battalion, Dr. Jukes was gazetted surgeon of the latter corps, which position he retained until his appointment as Senior Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police, January 1, 1882.

In November, 1865, Dr. Jukes graduated as M.B. at Trinity College, Toronto, and in 1870, was elected first president of the Medical Association of St. Catharines and the county of Lincoln, which was then first inaugurated, and delivered before them an inaugural address, which was published by the Association shortly after in the *Canada Lancet*, in which address he first introduced to the notice of the profession, not only in Canada but of the continent of America, throughout which its adoption has since become almost universal—the treatment of post-partum hemorrhage by the intra-uterine injection of dilute alcohol.

For some years after, Dr. Jukes received many expressions of thanks from medical men throughout Canada, by whom his suggestions had been adopted, and which have ever since been increasingly taught and received everywhere.

On January 1, 1882, Dr. Jukes, then in his sixty-first year, was appointed, as already stated, Senior Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police and after recruiting two hundred and twelve men for that force at the New Fort in Toronto, proceeded early in April of that year in medical charge of the division for the headquarters of the force, then at old Fort Walsh, in the Cypress Hills, North-West Territories.

During this last half century, Dr. Jukes "has contributed in prose and verse," as stated in the "Bibliobotheca Canadensis," "to many newspapers and periodicals" both here and in England, but always under a *nom de plume*. Among others, are the "Selections from the Odes of Hædiz," "The Lytical Poet of Persia," rendered into English verse, "Christmas Eve," and other papers referred to in the above work, which appeared in the *Anglo-American Magazine* in 1852-53. He has also, in former years, given various popular lectures on literary and scientific

subjects, mainly for charitable purposes, several of which were published at the time in the local press.

#### DR. KEATINGE.

(One of this name was practising at York for a year or two, prior to the time of Dr. Wilmer, about 1846. It is said that Dr. Wilmer succeeded him in his practice.) A Dr. Keatinge, probably the same, was practising at Kingston subsequent to this, and was there in 1818. N. F. Davis speaks of him as an Irishman at Kingston. A local writer speaks of "Surgeon-General Keating, who died in 1831." Dr. T. W. Keating was practising at Port Sarasin in 1839. It was probably the same person who advertised in the *Gazette* of Upper Canada, 1833, as follows:

"NOTICE.—A gentleman, lately come to the country, wishes to obtain a situation as assistant or foreman in a respectable medical house. Has served apprenticeship of five years to one of the most eminent surgeons in Dublin. Has certificate from Richmond Surgical Hospital; also \_\_\_\_\_ school in Dublin; also of four winter courses (six months) in anatomy, demonstrations with dissection; and for some period, lectures on physiology and surgery; also, from E.C.S.I., lectures on physiology, materia medica and chemistry. Apply to Mr. Keatinge, Toronto, December 19th, 1834."

#### DR. THOMAS KEEGAN.

A native of Ireland, was for a time at Halifax. His advent to Upper Canada was in 1833, when he took up his abode in Brockville. But the Doctor had a disposition to migrate from one place to another. He went from Brockville to Belleville, then to Hamilton, and thence to Brantford, where it is related he died. That he lived for a time in Toronto is shown by the following notices: "Married.—At York, by Bishop McDonnell, George Sherwood, Esq., to Miss Keegan, daughter of Dr. Keegan, all of this town, July, 1833." "Died.—At Toronto, 1st February, 1835, Edward Park Keegan, eldest son of Thomas G. Keegan, Esq., M.D., of Toronto."



been entering Cambridge University. Mark Richard returned to England to complete his education, married and then went back to Canada.

Caroline Ewart eventually went to live with her eldest grandson Andrew who, after a split with the Anglican Church, started his own church in Hull, East Yorkshire. She died in 1852 at the age of 90. And the £12.5m? We suspect what was left went into keeping Andrew's church afloat.

I know that Georgina Hyde had children with her second husband but don't know anything about them, so would love to know if you have anything. Augustus has many descendants, some now in America but most still in Canada. There is a book 'Trooper and Redskin', still available, which describes some of his life in the far north west if I remember correctly. Glenbow Archives has made some of his diaries available online.

You are probably familiar with the portrait of Lord Byron in Albanian dress by Thomas Phillips, painted in 1813. Phillips also did one of Dr Andrew Jukes, Georgina's husband, in Persian robes. It is thought that Georgina took it to Canada with her and when she died, somewhat surprisingly left it to her Hyde children. We'd love to know where it is.

I'm sending you by separate cover, as it were, two portraits: one of Georgina and the other of Dr Andrew Jukes. For some reason it's not as easy to edit photos on the iPad as it used to be so apologies for extraneous surrounds. I also have found a picture of the ship they sailed out in and passenger list. I'll see if I can find that. It's a really small ship. One of Augustus's present day descendants, Capt Patrick Jukes, captains huge cruise liners - the ones that look like floating apartment blocks.

Regards,  
Kathryn.

Sent from my iPad

On 28 Oct 2016, at 15:11, William A Warnick <[wwarnick@cogeco.ca](mailto:wwarnick@cogeco.ca)> wrote:

Hi Kathryn,

I thought I sent this email a few day ago. Just checked my open files and found it not sent!

In the meantime since writing the information below I did check the Glenbow Museum and found photos and articles on Augustus. Thanks for the tip.

Please stay in touch.

Bill Warnick

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Hello Kathryn,

Thank you for getting back to me so quickly.

# Marriage Notices of Ontario 1813-1854

## Source Information

**Record Url:** [http://interactive.ancestry.ca/49249/FLHG\\_MarrNoticesOntario-0487](http://interactive.ancestry.ca/49249/FLHG_MarrNoticesOntario-0487)

**Source Information:** Ancestry.com. *Marriage Notices of Ontario 1813-1854* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.  
Original data: Reid, William D. *Marriage Notices of Ontario [1813-1854]*. Baltimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000.



## DR. AUGUSTUS JUKES

Was the youngest son of Andrew Jukes, M.D., a superintending surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, holding the appointment, at the period of his untimely death, of political agent at Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, and employed on a special mission to the Court of Persia. He was one of the best Persian and Arabic scholars of his day, having previously served with distinction for many years, as secretary to the embassies of Mr. Manesty, Sir Harford Jones and Sir John Malcolm, at Teheran.

Dr. Augustus Jukes was born at Boulay, October 30, 1821. In 1822, after the death of his father, he returned with his mother to England, where he continued until his thirteenth year, when he emigrated to Canada with his mother and an old friend and comrade of his father, the late Col. John Johnson, C.B., of the Engineers (father of the late *Rev.* W. A. Johnson, of Weston, Ont., and grandfather of Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson, Toronto). On their arrival in Canada, they took up a considerable tract of land in the unbroken wilderness on the north shore of Lake Erie, hitherto the reserve of the Six Nation Indians, from which they were then in process of removal. Here he continued leading the rough life of a pioneer until November, 1837, when he returned to England and remained there at school until April, 1840, when he came back alone to Canada, arriving here after a very severe passage of fifty days. A few days subsequently he received from the late Hon. Francis Warden, a director of the Hon. East India Company, and an old friend of his father, a direct appointment as military cadet to India, which had followed him on the *Great Western* accompanied by the most urgent solicitations from his mother and other relatives that the appointment should be declined. Had he been still in England, he would probably have overruled all objections and accepted the nomination, but under the conditions he felt compelled to decline it, a conclusion he never ceased to regret.

The first enlargement of the Welland canal being at that time undertaken as a government work, under the direction of the late Samuel Power as engineer-in-chief (who subsequently won great professional distinction both in England and India),

Mr. Jukes obtained employment on that work, first as roadman to Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, then as one of the assistant engineers, and during the next four years was employed successively in various positions upon every section of the work, being ultimately placed as assistant engineer in special charge of the construction of that section of the work (eight miles) lying between Thorold and Port Robinson; Mr. Walter Shanly, then also an assistant engineer, being engaged upon another section of the work at Port Colborne.

The only public works then in course of construction in Canada were under the control of the Government, of which department, then called the "Board of Works," the late Hon. H. H. Killaly and Mr. Dominick Daly constituted the president and secretary; but a change of government taking place about this time, the entire staff of civil engineers on the Welland canal construction works, with one or two exceptions, from the chief downwards, were summarily dismissed at one month's notice; new appointments being made by the party which then succeeded to power. Seeing no reasonable prospect, under these circumstances, of obtaining professional occupation in Canada for some years to come, Mr. Jukes changed his profession, and in 1846 entered the surgery of the late Dr. T. Mack, of St. Catharines, as a medical student. In 1847, he removed to Toronto, and during the winters of 1847-48 and 1848-49 attended medical lectures at the University of King's College, taking, at the annual examinations, five first honours and one second. In July, 1849, he passed his examination for license before the Medical Board. Dr. Wilmer, the president, when the examination was completed, publicly complimented Dr. Jukes on his proficiency, and told him if he ever desired to take service under the Government, to apply to him and he would recommend him. Later on in the same year he was appointed by Dr. French, Inspector-General of Hospitals in Canada, on the recommendation of Drs. Wilmer and Beaumont, surgeon to three companies of incorporated militia, originally enlisted for three years to maintain order on the Welland canal during the reconstruction work then in progress, the headquarters of which were at Port Robinson. In 1857, these companies being disbanded, Dr. Jukes removed to the town of St. Catharines.



**The medical profession in Upper Canada, 1783-1850: an historical narrative with original documents relating to the profession, including some brief biographies**

Saved To: ANDREW JUKES





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