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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1925

*Price, 15 cents*

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1926



To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the  
Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual  
Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30,  
1925.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,  
*Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian  
Mounted Police.*

January 25, 1926.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, ONT., 1925.

The Honourable the Minister  
in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,  
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1925.

## STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 53 officers, 924 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 360 horses. On the corresponding date in 1924 the strength was 58 officers, 962 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 433 horses. The decrease of strength thus has been continued. Since the reorganization of the force the strength in successive years has been:—

Year	Officers	N.C.O. and Constables	Total Personnel	Horses
1920.....	73	1,598	1,671	942
1921.....	70	1,610	1,680	795
1922.....	64	1,163	1,227	656
1923.....	58	1,090	1,148	543
1924.....	58	962	1,020	433
1925.....	53	924	977	360

It may be of interest to note that, excluding special constables, the number of accessions to the force in the year was 68; of these 11 were former members who re-engaged and 57 were recruits. The number of applicants was 1,792.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1925:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	2			9	9	13	20	15	72					
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	2	23		30					
Quebec.....				1			1	4	8	13		27					
Ontario.....			2	4			9	19	26	220	14	294	31	7	38	9	
Manitoba.....				2			1	10	5	31	3	52	13	5	18	20	
Saskatchewan.....		1	2	6	1	1	7	24	34	91	15	182	93	20	113		
Alberta.....			2	5			5	13	25	47	19	116	92	14	106	13	
British Columbia.....			1	9			5	12	16	42	9	94	72	3	75	3	
Yukon Territory.....				3			3	1	7	20	3	37		10	10	16	
Northwest Territories.....				4				4	5	32	4	49				126	
Baffin Island.....				1				1	1	5		8				27	
Ellesmere Island.....							1			2		3				12	
North Devon Island.....										3		3					
Wembley Exhibition.....				1				1	1	7		10					
Totals.....	1	2	9	39	1	1	42	101	143	556	82	977	301	59	360	226	

On the same date, the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	1
Quebec.....	1	3
Ontario.....	2	12
Manitoba.....	1	11
Saskatchewan.....	2 (1 depot)	19
Alberta.....	2	21
British Columbia.....	1	12
Yukon Territory.....	1	10
Northwest Territories.....		13
Baffin Island.....		2
Ellesmere Island.....		1
North Devon Island.....		1
	11	106

While the number of divisional posts has remained unchanged, the reduction in the number of detachments has continued. Of these in 1922 there were 124; in 1923 there were 117; in 1924 there were 113; so that this year there is a further decrease of 7. In three provinces there have been decreases—six in Alberta, three in British Columbia, and one in the Yukon. To some extent these are offset by increases in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts have been:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32	31	30
Quebec.....	8	23	31	27	24	23
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343	339	341
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37	46	44
Manitoba.....	189	203	100	85	55	50
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	277	225	214	159	166
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49	41	37
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103	97	82
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87	90	87
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128	97	79
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43	41	38

It is to be noted with reference to the foregoing table that the boundaries of our districts are not identical with those of the provinces and territories whose names are employed. Southern Alberta includes the Eastern Kootenay district, Manitoba a portion of western Ontario, and Eastern Ontario a portion of western Quebec; while the Western Arctic region is administered by Northern Alberta and the Eastern Arctic by Headquarters, which are situated in eastern Ontario.

In connection with these figures I desire to observe that in my opinion the reduction of strength has proceeded as far as is consonant with efficient administration, and with the satisfactory performance of the multifarious and widely extended duties of the force. As will be set forth in a later portion of this report, the volume of work performed is nearly thrice that of six years ago, and several departments of Government are showing an increasing rather than a decreasing tendency to avail themselves of our services. The demands created by our duties in the Arctic continue to grow, and this department of our work means a steady increase in our numbers in these remote regions. In 1920 out of a total of 1,671 all ranks the force had 27 officers and men in the Northwest Territories and in or near Hudson bay; to-day with a total strength reduced to 977 we have 66 officers and men in the Far North. In the organized portions of the Dominion the demands upon us have included a form of duty which makes a considerable inroad upon our strength, that of providing a number of permanent guards for



important places; protection is given day and night to the offices of the Assistant Receivers General at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria, and this duty—which has come to us since the reduction in strength began—means a permanent subtraction of an appreciable number of men from other service. The same is true of the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt. In Ottawa, again, the number of buildings used by Government departments tends to increase, with its corollary of additional demands for constables for protection. We now give much assistance to the Customs at the boundary, and this likewise takes the form of a standing occupation for a number of our men. In these several ways a considerable proportion of our strength is immobilized, and the men so fixed in one rigid line of duty tend to be of the more valuable type.

These considerations do not exhaust the question. There is one great need of a police force to keep in mind—that of a reserve of strength, to give it elasticity, the power to meet unexpected demands. Emergencies seldom if ever give notice in advance, and if the strength of a police force is closely adjusted to its ordinary daily duties, an unforeseen crisis will find it so weak that those responsible for it must make the difficult choice between inability to meet the new call or the neglect of urgently necessary tasks elsewhere. Even in the course of our yearly routine we have recurring special demands. During the few days in which large sums are paid in at the income tax offices we are called upon to furnish a considerable number of men for protection at many places; at intervals we have to protect customs and post office officers who have large sums of money in their custody; the harvesters' excursions have become an annual duty, and so has the provision of men to supervise the pari-mutuel machines at race-tracks. In addition there are seasonal duties such as summer detachments, and the detailing of a number of men to protect bird-sanctuaries. All these are distinct from the patrols which are part of our traditional policy, some of which are in response to specific occurrences and therefore cannot be planned in advance, or suited to our convenience and to our other occupations.

Again, this force for half a century has based itself upon prolonged and rigorous training—a recruit should spend at least six months at the depot; and the training establishment and its young constables constitute a necessary part of what I have termed our reserve. It is further to be observed that a force whose members are prepared so carefully is not susceptible of very rapid expansion. In this connection I may remark that at present, owing to the few accessions of the past two or three years, the average length of service of the force has increased, with the result of a gratifying state of efficiency. Only by a high level of proficiency and zeal, indeed, could we cope with the present volume of work.

Yet another consideration is that the great reduction—the numbers in the uniformed force, excluding the special constables, have sunk from 1,755 in 1921 to 895 at present—has caused a serious block in promotion. No promotion or appointment to the rank of inspector has been made for upwards of two years, and none to superintendent for three. The same observation applies to the non-commissioned ranks. An equable flow of promotion is most desirable in the interests of the force, and this is hindered when the strength is kept so low.

### VOLUME OF WORK

Subject to certain fluctuations due to the occasional non-recurrence of certain special classes of work, the number of cases handled by the force maintains the high level recently attained; in 1920, when the reorganization took place, the volume of work stood at something more than 10,000 cases in the year, and the present volume is from 25,000 to 30,000. In 1924 the record was swollen by two sets of duties which did not recur in such number in 1925. A general

registration of the Chinese population of the country was effected by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the bulk of the field work, which was a species of census, falling upon us; this year it was necessary to deal with only the new arrivals; and this meant some 4,000 cases in 1924 which did not present themselves in 1925. Again, as a result of changes in the liquor laws of certain western provinces, we have had about 1,000 fewer cases arising from the operation of illicit stills. The record of recent years is:—

Year	Number	Increase	Decrease	Index per Year.*
1920.....	10,808			100.0
1921.....	12,595	1,787		116.5
1922.....	14,032	1,437		129.8
1923.....	16,463	2,431		152.3
1924.....	30,680	14,217		283.8
1925.....	28,806		3,874	248.0

\*Taking 100.0 as the basis in 1920.

The proportions of the several classes of our work have remained fairly constant. The enforcement of federal statutes, which in 1923 amounted to about 7,500, has undergone a further fall, to little over 4,000; the very inclusive item of "Investigations for other Departments," which for four years stood at about 8,000 cases a year, this year is about 21,750, as against 24,500 last year. A comparative analytic statements is:—

	1922	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Federal Statutes.....	2,068	3,675	5,235	7,447	5,210	4,173
Criminal Code.....	152	513	470	807	701	633
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regu- lations.....	88	172	219	294	238	257
Investigations for other departments.....	8,500	8,235	8,108	7,915	24,531	21,743
	10,808	12,595	14,032	16,463	30,680	28,806

In commenting upon the work done in connection with federal statutes the remark was made in the annual report for 1924 that sundry causes had caused a decrease in the number of cases arising under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, from about 2,200 in 1923 to about 800 in 1924. This year the number has increased to more than 1,000. The proportion of convictions to investigations also has risen from 27.5 per cent to 35 per cent. It will be understood that in this work it is necessary to undertake many investigations which do not issue in prosecutions; sometimes the innocence of the person under suspicion is established, and at times evidence of the nature required in a court of law is not forthcoming.

It may be noted that in regard to federal statutes the proportion of convictions obtained continues to rise. It was explained last year that a reclassification had resulted in many cases being removed from the category of "federal statutes" and being described more accurately as "investigations for other departments." The effect of the reclassification, which came into effect in 1924, is thus shown:—

Year	Cases handled	Convictions	Proportion
1920.....	2,068	1,254	60.6 per cent
1921.....	3,675	1,930	52.5 " "
1922.....	5,235	2,375	45.3 " "
1923.....	7,447	2,307	30.9 " "
1924.....	5,210	1,978	37.9 " "
1925.....	4,173	1,759	42.1 " "

The fluctuations of work of the type described as "investigations for other departments" may be set forth in a brief list of the larger items in this category. It is unnecessary to carry the comparison further back than 1922, because before that year the figures, except as regards naturalization inquiries, are much smaller:—

Department	1922	1923	1924	1925
Naturalization inquiries.....	4,396	3,858	8,638	7,982
Marine and Fisheries.....	15	701	2,649	4,590
Mines.....	153	502	2,407	2,211
Health.....	346	217	1,846	1,866
Interior.....	125	492	1,047	1,257
Immigration and Colonization.....	567	272	4,970	827

In these items, excluding naturalization inquiries, the volume of work has risen in four years from 1,206 cases to 10,751, an eightfold increase. The sudden rise and equally sudden fall in the figures for the Department of Immigration already have been explained as due to the Chinese registration. The remarkable rise in the work done for the Department of Marine and Fisheries is due to the fact that this force attends to the issuing of radio licenses, and investigates cases of neglect to procure them. As regards the Department of Mines, the bulk of the work has to do with inspections under the Explosives Act.

With regard to the naturalization inquiries, which are made at the request of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, the recent trend, under which the majority of these take place in Eastern Canada, has been maintained. In 1920 four-fifths of them were in the west; by 1922 the numbers were almost equal; and last year nearly 53 per cent of the investigations were in the east. It may be added that Ontario is responsible for this state of affairs, the number in the year just closed being more than 3,300, exceeding two-fifths of that for the whole country; the other provinces which most closely approached Ontario were British Columbia and Saskatchewan, each of which had just over 1,000.

The entire volume of our work shows, though in a more gradual manner, and with some fluctuations, the same tendency as regards geographical distribution. The force until recent years was confined in its operations to a part of Western Canada, and this is but the sixth year of its discharge of its new duties. The comparison may be of interest:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Per cent	Western Canada	Per cent
1920.....	1,676	15.5	9,132	84.5
1921.....	3,474	27.5	9,121	72.5
1922.....	5,475	39.0	8,557	61.0
1923.....	5,264	31.9	11,199	68.1
1924.....	8,241	26.8	22,439	73.2
1925.....	8,036	30.0	18,770	70.0

It may conduce to clearness if an explanation is given of the four types of work under which are classified our duties in the tables which are subjoined.

Until recent years the enforcement of federal statutes was regarded as the regular work of the force; it consists of the enforcing of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes in which federal departments are directly concerned. A summary tabulation of this work is given herewith; more detailed particulars will be found in Appendix C.

As regards the Criminal Code, this force is charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, in the Yukon Territory, in the National Parks, and in Indian reserves. It also acts where departments of the Federal Government are the aggrieved parties in breaches of the Criminal Code, as in thefts of Government property. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible, except that by special arrangements between the Federal Government and the provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia, this force enforces both federal and provincial laws in the federal parks in these two provinces.

In addition there is the class of work described as investigations for other departments, which is increasing so rapidly. It consists of special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters, made at the request of Federal Government departments, together with a small number of miscellaneous cases in which assistance is rendered to other police forces. Figures already given show the remarkable increase in this species of work, and in a subsequent portion of this report some account will be found of particular features of it.

The tables which follow set forth these several classes of work in detail.

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in all Provinces, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	470	256	29	3	28	7	147	470
Alberta.....	349	167	16	1	22	11	132	349
Saskatchewan.....	1,282	536	53	22	103	15	553	1,282
Manitoba.....	477	240	30	.....	7	11	189	477
Ontario.....	739	241	41	18	12	35	392	739
Quebec.....	665	231	54	41	56	45	238	665
Maritime Provinces.....	122	41	2	.....	33	9	36	122
Yukon.....	21	15	4	.....	.....	.....	2	21
Northwest Territories.....	48	32	3	.....	.....	4	9	48
	4,173	1,759	232	86	261	137	1,698	4,173
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	36	23	2	2	.....	1	8	36
Alberta.....	169	148	15	3	.....	.....	3	169
Saskatchewan.....	57	42	3	3	3	5	1	57
Manitoba.....	31	22	2	.....	.....	5	2	31
Ontario.....	184	46	23	.....	17	13	85	184
Quebec.....	114	52	16	17	5	5	19	114
Maritime Provinces.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Yukon.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Northwest Territories.....	29	17	1	.....	1	4	6	29
	633	362	62	25	26	33	125	633
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Alberta.....	163	144	15	.....	3	1	.....	163
Ontario.....	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Yukon.....	20	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	257	232	21	.....	3	1	.....	257

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

British Columbia.....	3,105
Alberta.....	3,323
Saskatchewan.....	4,607
Manitoba.....	2,410
Ontario.....	4,521
Quebec.....	1,175
Maritime Provinces.....	450
Yukon.....	1,237
Northwest Territories.....	915
	21,743

RECAPITULATION of All Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

Federal Statutes.....	4,173
Criminal Code.....	633
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	257
Investigations for other departments.....	21,743
	26,806

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions entered for all Provinces under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Air Board Act.....	8	2	1		1		4	8
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	1				1			1
Canada Shipping Act.....	2				1		1	2
Canada Grain Act.....	2			1			1	2
Chinese Immigration Act.....	1				1			1
Combines Investigation Act.....	5			5				5
Customs Act.....	182	50	3	6	57	14	52	182
Dominion Forest Reserves Act.....	1	1						1
Excise Act.....	1,416	377	57	16	67	16	883	1,416
Explosives Act.....	21	10			1	1	9	21
Extradition Act.....	9				5	3	1	9
Fisheries Act.....	57	49	3		1	1	3	57
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1						1	1
Food and Drugs Act.....	1				1			1
Immigration Act.....	180	33	3		35	2	107	180
Indian Act.....	947	775	63	2	8	31	68	947
Income Tax Act.....	12	5	1		5		1	12
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	3	2			1			3
Lord's Day Act.....	1	1						1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	31	14					17	31
Militia Act.....	38	4			5	3	26	38
Naturalization Act.....	5						5	5
Naval Act.....	27				6	4	17	27
Northwest Game Act.....	27	17	2			4	4	27
Northwest Territories Act.....	10	5	1				4	10
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	1,015	355	94	55	47	46	418	1,015
Penitentiaries Act.....	5	1	3				1	5
Post Office Act.....	27	6	1	1	1	8	10	27
Railway Act.....	7	7						7
Radio-Telegraph Act.....	24	13			1		10	24
Special War Revenue Act.....	44	27			12	2	3	44
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....	60	2			4	2	52	60
Weights and Measures Act.....	1	1						1
Miscellaneous.....	2	2						2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>4,173</b>

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Murder.....	11	3				5	3	11
Murder, attempted.....	1	1						1
Attempted suicide.....	1		1					1
Assault, common.....	65	45	14	1		2	3	65
Assault, indecent.....	6	4	2					6
Assault causing bodily harm.....	2	1		1				2
Carnal knowledge.....	6	2	2	1		1		6
Driving car intoxicated.....	1	1						1
Non-support.....	4	1	1				2	4
Rape.....	2			1			1	2
Seduction.....	3	3						3
Wounding without intent.....	2	1				1		2
<i>Offences against property—</i>								
Breaking and entering.....	17	10	2				5	17
Burglary.....	5	1		1			3	5
Conspiracy to defraud.....	4	1	3					4
Cruelty to animals.....	5	5						5
Counterfeiting.....	2						2	2
Concealing anything capable of being stolen.....	1	1						1
Damage to property.....	7	6					1	7
False pretences.....	14	4		2		5	3	14
Forgery and uttering.....	57	21	8	3	2	3	20	57
Fraud.....	2	1					1	2
Horse stealing.....	2		1				1	2
Mischief.....	5	3					2	5
Possession Government property.....	2	1					1	2
Robbery.....	2	2						2
Robbery, attempted.....	1					1		1
Receiving stolen property.....	7	4	3					7
Stealing in dwelling-house.....	2	1	1					2
Shopbreaking.....	3				1	1	1	3
Theft.....	163	51	10	7	20	11	64	163
Theft from mails.....	11	4		3	2	2		11
Using motor car without owner's consent.....	1	1						1
<i>Offences against public order—</i>								
Carrying concealed weapons.....	11	10					1	11
Intimidation.....	1	1						1
Inciting Indians.....	5		5					5
Obstruction.....	11	9	2					11
Unlawful assembly.....	5	5						5
<i>Offences against religion and morals—</i>								
Creating disturbance.....	4	4						4
Corrupting children.....	1	1						1
Drunk and disorderly.....	15	15						15
Indecent exposure.....	1	1						1
Prostitution Indian woman.....	2	2						2
Vagrancy.....	119	110	3		1		5	119
<i>Misleading Justice—</i>								
Corrupting witnesses.....	5			5				5
Contempt.....	1	1						1
Perjury.....	2	2						2
<i>Corruption and disobedience—</i>								
Assaulting public officer.....	3	2	1					3
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1						1
Bribery.....	6	1	2				3	6
Escaping lawful custody.....	6	1	1			1	3	6
Obstructing public officer.....	9	9						9
Obstructing peace officer.....	7	7						7
Resisting lawful arrest.....	1	1						1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>633</b>

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

	British Columbia.	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces.	Yukon.	Northwest Territories	Total
Department of Agriculture.....	2	1	4	4	6	3		84		104
Department of Customs.....	29	25	6	430	2		20	8		520
Department of External Affairs.....	3									3
Department of Finance.....	1	1	2	1			1			6
Department of Health.....	467	317	232	198	389	74	189			1,866
Department of Immigration.....	135	102	137	248	11		22	172		827
Department of Indian Affairs.....	23	154	70	66	67	1	2	283	29	695
Department of Interior.....	9	109	7	2	35	4		379	712	1,257
Department of Justice.....	28	16	10	5	54	17	35			165
Department of Labour.....			1		1					2
Department of Marine and Fisheries..	594	1,004	2,473	233	215	11	36	17	7	4,590
Department of Mines.....	590	422	517	206	177	117	44	132	6	2,211
Department of National Defence.....	39	15	18	16	65	2	27			182
Post Office Department.....	13	22	10	17	4				1	67
Department of Public Works.....	1	1			6	1	1			10
Department of Railways and Canals..						2				2
Department Secretary of State.....	1				13	1				15
Department Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,025	825	1,014	857	3,310	867	43	20	21	7,982
Department Soldiers' Civil Re- establishment.....		3	1	5	2	1	1			13
Department Trade and Commerce..			2					35		37
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>										
Inquiries for missing persons.....	66	111	78	93	93	45	28	76	10	600
Inquiries for other police forces.....	78	52	21	23	34	23				231
Inquiries for provincial authorities..		11			7	4	1			23
Assistance to provincial authorities..		114		6					107	227
Accidental deaths.....	1	8							7	16
Deceased persons' estates.....									3	3
Suicides.....		4							2	6
Inquiries not classified.....		6	4		30	2		31	10	83
	3,105	3,323	4,607	2,410	4,521	1,175	450	1,237	915	21,743

RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Number convicted	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed	Number fined	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized	Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized	Race of those arrested
450	480	355	118	Yrs. Mos. D. 105 6 22	248	\$9,950	Opium..... lbs.ozs. grs. " seconds 26 7 443 " residue 6 15 131 Heroin..... 4 309 Cocaine..... 48 4 Morphine..... 33 211 Codeine..... 63 Atrophine sulphate..... 360	Opium pipes..... 17 " pipe bowls..... 190 " lamps..... 127 " pipe stems 114 " pipe scrapers 91 " pipe knives 11 " scissors 39 " scales 34 " needles 148 Hypodermic needles and syringes 42 Eye droppers 9 Miscellaneous articles 43	White 168 Chinese 280 Colored 2

## PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

At the risk of some repetition I may be permitted to observe that our activities, and our services, cannot wholly be judged by the foregoing statistical tables. Much of our work—from a public point of view the most satisfactory part of it—is of the nature of prevention rather than of detection and conviction. The guarding of public property, the protection of the depositaries of public moneys and dockyards, and sundry other duties upon which I have dwelt mean much labour with a meagre showing of "cases". The same observation applies in part to some of the long patrols which are an especial tradition of the force; the real purpose of these journeys is supervision of remote areas and isolated communities rather than the discovery of infractions of the law. This applies with especial force to the detachments in the Arctic, which constitute an appreciable proportion of our total numbers and—despite a number of conspicuous cases—contribute on the whole but slightly to our statistical showing.

## ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

In northern Alberta and northern Manitoba a certain amount of administration work is done for the Provincial Governments. Population is sparse in these regions, and yet certain services must be rendered, such as the issuing of marriage licenses, the administration of game laws, the keeping of certain records, etc. By arrangement with the provincial authorities certain members of the force discharge these duties in addition to their own.

## ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The figures which have already been given show that we have done a great amount of work for other departments; more detailed particulars will be found in Appendix C. It may be advisable to give here a few notes upon the general character of the services which we have rendered to certain departments; the reports of the several Officers Commanding Districts, extracts from which are to be found on a later page, contain additional particulars. The general situation is that if we did not perform these duties one of two things would happen: in many cases they would not be performed at all, and the public service presumably would not be carried on as efficiently; in other cases the individual departments would be obliged to employ agents of their own, at additional cost, or employ private agencies, over which little control could be exercised. By having one force to perform duties such as checking the sales of explosives, issuing radio licenses, safeguarding migratory birds, protecting timber limits, investigating applicants for naturalization, and so forth, it is clear that economy is effected, since all of these duties, and many others, are discharged in the intervals of other work.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

A great deal, but not all, of our work for this department has to do with the suppression of the drug traffic; as the figures show, there has been some increase in the number of cases, due in part to the gradual rebuilding of our system in British Columbia. Speaking generally, the change in policy begun last year has been adhered to—that of trying to strike at the more important persons who are the centres of the traffic, leaving the peddlers and outlying parts of the evil machine, as a rule, to the vigilance of local forces. This, of course, means fewer arrests, though it involves much labour, and many fruitless efforts, as these people grow more and more cautious. A success of the year was the crushing of what was known as the Baker gang in Montreal; this group had been pursuing its nefarious occupation since 1921, and its members were so



cunning and careful in their methods that it was exceedingly difficult to incriminate them. However, after much patient work, a considerable number of these malfactors were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment; as they are aliens, a satisfactory aspect of the case is that they will be deported. This case, or cluster of cases, was marked by a bold attempt to spirit away an important witness; in the end the only effect of the manœuvre was a series of additional convictions. In sentencing these men, Mr. Justice Wilson commended "the persistent efforts and skilful work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police," and mentioned by name the two non-commissioned officers who were responsible for the detection of the criminals and the preparation of the case.

An interesting Montreal case was the conviction of one Freyvogel, a broker who was caught in the key operation of the whole traffic, the importation of drugs from continental Europe. Detection of this phase of the traffic is rendered difficult by an ingenious system of evasions, false descriptions, misleading addresses, and in general the use of all the jugglery known to the shadier side of the world of commerce. However, a clue was obtained and followed, so that a considerable shipment was seized and the importer given a heavy sentence. A feature of this case was the tedious watching, for periods as long as human endurance would permit, of the mass of freight in which the hidden narcotics came, alike to identify the package in which they were concealed, and to observe the person who claimed it; this patient and dull work is characteristic of this side of our duties. Something has been done in Montreal to interfere with the traffic from that city to places in the United States; for example, a man who sent drugs by mail to an American addict was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000; this conviction was effected by means of the close co-operation of the United States authorities.

Montreal was concerned also in a campaign so far away as Moose Jaw; a special squad obtained the conviction of a group of traffickers there, and the most important person of the set fled to Montreal; he was arrested there on complaint from Moose Jaw and, a Montreal case existing against him, he was tried and sentenced there. Another place where a local gang was broken up was Hull.

A sad feature of our work has been the conviction of a number of medical men for prostituting their profession by dispensing narcotics for mere motives of gain. The most important case of this sort was in Toronto, where a well known physician was imprisoned and heavily fined. Other cases were in Montreal, Ottawa, Plantagenet, Oshawa and Fredericton. In the Toronto case the work done by two detectives of the force was the subject of special commendation by the Department of Health, mention being made not only of their skill in preparing the case, but also of their bearing in the witness box. "This case," the Department of Health observed, "was watched very closely by a very large number of the medical profession, particularly in the city of Toronto and district, and it is strongly felt that it will have a very beneficial effect on others who may have been engaged in this traffic in the past." The case was strongly contested, the accused being ably defended.

These cases, it should be observed, come under the category of the enforcement of a federal statute, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. In addition, we have had in the year a considerable volume of work for the Department of Health which is to be described as investigations, but not prosecutions. In great part these were inspections of drug stores, to make sure that the dispensing of narcotic drugs is carried on in conformity with the regulations of the Department of Health, as regards records, quantities, etc. As the great majority of these stores comply with the Act, this is in the main a matter of routine, though it involves labour; apart from the few dealers who are prepared deliberately to evade the regulations, this practice has quickened the zeal of those who are merely careless.

## DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Our most important assistance to the Customs service again has been rendered in Nova Scotia, in connection with the persistent smuggling of liquor into that province. One seizure which was effected on August 18 was of a great quantity of whisky and wine, valued at \$13,720. This liquor had been landed from a rum runner on Outer La Have, a small and lonely island in the general vicinity of Bridgewater; our detectives found it, arrested the person in charge, and transferred the liquor by schooner to Halifax with celerity. This work was attended with some hardship; the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the district in his report noted that the two non-commissioned officers concerned "were nearly forty-eight hours without any rest, were badly bitten up by mosquitoes, and suffered from thirst while guarding the liquor." The man arrested in this case was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Earlier in the year an incident occurred which the Officer Commanding reported in the following terms:—

"During the height of a severe storm on the night of December 15, the collector of customs at Halifax asked me to undertake the removal of 115 cases of whisky, word of which he had just received from an outpost 25 miles distant. Immediate assistance was rendered, and the ultimate prosecution undertaken by us, in which the accused was fined \$500."

In all six cars and trucks and one fishing boat were seized by us in this province during the period covered by this report. In New Brunswick some investigations were made into the smuggling of alcohol into the country across the St. John river.

At the Niagara falls frontier the smuggling of silk has been an especial pest. Some attention was paid to this, and a couple of useful convictions were obtained while acting in conjunction with the Commercial Protective Association; the secretary of the Toronto executive of this body was kind enough to address a letter of thanks to the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in western Ontario. In the Prairie Provinces a special feature of our operations was the detection of persons who brought motor cars into Canada without paying duty. In British Columbia there has been harmonious co-operation of customs officials and our men in trying to detect the smuggling of opium from the Orient; some good seizures were made.

This work occasionally merges into the enforcement of the Excise Act, as when traffickers are caught inland trying to dispose of smuggled liquor. Nova Scotia was rather fertile in cases of this sort; in one case a couple of seizures were made in a small out-of-the-way hamlet, and the house where one of these was effected was beset by a small mob, which desisted from its demonstrations only when a threat was made to arrest the ring-leaders. In the western provinces, as noted elsewhere, there was a decrease in work of this sort.

## POST OFFICE

A considerable amount of work has been done in Montreal in detecting thefts from the Post Office; on two occasions sharp sentences were imposed upon dishonest employees whose apprehension was due to our efforts. In western Ontario two important cases engaged our efforts: those of a letter carrier who stole a letter and forged the endorsement of a cheque which it contained, and of a man who appropriated a registered letter addressed to someone else; both resulted in convictions, the latter case ending in a sentence of five years. In Brandon a gang of criminals was unmasked who made a practice of driving in motors to small country places and burglarizing post offices and shops; several members of the group were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. An interesting case which still is in hand has to do with the theft of \$5,000 from a

mail bag which was despatched from Wilkie to Handel, two small towns in Saskatchewan; the investigation in this case has been persistent and has covered a wide area.

Since the expiry of the period covered by this report a tedious and difficult case has been cleared up, that of the robbery of the post office at Moose Jaw. On the night of December 1, 1924, this office was held up by three armed men, and the sum of \$38,600 stolen. Almost from the beginning of our investigation it was suspected that the robbers had received assistance from some member of the postal staff, suspicion pointing to one man in particular. After a year of steady work arrests have been made, and charges have been laid against several men, one of whom is the man who has been mentioned.

#### COUNTERFEITING

A good deal of work has been done, more particularly in Eastern Canada with regard to counterfeiting, a considerable proportion of this having to do with false American money. A noteworthy case was an attempt to manufacture ten dollar Federal Reserve notes. Two men, one living in Quebec and another in a village near Sorel, engaged in a complicated plot to make these counterfeits; some of the operations taking place on board a barge belonging to one of them. Before their arrangements were completed their scheme became known to us, and they were arrested, being sentenced to three and two years respectively. The investigations in this case were complicated, and a complete case was built up; the presiding judge paid this force a compliment which is thus reported in the *Montreal Gazette* of February 12, 1925:—

"His address to the jury furnished Mr. Justice Wilson with the opportunity to pay a rare tribute to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose agents rounded up the 90 witnesses and 250 exhibits available to the Crown in its prosecution. 'I am not unduly liberal with my compliments,' said the judge, 'but I always recognize true merit. This is a case which has been prepared in admirable fashion. At the moment when we are told Montreal is seeking a model police, permit me to say it is not necessary to go abroad; there is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which, for some time, has been in our good city. Time and time again the court has had evidence of their excellent work. We have there a model police which is comparable to Scotland Yard or to the police organization of no matter what country. Let note be taken of that, and let efforts be made to imitate it.'"

Another instance of an attempt at counterfeiting which was frustrated was a curious piece of amateur work. A family of farmers residing some distance from Montreal decided that it would be profitable to engage in this description of fraud. Their first essay was to entrust several hundred dollars to a pair of plausible strangers who promised—and failed—to return with counterfeit bills. To recover the loss, the ringleader in the enterprise advertised for an etcher and obtained the services of one who proved willing to enter upon the enterprise; this man made plates for a ten dollar bill at the family farmhouse, and a press and a quantity of paper were procured. These latter articles were purchased on March 25, and on April 1 our detachment at Montreal raided the place, seizing the press and between 1,500 and 2,000 notes which had just been printed. The arrest of the etcher followed, and he and the most culpable of the farmers were given three-year sentences; lighter sentences were imposed on other members of the family. None of the false money was put into circulation. During the year many people in small places in Quebec were victimized by a peripatetic swindler who gave us a long chase before he was apprehended and sentenced on one of many other charges against him. There have been a few cases of counterfeiting silver coins.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS

Trouble occasionally is experienced with the Indians on the reserves in Eastern Canada, to whom we are newcomers. The constable stationed on the Chippewa reserve at Muncey, Ont., in September, 1925, had occasion to deal

with two troublesome Indians. Learning that a drinking party was in progress some miles away from his quarters, he proceeded to the scene. On entering the house he found two men and a woman, together with a keg and a pail of home-brew; of the two men one, an athlete of some renown who for a number of years has enjoyed the reputation of being "the toughest rough and tumble fighter in this locality, his strong point being as a high kicker," was fairly sober; the other, a powerfully built Indian notorious for his bad temper, with a record for murderous assaults with knife and axe, was quite drunk. The sober man tried to destroy the evidence by kicking over the receptacles, and then attacked the constable; while the two were struggling the other Indian aimed a blow at the constable from behind with a neck-yoke; our constable, however, knocked the first man down, disarmed the second, placed them under arrest, and carried off the evidence. Both men have been given sharp terms of imprisonment. It may be remarked that the constable who handled these two desperadoes so successfully formed one of the detachment on duty at Wembley in 1924. A dispute among the Indians at Cape Croker assumed so threatening a character that a constable had to be detailed to attend the court at which the quarrel was adjudicated upon.

It again has been necessary to make a determined attempt to stamp out the sale of liquor to Indians in northern Manitoba. Inspector F. J. Mead has spent some time on this duty, with a good deal of success, a considerable number of convictions having been secured in the regions around lake Winnipeg. The most important incident in this campaign was a cluster of convictions against a local trader who had gained a considerable ascendancy among the Indians, and had persuaded himself as well as the Indians that he had influence which rendered him above the law. He appealed unsuccessfully against the sentences imposed by the magistrate, and six months' imprisonment and several heavy fines have shattered his reputation for invulnerability. Another case of importance was the conviction on several charges of two brothers who have been notorious in this traffic. In one village one of the prominent business men was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, having supplied liquor to many Indians. At a reserve an attempt was made to defy Inspector Mead, only to be quelled by a display of firmness. Reference has been made in the press to the improvement effected in the reserves by this work. A somewhat unusual incident occurred in northern Saskatchewan. A trader on being convicted of selling liquor to an Indian at Meadow Lake absconded, the only result being that he was arrested in Winnipeg and sent back to serve his term. This man travelled under numerous aliases. Mention may be made of the commendable behaviour of an Indian special constable on the Blackfoot reserve, who arrested an Indian who had been drinking, and impounded the liquor which he had procured from a white man, who was convicted and punished.

A shortage of hay caused a patrol to be made in the spring to relieve Indians at Moricetown, near Telkwa, B.C.; the Indians' live stock were in danger of starvation owing to the exhaustion of their forage, which was low owing to a bad season. The Indian Department acted upon our report.

Rumours of law-breaking in the very wild and remote Lac du Brochet region, on the border between Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and due west from Churchill, caused a temporary detachment to be established at that place. The constable stationed there reported that these rumours proved exaggerated. Another reserve which has been the occasion of a good deal of work is that at St. Regis; the illicit traffic in liquor and other disorders have made it necessary to send several patrols there. A non-commissioned officer acted as Indian agent for a time while the post was vacant.

An account appeared in the annual report for 1924 of an arduous patrol to the upper waters of the Liard river in connection with the killing on suspicion

of witchcraft of an Indian youth named Atol, or Mocassin. The Indians concerned were tried at Prince Rupert in August, 1925, and the Indian known as Big Alec, who instigated the act, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, while the woman Edie Loot, who tied up the wretched victim, was released on ten years' suspended sentence. On the motion of Mr. E. F. Jones, the counsel for the defence, Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald brought to the notice of the Honourable the Minister of Justice the efforts of Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch and his patrol in bringing about a fair and impartial trial.

Another patrol is to be sent into this region, to enforce greater respect for the law.

#### NATURALIZATION

Mention has been made of the work entailed by the investigations which we make on behalf of the Naturalization branch of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. It should be understood that we do not determine whether applicants are to receive their naturalization; our duties are confined to conducting inquiries designed to establish the identity, circumstances, etc., of applicants. In the west and in northern Ontario and Quebec this duty at times entails long journeys into remote places; in northern Saskatchewan, for example, in the year just ended these inquiries accounted for nearly 11,000 miles out of a total distance travelled of not quite 57,000 miles. With the increase of applications from Eastern Canada many of our investigations are of an urban nature, the mileage incurred being much smaller, though the search for and identification of foreign-born residents in a large city occasionally present their own difficulties.

#### SPECIAL GUARDS

The number of places at which we furnish permanent guards for the offices of the Assistant Receivers General remains unchanged; the list now consists of Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, and Toronto. Men are kept on duty continuously in what is deemed sufficient strength. Again, in April, May and June, when heavy payments are made on account of income tax, armed guards are provided for seventeen offices; the detachments vary in strength, and in the aggregate amount to a considerable number of non-commissioned officers and men; these, of course, must be withdrawn from other duties for the period involved. Measures also are taken from time to time for the protection of officers of the customs service and the post office who are in possession of large sums of public money, and also when transfers of public funds are made. The immigration offices at Vancouver likewise require a guard.

The arrangement whereby the naval storehouses and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt are protected by us still is in force.

#### ESCORTS FOR HARVESTERS' TRAINS

As was the case last year, we furnished men for the special harvesters' trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Escorts were provided for thirty-one trains; of these five were cancelled, and twenty-six were operated. The number of passengers carried on these was 22,848. In all the duty called for the services of five non-commissioned officers and thirty-two constables; as in former years the administration was in the hands of "N" Division, a considerable number of the men being drawn from the depot at Regina, and a few from Lethbridge and Prince Albert. The work was devoid of serious incidents; our men as a rule speak well of the behaviour of the harvesters; the trouble caused by drunkenness was slight and easily handled. Aid was given in one or two accidents which occurred in the course of the transport of these people—the most serious mishap was the result of the sufferer's recklessness—and in one

case a search made without success for a fugitive from justice who it was suspected might be on a train. Several of the escorts reported that excessive prices were charged at restaurants at various places. An odd incident occurred at Kenora. A train made a short stop there at an hour so late that the station restaurant had closed; and from 75 to 100 of the men hurried into the town to procure provisions, as there would be no other opportunity of doing so before reaching Winnipeg. There being danger of their being left behind, the constable in charge of the train went into the town to shepherd them back; in the upshot he and a dozen of his charges missed the train, and he had to continue his journey on a passenger train which was following closely. His reason for taking this course was that it might have been an awkward thing for the town to have a number of harvesters stranded in it. The duty involved continuous work, as the trains made numerous stops, at each of which vigilance had to be exercised.

#### SUPERVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL BETTING ON RACE TRACKS

No special incident attended this duty, which is performed at the request of the Department of Agriculture. Pari-mutuel machines were used at fifty-five meetings, as against fifty-three last year; of these nineteen were in Ontario, twelve in Quebec, and the remainder in the West. In Quebec one member of the force, accompanied by three civilians appointed by the Department of Agriculture, supervised each meeting. In Ontario and the West all meetings were supervised by members of the force. In Ontario four men were present at each meeting, and in the West four where more than ten machines were used, and two at the smaller meetings. Approximately twenty members of the force were employed on this service.

#### DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

The great pressure of work due to the registration of all Chinese in the country has subsided, and our work in this connection has become normal, though exhibiting an increase upon our activities in earlier years. The usual guards have been furnished at certain ports of entry, and assistance has been given in inquiring about persons whom the department deems worthy of investigation. These inquiries sometimes cause undesirables to be deported; and at times they dispel suspicions which have been aroused, or show that incidents which have been made the subject of complaints have not been serious enough to warrant action. A certain amount of work is due to the need for verifying immigrants' assertions as to the persons to whom they are destined. The autumnal migration of harvesters causes a good many cases; men enter the country irregularly, and when called to account explain that they crossed the border to aid in this operation.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

The great increase in the use of radio-telegraphic apparatus is responsible for the rapid growth of our work for this department. Members of the force all over the country issue licenses, and infractions of the Act come under our notice. In two or three towns where unwillingness was shown to procure licenses our men co-operated with inspectors under the Act in seizing apparatus; an incident of this nature occurred in Sault Ste. Marie. On several occasions amateur broadcasters were taken to task; one case was in a rural district in Manitoba, where our detachment, on local complaints being made, detected the offender by the use of a direction-finder, made the seizure, and laid the com-

plaint. It may be remarked that for some reason the province of Saskatchewan has been by far the heaviest purchaser of licenses from us.

In regard to fisheries, a somewhat notable activity has been with regard to the netting of fish in the rivers of the West.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Apart from special services noticed elsewhere, the most interesting aspect of our work for this department during the past year has had to do with the issuing of licenses for game in the Northwest Territories. The system, whose inauguration was noticed in my last annual report, now is in full working order, and means much work, for our men are obliged at once to issue the licenses and to observe and deal with any failures to obtain them. About \$20,000 was collected in game animal and game bird licenses, this being more than double the amount collected last year. As against these takings is to be set the issuing of nearly \$16,000 in wolf bounties, in return for the killing of more than 500 wolves.

The setting aside of certain areas in the Northwest Territories for the exclusive use of the natives has meant additional prevention work; inquiries have been made, and in several cases intruders have been prosecuted. These measures seem to have had a good effect. A careful watch has been kept for the use of poison by unscrupulous trappers. On two occasions we have had to investigate regarding the heedless slaughter of musk-ox by Eskimos. One of these cases was vexatious; a herd in the Great Bear lake region, which the local Indians at our instance had left unmolested for several years, was destroyed by Eskimos; on being remonstrated with they expressed indifference to the consequences, saying that if brought to book they merely would be taken outside and well cared for—imprisonment as hitherto inflicted having no terrors for them.

Our work in the Dominion parks in Western Canada calls for no especial remark, but it may be noted that in Eastern Canada work of this class shows some tendency to increase. The park at Point Pelee is becoming popular as a place of resort on Sundays and holidays, and during the summer periodical patrols are made from Windsor to assist the warden in controlling motor traffic and otherwise ensuring order. Assistance also is given during the shooting season, to ensure observance of the regulations. It may be added that in the Rocky Mountains supervision of motor traffic on the highways is becoming a somewhat important aspect of our duties.

Wild tales about the north country from time to time appear in the press and in one way or another are referred to us for investigation. A circumstantial story of wolves attacking a trapper in northern Ontario on inquiry resolved itself into a deliberate deception, a couple of wolves which had been trapped having been posed and photographed. A rumour of starving Eskimos having killed and eaten some Indians in the remote regions north of Saskatchewan proved to be more innocent in origin, though equally baseless; it had its origin in severe distress among natives, both Indians and Eskimos, as a result of sickness and shortage of game, but no such incident occurred. A rumour of another sort which proved unfounded was that German reservists living in southern Saskatchewan had received official notice to return to Germany; this caused some correspondence and inquiry and turned out to be founded on nothing more formidable than the anxiety of two Croatian immigrants to hear from their wives in Europe.

## THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

The work of the last few years in enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act, in which we co-operate with the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, seems to be bearing fruit. Vigilance was exercised in a great many localities, but there are few striking incidents to relate. A constable had to be sent from Halifax to Cascapedia to put a stop to depredations by Indians and others; owing to local conditions no magistrates could be prevailed upon to hear the cases, and the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the district went there specially to try them. Convictions were secured, but leniency was shown in several instances where the offenders were poor. In the vicinity of Montreal and Quebec measures were taken to stop the sale of game birds which are protected by the act, it proving necessary to confiscate birds exposed in a number of shops. In Ontario the chief difficulty was experienced along the Detroit river, certain duck-shooters having shown themselves obdurate; however, something was done to discourage them. As usual, protection was given to the wild geese and swans during their annual visit to Mr. Jack Miner. Night patrols were made in the vicinity of Ottawa. Near Prescott a patrol showed the ducks to be noticeably tame on the Canadian side of the river. A number of bird sanctuaries in Alberta received attention, and in British Columbia the usual protection was given to sea-birds in the nesting season. At Bare island in the gulf of Georgia, where a member of the force camped in previous years, periodical patrols proved sufficient this year.

## THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

Most of our work for the Explosives Branch of the Department of Mines is of a routine nature, inspecting magazines, hardware stores, etc. In addition we have investigated a number of explosions in which persons—most frequently children—have been injured; in some cases the circumstances have pointed to carelessness in storage or handling. In one singular affair in northern Ontario a man was found dead and badly mutilated in a deserted shack, and local opinion concluded that he had been killed by a bear; subsequently this was doubted, and an investigation by one of our constables showed that the unfortunate man had come to his death by the explosion of some detonators which had been left in the building by its owners. A few prosecutions were entered, with success; one was of a contracting firm engaged in road construction, which wilfully neglected to take the prescribed precautions; another was of a carrying company which conveyed two tons of dynamite through a town and to a mine without proper safeguards. Measures were taken to curb the importation of fire-crackers containing high explosives; a long investigation in Vancouver ended in some fireworks of this nature being destroyed and in others being returned to their manufacturers in China.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The most noteworthy work done for this department during the year was in connection with the proceedings taken against a considerable number of fruit firms on the charges that they were engaged in a combine. Extensive seizures of books and papers were required, and these were made by members of the force at a number of widely separated places. Much labour was incurred in this operation, and in the transport and custody of these documents; assistance also was rendered in sundry ways to the counsel engaged by the Department of Labour, Mr. J. C. McRuer. This gentleman has expressed satisfaction with the work done.



## BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY

As last year, a detachment was furnished to guard the Canadian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley; it consisted of Inspector C. H. Hill, M.C.—who commanded the détachment of 1924—and nine non-commissioned officers and men. The party sailed from Canada on April 7, and arrived in Ottawa on its return on November 22. The duty was carried out on the lines followed last year, and everything passed off well. From time to time distinguished visitors inspected the Canadian Pavilion, and on such occasions our detachment did its part in protecting them and facilitating their movements. The ceremony of opening the Canadian Building in Trafalgar Square by His Majesty the King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Mary, took place on June 29; the detachment formed a guard of honour inside the building, while two constables were detailed to open the main door for His Majesty. The High Commissioner for Canada was kind enough to thank Inspector Hill in a particularly appreciative letter. On November 9 our detachment took part in the Lord Mayor's procession, horses for the purpose being kindly lent them by the Metropolitan Police. During the period of this duty our men, by the courtesy of the Commissioner of Police at Scotland Yard, were sworn in as special constables. The behaviour of our men during the entire period was excellent.

## CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

As in former years, there has been much co-operation with other police forces. We are on cordial terms with the police forces of the British Empire outside Canada, the courtesy and helpfulness of the magnificent system generally known as Scotland Yard having been most marked. We have helped and have received help from forces in the United States, and there has been occasional exchange of services with the police forces of continental Europe. But the bulk of these relations, of course, are with provincial and municipal forces in Canada, and I am glad to be able to remark upon the harmony which has characterized our co-operation with these.

## WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

In accordance with custom, I submit herewith extracts from the annual reports of the Officers Commanding the several districts. Entrusted with the immediate executive control of our work, they perform important and responsible services, the difficulty of which is increased in most divisions by the decreasing numbers available. Their accounts of conditions in their districts contain much matter of general interest.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the year an exchange of commands took place, Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight moving from "E" Division (British Columbia, less the East Kootenay region) to Regina, where he at once commands the depot and undertakes inspection work in Western Canada, and Superintendent A. W. Duffus moving from Regina to Vancouver. In his report for the year ended September 30 Superintendent Duffus draws attention to a decrease in strength, from ninety-seven all ranks to seventy-nine all ranks. In remarking on this he observes:—

"This reduction in strength has been brought about month by month by discharges, transfers, etc., which have not been replaced. During the last twelve months only four constables were drafted to this division from Regina, and this draft arrived at the end of September, 1925. Detachments have had to be maintained at an adequate strength; and with a large barracks at Vancouver to maintain, a great many surplus horses to look after, and a large C.I.B. staff to be supplied with good men, the lack of constables has been seriously handicapping us, especially of late. When I am called on to supply extra men from the post for escort and other duties (which is frequently the case) I am obliged to call on my office staff to perform extra night-guards, stable orderlies, etc."

He further remarks:—

"A high standard of discipline has been maintained and all ranks have worked cheerfully and well, in spite of extra work devolving upon all in consequence of our being shorthanded.

"Eleven n.c.o.'s of the division served in the force prior to the war, while the service of 20 n.c.o.'s and men dates from prior to 1918. Practically all other men have three or four years' service to their credit; consequently there is a marked improvement in efficiency."

In addition to headquarters at Vancouver, there are six detachments: Victoria, where a day and night guard is maintained at the office of the Assistant Receiver General; Esquimalt, where the guard duty in the naval dockyard is performed day and night; Penticton, which has to cover the West Kootenay and Okanagan districts; Prince Rupert, headquarters of the coast sub-district; Prince George, in the northern interior, on the Canadian National Railway, and an important centre for work among Indians; and Telkwa, also on the Canadian National Railway, about half-way between Prince Rupert and Prince George, and also a centre for the control of Indian reserves. Temporary detachments were maintained at Tofino, on the west coast of Vancouver island, principally for bird protection; and at Chilliwack and Agassiz, enforcing the Indian Act during hop-picking. The detachments at Telkwa and Prince George have made some long patrols.

In dealing with the assistance rendered to the Department of Health, Superintendent Duffus says:—

"In the last annual report mention is made regarding the building up of a new Drug Squad following the exposure of our whole system of dealing with the narcotic drug traffic before the Royal Commission sitting at Vancouver the previous fall. This squad, taking into consideration that, numerically speaking, it is 50 per cent under strength of any previous squad we have had employed on this work, has done remarkably well.

"Realizing that the most effective way of curbing the narcotic drug traffic is to prevent its entry from ships plying from the Orient, our aim has been to work in complete harmony with the Customs and Excise Department, and I am pleased to say that this has been done with excellent results.

"Night after night our men have guarded ships known to have drugs aboard, to prevent their entry, with the result that Customs officers were enabled to continue search until the drugs were located. In this manner several large seizures were made, in one instance 501 tins of opium being uncovered.

"The effect of these measures was such that the price of No. 1 opium jumped from \$68 to \$118 per half-pound tin.

"During the past years 653 specific investigations were conducted, resulting in 142 convictions, eleven dismissed or withdrawn, three awaiting trial. Sixteen search warrants were executed where drugs and paraphernalia were found, but ownership could not be established, and the remaining 361 cases were handed over to the departments concerned."

Regarding the work among the Indians, he observes:—

"The five Indians brought out from the Liard district by our 1924 patrol and charged with murder were tried at Prince Rupert on August 19, 1925. Two were convicted of manslaughter and the remaining three were discharged. The Hon. Mr. Justice D. A. Macdonald (who was the trial judge) stated that from evidence adduced it would appear that the maiming of human beings, including children, has been commonly practised amongst the Indians in the northern portion of this province, and he recommended to the department that patrols be made amongst them by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at regular intervals. In this connection, on your instructions arrangements are being made to send a patrol into this district in the spring of 1926."

Work in enforcement of the Excise Act is not as important a feature of our duties in this part of the Dominion as in some others, Superintendent Duffus remarking that "the illicit distillation of liquor is not prevalent in this district"; he ascribes this "to the fact that good liquor can be readily obtained from Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province." Only some fifteen cases were investigated during the year.

As regards the Post Office, Superintendent Duffus says:—

"Cordial co-operation has been maintained with the officials of this department, and all cases brought to our attention have been energetically followed up. Five robberies from post offices in this district were investigated during the year, three of which were elucidated, resulting in five convictions being secured, and one case awaiting trial."

The Department of Labour required, and obtained, assistance in a somewhat unusual case, which is thus noticed:—

"The execution of search warrants and the recording of documents to be used as exhibits in actions taken against fifty-three fruit and produce dealers, with offices in the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, under the Combines Investigation Act, entailed a very considerable amount of work. The cases come up for trial at the Vancouver assizes in October."

#### SOUTHERN ALBERTA

This division, known as "K", comprises the southern portion of Alberta and also the Kootenay district of British Columbia; the Crownest pass, though in part situated in British Columbia, being industrially a portion of the Alberta coalfield, and the valleys to the westward being easy of access from Lethbridge. This district has experienced a steady decrease of strength. "M" Division, the reserve squadron at Macleod, was abolished three years ago; since that the strength has fallen from 121 in 1922, and 103 in 1923, to 97 in 1924 and 83 at present. This reduction has caused the closing of a number of detachments; two which disappeared in the year under review were Creston and Michel in the East Kootenay sub-district. In addition, there were some changes in other detachments, such as the closing of the one at Stand Off (rather a well-known one) and its re-establishment at Cardston. Superintendent C. Junget in his report says:—

"There are twenty-one detachments in this division, all of which are situated at most essential points, and each having its specific duties to perform. Six detachments are engaged in the enforcement of law and order in the Canadian National parks; five are situated on the international boundary; and five are situated on or adjacent to Indian reservations, of which there are five in this division; the balance of these detachments, namely, Drumheller, Medicine Hat and Fernie, are engaged in the rigid enforcement of federal statutes and the carrying out of investigations for federal departments; and the Big Bend detachment consists of a herd camp for the surplus horses of the division, of which there are fifty-two at the present time."

In describing the work of these detachments Superintendent Junget says:—

"Three motor cycle patrols were maintained throughout the summer months on the Banff-Windermere Highway, doing very effective work. Each machine was equipped with a first-aid kit, and our motor cycle patrols provided first assistance in many cases of accidents. These patrols did much in the way of preventing speeding and careless driving."

In dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments, Superintendent Junget gives first place to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, remarking:—

"A large number of persons were intercepted at the international boundary and arrested by members of our border detachments for entering Canada without reporting to the immigration authorities; the majority of these persons upon appearing before the local immigration authorities were rejected entry to Canada, such persons as a rule being undesirables, and would give no end of trouble if allowed in the country."

"The number of investigations for the Department of Immigration in comparison to last year's report is decidedly less. This is accounted for by the registration of Chinese having taken place during the year 1924. However, numerous inquiries are being continued in connection with this work."

Regarding assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs he says:—

"There has been a noticeable increase in the number of prosecutions for the sale of intoxicants to Indians; the only reason I can give for this is the fact that owing to the new liquor laws in this province there is now no reason for a white man to purchase from a bootlegger; he can now purchase legally, therefore the bootlegger has turned to the Indian for business; however, stringent enforcement of this Act will overcome this."

Superintendent Junget also observes:—

"Owing to the fact that imported wines and liquor can now be purchased from the provincial Government in both Alberta and British Columbia at a nominal charge, the demand for home-made liquor is now almost a nonentity, excepting in the remote parts of the district. The prosecutions entered under the Excise Act include the manufacture of spirits and beer, also the possession of tobacco not having the revenue stamp affixed."

Mention is made of the seizure of a number of American motor cars which had been brought into the country without paying duty.

On the subject of narcotic drugs the Officer Commanding notes that the number of convictions obtained is no guide to the amount of work incurred; he adds that the enforcement of the Act has been made more difficult by the vigilance which has been exercised, which has caused addicts and peddlers to move about continually. During the year 1923-24 Superintendent Junget furnished to the American authorities information arising out of a seizure of drugs of European origin while in transit through Alberta to the United States; in January, 1925, he learned that this had resulted in an important seizure of morphia concealed in goods despatched from Europe to Chicago.

It is remarked that of the twenty-eight persons arrested for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, twenty-six were aliens. In one case an addict came to Canada on account of the difficulty he experienced in obtaining drugs in Montana; his enterprise was not successful, as he was convicted soon after his arrival, and at the time of the writing of the report he was being held for deportation.

The concluding paragraph of this report is:—

"An occasion of interest to the force might be touched upon here. A celebration was undertaken by the citizens of Calgary to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of Fort Calgary, took place in July and proved a great success by way of a reunion of old-timers, including ex-members of the force. A musical ride was supplied by this force to take part in this historical event, and this contribution to the programme was very much appreciated."

#### NORTHERN ALBERTA

In "G" Division, Superintendent James Ritchie, who also has a slight decrease in strength to report, has an enormous area to control, the northern portion of Alberta, and the region from the 60th parallel north to and including the Western Arctic archipelago, west of the Barren lands, and east of British Columbia and the Yukon. Edmonton is the point of departure for travel in this region, and so is favourably situated as headquarters of the district. In describing his organization for control Superintendent Ritchie says:—

"Inspector T. B. Caulkin is in charge of the Arctic sub-district.

"Inspector G. F. Fletcher is in charge of the Mackenzie sub-district.

"Inspector A. N. Eames is stationed at Simpson and Inspector H. L. Fraser at Fort Smith.

"Acting Assistant Surgeon Cook replaced Acting Assistant Surgeon Scott at Aklavik.

"A new detachment was established at Hay River in July. Hay River is situated about 80 miles west of Resolution at the mouth of the Hay river. It is your intention to open next year a post at Arctic Red River, situated at the mouth of a tributary bearing the same name, and immediately below the Lower Ramparts.

"You have under consideration the question of dividing the Mackenzie sub-district in two as follows:—

"One to be known as the Great Slave Lake sub-district with headquarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and consisting of the following detachments: Fort Chipewyan, Fort McMurray, Fort Smith, Resolution, Rae, Providence, Hay River.

"One to be known as Mackenzie sub-district with headquarters at Simpson, N.W.T., and comprising the following detachments: Simpson, Norman, Good Hope."

In dealing with communications and routes he says:—

"Wireless stations operated by the Canadian Corps of Signals have been established at Edmonton, Alberta; Aklavik, Simpson and Fort Smith, N.W.T.

"Commercial messages may now be sent via Canadian National Telegraph and the Edmonton Government Radio Station clear through to the Mackenzie delta at Aklavik. When reception is good, these messages will be picked up at Aklavik without the necessity of relaying them from Fort Simpson, the half-way house on the Mackenzie river.

"The sixteen-mile portage between Fitzgerald and Fort Smith presents great activity during the short transportation season. All our freight has to come over it, indeed all freight for the north has to cross at this point into the Northwest Territories, just at the north boundary of Alberta, which I may here mention is 346 miles long and extends along the 60th parallel of latitude from longitude 116 west to longitude 120. It crosses the Slave river less than a mile south of Fort Smith in the long stretch of unnavigable rapids which extend between Fitzgerald and Fort Smith.

"From about December 1 to April 1 mail is carried by dog-team from Fort McMurray to Aklavik. Between Fort McMurray and Fort Smith a semi-monthly service is maintained, leaving the terminals about the 1st and 15th of each month. From Fort Smith to Simpson the service is a monthly one, while to points north of Simpson two winter mails only are sent.

"From June 1 to October 1 a summer service is operated, the mails being carried by the various steamboats. From Waterways to Fort Smith a weekly service may be relied upon while from Fort Smith to Good Hope the service is, as a rule, twice during summer. Mail is despatched to points north of Good Hope also twice during summer.

"During the months of April, May, October and November, including as they do the periods covering the opening and closing of the rivers, mail service is seldom attempted."

In this connection it may be noted that in this district we have a flotilla of six motor boats, distributed along the Mackenzie river; one auxiliary schooner, on Great Slave lake; and five Columbia river fishing power boats mostly on the coast of the Arctic ocean.

An idea of the miscellaneous nature of our activities in these remote regions may be gleaned from the following passages:—

"Besides maintaining law and order satisfactorily, also enforcing the various Acts of the Northwest Territories, the detachments at Fort Chipewyan and Fort Smith have handled collections of fur tax and sale of resident trappers' licenses for the Government of the province of Alberta. The total amount of fur tax collected, chiefly at Fort Chipewyan, was \$7,084.24. Fifty-seven resident trappers' licenses at \$2 each were also disposed of at these two points. The Game Commissioner for the province of Alberta has expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered to his department more than once.

"Game licenses of all kinds are sold at all my detachments in the Northwest Territories and at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta. During the previous year some complaints were made against the increased prices now charged for licenses, but the department has not made any changes this year, and I submit that the present prices are not too high. The total amount of money realized from sales of licenses for the past year is \$20,311.

"During the past year 382 wolf bounty warrants were issued. The present arrangement is that the trappers must surrender the wolf pelt and receive \$30 on a warrant in payment for same. All pelts collected are marked and forwarded to the Officer Commanding at Fort Smith for transmission to the agent of the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior, who is located at Fort Smith.

"We render valuable aid to the Department of Indian Affairs in the way of issuing rations and medicines, and provide escorts to agents paying treaty.

"The Indians are well behaved in the north. Christian teaching, which was in the beginning resented, was slowly and gradually accepted and the Indians and Eskimos to-day believe in it implicitly. The mission field is divided between the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches and both do a great work in maintaining hospitals and schools in connection with their churches. There are no government schools at present in the Northwest Territories. The grants based on the number of pupils in attendance are made to the church schools by the Department of Indian Affairs and by the Department of the Interior, and this appears to be satisfactory for the present requirements.

"At Herschel income tax collections of some \$14,588 were made during July and August. Our men had to prepare the intricate forms, the persons concerned not having the faintest idea thereof. This in itself takes up time, valuable at that particular season.

"During the year arrangements were made with the Public Administrator for the Northwest Territories, with your consent and approval, which will enable us to have the estates of any white persons dying intestate in the Northwest Territories wound up more

expeditiously. The Public Administrator has now arranged that when any of our detachments have to handle the estate of any white person who dies in the Northwest Territories without making a will the following procedure is to be adopted: The senior man on duty at each detachment in the Northwest Territories is to act as the representative of the Public Administrator in all cases where white persons die in the Northwest Territories without leaving a will. These arrangements permit the senior man to dispose of any perishable assets belonging to the estate or to sell any other property which could, in his estimation, be disposed of to better advantage in the Territories. All other assets of any kind are to be collected and sent in to me to be handed over to the Public Administrator. This scheme will facilitate the winding up of the estates which the Public Administrator has to handle. The Public Administrator has on more than one occasion been pleased to express his appreciation of the services we have rendered in connection with deceased persons' estates."

In the Far North we come into contact with industrial and development work, as the following paragraphs attest:—

"There is a report abroad of a new oil strike at the Imperial Oil Company's well situated about 52 miles below Norman. It is also alleged that a large quantity of oil has run into the Mackenzie river; traces of it have been seen as far down as Good Hope where the Indians complain they are unable to catch fish on its account.

"What is destined to become one of Alberta's most important industries, and what is practically the first industry of consequence to be developed in territory tributary to the Alberta and Great Waterways line, is now in full swing. This is the salt plant of the Alberta Salt Company at Fort McMurray, which is financed by Edmonton men. The salt produced at the plant is finding a ready sale.

"The ss. *Distributor*, which was fitted with wireless for the Governor General's trip, will have this service made permanent for the future, and will also become an oil-burning steamer, using Fort Norman oil. The saving of time in loading wood and the added power developed through the use of a constant-heat fuel will mean a considerable reduction in running time from Fort Smith to Akavik in future seasons.

"The northern steamers enjoyed a good year. It is possible additional craft will be operated next season to facilitate traffic movement. Development of traffic on the Peace river is also looked for in 1926 and succeeding years in connection with the coal from the canyon, and the transportation of grain in larger quantities."

An episode which is important as well as interesting is thus described:—

"His Excellency the Governor General Lord Byng and party left Edmonton on July 13 on their river trip to the Arctic and returned to Edmonton on August 15, having covered nearly 4,000 miles, which I might say, in the old days, would have taken the whole season. The trip was much appreciated by the residents of the vast strip of territory which the Governor General traversed, and the attention which has been directed to it as a result must mean a great deal. The far northland proves a source of never-failing interest to tourists, and His Excellency was no exception. The journey of the Vice-Regal party has led many at a distance to grasp for the first time what the possibilities are that lie in the north.

"Lord Byng inspected all the police posts *en route* and expressed great interest and satisfaction therewith."

Another passage is:—

"Early in June the first shipment of buffalo being transferred from Wainwright to the extensive Slave Lake reserve passed through here. An editorial in the *Edmonton Bulletin* of January 29 is worth repeating here. It ran as follows:—

"A few years ago the buffalo was all but extinct. Now the Dominion Government has so many of them that they cannot find pasture in the Wainwright park and a thousand head are to be taken north and turned loose in the wilds. It is to be hoped that a sufficient body of police will also be turned loose in the same vicinity to see that the Indians do not cultivate a notion that the old days of free-for-all slaughter have returned."

Superintendent Ritchie states that from all accounts the winter in the Far North was the coldest in twenty-five years, adding:—

"I have not dwelt upon the many hazardous patrols made by our men in the north because the individual reports have been sent you from time to time, but I cannot refrain from calling attention to the many hardships manfully endured in successfully carrying out these patrols, which seldom come to light."

The work for other federal departments, inquiries, etc., has increased by about one quarter; this is somewhat balanced by a decrease in the volume of work in connection with federal statutes, the Criminal Code, etc. However, a

number of serious affairs had to be investigated in the Arctic regions, the propensity of the Eskimos to violence being again exhibited. Particulars of these are given later in this report.

Apart from the Eskimos, there was a case of suspected infanticide near Great Bear lake; it proved impossible to obtain sufficient evidence.

In rendering assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs, it proved necessary to take an insane Eskimo woman from Herschel island to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, and an insane Indian woman from Fort Smith to the same place.

Other duties were of the usual varied nature, including the protection of bird and animal life, the control of the storing of explosives, detection of frauds upon the Post Office, assistance to the Public Works Department, etc. One quotation is:—

“Three search warrants were executed for this department in Edmonton, Alberta, on July 15 in connection with an alleged fruit marketing combine. Numerous files, books, etc., were seized, which have received the attention of auditors under our supervision. Several miscellaneous inquiries were also made in connection with the matter. The work entailed in this regard has been considerable.”

Another is:—

“During the year investigations regarding 563 applicants for naturalization were conducted. Almost one hundred more cases were investigated this year over those attended to in the previous year. In conducting these investigations a total mileage of 31,541 was covered, 20,225 by train, 10,805 by trail and 514 by boat. In this connection several long saddle horse patrols into sparsely settled districts were made.”

#### SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

This is one of the districts characterized by numerous detachments; with a total strength of thirty-five, Superintendent A. B. Allard has fifteen, including Regina. Of these one—at Bengough—is new; concerning it the Officer Commanding remarks:—

“Every assistance was rendered the Customs Department and to this end Bengough detachment was opened, which is on the new international highway, and is the closest railway town on the highway to the international boundary. The chief importance of this detachment is in the fact that there is a considerable amount of tourist traffic from the United States. This detachment seems to be greatly appreciated, both by the people residing in the locality and by the tourists who use this highway, as they can now continue their journey on the main highway instead of being diverted from the better roads in order to pass through the nearest of the old boundary ports of entry, at either Big Muddy or East Poplar river.

“The n.c.o. in charge of Bengough is an acting customs officer under the survey of the collector at Moose Jaw.”

The n.c.o. stationed here also acts as an immigration officer.

Dealing with the matter of illicit manufacture of liquor, he says:—

“In the enforcement of the Excise Act (old Inland Revenue Act) I have 13 enforcement officers, who conducted investigations in 557 new cases, this being a decrease of about 80 per cent as compared with last year; 197 convictions were recorded, also quite a decrease from the previous year; this in my opinion is largely due to the passing of the new liquor laws of this province, which came into effect in the early part of the year; nevertheless still in certain parts of my district, particularly amongst the thickly foreign-populated settlements, there is need of energetic work to stamp out this type of lawlessness. The stills to-day are harder to locate, a greater majority of them being drip stills which are easily dismantled, thereby leaving no trace, the chief parts being comprised of kitchen utensils. The homebrewer has become more cautious now; it was common up to a year or so ago to locate the stills in the kitchen, sometimes in operation, but to-day greater precautions are taken; they are usually hidden and operated in a dug-out or on vacant lands.

“Fourteen cases of obstruction were met with by enforcement officers in the execution of their duty, and in each instance a conviction was registered. Fines imposed for the infraction of the Excise Act amounted to \$36,520.”

Another passage in his report is as follows:—

"The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has received a great deal of attention; forty-one new cases were investigated, resulting in eleven convictions being obtained. The fines imposed amounted to \$1,900, out of which \$1,000 was paid, and the total amount of imprisonment served by the offenders was four years and three months. During the month of November, 1924, I decided to make a general clean up of Moose Jaw on the drug business, the city police co-operating, and seven tough characters were arrested, and one escaped through our net. Four were given heavy sentences of fines and imprisonment, two cases were dismissed, and one was admitted to bail on \$1,000 cash bond; he absconded and his bail was estreated and forwarded to the department and a warrant is issued for his arrest."

It is added that the man who absconded fled to Montreal, and was arrested in that city, information having been telegraphed to the Officer Commanding there; he was arrested, and, drugs being found in his possession, he was sentenced by the Quebec courts to \$1,000 fine and twelve months' imprisonment. Another incident of the activity in Moose Jaw was the conviction—for a second time—of a veterinary surgeon.

Post office robberies were responsible for much work. The Viceroy case, which was in progress last year, resulted in a conviction and a three-year sentence. The Moose Jaw robbery, the successful termination of which is mentioned elsewhere, was the cause of much work; it was marked by valuable co-operation by the Chief of Police of Moose Jaw.

The patrolling in this division was heavy, amounting to between 190,000 and 200,000 miles. The number of investigations increased slightly, despite the drop in the work under the Excise Act.

#### NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

There has been a change of command during the year in "F" Division (Northern Saskatchewan), Assistant Commissioner F. J. A. Demers having retired on pension and been succeeded by Superintendent G. L. Jennings, O.B.E. The strength of the division has remained fairly constant. Dealing with his detachments, Superintendent Jennings says:

"Chesterfield Inlet was transferred from this division to Headquarters Division, as it was found this detachment could not be satisfactorily handled from here on account of the infrequency of the mail service."

"Onion Lake detachment was authorized to be closed and Lloydminster opened in its place."

"A summer detachment was established at Du Brochet, some 450 miles north and 200 miles east of Prince Albert."

Discussing the aid given to other departments, Superintendent Jennings notes a decrease in cases under the Excise Act. In part this is due to administrative changes, but he adds:—

"There is no doubt, however, that the illicit manufacture of spirits for purposes of sale is decidedly on the decrease, especially since the new provincial Liquor Act came into force in Saskatchewan. It has now become a hard matter for the illegal distiller to dispose of his concoctions at a price which makes this nefarious practice profitable."

"The foreign element from Central Europe are by far the worst offenders under this Act, the wash used by them for the manufacture of spirits being composed principally of potatoes, prunes, wheat, and sugar, and being drunk within a few days of distillation. Many of them maintain that they have been used to this liquor since childhood, and believe that it assists them in the performance of hard manual labour on their homesteads."

The references by the Officer Commanding to the Department of Indian Affairs include the following paragraphs:—

"On the various reserves under the supervision of Indian agents at Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, and Onion Lake, the Indians are settling down more and more to an agricultural life and although they did not take kindly to the naturally slow process of the change from hunting to farming, they are now beginning to see the advantages, under



good capable handling, and realize that as the country gets settled, they must apply themselves diligently to the white man's methods in order to exist with a reasonable degree of comfort.

"Owing to complaints regarding lawlessness amongst the Chipewyans in the Du Brochet districts, a summer detachment was established at Lac du Brochet post this year. The presence of this detachment had the desired effect amongst Indians and whites alike, the constable in charge settling many disputes in a capable manner and inculcating a better sense of morality, cleanliness, and general good character amongst the natives. Upon the departure of the Indians to their various hunting grounds, this detachment was abolished on the end of September, 1925. Letters have been received expressing approval of the work performed by Reg. No. 9464, Constable Peacock, D., in charge of detachment.

Upon the familiar subject of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, he says:—

"The activities of drug traffickers have been extremely quiet this year, the illegal sale of narcotics being at a minimum. Public opinion, and press publicity has gone far towards branding pedlars and other dealers as the vilest of social outcasts, and traffickers are becoming more crafty and careful in their dealings, thereby making it difficult matter to obtain reliable evidence of their underground methods of operations."

The number of licenses issued to operate radio receiving apparatus showed a slight increase. Superintendent Jennings observes:—

"Radios are now to be found in practically as many homes in the district as the phonograph was some years ago, and is doing much towards making the people familiar with conditions in far-off points in Canada and the United States of which they formerly knew little or nothing. Many farmers, and others, are using radio for getting quick reports on markets, weather conditions and other matters."

Assistance was rendered to the Department of Labour in connection with an alleged fruit combine, search warrants being executed on the three houses of this concern in Saskatoon.

Superintendent Jennings adds the following:—

"I cannot close this report without making special mention of the very brave action of Reg. No. 9587, Constable Cooper, W. A., who with the assistance of natives R. Miles and Edwin Anderson, rescued from an ice floe in the face of very great danger, Mr. Fred Bishook, at Port Nelson, Man., on January 17, 1925.

"In forwarding the report on March 12 last of this incident, I recommended to you that Constable Cooper's action was worthy of some recognition, and you were good enough to bring the matter to the notice of the minister in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who subsequently commended Constable Cooper's action through yourself."

#### MANITOBA

Inspector T. Dann, the Officer Commanding "D" Division, which comprises Manitoba and the part of Ontario lying west of lake Nipissing, reports some fluctuations in the matter of distribution of strength, saying:—

"The district, with headquarters at Winnipeg, has eleven detachments, which is the same as at the time of writing my last report. Two temporary detachments were established during the year, one at Bloodvein Indian Reserve on lake Winnipeg, and one at Westbourne, Man. These detachments were established by your authority to put down the traffic in intoxicants amongst Indians. The Bloodvein detachment was abolished last spring. The Westbourne detachment was established during the harvest and threshing season and has just been closed."

His report is largely concerned with assistance to other departments of the Government. In dealing with the Customs Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, he says:—

"The principal work done by us in connection with the above branch of the federal service during the past year has been by our Emerson and Waskada detachments, the work done by the former consisting principally of preventive work, and by the latter being mainly assessing and collecting duty and the issuing of tourist permits. The escorting of cars to the boundary after they have been released from seizure, for the Customs officials, has been another duty which we have been frequently called upon to assist in.

"There is no doubt that our men have been the means of putting a stop to some of the smuggling that had been prevalent for some time along the Canadian-United States boundary."

Regarding the Excise Branch he observes:—

"Although a great deal of work has been done in connection with the enforcement of the regulations in the above connection, a falling off is noticeable in the number of cases handled by us from last year's figures. The principal offenders are usually men of foreign nationality in the country districts, and the apparatus used is of a very simple kind, making it difficult to secure evidence which would warrant charges being laid. Also the presence of strangers in these districts is viewed with suspicion, and the news rapidly passed around, which puts offenders on their guard.

"We were successful in locating a still of over 100-gallon capacity in the residential district of Winnipeg, and a conviction was secured against two men operating same."

A good deal of assistance was rendered to the Department of Immigration, the most important occurrence being thus described:—

"During the year our men at Emerson were called upon to assist in the capture of a party who had escaped from the Immigration detention officer. The escaped man, who was armed, resisted arrest and opened fire on several officials, both Immigration and Customs. Constables Gilbert and Lepper attempted to arrest this man, when he shot at them, and was killed by their returning his fire. A coroner's inquest was held and the finding of the jury was that our men acted in self-defence and discharge of their duty. They were exonerated from all blame, as it was found they acted with due caution, and they were commended for their action."

Work for the Department of Indian Affairs during the year largely took the form of a struggle with intoxicants. The following excerpts from Inspector Dann's report bear on this:—

"Last winter it was brought to my attention that an Indian had died of alcoholic poisoning on the Fort Alexander Indian Reserve, and I detailed Inspector Mead with Corporal Snowling to go to Fort Alexander and investigate. The result of the investigation showed that intoxicants were being made and sold at several places on the reserve. Seven of the ringleaders in the traffic were sent to jail without the option of paying fines, and twenty-five others were convicted and fined. The chief and council on this reserve had knowledge of these conditions, and with some other Indians went so far as to endeavour to intimidate Inspector Mead and Corporal Snowling and prevent the arrest of two Indians of the band for whose arrest warrants had been issued. They did not succeed in doing this, however, and the action of these men was brought to your attention and the Department of Indian Affairs, with the result that an Order in Council was approved by His Excellency the Governor General which deprived the chief and his council from office. The prosecutions on this reserve have had a good effect and drunkenness has been reduced to a minimum, only one complaint being regarding drunkenness since that time, this person, an ex-councillor, being convicted of this offence.

"An investigation by Inspector Mead and Corporal Colfer on the Bloodvein and Hole River Indian Reserve into the liquor traffic has resulted in the cleaning up of that district. About twenty persons were prosecuted and convicted, amongst others being Charles Sjogren, who was captured on the reserve with two other men with a load of intoxicants in his possession. He has appealed all convictions recorded against him with the exception of this case. I am pleased to report that a number of the convictions against this man in connection with this traffic have been upheld on appeal, and he is now serving a sentence of six months' hard labour. This man has been fined for offences of this kind on four occasions and has openly defied the authorities. The prosecution of this man has cost a considerable sum of money, as he invariably obtains the best legal counsel available to defend him. He stated to Inspector Mead after being sentenced to jail that he intended to 'cut out' bootlegging to Indians in the future. If that is the case, the money has been well spent, as he was the ringleader in this traffic on lake Winnipeg, and others looking for easy money were inclined to follow his example. Charles Sjogren was known to have made the statement that had he won his appeals, it was his intention to sue the Dominion Government for \$50,000.

"Late in the summer Sergeant Capstick made a trip from Norway House to Oxford House, Island Lake and God's Lake, of about 600 miles. Here again, the making of intoxicants by Indians and drunkenness had begun to show itself. He brought out six men from Island Lake, all of whom were convicted by the Indian agent at Norway House. This patrol will have a good effect amongst the Indians and those traders inclined to pander to the weakness of the Indians. One trader from that district, named Wass, was also convicted for supplying liquor to Indians. The situation is well in hand at the present time."

Last year's prosecutions on the Cross Lake and Berens River reserves are described as having ended the traffic there for the time being, while in the period under review two brothers who were selling liquor to Indians on the border between Manitoba and Ontario were convicted and heavily fined. This took place in a country difficult of access, and the incident has had a good effect.

Of a different nature has been an investigation, involving a series of patrols, into the alleged murder of an Indian girl at Lac la Croix. The matter had not been cleared up at the time of the closing of this report.

Regarding the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, the Officer Commanding says:—

"The local situation with respect to the illicit handling of narcotic drugs was rather improved over preceding years.

"From all available information it appears that local addicts experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies of narcotics. There is little or no street sale of drugs and the chief source of supply to addicts was by medical men issuing prescriptions rather than promiscuously."

As elsewhere, thefts from post offices have been numerous; most of these have been quite small, and often other articles have been taken as well as mail matter, as many offices are housed in general stores. Inspector Dann remarks:—

"As pointed out in my last annual report the provision made for safeguarding valuables at the majority of post offices is very inadequate, which makes this class of crime easy to accomplish. It is noticeable that the bulk of such robberies take place in the fall of the year, which is the time that many harvesters are travelling through the country districts, and undoubtedly many of the smaller robberies can be attributed to them."

Among the miscellaneous other duties discharged may be recorded the execution of a number of search warrants simultaneously on the premises of fruit stores connected with the Nash Shareholders' Company in Winnipeg, this being done at the request of the Department of Labour, and a systematic checking of stores dealing with explosives.

#### WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent H. M. Newson reports a decrease of three from last year's strength, the total number in the district, otherwise known as "O" Division, standing at forty-three. Despite the reduction, a new detachment has been opened, at Muncey, on the border of the Chippewa and Oneida Indian reserves. The Officer Commanding remarks upon the difficulty of keeping up the drill, shooting, etc., at such reduced strength, but adds:—

"The constables, many of whom have been in the division for a considerable time, in the performance of their duties have obtained a good knowledge of the police work they are called upon to do. This, together with the training they receive from their n.c.o's, tends to make them more and more efficient."

As regards domestic conditions, there are no buildings owned by us in the division. In Toronto the headquarters and single men are suitably housed in an upper floor of the Postal Station on Yonge street. At Oshweken the Department of Indian Affairs has built satisfactory quarters for the detachment. Elsewhere the accommodation is rented and is not always as good as might be desired. A feature of the work in this division is the maintenance of a permanent guard at the office of the Assistant Receiver General in Toronto.

In reporting on the work of investigation done, Superintendent Newson observes that the total number of cases handled shows a decrease as compared with last year, but that the drop is in the applications for naturalization, major investigations having shown an increase.

In dealing with the work done in enforcing federal statutes, Superintendent Newson says:—

"The bulk of the work performed during the period covered by this report was, as in former years, in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. But whereas in former years we prosecuted addicts, smokers, pedlars and their ilk, this past year has been taken up largely in tracking down persons who have used the cloak of respectability to cover their nefarious traffic; and it is with regret that I have to admit that, amongst those prosecuted were a number of doctors. Our investigations along these lines revealed an almost unbelievable state of affairs to be existing and our efforts are being continued to purge the medical profession of such men who hold not their profession in high honour.

"I wish to say here that our efforts have at all times been appreciated by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, and doctors and druggists of good standing are behind us in our attempts to put an end to this unfortunate state of affairs. Owing to the social position occupied by some of the offenders, our work was as a consequence made most difficult, but that it was handled successfully is evidenced by the following extract of a letter received from the Chief, Narcotic Division, in reference to one of the cases against a medical man prosecuted in Toronto:—

"This case received a very considerable amount of publicity while the trial was proceeding and therefore should have a very far-reaching effect on other physicians in the city of Toronto and district, who may in the past have been in the habit of handing out narcotics freely without any attempt whatever to benefit the patients or effect a cure of the habit.

"We desire to take this occasion to express our appreciation of the good work done by Detective-Constable Robertson, S. M., and also Detective-Constable Ralph, J., in obtaining the evidence . . . on which the charges were based, and also for the manner in which the evidence was presented before the court as the trial proceeded."

Most of the work done in connection with the enforcement of the Customs Act was in co-operation with Customs officials; as a result of the discoveries made, fines and double duties were imposed by the Customs' authorities upon the offenders. The report adds:—

"We were also called upon, on two occasions, to render assistance to officers of the Retail Merchants' Protective Association, an association formed, I understand, by retail merchants to endeavour to put an end to smuggling. Seizures were effected in both instances, one of sixteen silk dresses and the other of a Jordan touring car and three bolts of silk.

"The recent amendments to the Customs Act, whereby the act of receiving smuggled goods is now made a punishable offence and penalties for infractions of this Act made heavier, have gone a long way towards reducing the amount of smuggling."

A good deal of work was done in support of the Indian Act; the detachment at Muncey has been of noticeable value in enforcing respect for law and order. In this connection Superintendent Newson says:—

"I wish to specially mention the excellent work performed by Regt. No. 8492, Constable Nelson, R. E., in charge of Muncey, for the zeal he displayed in handling and effecting the arrest of two Indians at a drinking party on the Chippewa Reserve. Viciously attacked by these two men and his life endangered, he showed remarkable presence of mind in thwarting their murderous assault and eventually succeeded in subduing both of his adversaries, and effecting their arrest with only slight injuries to himself.

"The position this constable was placed in was a most dangerous one and might easily have ended in a tragedy. He, however, exhibited much self-restraint and control and dealt with the situation in a manner worthy of the traditions of the force."

Patrols at irregular intervals were made to other reserves, and fairs held on them were visited.

#### EASTERN ONTARIO.

While this district, otherwise known as "A" Division, usually is styled as above, in reality it comprises the region in Ontario and Quebec known as Military District No. 3. Its work has largely to do with Government property in Ottawa, but it has to do a considerable amount of outside patrolling, on miscellaneous errands in which infractions of the Indian Act, the illegal manufacture of spirits, and the narcotic drug traffic play an important part. In addition, a large detachment is maintained in the Maritime Provinces; while a detachment is stationed at Amos, in the province of Quebec, its duties consisting principally of looking after the Indians on the various reserves and assisting the Inland Revenue officer to enforce the Excise Act. In dealing with this detachment Superintendent T. S. Belcher, the Officer Commanding the district, says:—

"I have found it necessary, at times, to send an extra constable to assist these men, especially when the Indians are coming in with their furs, as we find that the white men sell a lot of liquor to the Indians, and when they are drunk, get their furs from them for little or nothing. Most of the travelling in this district is done by railway or else on the river as there are practically no trails fit for traffic, except by dog team in winter time. We have a large canoe with motor engine which carries out the work very well.

"During the summer months, I have had to send a man for duty to the Seven Islands, P.Q. He is there for the purpose of looking after the liquor traffic amongst the Indians and seeing that the criminal laws are enforced generally."

The total strength of the division on September 30, 1925, was 230, a gain of two during the year. One death occurred, in distressing circumstances, Detective Constable L. Cox having been drowned in a canoe accident while on duty at Amos. In reporting upon their accommodation Superintendent Belcher notes that headquarters and barracks have been moved from Wellington street, Ottawa, to a building at the corner of Queen and O'Connor streets. There is more room than in the former premises, the quarters have been well fitted up by the Department of Public Works, and the division is comfortably established.

The duties of this division are of a special nature in that the care of buildings constitutes so large a proportion of them. Superintendent Belcher's account of this aspect of the work may be quoted at some length:—

"The duties undertaken by this division consist largely of protection to the Government buildings, supplying men for ceremonial purposes, investigations, and the enforcement of federal statutes, the patrolling of Government parks, and looking after fire protection in all Government buildings.

"During the year, we placed guards on 27 buildings, which takes an average of about 143 men daily, this including 14 supervision and relief men. In addition to this, 38 buildings were visited by our patrols at night time; the doors and windows were tested, and, if found open, the patrols went through the building to see that everything was all right, locked them securely, and reported the matter. We found a great deal of carelessness on the part of the staffs in the different buildings, as almost every night we found either a door or window open. It is surprising that more thieving is not taking place owing to these conditions.

"To give the men their three weeks' annual leave, and their day off weekly, takes 18 additional men. The annual leave starts around the first of March, and generally ends up about December.

"We are still continuing to keep a heavy guard on the Finance Department, and supply armed escorts, both in uniform and plain clothes, to the Currency Branch for the protection of gold coming from the Mint. A new duty which has been added during the year has been the supplying of an escort to the paymaster of the Public Works Department when he is carrying money to different parts of the city to pay the employees. These duties have been carried out without any hitch and have given satisfaction to all concerned."

After a reference to the use of control clocks and to what may be termed miscellaneous urban patrol work, he says:—

"Our fire department consists of one sergeant and six men. Fifteen recruits were instructed in the use of the fire appliances and matters of that nature. Each recruit, on joining up, was given two months in the fire department until he got thoroughly conversant with the work.

"We have fire appliances in 180 buildings, including Rideau Hall and the Experimental Farm. The buildings at the Farm are inspected every day by one of our men who is on duty there. The other buildings are inspected twice a week, and a note made of any accumulation of waste paper or rubbish and reported immediately. The fire department have charge of all fire extinguishers which they recharge and clean every six months; this keeps the staff busy all the time. We have 1,619 chemical extinguishers and Foamite engines; 398 Pyrenes; 37 twenty-gallon Foamite engines; 1 forty-gallon engine; 28,400 feet of 2½-inch hose, and 381 fire pails. All of the foregoing, together with 270 fire axes, have to be kept in good condition and examined very frequently. The hose has to be taken out and tested with a full water pressure, then dried, and put back again.

"During the year, there were nineteen fires in the different buildings, which was five less than the previous year. All of these, with the exception of four, were put out by our own appliances and men, before the fire got any headway; on four occasions, the service of the fire brigade were required. The only serious fire which took place was one at the Experimental Farm in which the Flax building was burned down and totally destroyed, the loss being about \$20,000. As far as we can find out, the fire was caused by carelessness on the part of somebody throwing a lighted match or cigarette butt on loose straw which was outside of the building. The training that the members in the fire department receive has shown itself on several occasions when fires in the buildings were put out before any damage was done, by the quick action of the men in charge. I mention one instance of a fire which occurred in the old Cecil hotel. The Motor building, in which there is a Government department, was in great danger, and a party of our men, sent there, worked all night and saved the building. This was greatly appreciated by the Department of the Interior, and a letter received from the minister commented on the good work done by the men."

In addition to these varied duties, a heavy amount of investigation work was performed. This included inspections of varying sorts in the towns of eastern Ontario and western Ontario, much detection of illicit stills and sale of liquor to Indians, and a vigorous and successful campaign against the narcotic drug evil; the last named activity led to the conviction of several medical men for trafficking, and to the arrest of a rather important dealer and several of his subordinates. One somewhat unusual investigation had to do with a cluster of frauds in obtaining naturalization for Armenians who were not entitled to it; after protracted investigation the instigator, an Armenian known as George H. Alexander, was convicted. In the course of this irregularities on the part of a number of Armenians were uncovered, but the department concerned contented itself with the punishment of the ringleader.

#### QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips in his report devotes some attention to the efforts made to assist the Department of Health in regard to opium and allied drugs. One remark is:—

"Slightly better progress has been made against offenders under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, but as time goes on our work becomes more and more difficult.

"The traffic in drugs in Montreal has now reached such a science and has been driven so far underground that it is only with the greatest difficulty we can obtain any good results. We were, however, very successful in making a number of highly important cases."

After references to the progress made in cases begun last year, Inspector Phillips says:—

"We were very successful in absolutely obliterating what has been known as the 'Kid Baker Gang.' This gang comprised Abe Muckley, Eddie Baker, Eddie Schreider, Kid Oblay and Charlie Schwartz, who were trafficking for a number of years in the vicinity of Ste. Catherine and St. Lawrence Main streets and had been successful in avoiding arrest and detection until a new scheme was tried.

"The first attempt made by us along these lines netted Eddie Baker, Kid Oblay and Charlie Schwartz, who were convicted before His Honour Judge Decarie and immediately went into appeal. Shortly afterwards, Baker was again arrested and in order to fight conviction caused two of our principal witnesses to be 'railroaded' out of town. One of these witnesses, however, was taken off the train when leaving Montreal and has turned King's evidence against the whole gang. As a result of this move Baker, Muckley, Oblay, Saygor and Schreider are now before the courts, Oblay and Baker being still in jail awaiting bail, which they cannot raise.

"At the present moment the entire gang is smashed and are not continuing their traffic.

"In commenting upon this case I must draw your attention to the splendid work done by Mr. F. P. Brais, Crown prosecutor, who has been fighting these cases for us and who has taken a great deal of interest in their successful outcome.

"In commenting upon this work, the Department of Health were pleased to write as follows:—

"'Congratulations are due your officers responsible for effecting the arrest of this man, and obtaining information against the various drug "rings" operating in Montreal, etc.'"

"There can be no question that the drug traffic is on the decrease, whereas a few years ago it was on a rapid increase."

Sergeant F. W. Zaneth, who is in charge of the detachment in Quebec city, in the course of the year "made a very good clean up of the drug situation in Quebec city, apprehending a number of doctors and druggists at that place."

Inspector Phillips notes a considerable increase in the amount of narcotics seized as compared with that of the previous year; the number of convictions recorded also shows an increase. He also records a remarkably successful year in dealing with counterfeiting. One passage in this portion of his report is:—

"During the month of December, 1924, a successful raid was carried out causing the arrest of one Louis Robidoux and later of one Theodule Hamelin, who had entered upon a counterfeiting conspiracy on a very elaborate scale. It was found that by subterfuge

these two men had been able to obtain the services of practically all the large engraving firms in Montreal to manufacture each a part of a plate for a Federal Reserve \$10 note, which, when fitted together, were intended to reproduce a bank note. When presenting this case in court before His Honour Mr. Justice Wilson, we had some ninety witnesses and 300 exhibits to produce."

Another paragraph is:—

"Following immediately upon the Robidoux and Hamelin case, we were successful in apprehending the five Beaudoin brothers and one Denis Viger, who were counterfeiting a Banque Canadienne Nationale bill at St. Gerard de Magella. These men were caught at the most opportune moment, having everything ready to start distributing their bills. All of the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to varying terms."

Good work by Corporal U. Lafond in the detection of thefts from the mails is recorded.

Assistance was rendered to the Department of Indian Affairs; a non-commissioned officer was stationed at Pointe Bleue from June 17 to September 17, and apprehended a number of Indians for breaches of the Indian Act, and steps were taken to preserve order in connection with a dispute on the Caughnawauga reservation between the clergy and a section of the Indians.

#### THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. L. LaNauze notes an increase on the whole in the work done, though little work is done in his district under the Criminal Code. Remarking that there has been considerable activity in the enforcement of the Customs, Excise, and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts, he says:—

"The largest single seizure of smuggled liquor made was on August 18, 1925, at Outer LaHave island, Lunenburg County, N.S., when 56 ten-gallon kegs of Scotch Whisky Blended, 222 cases Scotch whisky and 185 cases champagne were seized by our men.

"Eight automobiles and three motor trucks were seized and forfeited in Nova Scotia during the year.

"The approximate duty paid value of the liquor seizures made in Nova Scotia during the year, under the Customs and Excise Acts, is over \$40,000.

"Fines amounting to \$6,450 were paid, and the sale of \$8,122 of seized liquor was conducted for the department concerned.

"The success attained this year has been due to our having several seized automobiles at our disposal during the summer months; of late these have been sold."

In this connection he asks for additional motor transport.

Regarding the drug evil he says:—

"Considerable work has been done for this department in New Brunswick, in connection with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Four convictions were secured under section 6 of this act, against four medical practitioners and fines amounting to \$1,600 collected."

#### YUKON

Inspector E. Telford's annual report tells once more what has become a familiar tale of administration in this region. Population has declined greatly, and a steadily increasing proportion of the executive work necessary in the community falls upon our shoulders.

Under the heading "Assistance to other Departments" Inspector Telford says:—

"I again draw your attention, under this heading, to the number of other departments to which we render assistance; since the last annual report the position of police magistrate at Whitehorse has been abolished, and the duties taken over by the Officer Commanding that sub-district, who also is mining recorder, Crown land and timber agent, veterinary inspector, and inspects engines on the W.P. and Y. route for the Forestry Department.

"The Officer Commanding the Yukon District is sheriff of the territory, immigration inspector, inspector of weights and measures; inspector of fisheries, registrar of vital statistics, etc.

"S/Sgt. Dempster, W. J. D., in charge of the Mayo sub-district, acts as magistrate and coroner for that district, beside his other duties.

"Commissioned officers in this division act as magistrates and coroners throughout the territory, and in the city of Dawson when the Territorial Court judge, who also acts as police magistrate, is absent.

"Outlying detachments perform the duties of customs and excise officers; collect various taxes; and attend to sick and destitute Indians, and investigate and report on cases of sickness and destitution among miners or trappers. The estates of those dying intestate at out of the way places are taken charge of and handed over to the Public Administrator.

"Guards are furnished when necessary to the federal tax collectors' office; and assistance is rendered the customs and excise officers in making raids on illicit stills, etc.

"Guards were furnished to the shipments of liquor consigned to the Yukon Government whilst passing through the United States territory of Alaska.

"Radio licenses are issued and Inspector F. Humby has been appointed radio inspector for this territory, in addition to his other duties.

"All members of the force in the Yukon are *ex-officio* game guardians; and permits to set out poison for wolves are issued solely by the Officer Commanding.

"The Yukon ordinances and city by-laws are also enforced by us. Passenger traffic in and out of the territory is checked; and under the Royalty Export Tax all outgoing baggage is searched for gold; fur shipments are also checked.

"Magazines and stores selling ammunition are inspected regularly."

Travel is a leading feature in this district, where control is exercised over an immense territory with a scanty population. The Officer Commanding gives this succinct account of this phase of our work:—

"The whole territory has been thoroughly patrolled; the parts of the district where mining is being carried on more frequently than others. Patrols have been made at different times investigating reports of sickness or destitution at distant points, and whenever found necessary those in need have been brought to the nearest town for treatment. Owing to the distances between habitations many of the patrols have to take full supplies with them."

The principal patrols made were as follows:—

	Miles
Cawmacks—Whitehorse, return. . . . .	320
Mayo—Dawson, return. . . . .	300
Ross river—Pelly Lake, return. . . . .	320
Teslin—Whitehorse, return. . . . .	303
Rampart House—Fort Yukon. . . . .	340
Ross River—Whitehorse, return. . . . .	634
Rampart House—LaPierre, return. . . . .	330
Whitehorse—Wellesley Lake, return. . . . .	467

The total mileage is as follows:—

	Miles
With horses. . . . .	29,338
Dogs and foot. . . . .	13,225
Train or stage. . . . .	6,082
By water. . . . .	23,330
	71,975

In this connection he adds:—

"The care of old and feeble prospectors has become a problem. Last winter several of our patrols picked up old men and brought them into the hospital, and at one time there were as many as sixteen there suffering principally from improper care of themselves and lack of proper nutriment. In some instances they were found to be suffering from cancer or some other serious malady, and in two cases the patrol was just in time to save them from freezing to death."

It is observed that no crime of a serious nature was committed in the territory during the year under review. The health of the force was good; it is remarked that the buildings used are growing old. Inspector Telford's survey includes an interesting appreciation of the economic condition of the territory.

N DIVISION

Inspector C. Trundle reports a slight drop in the strength of his division; it now standing at thirty-five all ranks, a decrease of one. The most important event in the interior economy of the division has been a change of quarters,



from the temporary accommodation at Lansdowne Park to buildings at Rockcliffe taken over from the Department of National Defence. The Lansdowne Park arrangement was far from comfortable, as the division had to go into camp every year to make way for the Central Canada Exhibition, this involving periodical reconditioning of the buildings used. The quarters now in use can be inhabited permanently. Inspector Trundle observes:—

"The buildings are much more comfortable than the machinery hall at Lansdowne and will eventually make very good barracks."

The purpose of this division is to serve as a reserve upon which to draw to meet the miscellaneous demands now so characteristic of this force, and the record of the year, outside of details as to training which are of purely domestic interest, is one of detaching men for brief periods of work in sundry parts of the country, nearly a score of such occasions being enumerated by the Officer Commanding. The most interesting of these was the supplying of several men for duty in the Arctic regions. Another was the supervision and administering of the arrangements for the protection of harvesters' trains; in addition, a number of non-commissioned officers and men were employed on this duty. An example of the usefulness of the division as a reserve is afforded by the strengthening of the detachment at Ohsweken in October, 1924. The protection of taxation offices in this part of the Dominion fell in considerable part upon this division. In addition, on several occasions ceremonial duties have been carried out, these including military displays.

#### TRAINING

There has been a change in command at the depot in Regina, Superintendent Duffus having been transferred to Vancouver, and Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight, formerly in command of E Division, having succeeded him in command of the depot. Numbers have remained fairly constant, the strength on September 30 having been 165, as compared with 158 on the corresponding date in 1924. Recruits posted to the division numbered 39, four ex-members rejoined, and four special constables were engaged; there also were a few transfers from other divisions; against these accessions of strength are to be set transfers to other divisions of two officers and 15 other ranks, while the wastage—men discharged, time expired, pensioned, invalided, etc.—amounted to 35.

It has from the beginning been characteristic of this force that recruits are given the full training of a cavalry soldier, as well as being instructed in the special duties of a policeman. This means a prolonged recruit course—it should be for at least six months; in addition to imparting valuable technical training, the system has the advantages of inculcating discipline—a process for which a certain effluxion of time is indispensable—and of imbuing the men who pass through the course successfully with the pride in and devotion to their service which are essential if the duties of the force are to be performed in a proper spirit; a further advantage is the opportunity presented of weeding out before they come into contact with the public, men who on trial are found to be unsuitable. The depot thus presents the general aspect of the headquarters of a cavalry regiment. Assistant Commissioner Knight after noticing the riding school instruction given adds:—

"All men in the post were given an opportunity to take part in the various mounted sports, and voluntary practice was held in the evenings when a good many turned out. In this way many of the men became very efficient with the sword and lance, and also in jumping."

Attention also was given to musketry training. In his report the officer in charge of this side of the work, after giving sundry details of a technical nature, states that with the rifle a fair standard is maintained, the average being

somewhat pulled down by the fact that so large a proportion of the men are recruits who have had little opportunity of practice with full charges. A new system of revolver practice, designed to meet the possible exigencies of police experience, has been introduced into the Force, and the change is meeting the difficulties natural to innovations. Teams were entered in sundry rifle and revolver competitions, and a fair number of prizes won. The report observes:—

“Three members from the division attended the annual prize meeting at Ottawa, having obtained a place on the team representing the province of Saskatchewan.

“The Bostock Memorial Trophy was won by Sergeant Major Fowell, a challenge trophy open to officers, n.c.o.'s and men of a mounted unit, awarded to the competitor making the highest score in the first stage of the Governor General's match. Apart from the prizes won, the experience gained by the attendance at these meetings is a great help both individually and collectively.”

Training also was given in first aid, one of the two teams formed having won the Provincial Shield; this makes the second consecutive year that the depot division has won this trophy.

It is noted that the discipline has been good, and that there has been little sickness.

As regards the barracks, the Officer Commanding observes:—

“The interior of the post chapel was redecorated by our artisans after the alterations by the Poole Construction Company were completed. New furnishings including an organ, carpet and linoleum were subscribed to by members of the division and a grant from the canteen funds. A number of ornaments were presented by individuals, including brass vases, candlesticks and an altar rail and desk.”

## WORK IN THE FAR NORTH

Our commitments in the North steadily increase; this year we have twenty-one detachments in the Arctic or sub-Arctic portions of Canada. Geographically these fall into four main divisions; those of the Far Northeast, those of Hudson bay, those of the coastline of the Arctic ocean, and those of the Mackenzie valley. The northeastern and one of the Hudson bay detachments are administered from headquarters; the Western Arctic and Mackenzie river posts from Edmonton; and the southernmost of the Hudson bay posts from Prince Albert. Inspector C. E. Wilcox is in command of four detachments in the northeastern islands of the Arctic archipelago: Pangnirtung (on Cumberland gulf) and Ponds Inlet, both in Baffin island; Dundas Harbour in North Devon island; and Craig Harbour, with its sub-post of Kane Basin, in Ellesmere island. In addition Port Burwell on Hudson strait and Chesterfield inlet in the northern part of Hudson bay are administered from Ottawa. The whole of the “G” division posts, fourteen in number, hitherto have constituted the Mackenzie sub-district, but this has been divided. Inspector T. B. Caulkin commands the Arctic sub-district, consisting of detachments at Herschel, Aklavik, Baillie Island, and Tree River. The Mackenzie sub-district, which is commanded by Inspector G. F. Fletcher, consists of Fort McMurray, Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Resolution, Hay River, Rae, Providence, Simpson, Norman and Good Hope; a further sub-division of these is contemplated. Port Nelson, on James bay, is part of the district of Northern Saskatchewan.

## VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN ARCTIC

While the Eskimos of the northeast gave no trouble this year, the reign of violence on the western Arctic coastline seems to have abated little, and “G” Division has had an abundance of criminal work.

It will be remembered that the annual report of 1923 gave the details of the alleged murder near Baker lake—that is, in the general vicinity of Hudson bay—of an Eskimo named Ook-pa-tow-yuk. The accused, one I-ter-goo-yuk,

fled to the Arctic coast; and Superintendent Ritchie reports his arrest in the winter of 1924-25 in King Williams land by a member of the Tree River detachment. Another alleged murder is that of an Eskimo named Puyrack, Superintendent Ritchie saying:—

"The accused in this case, an Eskimo named Tekack, is reported to have murdered the above named three winters ago, somewhere on Adelaide peninsula. It appears that Tekack, who had no wife, lived in the same snow house as Puyrack and his two wives, one of whom he shared with Tekack. Later on, after the tribe had moved to their sealing grounds, Tekack is alleged to have shot Puyrack, in order that he could have one of his (Puyrack's) wives for himself. This case is at present receiving attention from Tree River detachment, and reports covering the investigation made will, I expect, be received here sometime during 1926."

Yet another case, that of an Eskimo named I-ka-yena, is thus reported:—

"This is a case reported to Tree River detachment on January 9, 1925, to the effect that an Eskimo named I-ka-yena had murdered one Uluksuk during the summer of 1924, in the locality of Parry river. A patrol from the Tree River detachment left there on February 13, 1925, to investigate this case, and was successful in arresting the accused, and locating three eye-witnesses of the crime. The trouble which resulted in the murder apparently commenced over the shooting of one of Uluksuk's dogs by I-ka-yena. I believe that the prisoner and witnesses are now at Herschel, Y.T., where the preliminary hearing of this case will be heard. However, no definite word has yet been received here on the present standing of this case."

In addition there is the case of Komeuk, suspected of the murder of Hiktak, the circumstances in connection with whose disappearance were described in the annual report of 1922; Superintendent Ritchie expected to hear of developments later in the autumn.

#### INSPECTION IN EASTERN ARCTIC WATERS

Inspector C. E. Wilcox, who spent the winter of 1924-25 at Headquarters, after two years in the north, in the summer of 1925 proceeded with a party of other ranks in the C.G.S. *Arctic* for another tour of duty in the archipelago; after visiting several posts he is spending the winter of 1925-26 at Ponds Inlet.

Owing to the condition of the *Arctic*, now an old vessel, the voyage was tedious and marked by an inordinate number of accidents and mishaps. It began on July 1, and in the act of leaving the wharf at Quebec a mishap to the engine caused some delay. It was necessary to anchor on the following day to effect further repairs; further stops had to be made on the 7th, 11th, 12th and 14th of July, and on July 18 a more serious breakdown caused the water in the ship to cover the stokehole plates. The ship was in pack ice, it was necessary to anchor her to a pan, and she remained beset by ice until August 6, the lack of engine power making it difficult to make use of the leads which opened in the ice. On July 24 the intention of visiting Panguirtung detachment was abandoned, the vessel being disadvantageously placed for entering Cumberland gulf. On August 7 the ship was clear of the pack ice, and, the wind being favourable, the engines were stopped again for repairs. On August 10 the ship entered Godhaven harbour in Greenland, where courtesies were exchanged with the Governor. The voyage was continued up the Greenland coast to Etah, the engines being stopped for repairs once more on August 16; on the following day the ship, whose engines again were out of action, had a narrow escape of being crushed by a berg. Etah was reached on August 19, the ships of the Macmillan expedition being met here; visits were exchanged. Arrangements were made here to hire two Eskimo families as hunters for the new detachment which it was proposed to establish at Bache Peninsula; of those engaged one couple previously had spent some time with our detachment at Craig Harbour.

On August 20 the *Arctic* left Etah and proceeded to cape Sabine, arriving there on August 21. The intention was to establish a detachment at Bache Peninsula, on the coast of Ellesmere island some distance north of the sub-post of Kane Basin. But the ice pack between Cape Sabine and Bache Peninsula

was found to be so thick and heavy that Captain Bernier considered it unsafe, in the condition of his ship, to venture upon a crossing. Inspector Wilcox says:—

“The ice was examined from the tops of several mountains in the neighbourhood of Cape Sabine, and although it slackened somewhat at high tide, it would have been necessary to subject the ship to usage that it could not endure to reach the location selected for the detachment.

“Accidents have been narrowly averted on several occasions on the northward journey through the unreliable condition of the engines.

“After being subjected to pressure and ramming in the ice almost every day for several weeks, the ship was leaking so badly that it was necessary to pump it out every hour, and after the intention of building the detachment this year was abandoned, it was considered unsafe to combat any more ice with such a cargo aboard.”

Accordingly, a quantity of fuel, lumber and other articles for the new detachment buildings was put ashore at Cape Sabine near the existing sub-detachment building, in order to lighten the ship. Inspector Wilcox is averse from making an attempt to reach Bache Peninsula until a suitable ship is available.

The *Arctic* accordingly proceeded to Craig Harbour, anchoring there after encountering a considerable amount of ice and fog, on the evening of August 24. She left for Dundas Harbour on the 26th, arriving on the 29th; she left that place on September 2 and arrived at Ponds Inlet on September 4. In reporting this difficult and harassing voyage Inspector Wilcox expressed his satisfaction with the behaviour of our men aboard ship, and his appreciation of the excellent relations which existed between all on board. “In all the detachments I have visited”, he added, “the men seem to be in very good health, and also very cheerful.”

It is proper to state that in making arrangements for the establishment and maintenance of these northern posts every courtesy has been shown by the Danish Government officials of Greenland.

Brief notes may be given as to the work of the several detachments, fuller accounts of their experiences being relegated to Appendix A.

PORT BURWELL

Port Burwell is situated close to Cape Chidley, at the eastern end of Hudson, and consequently at the entrance to Hudson Bay. All shipping entering the bay is required to call, report, pay customs duties, and otherwise conform to regulations. One vessel in the past year passed by without calling, and word was sent to posts on the shores of Hudson Bay, so as to oblige her to conform to the conditions under which trade is carried on. Corporal H. G. Nichols in his report says in part:—

“Patrols have been made from this detachment at every opportunity afforded, by accompanying the Moravian Mission and Hudson Bay employees, on their trips to visit the hunting places of the natives.

“I made these patrols among the natives in the vicinity of Port Burwell, and along the Ungava bay coast, chiefly to make myself acquainted with the country and method of travelling, to study the natives’ ways and means of living, and to explain, and instruct, as far as possible, on the laws of the country in which they become in contact with.

“On every trip, I was treated splendidly by the various natives, and they appear to well understand the purpose for which the police are in the country.

“Several long trips were made for the purpose of attending the sick, natives coming in from fifty or sixty miles in the bay for advice and medicine.

“I invariably returned home with the native, and did the necessary medical work, as they have absolutely no idea of cleanliness or the administering of medicine.

“This medical work was heretofore done by the Moravian missionary, but since 1923, no missionary has been stationed here; the natives have instinctively come to the police with their sickness and troubles.

“Distance travelled by dogs and sled.. . . . .	1,189 miles
Distance travelled by motor boat.. . . . .	530 “

Total.. . . . . 1,719 “ ”

## PANGNIRTUNG

Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, who was stationed for several years at Port Burwell, during the winter of 1924-25 was in charge of the detachment at Pangnirtung fiord, an indentation in the northern coast of Cumberland gulf in Baffin island, in latitude 66.5' north and longitude 65.35' west; the detachment was cut off from the outside world from September 8, 1924, to July 31, 1925. The equipment of the post was augmented by the transfer to it from Chesterfield of the motor launch *Lady Borden*, which proved of service in making summer patrols. After some details of an administrative nature Sergeant Wight gives a review of the year's work:—

"The winter has been severe this year, with the first snowfall on September 18 covering the mountain peaks; several rain and wind, also snow-storms occurred; with frequent gales from the north, the prevailing wind during the winter. The ice formed in the fiord on November 12, but the tide and air currents caused a disintegration, finally solidifying and thickening on December 2. The month of January proved to be the coldest of the year, the mercury registering an average temperature of 29 degrees below zero. . . .

"Patrols have been made continuously during the year, by the motor boat *Lady Borden* in the summer and fall, and by dog sledge during the winter to all the Eskimo settlements and trading outposts in this locality. From September 16 to 20 a patrol was made by the motor boat *Lady Borden* to Karneetookjuak, Nettilling fiord, where the Hudson Bay Company established a trading post this year, with Mr. Duval in charge of five native families. Another was made from October 12 to 14 to Kingwah (head of Cumberland gulf), for the purpose of visiting the native encampments.

"On January 8 to 27, a patrol was made by dog-sled for the purpose of visiting the native settlements at Kevetuk and Padlee—Davis strait. From February 16 to March 2 a patrol was made by sled to a native village at Sohlmeer-Cape Mercy, situated at the mouth of Cumberland gulf, on the north shore. From March 5 to 22 an attempt was made to patrol to the South Baffin island posts, but had to be abandoned on account of a heavy soft snowfall, followed by a wind-storm. Various other local patrols have been made throughout the year to all the Eskimo camping places, comprising small settlements in Cumberland gulf at Kekerton, American Harbour, Noonahat, Kingwah, on the north coast, and Boyen Harbour, Kimetsuet, and Blacklead Island on the south. Between the extensive patrols, others were made to keep in touch with all individual camps and small communities.

"During the summer communication is carried on by sail and motor boat, until spring weather, when it becomes difficult with the soft snowfall. The winter trail to Kevetuk via Pangnirtung fiord is exceedingly arduous, with obstructions caused by waterfalls and a considerable number of large rocks, also sanddrifts covering the snow and ice. From Kevetuk to Pangnirtung via Padlee and Kingnait fiord the trail is fair. The trail to Cape Mercy fairly good with the exception of a few difficult places on the crossings overland, and where the frozen pack is still void of snow.

"The nature of the country, and the air currents of the fiords and gulf, made it impossible to patrol any extent of the gulf during the summer, but since the motor launch *Lady Borden* has been transferred here during the summer of 1924, it enables members to patrol the gulf at various times during the summer; and patrols are also made by dog team in the winter."

## PONDS INLET

Corporal F. McInnes reports an uneventful year at Ponds Inlet. In the season of 1924 Eclipse sound was not entirely free from ice until October 13; the young ice began to form at once, and on October 27 the sound was completely frozen over, as far as could be seen from the post. The winter was comparatively free from storms, the lowest temperature being 51 degrees below zero. A number of local patrols were made to Eskimo camps on Oliver Sound, Arctic Sound and Navy Board Inlet. Relief was sent to an Eskimo band at Low Point, which was reported to be starving, but before it arrived the distress had been relieved by the slaughter of some seals. During the dark period a scarcity of seals caused a good deal of privation; there also has been a shortage of caribou, while the narwhal hunt was a failure for the third year in succession.

More sickness than usual is reported among the Eskimos; the dog sickness reappeared; and ammunition was scarce owing to the failure of fox trapping. One incident is thus reported:—

"Two natives left here with families in the spring of 1924 to cross to North Somerset, both natives were under the impression that each other had ammunition, but when partly across Lancaster sound they overhauled their kits, and discovered they only had twenty rounds between them, so they continued over, as it was too late to return, owing to the ice being broken up behind them, and finally landed on North Somerset absolutely devoid of ammunition.

"Starving, they eventually sighted and harpooned fourteen musk-oxen which they reported at this detachment this spring."

#### DUNDAS HARBOUR

Corporal E. Anstead reports a quiet winter at Dundas Harbour. He writes:—

"The detachment is situated at Bernier Bay, in the southeast corner. The detachment buildings were erected without mishap, and the stores placed in a storehouse situated about a quarter of a mile from the living quarters.

"The bays and fiords froze over during the latter part of October. It was practically impossible to venture any distance over the ice owing to same being very rugged."

Partly because of this ruggedness, and partly because it had proved impossible to obtain Eskimo hunters for the winter of, 1924-25, distant patrols could not be undertaken. Two patrols to Croker bay were made, however, with a total mileage of 250. Little game was observed. The ice left the points in Lancaster sound early in June.

In reporting his inspection of the post in September, 1925, Inspector Wilcox observes:—

"Members of this detachment deserve a great deal of credit for the excellent condition of the barracks, police stores, and surrounding grounds. No long patrols were made because of the shortage of fur clothing. No sickness was reported by the men stationed at this detachment."

#### CRAIG HARBOUR

Corporal T. R. Michelson reports an active winter on Ellesmere island, the most interesting event being an arduous patrol to Kane Basin sub-detachment, details of which are given in Appendix A. The first duty after the departure of the *Arctic* in August, 1924, was the building of a new house, to replace the one destroyed by fire during the preceding winter. The new house comprises two rooms, together with front and rear porches. During this task the natives attached to the post were employed hunting, members of the detachment occasionally sharing in this occupation. In connection with this activity Fram fiord, Grise fiord, Havn fiord and Starnes fiord were visited; in one of these patrols a small herd of musk-oxen was observed. The total distance travelled was approximately 7,000 miles. The winter was comparatively mild, with few strong winds; such gales as were experienced came from the north east.

One passage from the report is:—

"The natives have improved immensely during the past twelve months. I gave them instructions in regard to personal cleanliness, and they have decidedly changed for the better. As yet their idea of christianization is very primitive, but in due time they will understand. Their respect for the white man has developed some one hundred per cent. They continually ask questions regarding the habits and conditions of the white man's country, and one native, namely 'New-cap-ing-wah' informed me that he would converse with Inspector Wilcox in the near future regarding his sons, whom he desires to send to the white man's country, to enable them to become efficient in accordance with the methods of our country. The natives are very happy, and always make us very welcome whenever we visit their homes."

It may be added that one of the Eskimo women gave birth to a child in the course of the winter; as she suffered with a hæmorrhage, Corporal Michelson gave her medical assistance, which proved efficacious. The health of our detachment was good.

A good deal of game was obtained, including seal in abundance.

#### CHESTERFIELD

At Chesterfield Inlet the principal event of the year was a most tragic one, the death of Mrs. Clay, wife of Staff-Sergeant S. G. Clay, in consequence of an attack by dogs. The circumstances of this misadventure, which emphasizes the dangers attending life in these inhospitable latitudes, were distressing in every particular. Staff-Sergeant Clay, who was in charge of the detachment, had left on a long patrol to the Thelon river. On September 19, 1924, Mrs. Clay was moving about the settlement, which comprised a mission station, our detachment, and a trader's establishment; people who were at a little distance suddenly noticed that the dogs were worrying something. The beasts were driven off, and Mrs. Clay was found, shockingly injured; it is conjectured that one of the dogs, snapping at her in play, drew blood, and that thereupon the whole pack set upon her. The injuries inflicted included such severe laceration of one leg that the few white men in the settlement—a priest, a non-commissioned officer and a constable of the force, and a trader—had to face the dreadful responsibility of deciding, in the absence of her husband, to amputate; this was done, with her full consent, but she sank under the shock and died on September 21. Staff-Sergeant Clay, it should be said, on his return approved their course. Deep sympathy is felt with him in this bereavement, in circumstances of so distressing a nature.

Staff-Sergeant Clay in his report states that in the twelve months ending June 30, 1925, ten patrols were made: to Southampton island, to cape Fullerton and Repulse bay, to the Baker lake district, to the Thelon river, to Depot island, to Marble island and to Eskimo point, some of these places being visited more than once. These, he observes, have a good effect upon the various bands of natives visited, and afford protection to them. No crime of a serious nature was reported. He remarks:—

"Notwithstanding the fact that missionaries have been for some years now established in the district they have made few converts to christianity, and the few who have been received into the church still practise and believe in their old pagan ideas, embracing shamanism, etc. Taboos still adhered to by these people embrace all kinds of subjects, and in this respect they are not more advanced than the primitive Eskimos of the western Arctic."

A certain amount of assistance was given to sick and destitute Eskimos. Game was abundant during the season; in this connection attention is drawn to conditions on Southampton island, where the game supply is being depleted, in part because of the inconsiderate slaughter by Eskimos armed with modern rifles.

An incident of one of the patrols to Baker lake was the rendering of assistance to a Hudson Bay official at that post. This gentleman was seriously ill, in a remote place where medical aid was unavailable; Corporal Petty brought him to Chesterfield, where he received treatment.

#### THE ARCTIC SUB-DISTRICT

This name is applied to the detachments upon the coast line of the Arctic ocean west of Hudson bay; it includes Aklavik in the Mackenzie delta, the other posts being Herschel Island, Baillie Island and Tree River. Inspector T. B. Caulkin in a report reviewing the half year ending June 30, 1925—the latest which has been received—mentions the arrest of Ika-yena on a charge of

shooting Uluk-shak, which is noticed elsewhere; the prisoner and four witnesses were under detention at Tree River, to be brought to Herschel Island in the summer for a preliminary hearing. Other cases tried were for minor matters connected with shooting game out of season, trading without a license, etc. The Tree River detachment when last heard from had been about to investigate the alleged murder in King Williams' land of an Eskimo named Puyrack. It may be worth while to note that during the six months customs dues were collected in excess of \$7,800.

In dealing with the question of game, which in this region is all important, Inspector Caulkin says:—

"The fur catch in the Herschel island and Mackenzie delta district, have been fair, in comparison with previous seasons. The coast catch is chiefly white foxes and has yielded sufficient to place the natives out of want for the year. The rat season in the Mackenzie river has been an exceptionally good one, and all Indians and white trappers have been very well in securing a good number of pelts of this animal.

"With reference to the coloured foxes, there has been quite a good yield of reds, cross foxes, and a considerable quantity of blues, and silvers have been reported caught in the Mackenzie delta. One black fox was reported caught at Kittigazuit.

"Around the Baillie island district, white foxes are said to have been caught in abundance, whilst further to the east, in the Coronation gulf area, this animal appears to have been exceptionally common and large catches are reported to have been made. It is expected that the winter of 1925-26, will even exceed the last one, as it is reported it should be what is termed as the 'run,' which seems to be expected every seven years. . . .

"With reference to wolves, the natives report them as exceedingly numerous in the foothills of the mountains, and as there appear to be caribou in the foothills at all times, it is needless to say that considerable damage is done by them. I have rendered a report relative to the paying of wolf bounty on wolves killed in this part of the district which comes under the Yukon Territory, and would strongly recommend that it be paid if possible, as otherwise the natives will not bother hunting them, unless one appears directly within their range of rifle, and no doubt these animals are continually back and forward between Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory in pursuit of caribou.

"In regard to the caribou, there appears to have been a considerable herd grazing all winter in the vicinity of Crow flats, on the south side of the mountains; reports to this effect have been received from several natives who have come over the trail from that direction this winter; the natives of this district have caught sufficient to put them through the winter, and I am glad to be able to report that no big slaughters have taken place, and no meat has been wasted. The Eskimos of this district appear to be well versed in this respect, and I am of the opinion they realize the folly of wholesale slaughter.

"In reference to the rifles used in this country, I consider the prohibition of the use of automatics a very good thing, and I am also of the opinion that the repeating rifle might be classed along with the automatic, as in my estimation there is very little difference between them, and that single shot weapons in the hands of the natives would be ample for them, as adopted by the Government of Greenland; this would assist greatly in the conservation of the caribou, particularly amongst the Eskimos of Coronation gulf, where the rifle is practically new to them, and where they were satisfied with their bow and arrows, and were able to provide for themselves sufficiently with same."

A section of the report is occupied with the question of dogs—the motive power in winter transportation. After noting the good condition of those at Herschel Island, Aklavik and Baillie Island, Inspector Caulkin makes the following remarks, which illustrate the difficulties of life in the Far North:—

"From reports of the Tree River detachment, it would seem that they have had exceptionally hard luck with their dogs during the winter, having lost some four or five through exposure on their patrol to the Parry river district to investigate the murder of Ulukshak.

"This is hard to prevent on patrols of a lengthy period where the chances of obtaining dog-feed are very remote in the months of midwinter on the coast, unless one is fortunate enough to be able to put in caches of dog-feed along the route beforehand; in this case, however, it was an unforeseen call, and consequently the country travelled over was devoid of game, and presumably their dogs were overcome, with lack of nourishment, and the severity of the storms encountered, that it was impossible to avoid, once they were away from their detachment."

Mention is made of a shortage of stores, owing to the loss of vessels going in. Those natives who had saved gasoline made a profit in towing the vessels of those whose supply had been exhausted.



## TREE RIVER

Sergeant F. A. Barnes, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Tree River detachment, has submitted a report upon the winter of 1924-25, which may be quoted in part:—

"Two cases of murder have been investigated during this period, both of which are reported upon in this mail. In one case the offender was arrested and is being held at Tree River, while in the other case the witnesses were interviewed and statements taken but the offender was not located. The offender in a third murder case, reported from Chesterfield Inlet, was located and arrested, and is being held at Tree River. A case of suspected infanticide was reported to me this spring, but it was then too late for anything to be done this winter. This leaves one man to be located next winter, and a case of suspected infanticide to be investigated. No other crime has been reported or investigated.

"Two patrols have been made this winter, with a total mileage of 2,200 miles. The first was to investigate a murder reported at Parry river, 60 miles east of Ellice river, and occupied from January 13 to February 23, covering some 850 miles. The second patrol was to investigate a murder reported at Adelaide peninsula, and to endeavour to locate a man wanted for murder at Chesterfield Inlet. It occupied from April 1 to June 3, covering some 1,350 miles. The second patrol followed the ground of the first as far as Parry river, continuing on to King William island, Franklin isthmus and Adelaide peninsula. The first patrol was a hard one on account of the inclement weather. Five dogs were frozen to death, and the remainder more or less frozen, and Sergeant Barnes was lost for three days and nights. The second patrol was devoid of anything of a startling nature, though the arrival of the patrol at King William island found them at the end of their provisions and dog-feed, consequent upon delays caused by bad weather.

"The natives of this district seem to have done very well this winter in the matter of trapping. Large catches of fur were reported at all the camps I visited, and in consequence there should be no shortage of necessities this summer and winter. Seal were scarce early in the winter, but in the east became more plentiful in the spring. Lots of seal are stated to have been caught at Bernard harbour. Sufficient deer-meat was dried and cached last summer to put the natives through this winter until the arrival of seal. Some sickness was reported among the dogs at Parry River, but only in isolated cases did death ensue. I purchased some dogs at this camp in the winter, and kept a sharp watch on them for anything in the nature of disease, but nothing showed. Considerable sickness is reported from the Coppermine natives, but as no police patrol has been in that vicinity this winter I am unable to give any facts. I have only heard of one case of hardship this winter, and it was the result of inclement weather. It happened at Melbourne island seal camp during the first part of February. A blizzard kept the natives confined to their snowhouses for nine days, and as seal had been scarce they were soon out of food. They had eaten most of their deerskin bedding when relief arrived in the person of the native trader from the Hudson Bay Company's post at Cambridge Bay.

"As reported in the last period, this has been a very severe winter. The natives are unanimous in declaring it the worst they remember for prolonged spells of high winds and extreme cold. February and March were both remarkable for this sort of weather. April produced strong winds, but the sun was asserting itself by that time, and the cold was not so intense. May was a fine month, with some extremely warm days. June and July were also fine months. The ice was good for travelling up to the middle of June. Tree river was free of ice by the 22nd June, and the harbour was clear by the second week of July. No ice could be seen out at sea after the end of July. Several thunderstorms were experienced during July. Little rain has fallen."

It may be noted that this report is dated July 31; that Inspector Caulkin forwarded it from Herschel Island on September 1, and that the Officer Commanding the district forwarded it from Edmonton on October 30; so great is the time consumed in communication in these enormous areas. A reference to the map will show to what remote recesses of the Arctic country the Tree River patrols penetrated.

## SHOOTING OF ULUKSAK

Two or three cases for the action of the police were involved in a chain of events which culminated in the shooting of an Eskimo named Uluksak. This man was one of the two Eskimos who were convicted of the murder of two missionary priests in 1915, and were released after a term of imprisonment. The other Eskimo concerned in that crime was one Sinnisiak. After their release Uluksak became known as a troublesome person, given to bullying other natives;

and reputed a thief. "I have heard from white men who have recently come from Coronation gulf", Inspector Caulkin writes, "that this native Uluksak has often bragged that he is not afraid of the police, and that he would not mind killing a white man, as they are only taken outside and given a good time, and then sent back to their own country again." Uluksak had three wives, and some time ago he sold one of them, together with his six year old son by her, to Sinnisiak, the price being a 22 calibre rifle. Later Uluksak went back on his bargain to the extent of taking the boy away with him. Sinnisiak and the woman appealed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Constable Brockie of the Tree River detachment while on patrol in the Kent peninsula ordered Uluksak to return the boy; he complied, only to seize the child again in the spring of 1924. Sinnisiak went to Tree River with his complaint, and on a patrol being made it was found that Uluksak had gone to a distance.

While the course to be taken was still under consideration, Uluksak's career came to an end, an Eskimo named I-ka-yena shooting him in the summer of 1924. A Hudson Bay Company's employee brought the word to Tree River detachment on January 9, 1925, and Sergeant F. A. Barnes, who was in charge of the post, left on January 13, in company with Constable Brockie and two Eskimos, to investigate. The crime had taken place on the Parry river, east of the Kent peninsula and Bathurst inlet, and the journey proved of extraordinary difficulty owing to storms; when 30 miles east of the Ellice river the party were held up for three days by a blizzard, and the supply of coal oil was exhausted, all the lamps but one were out of order, and the food ran low. In trying to return to Ellice river Sergeant Barnes was lost and had a narrow escape; the natives, who had visited a sealing camp, lost four dogs through the intense cold. Ikayena was found at the sealing camp, however, and was put under arrest. Statements were obtained from Ikayena and several witnesses. From these it appears that Uluksak had been inclined to bully Ikayena, though the two had not quarrelled seriously. In the summer of 1924 they were camping at a lake expansion of the Parry river, when Ikayena shot one of Uluksak's dogs; the reason given was that it was old, and it further was asserted that Ikayena replaced the animal with one of his own; such an action, however, in the circumstances of the Arctic, seems highly unfriendly. A few days later Uluksak came to Ikayena's camp, carrying his rifle; "he hung around in front of the tent," says our report, "playing around with some cartridges, but saying nothing. Ikayena was inside the tent playing cards with Punewyuk, who was living with him." After a while Punewyuk left the tent, and the two principals remained eying each other. Finally Uluksak, who had laid his rifle down, moved towards it, and Ikayena, thinking that he meant to use it, shot him twice and killed him. Ikayena's own statement was that after falling Uluksak tried to reach his rifle, this being his excuse for the second shot, but this is not borne out by the statements of the eye-witnesses, and the first wound inflicted was very severe.

#### ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF KOODLUK

An investigation was caused by the accidental death at Langdon bay, some 450 miles from Aklavik, of a 15-year-old Eskimo lad named Koodluk. This youth was living with a white man named Haverson. On October 28, 1924, the pair were deer-shooting and separated to stalk the animals. They fired about 30 rounds at the deer, and Haverson subsequently found his companion shot through the head; he took him to the camp and after lingering for a week the lad died. Corporal E. Pasley brought Haverson and the body to Herschel, but Inspector Caulkin decided that an inquest was not necessary. Apparently the death was caused by a ricochet.

## VIOLENT STORMS

The usual hardships were experienced on this coast. One mishap was the wreck of a schooner on October 5, 1924. Constable Myhill left Tree River for Herschel on board the Hudson Bay Company's schooner *Fort McPherson*; she was unable to reach that place by reason of the ice, and was put into winter quarters at a place call Kittigazuit; Constable Myhill transferred to another schooner, which twice found her way to Herschel blocked by ice, and then was caught in a storm and surrounded by ice; she had to be beached, the party making its way to Herschel on foot. Very heavy weather was experienced in the winter, a storm on November 4 and 5 blowing the roof off a trader's warehouse at Shingle Point. The structure was new and strong; "the ridge beam and two supports holding the roof, which are 26 feet long and about 12 inches at the butt end," says our report, "were blown about 150 to 200 yards away from the standing walls, out on the ice. . . . The wind also blew about twelve 8-inch boards off the roof of the store, and. . . all the articles up in the loft of the store were blown away, pails and kettles being picked up at Blow river ten miles distant by natives." In March, 1925, at a place appropriately named Blow river, Inspector Caulkin encountered a storm which lasted about five hours and which he briefly says "was about all both men and dogs could stand."

## THE MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

Inspector G. F. Fletcher made his usual long patrols during the year; it already has been noticed that His Excellency the Governor General traversed the Mackenzie river during the summer of 1925, and that Inspector Fletcher made his inspection trip in the ss. *Distributor* at the same time. Inspector H. L. Fraser made a very long patrol, from Fort Smith by way of Resolution, the Mackenzie river posts, the Great Bear lake, the chain of lakes between that body of water and Great Slave lake, and Rae. The usual patrols were made from the detachments on the Upper Mackenzie.

On the lower reaches of the Mackenzie the principal thing to note is the extreme severity of the winter. A patrol of 460 miles, from Good Hope to the Arctic Red river and return, was made in a temperature of about 70 degrees below zero. Another, along the Mackenzie river, was made in weather nearly as cold. "The toboggans pulled very hard, even though they had been thoroughly waxed with candles," reported the constable in charge, "and it was difficult for us to breathe freely. Sometimes I could not see the trains ahead of me for the clouds of steam the men and dogs were giving off." In another trip a constable with a companion made 152 miles in 3½ days on a trail broken by themselves. Indeed, during the winter of 1924-25 the police broke all the river trails from Simpson to Good Hope, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

Inspector A. N. Eames, who is in command of the Norman, Simpson and Good Hope detachments, notes a fairly general observance of the Game Act, and progress in the protection of migratory birds. The fur catch was the best for many years, and nearly all the natives and white trappers were prosperous.

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

The figures in connection with the Ticket of Leave Act for this year show a general decline as compared with those of last year.

## REPORT FOR THE PERIOD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1924, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	299	
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	418	
		717
Licenses revoked.....	26	
Licenses forfeited.....	30	
Sentences completed on ticket of leave.....	790	
Licenses made unconditional or varied.....	70	
		916
<b>Total.....</b>		

## FROM 1899 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	8,402	
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	9,669	
		18,071
<b>Total.....</b>		
Licenses revoked.....	599	
Licenses forfeited.....	443	
Licenses completed on ticket of leave.....	16,381	
Sentences not yet completed.....	648	
		18,071
<b>Total.....</b>		

In addition to the routine work of supervising persons who are at liberty on ticket of leave, a certain amount of investigating work is done. On one occasion we established an alibi for a prisoner who had been convicted and sentenced, and from time to time we look into the circumstances under which convictions took place, and into the good faith of representations made on behalf of prisoners.

## CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Finger Print Section continues its work of assisting all police forces, whether in Canada, Great Britain, the United States or elsewhere, in effecting identifications, furnishing criminal records of persons awaiting trial, informing the police forces concerned of additional convictions of criminals who have passed through their hands, and in general strengthening the system of tracing wrongdoers.

A somewhat noteworthy case falling under this category had to do with the murder of A. Hanselpecker at Bethel, in the county of Charlotte, N.B. The victim, an elderly man, was found near his house, having been beaten to death with a club; the house had been entered. A man was arrested, the evidence against him being circumstantial. The services of our bureau having been enlisted, Sergeant H. B. Butchers visited the scene of the crime, obtained bloody finger-prints and subsequently gave evidence. The accused was convicted, and Mr. John B. McNair of Fredericton, who acted for the Attorney General of New Brunswick, in writing to thank me for Sergeant Butchers' services, observed that "his evidence was of considerable value."

The figures again show an increase in nearly all respects; the finger-prints numbered nearly 21,000, as against just over 20,000 last year, the increase being 793, while the identifications exceeded those of last year by 78.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo negatives received	Photo prints made	Photographs received
1924							
October.....	1,655	214	2	1	103	394	281
November.....	1,979	202	.....	.....	61	220	329
December.....	2,109	198	1	1	116	448	397
1925							
January.....	1,840	197	.....	1	61	238	365
February.....	1,864	190	2	2	105	394	232
March.....	1,904	213	.....	.....	89	326	387
April.....	1,556	177	1	2	98	372	240
May.....	1,733	170	1	.....	116	420	488
June.....	1,653	245	1	2	40	150	233
July.....	1,904	212	.....	2	109	400	238
August.....	1,460	195	2	1	83	310	433
September.....	1,280	174	.....	3	70	266	278
Total.....	20,937	2,387	10	15	1,051	3,938	3,901

The following table gives a resume of the work of the section to date:—  
 FINGER PRINT RECORDS received and IDENTIFICATIONS made from January, 1911, to September 30, 1925.

Year	Records	Identifications
1911.....	5,554	145
1912.....	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	750
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918.....	8,941	670
1919.....	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (9 months to September).....	13,022	1,499
1923 (1-10-22 to 30-9-1923).....	18,788	2,207
1924 (1-10-23 to 30-9-1924).....	20,144	2,309
1925 (1-10-24 to 30-9-25).....	20,937	2,387
Total.....	172,450	16,753

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—		
Engaged Constables (three years).....		57
Engaged Special Constables.....		34
Re-engaged after leaving.....		11
Deserters rejoined.....		1
Total increase.....		103
Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....		141
Total decrease for the year 1925.....		38
Died—		
Reg. No. 5488	Sergeant Bishop; W. J.	
“ “ 8836	Constable Sibson, W.	
“ “ 9791	Constable MacDonald, I. M. (drowned on duty).	
“ “ 9818	Constable Cox, L. F. (drowned on duty).	

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.—*Concluded*

## Pensioned—

Reg. No. 4103	Sergeant-Major Edgenton, W.
“ “ 3393	Staff-Sergeant Head, A. C.
“ “ 4054	Staff-Sergeant Mundy, R. B. C.
“ “ 4347	Sergeant Johnson, W. A.

## OFFICERS

Promoted Assistant Commissioner—  
 Superintendent F. J. A. Demers.  
 Superintendent R. S. Knight.

## Pensioned—

Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton.  
 Assistant Commissioner F. J. A. Demers.  
 Surgeon S. M. Fraser, M.D.

## Invalided—

Inspector F. H. French, I.S.O.  
 Assistant Surgeon P. E. Doyle, M.D.

## HEALTH

The reports of the principal and other medical officers show that the general health has been satisfactory, and that the sanitary conditions of the barracks are good. Some improvements have been made in the hospital at the depot.

Dr. H. A. Lestock Reid, Acting Assistant Surgeon at Prince Albert, in his annual report states that the general health of those at that post has been good, but adds an expression of opinion that the men's quarters are too draughty and chilly, and a recommendation for a central heating plant.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The interest taken by members of the Force in First Aid work of the St. John Ambulance Association has been well maintained during the year.

Classes were held at the following points: Ottawa (Headquarters, "A" Division, "N" Division), Halifax, Toronto, Regina, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

A satisfactory number of awards were granted during the year, these including 89 certificates, eight labels, and one certificate as instructor. Of those in the force at present 252 hold certificates, and eight of those who took their discharge in the year hold this distinction. There are ten teams, which have done well in the various competitions; the Eastern Shaughnessy Trophy was captured by "N" Division, which also took the Royal Canadian Mounted Police trophy.

On a number of occasions during the year this training was put to practical application, the emergencies presenting themselves alike in city streets and in the wilds. From a considerable list of such cases the following may be extracted:

"On Monday, November, 1924, a young lad named Albert Sullivan, living at Halifax, fell off a high wall and received a compound fracture of the left leg below the knee. First aid was rendered by S/Sergeant E. Carroll and the patient made as comfortable as possible with splints and bandages. Dr. Murphy, who attended later, was pleased to compliment S/Sergeant Carroll on the assistance given."

"First aid was rendered to one Gordon McKay, an Indian on the Kispiox Indian Reserve, Telkwa, B.C., by Constable M. T. Berger, on May 8, 1925. This Indian received injuries to his head while fighting with another Indian. As a fractured skull was feared, the patient was removed to the Haselton Hospital, where he made a good recovery some days later."

The motor cycle patrols on the Banff-Windermere highway rendered first aid on several occasions.

During the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa this year, demonstrations were given by a team from "A" Division on general first aid work; they proved to be very interesting.

Arrangements are now under way further to extend the work of the Association during the coming winter throughout the force.

Every assistance has been rendered by the Director General and the Executive Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, and by the medical men who conducted the examinations.

HORSES

Cast and sold.....	55
Died.....	5
Destroyed.....	13
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

TRANSPORT

The policy of replacing motor cycles by motor cars is being pursued, except in places where we are responsible for traffic control. Our motor transport generally is in good condition.

BUILDINGS

New quarters have been erected at Jasper, and new detachment buildings have been constructed at Hay river. Our buildings elsewhere are in good repair.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing have been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply of forage has been satisfactory and the quality good.

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

CORTLANDT STARNES,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX A

## CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS

As in former years, extracts are given herewith from reports dealing with the Arctic which are not altogether suitable for incorporation in the body of the report, but which nevertheless merit publication.

## PATROL TO KANE BASIN, ELLESMERE ISLAND

As mentioned elsewhere, during April and May, 1925, Corporal T. R. Michelson, who was in charge of the Craig Harbour detachment, made a patrol to the sub-post at Kane Basin, on Rice strait, near cape Sabine. "The route followed," Corporal Michelson reports, "both on the outward and the return journey was: Over the shore-ice to King Edward Point—Clarence Head—a point in Smith sound opposite and about 25 miles east of cape Combermere—northward to Gale point—shore line to Wade point—up Baird inlet—northward up the draw and across Alfred Newlan glacier and the glacier in Ross bay—up Rice strait—Kane basin detachment. While at Kane basin I also patrolled to the mouth of Alexandra fiord with a view to finding a site which I could report upon as suitable for the new detachment. The total distance travelled, including the patrol to Alexandra fiord, was 485 miles, and the time occupied twenty-five days."

He found everything in good order at Kane Basin.

An earlier attempt was foiled by a blizzard. Corporal Michelson left Craig Harbour on March 19, 1925, and reached cape Tennyson, 20 miles distant, without incident, travelling conditions being good. Next day, however, the blizzard blew up from the northeast, and it was impossible to move till the 22nd; on that date they reached cape Norton Shaw, and next day they got to cape Combermere, where conditions became so unfavourable that the attempt was abandoned.

On April 15 Corporal Michelson tried again. He was accompanied by an Eskimo named Klishook, and at King Edward point they met three Etah Eskimos with their teams on their way to visit the detachment. He returned with them, entertained them hospitably, and started once more on April 17, the party now consisting of himself, Klishook, and the three visitors, New-cap-ing-wah, Marshak and Innuitah; the entire party had fifty-four dogs, and five komatiks or sleds. The account of the patrol proceeds:—

"Weather and travelling conditions were good until we reached cape Tennyson, where we struck extremely rough ice, on which 'New-cap-ing-wah' broke the right runner of his kometik. As we discovered it would take some time to repair this, I decided to remain for the night at cape Tennyson, and he mended his runner, while all members of the patrol fed their dogs and generally overhauled their outfit. I made it a principle to feed the dogs daily sufficiently to keep them in good shape and I consider this was sound, as the dogs worked very well.

"We made good time on the 18th, camping at Clarence head. Here we recovered a cache of bear meat placed there by New-cap-ing-wah and Inn-u-itah, which proved of great use to us and I deposited a cache of biscuits and dog meat to be picked up on the return journey. From Clarence head onwards we travelled by night to avoid the fatiguing effect of the sunlight. The following day was intensely cold and we struck very bad conditions of rough ice, badly broken, and strong winds, which continued all the way to Kane Basin detachment. We constantly encountered very high and rugged ice ridges and our kometiks were frequently upset or broken. At times the various members of the party became separated and could not see one another owing to intervening ridges. It was necessary to proceed with great care, in order to avoid getting lost or seriously damaging our kometiks. We struck out from Clarence head in a generally eastern direction to the open water in



Smith sound to hunt bears as we knew that these animals frequent the borders of the shore ice and we desired to secure more meat. On reaching the open water we ascended an iceberg approximately 100 feet high and, with the aid of binoculars, were able to survey a large area. Sighting two bears from this berg, we gave chase and shot both. The patrol then camped 30 miles east of cape Combermere.

"On the 20th we travelled in a northerly direction and covered about 25 miles, reaching a point approximately opposite Roger point. Travelling and weather conditions were as on the previous day, and we were out of sight of land. Native Inn-u-itah and I both smashed our kometiks while on the march. This occurred at a point between two long ice-ridges, the second of which we had been endeavouring to cross for some hours. We finally discovered a place at which it was possible to get over and all hands assisted in shoving each kometik up to the top of the ridge. When my team reached the top they got out of control and, before I could stop them, dashed down the other side. The kometik turned over and fell down an abrupt drop of some six feet, with the result that it was seriously damaged. We halted long enough to repair it and then proceeded on, our way. A few hours later, Inn-u-itah, who was a long distance behind, made a distress signal previously arranged, whereupon we went back to him and found that he had smashed his kometik handles, while crossing another ridge in the same manner. We assisted him to repair the damage and went on, camping a short time later. We bore towards Paget Point next day and camped about 10 miles south of it, our experiences being similar to those of the previous day, with the exception that it was without mishap.

"On the 22nd we followed the coast line as far as Wade point, where we camped. Shortly before camping, Klishook shot a bear, unfortunately killing one of Inn-u-itah's best dogs, which happened to be behind the bear. This caused considerable ill-feeling for a while, as Inn-u-itah thought that Klishook had fired carelessly, but good relations were soon restored. We were delayed on this day owing to the breakdown of Marshuk's kometik, which had to be unloaded before it could be repaired.

"Resuming our march on the 23rd, we struck open water near Laconte island, which compelled us to revise our plans and to cover part of the route to Kane Basin detachment overland instead of directly among the sea ice. We accordingly retraced our steps to Baird inlet, up to the draw to Alfred Newland glacier, and thence across the glacier to the glacier immediately south of Kane Basin detachment, at the foot of which we camped. Going up the draw was very difficult owing to the total absence of ice or snow. We had to drag and carry the kometiks over the large, bare rocks, which cut the dogs' feet very badly. When we went over Alfred Newland glacier we had to travel cautiously, as the surface was so slippery. We placed the dogs in the rear of the kometiks and ropes under the front of the runners. By supporting the kometiks with these ropes and making the dogs pull back, we were able to work the outfits slowly down the slopes. These precautions, however, were unable to avert accident. While crossing a crevasse about three feet wide, which was insecurely bridged with snow, I had a narrow escape from breaking through. A moment later, while Klishook was driving his team across the same crevasse one of the dogs fell through, the trace broke and the animal dropped to a depth of 75 feet or more. We thought we had lost him but we could hear him howling, so formed a long rope by joining lengths of line together. With this rope, we then lowered New-cap-ing-wah, who was the lightest, down the crevasse, from which he succeeded in rescuing the dog unhurt. We then went on without incident to our camp, as already described. On the 24th we descended into Rice Strait, where New-cap-ing-wah left us for Etah, and the patrol proceeded to Kane Basin detachment."

"On our arrival there, all members of the patrol were chilled and tired and the dogs were also very tired. We had no beans, bacon or potatoes and a very limited supply of biscuits."

At Kane Basin, Corporal Michelson gave some rations to his visitors, who left him on their return journey to Etah. On April 26 he made his patrol to Alexandra fiord, reconnoitering several sites suitable for a detachment. The account proceeds:—

"Accompanied by native Klishook, I started for Craig Harbour on April 27, proceeding over the route previously followed to Wade point. Travelling and weather conditions were good, but the temperature was intensely cold. Thence on the 28th we followed the shore line to Gale point. A blizzard developed on the night of the 28th from the northeast, compelling us to remain under the shelter of the two kometiks and the unpitched tent until the evening of the 29th, when the wind abated sufficiently for us to travel, although it continued to blow hard for the rest of the trip. From Gale point, we struck out towards the open water to avoid rough ice south of the point, then finding travelling conditions better near the land, we struck back to the shore line and followed it to a point about ten miles north of cape Faraday, where we camped on the 30th. While at this point I shot a bear. On May 1 we camped just north of the Mittie islands, where another blizzard developed and we had to remain in camp until the evening of the 5th, when we

proceeded to Clarence head. The weather and travelling conditions at this stage were good. Just before camping I sighted two bears on a large iceberg some two miles away. I unloaded my komatik and gave chase. When I thought I had them winded I loosed my dogs by cutting the traces in the usual native way. The dogs dashed after the bears and I took my rifle and followed on foot. The bears ran off and I did not see them again, nor did the dogs return. When Klishook, who, at the time, was several miles behind caught up with me I sent him to continue the search for the dogs. He succeeded in finding three, one of which was badly wounded. Of the remainder, only one subsequently returned to the detachment, fifteen days later, in a starving condition. It was impossible to trace the missing animals owing to the wind, which obliterated all tracks. The loss of these dogs created a serious situation, which we met by dividing the thirteen left with us, Klishook taking seven while I took six.

"From Clarence head, on the 6th, we proceeded to cape Norton Shaw. The travelling was good, though it was very windy, but we could not cover a greater distance owing to the reduced strength of our teams. At cape Norton Shaw Klishook shot a seal, which proved useful to us. The patrol reached cape Tennyson on the 7th and on the following day arrived at Craig Harbour detachment. From cape Tennyson to King Edward point Klishook and I became separated owing to a dense fog and it was necessary to proceed with caution to avoid falling into the open water. We reached the detachment with dogs, men and equipment in good shape and sufficient rations in hand.

"In concluding this report, I wish to commend the natives who accompanied me. They worked hard and were always cheerful and willing to carry out my orders. They met the various situations which arose in a very creditable manner. I am particularly pleased with Klishook. We divided the labour between us. I did the cooking throughout the patrol and he assisted me in every way possible."

#### CONDITIONS AT CUMBERLAND GULF

An extract is given in the body of the report from Sergeant Wight's report of Pangnirtung detachment. The following additional passages are of interest:—

"The population of the gulf tribe is approximately 65 families, about 350 men, women and children. They are distributed along the north and south shores of the gulf, and congregate into small settlements, with the exception of a few, who isolate themselves from any community when they find a good sealing ground. The Kekerton settlement had a poor sealing season in the autumn of 1924, on account of high winds and were unable to hunt in their kayaks (skin boats). At one period before the freeze-up they were practically destitute. On account of the encampment being situated on a small island, it is impossible to visit them at this time of the year; on the first opportunity the situation was relieved by the issue of the Government sick and destitute allowance pending favourable conditions to extensive hunts. The intensity of cold and the strong off-shore winds throughout the winter months collapsed the sealing altogether; they scarcely obtained sufficient to feed the dogs. The Kekerton people favour the in-shore winds that keep the ice along the land side in the fall and the summer, when there are possibilities of making large seal-hunts. Two small native settlements in the vicinity of Kingwah, visited by patrols during the summer and winter, had a hard time during the freeze-up, complaining about the lack of seals. No cases of destitution were evident. These people are situated at Noonatah and Kingua, the old Dutch Polar station; this is considered a poor sealing ground, although an excellent caribou hunting place, the natives obtaining sufficient all the year.

"At Bon Accord harbour there is a settlement consisting of six families, who were visited several times during the year. In winter numerous seal were obtained at the tide water holes, which are open all the time. These natives are always supplied with meat, and are better hunters than the majority of the Cumberland gulf tribe. To the southeast at Immigen there are ten families encamped, and although it is about the best sealing quarter in the gulf, the natives seldom have meat supplies for future use, and very often during the past winter have complained about being hungry, through not getting in supplies for the stormy weather. Toward the northwest at Kahneerookjuak, Netilling fiord, five native families with Mr. Duval in charge were stationed in an attempt to establish a Hudson Bay company's post. Everything in general proved a failure; the environment, also the fur and seal catch. Owing to the scarcity of their necessity of life, which is the seal, as it supplies them with the fuel for their lamps and food for the dogs and themselves, the natives left Kehneerookjuak and went to Immigen at the end of March. About 40 miles south of Netilling outpost are two families forming an independent camp, dis-united from other settlements. These people, Eskimo Ka-ka and his two sons, are the best hunters in the gulf, and are always in readiness to assist any patrols with a supply of dog feed. The next camp is about 40 miles to the south of Kimetsuet, native Toolooakjuak's camp, who is considered to be the most honest and straightforward native in the gulf.

The male members of this camp of eight families, are all good hunters, and procured sufficient meat to live contented throughout the severe winter. About 20 miles south of this camp is Blacklead island, the last settlement to the south of the Cumberland gulf tribe. The village consists of about 10 families, and is an outpost of the Hudson Bay Company, with Paul Roach, a half-breed, in charge. The natives at the Pangnirtung post are not good hunters; they total about twenty able-bodied men. All the natives of the gulf find a difficulty in adapting themselves to the straightforward barter system of the Hudson Bay Company from the old system of the whalers, who assured them of their food supply in all seasons, irrespective of a successful hunt or not. It seems, and is apparent, that they are incapable of producing the overflowing products of the country, without someone giving them instructions, or urging them continuously to be on the hunt for something. The majority of them cannot even succeed in any undertaking without continual instruction.

"Crime is practically unknown amongst these people, but at various times some of them lose control of their minds, and although a source of worry to their parents and relatives, they are not of a violent nature. This mind trouble seems to be apparent in Oonceaksahgah's family, the members of which are advanced in years. His wife is the sister of Kownang at Kevetuk, both of whom are practically *non compos mentis*.

"A number of ailments are brought to the detachment for attention, and constitute a continual drain on medical supplies, of which we are in possession of an excellent outfit.

"All the poorer class of hunters among the natives congregate around the trade post at Pangnirtung for the summer months, where they are employed rendering and boiling fats for oil until the departure of the ships in September, when the work ceases and they depart for their wintertime camping places around the gulf.

"A patrol is made to Davis strait by dog team each winter to settlements at Kevetuk and Padlee. It is well to keep up the connection with these people (although the patrol is very difficult) on account of their mental condition not being up to the standard of the average native. On the other hand, these people have a hard time during a poor fur year, and if sealing fails on account of lengthy storms, their condition would be serious. The Padleemeoot are by far the superior native; their study and practice of elementary personal hygiene is more noticeable. The vicinity of Padlee is a good place for hunting walrus and seals during the late summer and fall of the year.

"All families connected with the killing at Kevetuk during 1922 were visited by the police patrol during the month of January. Native Kidlappik, alias Kidlapokloo, who was involved in the shooting of the deceased Neahkoteah is now at Clyde river, east coast of Baffin island, with his family, having left Pangnirtung in the fall of 1924 by the s.s. *Nascopie*.

"During a patrol to the permanent camping place at Cape Mercy, the Eskimos were badly in need of fat for fuel in their snow houses, and meat for their dogs. The dogs were in poor condition, some of the families travelling to Kekerton island, approximately 90 miles to the north to have them fed. The natives themselves were not in want for food, as the Sabellum Trading Company have a system of rationing their hunters and trappers whether any fur or other skins are procured or not during the bad seasons. It places their natives in the post vicinity in a safe position regarding subsistence, and strange to say, they are not spoiled, it being apparent that they are a party of hard workers.

"A few of the older natives, who are unable to gain means of subsistence, are assisted during the winter months from the Government's allowance, which is in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. Some of them living at isolated settlements, unable to hunt, are always given a share of any hunt by relatives, etc., otherwise they would live a very poor existence.

"Various kinds of game abound in the immediate vicinity of the fiord. Immense herds of the barren ground caribou have been seen on the west side of Pangnirtung fiord, at Coolee river opposite the detachment, also in the V-shaped valleys about 10 miles further north, during the months of October to March. In all the valleys where the vegetation is good, caribou can be observed at different periods of the year. Up to the present time the natives have been in the habit of killing sufficient for clothing alone, but now they are encouraged to kill for the purpose of trading the hides to the trading post, which are eventually shipped by the Hudson's Bay Company boat to Labrador, Newfoundland, where the caribou hides are in great demand. When a large kill is made by the native, only the hides and the sinews are bartered at the post, and without doubt a good deal of the meat is wasted in this manner.

"Wolves are numerous, and always on the trail of the caribou herds. The Eskimo do not make any great effort to destroy them, as to do so it would be necessary for them to go inland to trap; this is almost impossible, as they resent having to go anywhere for any length of time, where the seal is absent.

"There has been a scarcity of the white fox this year, and in addition to it the gulf native is a poor trapper; thus the fox trapping season in the gulf has proved a failure. Arctic hare are in abundance, averaging in weight about six and half pounds. The only sign of ermine and lemming were observed during the late fall, disappearing altogether with the freeze-up.

"Sea mammals are plentiful, consisting of walrus; white whale of the porpoise species; a few large whale; cojook, kyoli, and the netcheck seals are also numerous. The netcheah (baby seals) are innumerable in Cumberland gulf, the breeding season beginning proper about the beginning of April and lasting until the end of May. This period is looked forward to with enthusiasm among the natives, as it provides them with another opportunity for bartering for necessities. Sharks are occasionally seen, also the sword fish or whale killer.

"Trout are numerous in the lakes, likewise the sea, and are found along the gulf shores, especially at the mouth of the streams flowing from the lakes. The bullhead are found, with several other smaller species. These waters also swarm with shrimps, and small shell fish.

"Bird life consists of numerous flocks of eider ducks including several species, which are the only game birds here, being protected by continuous closed season, few being killed, and then only by the natives for food. Sea-gulls, and many species of small birds appear from the south in swarms during April.

"During the summer months the vegetation is exceptionally good. In the 'V' and 'U'-shaped valleys which are their characteristics, thick mosses and grasses thrive luxuriantly, with an abundance of blue, and curlew berries, and several species of small flowers, including the Arctic poppy.

"Spring advanced rapidly during April, and in May the heat of the sun melted the high snowbanks, and the snowwalls around the dwelling house built in December for winter comfort, also forming deep pools of water on the fiord ice, making sled travel almost impossible; this finally ceased in early June, when communication between north and south shores of the gulf came to an end. The fiord ice, measuring 52 inches in April, disintegrated with rapidity, and was carried out by a strong northerly wind on July 8th.

"Early after the departure of the ice from the gulf and fiords, the motorboat *Lady Borden* was launched and prepared for several patrols before the arrival of the Government steamer, which is expected this month. On the 13th-14th July a patrol was made to the Immiggen camp, *via* American harbour and Bon Accord harbour, for the purpose of visiting the native settlements. On July 21 to 24 members left again in the *Lady Borden* to the north end of the gulf, on a hunt for dog-feed, accompanying the Hudson's Bay Company party of motor and whale boats on their annual white whale drive at Meelooahlee fiord, Kingwah, approximately six miles northwest of the Old Dutch Polar station. Engine trouble occurring in the Hudson's Bay Company's boat, assistance was rendered by the *Lady Borden* and police party in the work. About 400 whales were driven to the sand-flats and secured, by the Hudson's Bay Company's party. The police party procured 4,000 pounds of the meat, for use as dog food, including thirteen small whales. Most of the Hudson's Bay Company's natives were left at Melloohlee fiord, to attend to the skinning of the animals, and the transportation of the skins and fat to Pangnirtung. The police patrol visited Noonantah settlement, finding the natives contented, with plenty of seal freshly killed. The total distance patrolled exceeded 3,000 miles.

"During all patrols to the native camping grounds, the people have been hospitable and courteous to detachment members, aiding them in every possible way. The best and cleanest tupik is chosen, and the host leaves his quarters at the visitors' disposal. Living their arduous life, these people live together in peace and goodwill. Seal-hunting is their principal occupation throughout life.

"In Cumberland gulf, seven births are known to have occurred, equalizing the deaths. Tuberculosis is the prevailing disease and is hereditary, being the cause of most of the deaths.

"One of the members of the detachment Reg. 9295 Constable Tredgold, T. H., left the post on April 22, in company with Mr. J. D. Soper, naturalist of the Geological Survey, for the interior of Baffin island, *via* lake Nettilling, to obtain information on the nature of the country, for future use of members of this detachment.

"With the exception of a few frost bites during the winter, the general health of members of this detachment has been very good."

#### PORT BURWELL .

Another account of local conditions is furnished by Corporal H. G. Nichols in his annual report upon the work at Port Burwell:—

After some details as to the fur trade, sealing season, climatic conditions, etc., Corporal Nichols says:—

"The natives in the vicinity of Port Burwell are all Eskimo, and are divided into two classes or tribes, namely, the Ungavamiut, meaning the people of the Ungava, and the Killinimiut, or people of the end of the earth. The former are those who live along the Ungava bay coast, while the latter are those living along the northern Labrador to cape Chidley.

"The Ungavamiuts number eighteen families, with a total of 103. They follow the Church of England religion, and do all their trading with the Hudson's Bay Company.

"The year's register of births and deaths, show three births and two deaths; of the three births, two survived, the third dying after a few days. The second death was that of a young girl of 12 years. Death was apparently due to appendicitis. This occurred in the end of May.

"The average family is not large, births not numerous, and infant mortality high, especially among the Killinimiut tribe.

"The Killinimiuts number eleven families, with a total of fifty-two. These people settled at Port Burwell about twenty years ago, having been brought here by the Moravian Mission, from Hebron, Nain, and other Labrador ports. These do all their trading with the Moravian Mission store.

"The year's register of births and deaths for the Killinimiuts show two births and one death. The death was that of a boy of 12 years, and the cause consumption.

"In both cases, everything possible to alleviate pain and suffering was done as far as possible, with medical supplies on hand at the detachment.

"The Ungavamiuts are a far superior tribe to their near neighbours, owing to the fact that they are encouraged to live away from the post in snowhouses in winter, and tents in summer, thus living more or less naturally, whereas the Killinimiuts have been for years past induced to stay close to the post, living in small shacks, made of wood and sod, as many as three families in one shack, with the natural result that the Ungava people are healthier, stronger, and far better hunters than the Killinik people.

"Christmas week is about the only time that all the Eskimos of both tribes, together with the Pagans, meet.

"All families, young and old, within a radius of 60 or 70 miles arrive at the post, a few days before Christmas, to attend the Moravian Mission church, to receive gifts supplied by the Moravian mission, new dress lengths and clothing are traded in the store for fur and seal skin boots, and all attend church with their new clothes put on over the old and dirty, some even going to the extent of washing hands and faces for the occasion.

"It is the custom to give all children, under the age of 14, among other things, a small coloured candle, which is handed to them lighted. Immediately, upon receipt the light is extinguished, and the candle is crammed into the mouth, thus forming a delicious chewing gum for several days afterward.

"This together with hundreds of dogs fighting and howling around the post, constitute the one bright week of the winter. After several Eskimo dances, the season closes, the natives return to their different winter homes, and peace and quietness again prevails.

"The natives are, on the whole, industrious, quiet, even tempered, and very seldom, if ever, rise to a state of anger. Happy, and good natured, they seem to live only for the present, with never a thought or worry to what the future may bring forth. There is no destitution among them.

"The main source of food supply, is the seal, without which they could scarcely exist, as the seal, not only provides food, but clothing and boots, harness for dogs, skin for kajak, and many other necessities of life. White whale, trout and cod are also used as a food supply.

"The winter is spent in trapping. The only fur-bearing animal in the district is the white fox, with an occasional red fox, or cross, and very rarely, silver and blue.

"It is almost impossible to find two natives who are not related in some way or other. They have intermarried for so many years back, that the term of 'cousin' really has no meaning.

"At present there is no missionary at the post, but the marriage and christening ceremonies are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, Church of England missionary at Fort Chimo, who pays periodical visits to the post during the summer.

"Polygamy is seldom practised, the only cases being those of three of the elder generation. The practice of interchanging of wives is also, I believe completely passed, none having come to my notice during the last year.

"The general health of the natives is fairly good, although there are several cases of tuberculosis and syphilis. The latter disease. . . is, undoubtedly, one of the causes of the high percentage of child mortality, in years gone by.

"There are several old women living on the post, who have borne nine and ten children, none reaching the age of five years."

Corporal Nichols lays stress upon the good feeling prevailing in the white population, and says in conclusion:—

"The country is absolutely barren, not a tree or bush of any description will grow. The only growth is that of moss, which forms a thick carpet like growth over the rocks.

"The ice came in during the first week of December, and remained until the first week of July.

"The winter was a severe one, with a constant northwest wind, and many blizzards. The spring was disappointing, there being practically no sun, but a continual fall of sleet and snow, with heavy damp fog.

## CONDITIONS AT PONDS INLET

Two local patrols were made by the detachment at Ponds Inlet in October and November, 1924, the distance travelled being 260 and 170 miles, and the times occupied being thirteen and eight days respectively.

Constable H. P. Friel left the detachment on October 30 for two places named Toon-nee and Kon-a-yoke-to, in the interior of Baffin island southwest of Ponds inlet; he had no Eskimo companion at the outset, as the hunters were fully occupied in looking after their personal needs and in procuring dog-feed. Travelling was laborious owing to ice conditions, and he travelled as light as possible. On November 2 he passed Oliver sound and the entrance to Arctic sound, and on November 3 he entered Payquet bay; this is described as adjoining Arctic sound on the northwest, and the remark is made that its shores are a continuous wall of rocks and cliffs. Constable Friel also mentions a river, the Ee-kud-loo-eet, which flows into the southern end of Arctic sound; the Eskimo were resorting to it for fresh salmon. Falling in with a Hudson's Bay Company trader and some Eskimos, he accompanied them to the native camp, which was reached on November 4; his reception by the natives was cordial. He describes his entertainment thus:—

"My arrival was received kindly by all; after the usual greeting the men unharnessed the dogs and unloaded the komitik. My provisions, etc. were placed in Kominik's igloo, of which I was a guest during my stay. Members of the Hudson's Bay Company were in Peeyoonetto's igloo. After biscuits, sugar and tea made the rounds, and the stew pot emptied twice, Kominik related the season's hunt. It appears they had sufficient meat all the time but the shortage of ammunition in this camp hindered a longer deer hunt; the results they had barely sufficient for their own needs, clothing, etc. On this account they were forced to hunt seal at an earlier date, to provide oil for their lamps, and caches for the dark period. Salmon were also caught in large numbers and cached for the winter. The sculpin, a small fish, are very numerous in the bays, but are not bothered with. Before turning in the dogs were fed by Kominik, caribou thighs, and other small pieces were donated by the natives; the snow igloo lined with seal skin, and the fresh meat proved quite a treat after the tent, and canned meats."

While staying here Constable Friel walked inland hunting, observing:—

"The land here, covered with moss, had a gradual incline from the shore, with numerous small lakes inland, which furnish ideal feeding grounds for the caribou."

After sharing the hunts of the Eskimo, and having his clothing and harness mended—the dogs had eaten some of their traces—Constable Friel started on his return journey on November 9, arriving at Ponds inlet on November 11. For part of the way he travelled with an Eskimo, and they camped together; an incident of northern travel is thus reported:—

"We were awakened in the early hours of the morning by the dogs coming into the tent, they having chewed the lines they were tied by. Temporary repairs were made, then we broke camp, each on our respective journeys."

Constable Friel observes:—

"This region is uncharted, a succession of bays all joining one another. Heavy seas are frequent in the fall. The coast-line offers no place for the beaching of boat craft with the exception of the southern and eastern extremities, where the land, rising gently, offers good camping places, with caribou in the immediate vicinity the year round."

Corporal F. McInnes, who was in charge of the detachment, soon afterwards made an excursion to Eclipse sound, going to the southwest corner of Bylot island and Low point in the northern portion of Baffin island. Deer meat was scarce, and a report that narwhal had been caught by the ice in Eclipse sound induced him to go there in hopes of supplementing his supplies. He was accompanied by an Eskimo. As there was no snow for igloo building, a tent was taken, this proving very cold. He left on November 13 and got to the southwest corner of Bylot island by 11 p.m. on the following day. The remainder of the patrol was a hunting trip, indifferent success being attained.

Sundry parties of natives were met, and some time was spent with them; one small camp visited was named Sah-too, near Low point; Corporal McInnes says:—

“The natives at Sahtoo had put in a very hard summer, on the verge of starvation owing to not having any kind of a boat to hunt with. Living on the seals that were shot near the shore where they were able to wade out and get them. Towards the end of the summer one of the men found some drift wood and constructed a skin boat. This was the end of their hardship, as shortly after the boat was completed two narwhal were procured and up to the present sufficient meat has been obtained.”

He adds that during the summer of 1914 three deaths had occurred in this small band.

## APPENDIX B

## STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																
Halifax.....				1			1	2	2	23		29				
St. John.....								1				1				
Totals.....				1			1	3	2	23		30				
<i>Quebec District—</i>																
Montreal.....				1			1	3	7	10		22				
Quebec.....								1				1				
Totals.....				1			1	4	7	10		23				
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																
<i>Hdqrs. Division—</i>																
Dundas Harbour.....										3		3				
Craig Harbour.....							1			2		3				12
Cumberland Gulf.....								1		3		4				10
Ponds Inlet.....				1					1	2		4				17
Port Burwell.....									1	2		1				
Chesterfield Inlet.....									1	2		3				13
On command.....				1			1	1	2	9		13				
On leave.....							1					1				
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	1	2			8	7	13	19	15	67				
On leave.....			1				1	2	1	1		5				
"A" Division, Ottawa.....			1	1			2	11	14	144	9	182				
Amos.....										2		2				
On leave.....				1				2	1	12		16				
On command.....							2			2		2				
"N" Division, Ottawa.....				1			2	2	1	22	3	31	22	2	24	
On command.....							1			3		4				
Totals.....	1	1	3	7			16	26	34	226	27	341	22	2	24	52
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																
<i>"O" Division—</i>																
Toronto.....			1	1			1	2	2	14		21				
Haileybury.....								2	1	2		5		3	3	
Sault Ste. Marie.....							1					1				
Niagara Falls.....										1		1				
Windsor.....							1			2		3				
Sarnia.....										1		1				
Muncey.....										1		1	1		1	
Hamilton.....									1	1		2				
Ohswéken.....								1	4	1	1	6	4	2	6	
Camp Borden.....										1		1	1		1	
On leave.....										1		1				
On command.....									1			1				
Totals.....			1	1			3	4	6	28	1	44	6	5	11	



DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1925—Continued.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—</i>																
<i>“D” Division—</i>																
Winnipeg.....				2			1	4	5	15	2	29	3	2		5
Brandon.....								1		1		2				2
Dauphin.....								1		1		2	1	2		3
Emerson.....										2		2	2			2
Fort Frances.....										1		1	1			1
Fort William.....										1		1	2			2
Hodgson.....										1		1	1			1
Kenora.....											1	1				1
Lac du Bonnet.....										1		1	1			1
Norway House.....								1			1	2				9
Shoal Lake.....								1		1		2	1			1
Waskada.....									1			1	1			1
Westbourne.....										1		1	1			1
On leave.....									2	2		4				
On command.....										2		4		1	1	
Totals.....				2			1	8	8	27	4	50	16	5	21	18
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																
<i>Depot Division—</i>																
Regina.....		1	1	4	1	1	5	10	18	61	12	114	61	14		75
Balcarres.....									1	1		2	1			1
Bengough.....									1			1	1			1
Broadview.....								1				1	1			1
Carlyle.....										1		2	1			1
Estevan.....								1				1	1			1
Kamsack.....									1	2		3	2			2
Melville.....										1		1	1			1
Moose Jaw.....								1		1		2	1			1
North Portal.....									1			1	1			1
Punnichy.....								1		1		2	2			2
Shamavon.....								1		1		2	2			2
Swift Current.....									1			1	1			1
Weyburn.....				1				1	1	2		5	2			2
Yorkton.....								1		2		3	2			2
On leave.....									1	1		2				
On command.....									1	22		23				
Totals.....		1	1	5	1	1	5	18	27	95	12	166	79	14	93	
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																
<i>“F” Division—</i>																
Prince Albert.....			1				1	3	4	10	2	21	11	4		15
Humboldt.....								1				1	1			1
Meadow Lake.....									1			1	1			1
North Battleford.....							1			1		2	1			1
Onion Lake.....									1			1		2		1
Port Nelson.....								1		2		3				7
Saskatoon.....								2	1	1		4				
The Pas.....								1			1	2				4
On leave.....										1		1				
On command.....				1								1				
Totals.....			1	1			2	8	7	15	3	37	14	6	20	11

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1925—Continued.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																
<i>"K" Division—</i>																
Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	3	6	15	4	32	8	3	11	
Banff.....				1					2	3	1	7	5		5	
Big Bend.....									1			1	47	5	52	
Blairmore.....										1		1	1		1	
Calgary.....				1			1	1	2	7	2	14	2		2	
Canmore.....									1			1	1		1	
Cardston.....								1		1	1	3	2		2	
Coutts.....									1	1		2	1		1	
Cranbrook.....									1			1	1		1	
Drumheller.....									1			1	1		1	
Exshaw.....										1		1	1		1	
Fernie.....				1				1	1	2	3	5	3		3	
Field.....										1		1	1		1	
Gleichen.....										1	1	2	1		1	
Kingsgate.....									1			1	1		1	
Macleod.....								1		1		2	1	1	2	
Medicine Hat.....				1				1				1	1		1	
Morley.....												1	1		1	
Newgate.....								1				1	1		1	
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1	1		1	
Twin Lakes.....										1		1	2	3	5	
Waterton Park.....									1			1	1		1	
On leave.....										1		1	1		1	
On command.....										1		1	1		1	
Totals.....			1	4			3	9	18	38	9	82	84	12	96	
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																
<i>"G" Division—</i>																
Edmonton.....			1	2			2	3	5	6	8	27	11	2	13	
Peace River.....								1				1				
Grand Prairie.....								1				1	2		2	
Grouard.....									1			1	2		2	5
Fort McMurray.....											1	2				8
Fort Chipewyan.....									1	1		3				7
Fort Smith.....				2					1	3	2	8				17
Resolution.....								1		2	1	4				13
Simpson.....				1						3	1	5				4
Norman.....										2		2				11
Rae.....								1		2		3				13
Providence.....										3		3				12
Good Hope.....										3		3				7
Hay River.....									1	2		3				5
Herschel.....				1					1	1		3				9
Baillie Island.....									1	1		3				8
Aklavik.....								1		6		7				14
Tree River.....								1		2		3				
Jasper.....								1		1		2	1		1	
On leave.....									2			2				
On command.....										2		2				
Totals.....			1	6			2	10	14	40	14	87	16	2	18	126
<i>British Columbia—</i>																
<i>"E" Division—</i>																
Vancouver.....			1	6			2	6	9	15	7	46	55	3	58	
Victoria.....							1	1		4		5				
Esquimalt.....							1	1	1	9	2	13				
Penticton.....				1			1	1	1	1		5	4		4	
Prince Rupert.....				1			1	1	1			4				
Prince George.....								1		1		2			2	
Telkwa.....									1	2		3	3		3	
On command.....										1		1			3	3
Totals.....			1	8			5	10	13	33	9	79	64	3	67	3

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1925—*Concluded.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>"B" Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....				2			2		1	5	2	12		3	3	1	
Carcross.....										1	1	1					4
Carmacks.....										1	1	1					
Dawson Town Station.....								1		2	1	3					
Granville.....										1	1	1		1	1		
Mayo.....							1		1			2		2	2		
Keno.....									1	1		2					
Rampart House.....										2	2	2					4
Ross River.....										1	1	1					5
Teslin.....									1			1					2
Whitehorse.....				1					2	5	1	9		4	4		
White Pass Summit.....										1	1	1					
On command.....									1	1		2					
Totals.....				3			3	1	7	21	3	38		10	10	16	

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	2	23		30					
Quebec.....				1			1	4	7	10		23					
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	7			16	26	34	226	27	341	22	2	24	52	
Western Ontario.....			1	1			3	4	6	26	1	44	6	5	11		
Manitoba.....				2			1	8	8	27	4	50	16	5	21	18	
Southern Saskatchewan.....		1	1	5	1	1	5	18	27	95	12	166	79	14	93		
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	1			2	8	7	15	3	37	14	6	20	11	
Southern Alberta.....			1	4			3	9	18	38	9	82	84	12	96		
Northern Alberta.....			1	6			2	10	14	40	14	87	16	2	18	126	
British Columbia.....			1	8			5	10	13	33	9	79	64	3	67	3	
Yukon Territory.....				3			3	1	7	21	3	38		10	10	16	
Totals.....	1	2	9	39	1	1	42	101	143	554	82	977	301	59	360	226	

## APPENDIX C

## RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

British Columbia	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	1						1	1
Canada Shipping Act.....	1						1	1
Customs Act.....	7	1			6			7
Canada Grain Act.....	1						1	1
Dominion Forest Reserves Act..	1	1						1
Excise Act.....	25	7	1		1		16	25
Explosives Act.....	4	1					3	4
Extradition Act.....	4				4			4
Fisheries Act.....	1	1						1
Food and Drugs Act.....	1							1
Immigration Act.....	53	5	1		6		41	53
Indian Act.....	115	96	12		1	4	2	115
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	246	144	15	3		3	81	246
Penitentiaries Act.....	1						1	1
Special War Revenue Act.....	9				9			9
Total.....	470	256	29	3	28	7	147	470

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

British Columbia	Cases Investigated.	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Murder.....	5	2			1	2	5
Assault.....	1		1				1
Bribery.....	1					1	1
Breaking and entering.....	4	4					4
Burglary.....	1					1	1
Concealed weapons.....	2	2					2
Forgery.....	2					2	2
Fraud.....	1					1	1
Intimidation.....	1	1					1
Obstructing police officer...	2	2					2
Theft.....	9	5	1	2		1	9
Vagrancy.....	7	7					7
Total.....	36	23	2	2	1	8	36

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Con-victions	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>			
British Columbia Liquor Act.....	1	1	1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>			
Motor Vehicles.....	5	5	5
Game Regulations.....	4	4	4
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	1
	11	11	11

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

British Columbia	
Department of Agriculture.....	12
Department of Customs.....	29
Department of External Affairs.....	3
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Health.....	467
Department of Immigration.....	135
Department of Indian Affairs.....	23
Department of the Interior.....	19
Department of Justice.....	28
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	594
Department of Mines.....	590
Department of National Defence.....	39
Post Office Department.....	13
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State—Naturalization Branch.....	1,025
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquires for missing persons.....	66
Inquiries other police forces.....	78
Accidental deaths.....	1
	3,105

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	8				6	2		8
Excise Act.....	49	13			2	3	31	49
Explosives Act.....	3	2					1	3
Extradition Act.....	1				1			1
Fisheries Act.....	1	1						1
Indian Act.....	141	121	9	1	2	2	6	141
Income Tax Act.....	5	1			4			5
Immigration Act.....	46	4			1		41	46
Lord's Day Act.....	1	1						1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.	2	1					1	2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	64	17	7		2	4	34	64
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
Railway Act.....	5	5						5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	22				4		18	22
Total.....	349	167	16	1	22	11	132	349

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Attempted murder.....	1	1				1
Attempted suicide.....	1		1			1
Assault, common.....	36	29	7			36
Assault, indecent.....	2	1	1			2
Burglary.....	1		1		1	1
Causing disturbance.....	4	4				4
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2				2
Causing bodily injury.....	1			1		1
Carrying offensive weapons.....	3	3				3
Drunk and disorderly.....	4	4				4
Driving car intoxicated.....	1	1				1
Damage to property.....	5	5				5
False pretences.....	1	1				1
Forgery.....	1	1				1
Horse stealing.....	2		1		1	2
Indecent exposure.....	1	1				1
Rape.....	1			1		1
Seduction.....	3	3				3
Theft.....	19	13	4	1	1	19
Theft from mails.....	1	1				1
Vagrancy.....	78	77	1			78
Wounding with intent.....	1	1				1
Total.....	169	148	15	3	3	169

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Alberta School Attendance Act.....	3	3				3
Alberta Game Act.....	7	1	2	3	1	7
Alberta Government Liquor Control Act.....	55	50	5			55
Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act.....	7	5	2			7
Alberta Masters' and Servants' Act.....	1		1			1
Alberta Stray Animals Act.....	1	1				1
Alberta Domestic Animals Act.....	1	1				1
Alberta Insanity Act.....	2	2				2
Alberta Prairie Fire Act.....	3	2	1			3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Fishing regulations.....	19	19				19
Motor vehicles.....	30	28	2			30
Game regulations.....	14	13	1			14
Gambling.....	8	8				8
Miscellaneous.....	12	11	1			12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>83</b>

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Alberta	
Department of Agriculture.....	1
Department of Customs.....	25
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Health.....	317
Department of Immigration.....	102
Department of Indian Affairs.....	154
Department of the Interior.....	109
Department of Justice.....	16
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1,004
Department of Mines.....	422
Department of National Defence.....	15
Post Office Department.....	22
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	825
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	3
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	111
Inquiries for other police forces.....	52
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....	11
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	114
Accidental deaths.....	8
Suicides.....	4
Inquiries not classified.....	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,323</b>

CLASSIFIED Summary of Investigations and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Handed over to Depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.	1				1			1
Air Board Act.	1				1			1
Chinese Immigration Act.	1				1			1
Combines Investigations Act.	5			5				5
Customs Act.	67	31			30	2	4	67
Excise Act.	822	245	30	16	22	4	505	822
Explosives Act.	1	1						1
Fisheries Act.	51	46	3		1	1		51
Grain Act.	1			1				1
Indian Act.	178	153	11		3	3	8	178
Income Tax Act.	7	4	1		1		1	7
Immigration Act.	44	17			25		2	44
Livestock and Produce Act.	1				1			1
Migratory Birds Conservation Act	3	2					1	3
Militia Act.	4	4						4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.	64	11	8		14	4	27	64
Post Office Act.	7	3			1		3	7
Railway Act.	2	2						2
Radio-Telegraph Act.	2	2						2
Special War Revenue Act.	19	14			2	1	2	19
Weights and Measures Act.	1	1						1
Total.....	1,282	536	53	22	103	15	553	1,282

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Saskatchewan	Cases investi-gated	Convic-tions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Handed over to Depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault.	5	3	2					5
Corrupting children.	1	1						1
Cruelty to animals.	1	1						1
False pretences.	1	1						1
Fraud.	1	1						1
Forgery.	1					1		1
Obstructing peace officer.	5	5						5
Obstructing public officer.	9	9						9
Offensive weapons.	3	3						3
Prostitution Indian women.	2	2						2
Receiving stolen property.	1	1						1
Robbery, attempted.	1					1		1
Shopbreaking.	3				1	1	1	3
Theft.	3	2	1					3
Theft from mails.	9	2		3	2	2		9
Vagrancy.	11	11						11
Total.....	57	42	3	3	3	5	1	57



SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September, 30, 1925

Saskatchewan		—
Department of Agriculture.....		4
Department of Customs and Excise.....		6
Department of Finance.....		2
Department of Health.....		232
Department of Indian Affairs.....		70
Department of the Interior.....		7
Department of Immigration.....		137
Department of Justice.....		10
Department of Labour.....		1
Department of Mines.....		517
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		2,473
Department of National Defence.....		18
Post Office Department.....		10
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		1
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....		1,014
Department of Trade and Commerce.....		2
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		78
Inquiries for other police forces.....		21
Inquiries not classified.....		4
Total.....		4,607

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Canada Shipping Act.....	1			1			1
Customs Act.....	1	1					1
Excise Act.....	225	51	13		6	155	225
Fisheries Act.....	4	1				3	4
Indian Act.....	204	176	10		2	16	204
Immigration Act.....	9	6	2			1	9
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	1	1					1
Naval Act.....	8			5	2	1	8
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	18	1	5			12	18
Radiotelegraph Act.....	4	3				1	4
Special War Revenue Act.....	2			1	1		2
Total.....	477	240	30	7	11	189	477

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered, and Convictions made under the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Assault.....	4	4				4
Assaulting a public officer.....	3	2	1			3
Assaulting a peace officer.....	1	1				1
Carnal knowledge.....	2	2				2
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1				1
Indecent assault.....	2	2				2
Resisting lawful arrest.....	1	1				1
Theft.....	5	2	1		2	5
Theft from the mail.....	1	1				1
Vagrancy.....	6	6				6
False pretences.....	5			5		5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Manitoba	
Department of Agriculture.....	4
Department of Customs and Excise.....	430
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Health.....	198
Department of Immigration.....	248
Department of the Interior.....	2
Department of Indian Affairs.....	66
Department of Justice.....	5
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	233
Department of Mines.....	206
Department of National Defence.....	16
Post Office Department.....	17
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	5
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	857
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	93
Inquiries for other police forces.....	23
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,410</b>

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	6	2	1				3	6
Customs Act.....	68	9	3	3	3	3	47	68
Excise Act.....	174	34	5		7	2	126	174
Explosives Act.....	9	3				1	5	9
Extradition Act.....	1						1	1
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1						1	1
Immigration Act.....	12	1				1	10	12
Indian Act.....	159	116	8		1	10	24	159
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	1	1						1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	17	6					11	17
Militia Act.....	3						3	3
Naturalization Act.....	5						5	5
Naval Act.....	11					1	10	11
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	240	47	24	15	1	17	136	240
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
Radiotelegraph Act.....	17	8					9	17
Special War Revenue Act.....	14	13					1	14
	739	241	41	18	12	35	392	739

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Assault, common.....	6	3	2			1	6
Assault causing bodily harm.....	1	1					1
Assault, indecent.....	2	1	1				2
Burglary.....	1					1	1
Breaking and entering.....	11	4	2			5	11
Bribery.....	3		2			1	3
Carnal knowledge.....	3		2		1		3
Concealing anything capable of being stolen.....	1	1					1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2					2
Counterfeiting.....	2					2	2
Conspiracy to defraud.....	2	1	1				2
Damage to property.....	2	1				1	2
Desertion.....	2					2	2
Escaping lawful custody.....	5		1		1	3	5
False pretences.....	4	1				3	4
Forgery.....	17	3	6	1		7	17
Mischief.....	3	1				2	3
Non-support.....	2	1	1				2
Nuisance.....	1					1	1
Offensive weapons.....	1	1					1
Perjury.....	1	1					1
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	3	2				5
Robbery.....	2	2					2
Stealing in dwelling-house.....	2	1	1				2
Theft.....	95	15	1	16	10	53	95
Using motor car without owner's consent.....	1	1					1
Uttering forged documents.....	2	2					2
Vagrancy.....	4		1			3	4
Wounding.....	1				1		1
	184	46	23	17	13	85	184

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations  
Enforced in Dominion Parks from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>			
Insanity Act.....	2	2	2
Vital Statistics Act.....	2	2	2
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>			
Dominion Parks Reserve Act (Sec. 2).....	1	1	1
<i>Municipal By-Laws..</i>			
Vehicle traffic.....	56	56	56
Indecency.....	1	1	1
Discharging fire arms.....	1	1	1
	63	63	63

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other  
than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September  
30, 1925

Ontario	
Department of Agriculture.....	6
Department of Customs and Excise.....	2
House of Commons.....	1
Department of Health.....	289
Department of Immigration.....	11
Department of the Interior.....	35
Department of Indian Affairs.....	67
Department of Justice.....	54
Department of Labour.....	1
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	215
Department of Mines.....	177
Department of National Defence.....	65
Post Office Department.....	4
Department of Public Works.....	6
Department of the Secretary of State.....	13
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	3,310
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	93
Inquiries on behalf of provincial authorities.....	7
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	34
Inquiries not classified.....	29
Total.....	4,521

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	11	1		2	5	2	1	11
Excise Act.....	55	2	3		32	1	17	55
Explosives Act.....	4	3			1			4
Extradition Act.....	3					3		3
Immigration Act.....	16				3		12	16
Indian Act.....	127	92	12	1	1	10	11	127
Migratory Birds Act.....	4						4	4
Militia Act.....	31				5	3	23	31
Naval Act.....	8				1	1	6	8
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	345	129	35	37	7	14	123	345
Penitentiaries Act.....	4	1	3					4
Post Office Act.....	18	1	1	1		8	7	18
Radio-Telegraph Act.....	1				1			1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	38	2				2	34	38
	665	231	54	41	56	45	238	665

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault.....	7	1	2	1		2	1	7
Attempt to escape custody.....	1	1						1
Bribery.....	2	1					1	2
Burglary.....	2	1		1				2
Carnal knowledge (S. 301).....	1			1				1
Conspiracy.....	2		2					2
Contempt.....	1	1						1
False pretences.....	2			2				2
Forgery and uttering.....	34	15	2	3	1	2	11	34
Inciting Indians.....	5		5					5
Intimidation and subornation.....	5			5				5
Nuisances.....	3	2			1			3
Obstruction.....	11	9	2					11
Offensive weapons.....	1						1	1
Perjury.....	1	1						1
Possession of Government property.....	2	1					1	2
Receiving.....	1		1					1
Theft.....	24	11	2	4	3	1	3	24
Unlawful assembly.....	5	5						5
Vagrancy.....	4	3					1	4
	114	52	16	17	5	5	19	114

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Quebec		—
Department of Agriculture.....		3
Department of Health.....		74
Department of Indian Affairs.....		1
Department of the Interior.....		4
Department of Justice.....		17
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		11
Department of Mines.....		117
Department of National Defence.....		2
Department of Public Works.....		1
Department of Railways and Canals.....		2
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		1
Department of the Secretary of State.....		1
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....		867
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		45
Inquiries for other police forces.....		23
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....		4
Inquiries <i>re</i> complaints.....		2
Total.....		1,175

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	20	7		1	7	5		20
Excise Act.....	59	23	2		3		31	59
Migratory Birds Act.....	5	5						5
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	38	6			23	4	5	38
Total.....	122	41	2	1	33	9	36	122

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>			
Murder.....	1	1	1
Breaking and entering.....	2	2	2
Total.....	3	3	3

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Maritime Provinces		—
Department of Customs.....		20
Department of Health.....		189
Department of Immigration.....		22
Department of Indian Affairs.....		2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		36
Department of Mines.....		44
Department of National Defence.....		27
Department of Finance.....		1
Department of Justice.....		35
Department of Public Works.....		1
Department of Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....		43
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		28
Inquiries provincial authorities.....		1
Total.....		450

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions obtained under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>					
Inland Revenue Act.....	7	2	3	2	7
Indian Act.....	13	12	1		13
Northwest Territories Act.....	1	1			1
Total.....	21	15	4	2	21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Drunk and disorderly.....	5	5		3
Theft.....	2	1	1	5
Assault.....	3	3		2
Total.....	10	9	1	10

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations,  
Enforced from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Yukon	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Total
<i>Yukon Ordinances—</i>				
Liquor Ordinance.....	12	6	6	12
Game Ordinance.....	2	2		2
Motor Ordinance.....	1	1		1
Insanity Ordinance.....	4	4		4
Yukon Game Ordinance.....	1	1		1
Total.....	20	14	6	20

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other  
than Breaches of Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30,  
1925

Yukon	
Department of Agriculture.....	84
Department of Customs and Excise.....	8
Department of Indian Affairs.....	283
Department of the Interior.....	379
Department of Immigration.....	172
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	17
Department of Mines.....	132
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	20
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	35
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	76
Inquiries not classified.....	31
	1,237

CLASSIFIED Summary of Investigations and Convictions made under Federal  
Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Northwest Territories	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Still under investi- gation	No pro- secution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>						
Indian Act.....	10	9			1	10
Insanity Ordinance.....	1	1				1
Northwest Game Act.....	27	17	2	4	4	27
Northwest Territories Act.....	9	4	1		4	9
Prairie Fire Ordinance.....	1	1				1
Total.....	48	32	3	4	9	48



CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Murder.....	5				4	1	5
Assault, common.....	3	2				1	3
Common nuisance.....	1	1					1
Drunk and disorderly.....	6	6					6
False pretences.....	1	1					1
Mischief.....	2	2					2
Rape.....	1					1	1
Theft.....	6	2		1		3	6
Vagrancy.....	4	3	1				4
Total.....	29	17	1	1	4	6	29

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Northwest Territories		
Department of Indian Affairs.....		29
Department of the Interior.....		712
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		7
Department of Mines.....		6
Post Office Department.....		1
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....		21
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		10
Deceased persons' estates.....		3
Accidental deaths.....		7
Assistance to province of Alberta.....		107
Suicides.....		2
Inquiries not classified.....		10
Total.....		915

RETURN of Fines Imposed and Paid in all Cases, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

	Imposed	Paid	Terms in default			Collected by R.C.M.P.
			Yrs.	Mths.	Days	
Maritime Provinces.....	\$ 9,010 00	\$ 8,800 00		6		\$ 6,270 00
Quebec.....	28,020 00	6,495 00	6	10	6	1,035 00
Ontario.....	17,954 80	8,395 80	10	11	0	2,000 00
Manitoba.....	18,671 00	12,161 00	24	10½	0	6,806 00
Saskatchewan.....	55,098 00	43,622 00	36	0½	0	21,255 00
Alberta.....	11,542 00	7,240 00	4	3	240	350 00
British Columbia.....	14,292 00	5,667 00	8	8	8	630 00
Yukon.....	2,922 10	2,722 10		1		
Northwest Territories.....	1,330 00	1,087 00		4		125 00
Total.....	\$158,839 90	\$ 96,189 90	92	6	254	\$ 38,471 00

