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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1927



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1928

*Price, 25 cents*

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1928

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., 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 ending September 30, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

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



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# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,  
OTTAWA, ONT., 1927.

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, 1927.

During the period under review the two features most worthy of notice have been the continued increase in the personnel employed in Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, accompanied by an increase in the complexity of the duties to be discharged there, and the steady and all-round increase in the work performed in the settled portions of the country.

## STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On September 30 the strength of the force was 52 officers, 855 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 97 special constables, or 1,004 all ranks; omitting the special constables—persons temporarily employed for particular duties, such as interpreters, dog-drivers, canoe-men, stokers, etc.—the strength of the force proper was 907. On the corresponding date in 1926 the strength was 53 officers, 823 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 87 special constables, or 963 all ranks; or, omitting special constables, 876. The total increase thus has been 41, and that of the force proper, 31. The increase amounts to 3½ per cent.

Excluding special constables, the accessions to the strength in the twelve-month period numbered 126; of these four were former members of the force who re-engaged, leaving the number of recruits 122. The number of applicants was 2,165.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1927:—

|   | Commissioner | Asst. Commissioners | Superintendents | Inspectors | Surgeon | Veterinary Surgeon | Staff-Sergeants | Sergeants | Corporals | Constables | Special Constables | Total | Saddle Horses | Team | Total | Dogs |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| Headquarters Staff.....                         | 1            | 1                   | 2               | 2          | 1       |                    | 6               | 11        | 12        | 23         | 11                 | 69    |               |      |       |      |
| Maritime Provinces.....                         |              |                     |                 | 1          |         |                    | 2               | 2         | 2         | 29         |                    | 36    |               |      |       |      |
| Quebec.....                                     |              |                     |                 | 1          |         |                    |                 | 2         | 8         | 22         | 3                  | 36    |               |      |       |      |
| Ontario.....                                    |              |                     | 2               | 5          |         |                    | 2               | 22        | 28        | 225        | 16                 | 306   | 29            | 4    | 35    | 12   |
| Manitoba.....                                   |              |                     |                 | 3          |         |                    | 2               | 7         | 8         | 30         | 4                  | 54    | 11            | 2    | 13    | 18   |
| Saskatchewan.....                               |              | 1                   | 2               | 5          | 1       | 1                  | 5               | 23        | 29        | 88         | 15                 | 170   | 75            | 18   | 93    | 5    |
| Alberta.....                                    |              |                     | 2               | 5          |         |                    | 6               | 13        | 21        | 45         | 20                 | 112   | 45            | 5    | 50    | 12   |
| British Columbia.....                           |              |                     | 1               | 3          |         |                    | 3               | 10        | 14        | 54         | 9                  | 99    | 45            | 2    | 47    |      |
| Yukon Territory.....                            |              |                     | 1               | 2          |         |                    | 4               | 1         | 5         | 22         | 4                  | 39    | 2             | 10   | 12    | 27   |
| Northwest Territories.....                      |              |                     |                 | 4          |         |                    | 1               | 4         | 9         | 32         | 15                 | 65    |               |      |       | 172  |
| Baffin Island.....                              |              |                     |                 | 1          |         |                    |                 | 1         | 1         | 5          |                    | 3     |               |      |       | 25   |
| Ellesmere Island.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |         |                    |                 |           |           | 3          |                    | 3     |               |      |       | 19   |
| North Devon Island.....                         |              |                     |                 |            |         |                    |                 |           |           | 3          |                    | 3     |               |      |       | 13   |
| On loan to Marine and Fisheries Department..... |              |                     |                 |            |         |                    |                 |           | 1         | 2          |                    | 3     |               |      |       |      |
| Canadian Legation, Washington, U.S.A.....       |              |                     |                 |            |         |                    |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      |
| Totals.....                                     | 1            | 2                   | 10              | 37         | 1       | 1                  | 37              | 96        | 139       | 533        | 97                 | 1,004 | 207           | 41   | 248   | 303  |

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

It will be observed that the decrease in strength, to which I have drawn attention in former reports, has been arrested, and that there has been a slight increase. Since the reorganization of the force in 1920 the strength in successive years has been:—

| Year      | Officers | N.C.O. and Constables and Special Constables | Total Personnel | Personnel Excluding Special Constables | Horses |
|-----------|----------|--|-----------------|--|--------|
| 1920..... | 73       | 1,598  | 1,671           | 1,532                                  | 942    |
| 1921..... | 70       | 1,610  | 1,680           | 1,555                                  | 795    |
| 1922..... | 64       | 1,163  | 1,227           | 1,145                                  | 656    |
| 1923..... | 58       | 1,000  | 1,148           | 1,068                                  | 543    |
| 1924..... | 58       | 962  | 1,020           | 941                                    | 433    |
| 1925..... | 53       | 924  | 977             | 895                                    | 360    |
| 1926..... | 53       | 910  | 963             | 876                                    | 314    |
| 1927..... | 52       | 952  | 1,004           | 907                                    | 248    |

The distribution into posts and detachments on September 30, 1927, was:—

|                            | Divisional Posts | Detachments |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Maritime Provinces.....    | 1                | 1           |
| Quebec.....                | 1                | 4           |
| Ontario.....               | 2                | 12          |
| Manitoba.....              | 1                | 12          |
| Saskatchewan.....          | (1 depot) 2      | 20          |
| Alberta.....               | 2                | 22          |
| British Columbia.....      | 1                | 11          |
| Yukon Territory.....       | 1                | 10          |
| Northwest Territories..... |                  | 16          |
| Baffin Island.....         |                  | 3           |
| Ellesmere Island.....      |                  | 1           |
| North Devon Island.....    |                  | 1           |
|                            | 11               | 113         |

Here again there has been a turn, the detachments showing a tendency to increase. In 1922 these numbered 122, but they then were rapidly reduced, to 106 in 1925; in 1926 they went up to 112, this year there is one more, and, while detachments here and there may occasionally be closed, the prospects are for a steady increase in the North.

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

|                            | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Maritime Provinces.....    | 25   | 32   | 33   | 32   | 31   | 30   | 30   | 36   |
| Quebec.....                | 8    | 23   | 31   | 27   | 24   | 23   | 31   | 30   |
| Eastern Ontario.....       | 395  | 442  | 325  | 343  | 339  | 341  | 334  | 349  |
| Western Ontario.....       | 31   | 37   | 34   | 37   | 46   | 44   | 41   | 45   |
| Manitoba.....              | 189  | 203  | 100  | 85   | 55   | 50   | 54   | 54   |
| Southern Saskatchewan..... | 354  | 277  | 225  | 214  | 159  | 166  | 142  | 138  |
| Northern Saskatchewan..... | 53   | 60   | 58   | 49   | 41   | 37   | 37   | 39   |
| Southern Alberta.....      | 248  | 211  | 121  | 103  | 97   | 82   | 79   | 79   |
| Northern Alberta.....      | 89   | 104  | 92   | 87   | 90   | 87   | 98   | 106  |
| British Columbia.....      | 229  | 238  | 157  | 128  | 97   | 79   | 82   | 91   |
| Yukon Territory.....       | 50   | 53   | 51   | 43   | 41   | 38   | 35   | 37   |

The foregoing are territorial subdivisions arranged for convenience of administration. Southern Alberta includes the eastern Kootenay district, Manitoba a part of western Ontario, and eastern Ontario a part of western Ontario;



while the western Arctic region is administered by northern Alberta, part of Hudson Bay by northern Saskatchewan, and the eastern Arctic by Headquarters, which are situated in eastern Ontario.

The increase in numbers is satisfactory, but the volume of work has increased with it—indeed, a little faster, for while the total strength increased by 3½ per cent the work performed increased by 4 per cent, and stands within a very few of 30,000 cases, or 33 cases per man of our net strength—a slight increase over last year, and more than double the proportion in 1923. Moreover, the deductions from my disposable strength also have increased, and the number of men available for the typical work of the force actually is smaller than in 1926. Of our 907 net strength, 261 are immobilized by permanent guards and protection to public buildings, as against 225 last year, while our northern service accounts for 77, as against 70 last year, so that I can call upon 569, as against 580 last year, to cope with the work which is steadily growing. And it must further be observed that from this 569 must be deducted recruits and the necessary training establishment, while there also is the need for supervisory and clerical work. A special characteristic of this force is the general control exercised, alike by the officers commanding districts over their detachments and by headquarters over the districts, and this is impossible without numerous reports and returns and the accompanying checking and direction; the volume of correspondence centering in Ottawa is about one thousand letters a day, and a large proportion of these are not formal matters of routine, but communications which require individual consideration and action; so that the need for a deduction for staff and clerical work is clear.

After allowing for the foregoing, there is also to consider the need for a reserve of strength, upon which I have laid stress before. To some extent our work fluctuates, special duties, such as the escorting of harvesters' trains and the supervision of race-tracks, presenting themselves in one season and disappearing in another, and this makes elasticity not only desirable but necessary. Discipline, again, becomes increasingly difficult when the numbers are low; for changes of work and situation become complicated problems, and if a man in a particular post is unsatisfactory the officer commanding may be faced with the dilemma of either dismissing a man who with judicious handling may improve, or keeping him on and seeing him deteriorate. And finally, there always is the possibility of a serious emergency making an unforeseen call upon us.

Another and very serious consideration is the block in promotion which is a consequence of our reduced numbers. This is not a condition favourable to contentment; and I have in earlier reports remarked that the exceptional pressure of work, with its frequent trespass upon proper hours of rest, let alone of leisure, calls for a high level of good-will and cheerful devotion to duty. I should add that in respect of these qualities the members of the force have merited high praise during the year. I may remark further that it is desirable, owing to the diversity of duties and the increase in our northern work, to have a proportion of young, well-educated, unmarried commissioned officers.

### VOLUME OF WORK

The total number of cases handled by the force in the period under review is 29,955, falling into the following categories:—

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Federal Statutes.....                                   | 4,242  |
| Criminal Code.....                                      | 721    |
| Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations..... | 494    |
| Investigations, etc. for other departments.....         | 24,498 |

Full particulars are given in appendix B. In 1926 the number was 28,806, so that the increase is 1,149. This was achieved in the field described generally and somewhat comprehensively as investigations for other departments, the figures standing at 23,280 in 1926 and 24,498 in 1927.

During the twelve-month period certain changes have been made in our methods of computation of what are termed "cases" which work in the direction of strictness. In reality our work has increased rather more than 4 per cent, and the foregoing statement does not take into account a certain number of acts which can hardly be described as individual "cases", and which yet in the aggregate at the very least demand time and attention. For example, in the period under review some eight or nine thousand tourists entered the Yukon, each one being scrutinized by our men in their capacity as assisting the immigration service; I have declined to regard these as so many "cases", and yet in the aggregate this duty entails a considerable amount of work, which finds no place in the foregoing figures. Again, the officer commanding in southern Saskatchewan has drawn attention to, but has excluded from his returns, the work done by a non-commissioned officer stationed on the international boundary line, who, as sub-collector of customs, has issued more than two thousand permits for motor-cars. It follows that, computing our returns under a more exacting system, and omitting certain peculiar classes of work which demand a modicum of labour, I nevertheless must report that the men of the force are discharging a volume of work which in the period under review has increased instead of diminishing.

The four general headings under which our work is classified call for a word of explanation.

The enforcement of federal statutes, in former years the staple work of the force, now consists of the enforcing of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes with which federal departments are directly concerned. After some fluctuations, this item for several years has stood fairly constant at somewhat more than 4,000 cases a year. This is regular and ordinary police work, and, without desiring to show undue anxiety to obtain convictions, and realizing fully that under a just system some of the inquiries made necessarily must clear persons who have fallen under suspicion, it may not be amiss to point out that of late the proportion of convictions has tended to rise, the figures being: in 1925, 42.1 per cent; in 1926, 42.6 per cent; and in 1927, 47.9 per cent.

The enforcement of the Criminal Code is undertaken by us at present only in certain localities and under certain conditions. Before the erection of the present provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan we discharged this duty as a matter of course in the Territories; when the new provinces were constituted we continued to do this within their boundaries under specific agreements, the provincial Attorneys-General being responsible for the maintenance of law and order, and we executing the duties of police for them (outside of certain places which maintained municipal police forces) in return for a subvention; in 1917, however, these agreements were terminated, and the two provinces provided their own police forces. There remain the Yukon Territories, the Northwest Territories, and the national parks in which we are responsible for police work; the same condition obtains in Indian reserves. Moreover, we act when departments of the federal government are the aggrieved parties in breaches of the Criminal Code, as in thefts of government property. This class of work, while occasionally involving arduous and important work, has remained of late fairly constant at some seven hundred cases a year.

Mention is made in the foregoing paragraph of national parks. By virtue of special arrangements between the Dominion Government and the provincial administrations of British Columbia and Alberta, we enforce both federal and provincial laws in the national parks in the two provinces, this including regulations as well as acts.

The category styled "investigations for other departments" is very broad, and includes inquiries and investigations made at the request of the Dominion Government departments, together with a number of miscellaneous activities, such as the rendering of assistance to provinces and to other police forces, inquiries for missing persons, occasional executive action on behalf of other departments, etc. This class of our work has increased both in bulk and variety with surprising rapidity. In earlier years it was almost non-existent; in 1915, when this force was principally concerned with the policing of Alberta and Saskatchewan, work of this sort was so slight that it was not included in our statistical records. In 1920 it accounted for 8,500 cases; and now the record stands at about 25,000. For some years it has accounted for just over four-fifths of the total number of cases. In the two provinces just mentioned the cases of this sort numbered between eight and nine thousand.

A comparative analytic statement of our statistical record is:—

|  | 1920   | 1921   | 1922   | 1923   | 1924   | 1925   | 1926   | 1927   |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Federal Statutes.....                          | 2,068  | 3,675  | 5,235  | 7,447  | 5,210  | 4,173  | 4,379  | 4,242  |
| Criminal Code.....                             | 152    | 513    | 470    | 807    | 701    | 633    | 761    | 721    |
| Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations..... | 88     | 172    | 219    | 294    | 238    | 257    | 408    | 494    |
| Investigations for Other Departments.....      | 8,500  | 8,235  | 8,108  | 7,915  | 24,531 | 21,743 | 23,280 | 24,498 |
|  | 10,808 | 12,595 | 14,032 | 16,463 | 30,680 | 26,806 | 28,823 | 29,955 |

I put forward these figures with one reservation. They are the only way by which our labours can be measured, and yet they afford an uncertain and capricious standard. Our northern work, interesting and important as it is, contributes little to it, and a thousand mile patrol in the Arctic night, amid unnumbered toils and hazards, may not contribute a single "case". Again, in those regions the paucity of "cases" of some types I regard as a tribute to our work; there is, for example, a welcome falling-off in the number of homicides. Also bearing on this question is the success of our permanent guards in effecting their purpose of security; duties of this sort demand unusually good qualities of the men who discharge them; and yet they are monotonous to the men employed upon them, and barren statistically. Yet apart from these the multitudinous acts of administration which I am chronicling demand care, attention, an exact sense of duty, and in the aggregate account for no little work.

The "investigations" fluctuate exceedingly; occasionally we have non-recurring pieces of work, such as the Chinese registration in 1924, and the western census of 1925, and some species of work increase suddenly, perhaps to fall off again.

The changes in a number of classes are as follows:—

|                                   | 1922  | 1923  | 1924  | 1925  | 1926  | 1927  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Secretary of State.....           | 4,473 | 3,933 | 8,666 | 7,997 | 9,047 | 8,153 |
| Marine and Fisheries.....         | 15    | 701   | 2,649 | 4,590 | 5,274 | 7,241 |
| Mines.....                        | 153   | 502   | 2,407 | 2,211 | 1,902 | 2,233 |
| Interior.....                     | 125   | 492   | 1,047 | 1,257 | 1,491 | 1,226 |
| Immigration and Colonization..... | 567   | 272   | 4,970 | 827   | 882   | 941   |
| Customs and Excise.....           | 116   | 245   | 524   | 520   | 743   | 880   |
| Indian Affairs.....               | 81    | 186   | 415   | 695   | 623   | 602   |
| Health.....                       | 346   | 217   | 1,846 | 1,866 | 422   | 244   |

In the foregoing figures nearly all of the cases attributed to the Department of the Secretary of State are naturalization inquiries. Those for which the Department of Marine and Fisheries is responsible have principally to do

with radio licenses. The reduction in the cases for the Department of Health is due largely to certain changes of policy. The considerable figures recorded for the Department of Mines are accounted for in part by our inspection of retail hardware stores, etc., which sell ammunition and other explosives.

As regards naturalization inquiries, Eastern Canada accounted for 56 per cent of them. For some years there have been more of these in the East, that is, in Ontario and Quebec, than in the West. Many of these inquiries are prosecuted in out of the way parts of the country, involving long journeys.

This force began in Western Canada, and rather more than two-thirds of our work still is done west of the Great Lakes, though the East perhaps is gaining a little. This year the West accounted for 20,827 cases, or 69.5 per cent; as against 9,125 in the East. Last year the numbers were 20,247 and 8,531 respectively. An analysis by classes is:—

|                            | Federal Statutes | Criminal Code | Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations | Investigations | Totals |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|---|----------------|--------|
| <i>The West—</i>           |                  |               |   |                |        |
| British Columbia.....      | 362              | 42            | 5   | 2,680          | 3,089  |
| Alberta.....               | 373              | 240           | 334                                       | 3,579          | 4,526  |
| Saskatchewan.....          | 1,213            | 43            | 3   | 5,004          | 6,353  |
| Manitoba.....              | 573              | 24            | 8   | 2,002          | 3,507  |
| Yukon.....                 | 31               | 27            | 18  | 2,477          | 2,553  |
| Northwest Territories..... | 25               | 24            | —   | 753            | 802    |
|                            | 2,577            | 400           | 368                                       | 17,485         | 20,830 |
| <i>The East—</i>           |                  |               |   |                |        |
| Ontario.....               | 993              | 214           | 126                                       | 3,757          | 5,090  |
| Quebec.....                | 512              | 93            | —   | 2,025          | 2,630  |
| Maritime Provinces.....    | 160              | 14            | —   | 1,231          | 1,405  |
|                            | 1,665            | 321           | 126                                       | 7,013          | 9,125  |

#### PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

As I have remarked already, much work is done that is not represented in the foregoing statistics; indeed, the duties which they describe were principally performed by that part of the force which I have described as my disposable strength. I have touched upon our protective work, the prevention of disorder or theft, and in this, scarcity of incidents often is the proof of success. The endless patrol of scores of Government buildings in Ottawa absorbs the whole time of a great many men, whose work cannot be described as either light or unnecessary. Again, permanent guards are maintained at the offices of the Assistant Receivers General in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Victoria, and a permanent customs guard at Montreal; each of these guards is kept up day and night, and the work of these men so far fortunately has been uneventful, though none the less important. Other services of an allied nature, in protection of public moneys, also yield the negative and therefore satisfactory results at which we aim. Again, the policing of the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt is another task which immobilizes men and achieves security at the expense of incident. The protection of distinguished visitors is another duty to which these remarks apply. Our whole Arctic work, again, which is of great public value, outside of one of two detachments, does not contribute much to our statistics; so that we have some three-score men, particularly valuable individually, numbering seven or eight per cent of our total strength, and discharging highly important duties, who supply very few of the cases which I have been considering.

I may at this point notice the numerous patrols, some of them very long and carried out under great difficulties, which form one of the traditions of this force. A small party recently concluded a stay of nearly two years in the extreme north of British Columbia, on the upper reaches of the Liard river, suffering much from the severity of the winter, moving about in a wild, remote and imperfectly known region, and doing much at once to enforce obedience to the law and to relieve distress and mitigate suffering. On the Western Arctic coastline our journeys of several hundred miles with dog-sleds have become almost a matter of routine, and it is gratifying to note a decrease in the tendency to violence which was a drawback in the character of that able, generally amiable and attractive people, the Eskimos. We are steadily extending our patrols into the Barren Lands from the vantage points afforded by the eastern ends of the great lakes of the Far North, while our Hudson Bay patrols are being prosecuted more around James bay, and we move about the coast-line and adjacent territory, from north of Cape Fullerton, to the parts of Ontario east of Moose Factory. In the Eastern Arctic our patrols often are very long, and take us into regions which recently were the Ultima Thule of large and well-equipped exploring expeditions, an example being the visits paid by Staff-Sergeant (now Inspector) A. H. Joy to the group of islands lying west of Ellesmere island. Perhaps even here there is a slight decrease in the romantic side of the northern work, for, while long pioneer journeys still are made, nevertheless practice in patrolling has brought facilities, and our men now as a matter of routine traverse regions which not long ago were the objects of difficult and tedious discovery. For example, while Baffin island has been known for three centuries, its interior until recently remained untouched; in the winter of 1925-26 a party of our men crossed the southern part from Cumberland gulf to Hudson strait, the journey, which was in the nature of exploration, being laborious and somewhat dangerous, while in the winter of 1926-27 a party made the journey expeditiously and comparatively easily, the route now being known; so also some years ago a patrol across North Devon island proved difficult and hazardous, and subsequent journeys were made more speedily. The arduous and adventurous nature of this department of our duty remains undiminished, for man still must pit himself against the elements. In one of our reports quoted on a later page, though the winter of 1926-27 on the whole was usually mild, it is noted that a sledge dog died through having its lungs frozen; and for grimness few occurrences could surpass the four hundred and fifty mile journey of a constable in Baffin island, conveying to his detachment, amid great difficulties of travel, the body of an unfortunate fur-trader, for decent burial after due investigation into the causes of his death.

Nor are the patrols confined to these far-away regions. Further south, in forests, along the rivers and on the prairies, by steamboat, power launch, canoe, motor car, and saddle horse, at times on foot, our men traverse regions where their presence serves at once as a reminder that laws must be obeyed and governmental regulations observed, as a means of carrying on the administration of the country, and as a proof that the Government can and will extend its aid to people in distress. I may add that the amount of humanitarian work performed by this force is an object of peculiar satisfaction to me.

#### ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

As in other years, a certain amount of administration work was done for some of the provinces. For the most part, these services are rendered in northern Alberta, this province having a "far north" of its own, devoid of modern means of communication and sparsely inhabited; economy is effected by our discharging certain duties for the provincial government, particularly in the enforcing of the game laws. Somewhat similar conditions obtain in northern Manitoba,

and here again we render some aid. The issuing of game animal and game bird licenses is a matter of local importance, and our special interest in the Indians causes us to be concerned with the provincial game laws, which they must obey. This work is likely to increase, as we are about to open a detachment at Fort Fond du lac, and it may be necessary to establish posts at other places in the maze of lakes and rivers to the east of that place, in order to control the situation there from our own point of view. In specific police work mutual services often are rendered.

### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

I have dwelt in earlier paragraphs upon the importance now assumed by the investigations and inquiries carried on for other departments; the statistical record appears in appendix B, and in the paragraphs which follow a number of notes are given about particular cases; some account of this aspect of our work also is given in the extracts from the annual reports of the officers' commanding districts. The general principle underlying this aspect of our duties was described by in my annual report for 1926 in words which I take leave to repeat:—

"A great number of the departments of the Government from time to time require services of a field or executive nature: The Department of Mines needs to have hardware stores, local contracting operations, etc., watched to make sure that its regulations regarding the storage of explosives are observed; the Department of Marine and Fisheries is interested to see that the multitude of persons who use radios take out proper licenses, and that fishery regulations are obeyed; the Department of the Interior wishes to have migratory birds protected, persons who trespass on timber reserves brought to book, its game protection system enforced in remote places; these are but examples, which are supplemented in the paragraphs which follow. If we did not undertake these duties, it would be necessary for the departments concerned either to leave the work undone; or to employ private agencies, a course which would present problems of control; or to enlarge their staffs, so that each would have a separate force of field agents. If the last of these expedients were tried, it is safe to say that the aggregate number of persons employed, and the total cost, alike would exceed present figures. For example, the Department of Fisheries is mainly concerned with the sea and the Great Lakes, but the protection and regulation of the fisheries in the prairie rivers and in the innumerable lakes north of the prairies is an appreciable interest; and from time to time our men, often as an incidental feature of a patrol undertaken primarily for other purposes, help it to enforce its measures. A further advantage in having one force to discharge these ancillary services is that it is possible to have uniformity in methods of investigating, reporting, etc., and we avoid alike duplication of effort and working at cross-purposes. In one more or less inaccessible settlement, for example, it might be necessary about the same time to investigate the illicit manufacture of spirits, the selling of liquor to Indians, the illegal netting of fish, the slaughter of migratory birds, the raiding of Crown timber reserves, the use of unlicensed radios, the storage of explosives, and applications for naturalization; it would be wasteful to despatch eight separate agents there, when one member of the force on one patrol could attend to all these matters."

### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

In the twelve-month period 1925-26 a departure was made from the usual method of aiding other departments in the case of the Department of National Revenue. As a result of the investigation by the parliamentary committee and the Royal Commission which was subsequently appointed, I was required to place at the disposal of that department the services of a number of members of this force. These members, who included some of my most valuable detectives, passed out of my control—though I still was in a measure responsible for them, and they swelled the numbers credited to the force—and were directed in their operations altogether by the Department of National Revenue. During the period covered by this report the experiment came to an end, and they have been returned to me. They went from and returned to this force on varying dates, the experiment beginning on July 27, 1926, and coming to an end on July 14, 1927, when the last of them returned to duty with this force.

In addition to this episode, a certain amount of assistance was rendered to the Department of National Revenue in the more usual manner. The most interesting phase of this aspect of our activities had regard to the coastline near Halifax, where during the whole year the smuggling of liquor has greatly exercised us. Our strength there was specially increased, the use of a fast car was obtained, and in December, 1926, and January and February, 1927, a series of seizures and arrests took place, the former accounting for over 400 gallons of rum and not far short of 300 cases of liquors. The smugglers were defiant as well as persistent, on one occasion attempting to run our car down in the road, and resisting arrest; however, a number of prosecutions were instituted, strongly supported by evidence. I regret to be obliged to report that these failed, the juries, in spite of convincing evidence, able presentation and strong charges from the bench, persisting in returning verdicts of acquittal. The officer commanding in the Maritime Provinces in this connection observed: "It is absolutely useless to proceed against smugglers by way of indictment in Halifax."

An investigation into customs conditions on the boundary between British Columbia and the state of Washington west of Midway by Sergeant A. E. Birch revealed a curious state of affairs—the renting by some residents of small places on the Canadian side of mail-boxes in the post office of an American town close to the boundary line; to these they had articles sent by post from places in the United States, and they subsequently conveyed them to their homes without reporting to the customs. Several cases were made against these ingenious people.

Aid in the enforcement of the Excise Act usually takes the form of a large number of seizures of stills, etc., with few distinctive features. Mention may be made, however, of a rather small case which acquired some interest from the length of time it took to arrest the person wanted. The accused, a foreigner, simultaneously gave information which led to a seizure for illicit manufacture of liquor, and himself operated a still; in February, 1925, his still was seized, and for two years he evaded arrest while intermittently submitting claims—made from a safe distance—for the payment of the moiety due him as informer from the department which was concerned in his prosecution. From Toronto he fled to Manitoba, where he harboured in two or three remote rural districts; then he went to British Columbia, and he finally was arrested in Vancouver in February, 1927, taken to Toronto, and convicted.

#### HEALTH

Our work with the Department of Health, in suppressing the traffic in narcotic drugs, has been conducted during the period under review in a particularly harmonious manner. As in former years our main efforts have been directed towards the detection and conviction of the larger traffickers, leaving the peddlers and smaller miscreants as far as possible to the attentions of the provincial and municipal police forces; with as a subsidiary object the exposure and prosecution of those unworthy members of the medical profession who lend themselves to this nefarious traffic.

A case of much importance in Vancouver was the arrest and conviction of Lim Jim, a very prominent Chinese merchant, on a charge of selling opium. This man is wealthy, controlling several firms; he long has been regarded as the centre of the opium smuggling traffic in British Columbia, but hitherto no case could be made against him. However, in July, 1927, acting in conjunction with United States officials, and bringing a member of the force from Ontario, we managed to induce him to sell a considerable quantity of opium to an American agent; a large quantity of narcotics also was seized. Particularly skilful detective work was done in this operation. The trial took place after the date of the closing of this report, but it may be added that he was convicted

and sentenced to a fine and to four years' imprisonment. Lim Jim appealed, a cross-appeal was entered by the Crown against the lightness of the sentence, and this resulted in the term of imprisonment being increased to seven years.

This man had been twenty-seven years in Canada and he testified that his companies did \$900,000 worth of business in a year.

We also were especially active in Winnipeg, where a cluster of cases relieved the community for a while of some persistent traffickers. One of these, against a man known as Samuel Riley, a very careful and cunning drug peddler, afforded a good example of co-operation with the local police. During the earlier months of 1927 we endeavoured to catch him in the act of selling narcotics, but were not successful. The city police arrested him in April on a charge of "possession" and he fled after being granted bail; watch was kept for him in various quarters, and he was arrested in Toronto towards the end of July by a detective of this force. Returned to Winnipeg, he was convicted and received sentences aggregating two years' imprisonment. Another Winnipeg case carried to a successful issue during the summer of 1927 was that of a persistent trafficker named Mike Doba, or Dobois, who was watched for some time and finally was arrested while in possession of a quantity of heroin. This was a gratifying occurrence, as the man had a criminal record and was well known in the underworld of Winnipeg. After the termination of the period under review he was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment which will entail his deportation, he being a native of one of the Central European countries. And again, late in the period under review, on September 6, 1927, a notorious drug peddler who went by the sobriquet of "Rusty Stevens" was arrested after making a sale of heroin; he was granted bail in \$10,000 and fled, his bail being estreated. This man also was an important personage in the illicit drug traffic of Winnipeg.

The campaign against the traffic was carried on in nearly all the provinces, the instances adduced merely being special cases, which for one reason or another were of particular interest to us.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS

Our interest in the Indians is traditional, and during the year this aspect of our duty provided a good deal of work and it was necessary to cope with perhaps more than the usual amount of turbulence. On two occasions it was necessary to be firm with British Columbia Indians. The unsettled condition of the Kitwancool reserve in northern British Columbia, which has attracted publicity from time to time, caused some anxiety during the summer of 1927. A survey was resolved upon by the Government, and a faction of the Indians undertook to resist by force. Protection was given to the survey party, a constable of this force going with it in plain clothes, and Sergeant H. E. Taylor, in charge of the Prince George detachment, placing himself at a convenient distance to support it. On the survey party entering the valley they were obstructed by the Indians, who tried to take away the transit, injured one or two articles of camp equipment, etc. Sergeant Taylor's report says:—

"Throughout all this disturbance the Indians did everything possible to provoke an assault upon themselves by the members of the survey party, by hustling, jeering, etc., giving the impression that they had been instructed not to actually assault the surveyors, but to do all possible to aggravate them and compel them to start a fight. It is obvious that this attitude on the part of the Indians is the result of careful advice and coaching on the part of some white advisers, who have told the Indians just how far they had better go in creating a quarrel."

In consequence of their behaviour, warrants were obtained and several of them were arrested; the leader was carrying a loaded revolver and on being



put under arrest refused to give it up, obliging Sergeant Taylor to disarm him by force. The culprits were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and the survey was completed, although the bearing of the Indians remained hostile, and protection had to be continued for some time. The Department of Indian Affairs expressed its appreciation of Sergeant Taylor's conduct.

At Penticton a dispute between the Department of Indian Affairs and the Indians of the reserve over the erection of a school-house caused an affray of some magnitude. A preliminary disturbance in March, 1927, led to some arrests, and in April a summons to court was ignored, and an attempt to arrest the accused was resisted with violence. Inspector R. L. Cadiz repaired to the reserve with three constables and, on the Indians continuing contumacious, arrested several of them. There was a general scuffle, some twenty-five to thirty men and women attacking the police. The fight lasted about three-quarters of an hour, but six Indians were taken into custody and duly made their appearance in court. Inspector Cadiz remarks:—

"No more force than was absolutely necessary was used in effecting these arrests and the restraint and good temper shown under very trying circumstances by Corporal O'Reilly and Constables Carnac and Woodcock, especially the two constables, who suffered considerable abuse and injury, was wholly commendable and I desire to bring it to your notice."

School-houses seem to be provocative in this connection; during the year under consideration a dispute over the erection of one in the St. Regis reserve occasioned some work. A faction of the Indians carried their objection to the decision to build a school to the point of intimidating the workmen, and it was necessary to keep members of the force there for some time, until an amicable arrangement was reached. At Caughnawaga and some other reserves in Eastern Canada a very considerable amount of work was done in the collection of evidence in the charge against certain people of conspiring to extract money from the Indians in order to prosecute a claim to a large area in the state of New York.

The Indians have to be protected against unscrupulous white men. A case of this sort was afforded by a news agent on one of the transcontinental lines in northern Ontario who for about two years persistently sold liquor to treaty Indians travelling on the trains. A trap was set for him and he was caught and convicted, to the fine which was inflicted being added the loss of the position which he had misused. He had been peddling alcohol of a very low grade, for which he charged \$5 a bottle.

Another type of work which from time to time is necessary in protecting the Indians is occasioned by outbreaks of contagious disease in reserves. We recently have had two such affairs on our hands. During the summer of 1927 an outbreak of small-pox on the Maniwaki reserve made it necessary to keep Detective Constable A. Grignon there from July 6 to August 27. Constable Grignon enforced quarantine, dispersed a dance which was being carried on in defiance of the regulations, dealt with Indians who resented the application of the rules of sanitation, and, in the words of the agent of the reserve, "performed his duties in the most commendable manner." I may add that since the date of the closing of this report a somewhat similar case occurred in Ontario, the agent at Lower French reserve reporting that small-pox had broken out on Contin island and that the Indians were breaking quarantine, and asking for the assistance of this force. Constable W. W. Jacomb was sent from Toronto, and had to remain there for some weeks. In this case the Indian chief co-operated with Constable Jacomb. Public gatherings were forbidden for a time. In one case an alarm came that a woman was dying of the disease, but our constable took charge pending the arrival of the doctor and subsequently regularly took provisions to the house to prevent the husband from leaving it; the patient recovered.

The usual escorts were provided for parties paying treaty money, and numerous miscellaneous duties were performed. As a people the Indians are quiet and law-abiding, and in the vast majority of cases we come in contact with them as friends, and as affording help, rather than through repressive action.

#### COLLECTION OF REVENUE

In certain of the remoter parts of the country the force collects revenues for various departments to a not inconsiderable extent, the total amounting to a sum in excess of \$60,000. In the Yukon and the Northwest Territories we collected game licenses for the Department of the Interior, and also disbursed bounties for the killing of 1,001 wolves, amounting to \$30,030. For the Department of Marine and Fisheries we collected a number of radio licenses. In addition, we collected \$31,908.25 in fines. The total amount of fines imposed as a result of cases which we instituted was \$138,867.17; of this \$97,751.17 was paid, some \$65,000 being paid through channels other than this force.

#### IMMIGRATION

We are in constant touch with the Department of Immigration and Colonization, helping to enforce what may be styled the control side of its activities, searching for persons with whom it desires to get into touch, supporting its officials when necessary, etc. Occasionally a modicum of detective work is needed. As an example of the last-named type of activity, I may remark that in the early autumn of 1927 this force by investigation ascertained the presence in Vancouver of an odd little colony of Oriental seamen who had deserted from sundry ships and were working in a saw-mill—two Arabs, an Egyptian, and an Indian Mohammedan—and furnished the information which led to their deportation. Two Hindus who had deserted from ships also were apprehended for the immigration authorities in Vancouver.

#### MARINE AND FISHERIES

During the fishing season of 1926 in northern British Columbia the fisheries officials had reason to suspect that, through dereliction of duty on the part of certain local fishery protection officers, a good deal of illegal fishing was permitted, more particularly at Quashella creek, Smith's inlet. At the request of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries in British Columbia, Sergeant L. J. Sampson during the last months of 1926, made an investigation which, at the expense of much travel up and down the coast, revealed many irregularities. Subsequently, early in 1927, a commission was appointed to inquire into the matter, and Sergeant Sampson provided the witnesses and conducted the examinations. At the conclusion of each stage of these proceedings Major Motherwell, the Chief Inspector, officially expressed his appreciation of Sergeant Sampson's work, writing in one letter: "I have nothing but admiration for the manner in which the investigation has been conducted." On the completion of the investigation, the Commissioner, Mr. D. Mackenzie, wrote to the Officer Commanding in Vancouver, to thank him for the support given, adding, "The evidence could not have been procured any other way than by the commission and by cross-examining, which was very ably conducted by Sergeant L. J. Sampson."

We render a good deal of support to this department in the matter of radio, alike in issuing licenses where local circumstances render it advisable that we should act as dispensers, and in checking the disposition of some to make use of the radio without paying the license fee. A little aside from the ordinary run was a case which arose at Kenora, where the possessors of radio sets have experi-

enced considerable trouble with their transmission. Suspicion was felt that some at least of the trouble was due to the operation of a transmitting set owned by a man living near the town. He was visited, and, as he maintained that he was not the offender, the constable investigating arranged for a test which appeared to confirm the surmise. The owner of the set was asked to refrain from operating it more than was absolutely necessary pending the result of the report made. Upon our informing the Director of Radio, he confirmed our action, thanking us for the steps we had taken.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

A service which we continually are called upon to perform for the militia is the recovery of rifles, equipment, articles of uniform and similar articles which have been issued, and which are not returned. This ordinarily is uneventful and routine police work, not worth any particular mention. However, one curious affair, small in itself, illustrates the value of a nation-wide system. A private in a militia regiment in Vancouver suddenly left for England, taking with him a uniform of some value. The regiment invoked the service of this force; a telegram was sent to Winnipeg; the man was met there on his arrival and handed over part of the equipment, but said that the rest of it was in his trunk; thereupon he was met at Montreal and the rest of it was recovered and sent to Vancouver.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mention has been made already of our work in issuing game licenses, paying wolf bounty, and otherwise assisting the Department of the Interior in the Northwest Territories. One of the out-of-the-way duties discharged by us is the protection of bird life in accordance with the terms of the international convention on the subject. A task performed in connection with this was the making of weekly visits to Bare island, a notable breeding ground for gulls, not far from Vancouver. On these visits war was waged on a colony of crows which were preying on the eggs and young gulls, and the number of these marauders was diminished. A certain amount of timber protection is done.

#### POST OFFICE

The Post Office, with its immense number of small offices, disseminated in every corner of the country, naturally suffers from a certain amount of fraud, and from occasional robberies. These cases often are difficult to solve, and in a number of instances a period of months, or even of years, has elapsed before the facts have been elucidated. We had a considerable number of cases during the period under review, but none of these were of special importance. Some interest attaches to a robbery in western Quebec, in February, 1927, in which a small sum was taken from a rural post office. The surface indications suggested burglary, and the postmaster expressed the opinion that the guilty person was a man of rather loose character who had passed through the settlement at the time. Careful work by Detective Corporal A. G. Champion of "A" Division proved that the postmaster himself was the culprit, the apparent evidence of burglarious entry having been arranged by him to avert suspicion.

#### NATURALIZATION

Investigation of applicants for naturalization continues to account in the aggregate for a considerable bulk of work. This work is increasingly of an urban nature, though it still is necessary to visit remote rural districts, and to look up scattered sojourners in the wilder parts of the country. Our duties consist of ascertaining the identity of applicants, and verifying their statements

as to their circumstances and conduct; our reports are transmitted to the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, which passes upon the applications.

#### THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

As usual, this accounted for many routine investigations. The steady pressure seems to have had some effect in causing the numerous people who are in custody of explosives to improve their methods of storage. A good deal of work of this character has been done during this year in the Maritime Provinces.

#### ESCORTS FOR HARVESTERS

The escort for harvesters' trains has become a piece of routine work and calls for little remark. As in former years, the administration of the service—which is considerable, as the men are sent in couples over a vast extent of territory, necessitating a great amount of correspondence in proportion to the number employed—fell to the lot of "N" Division at Ottawa, its strength, which has been low, being increased by borrowings from other divisions. No special incidents occurred, and the only comment to be made is that this is one of the seasonal tasks which strain our reduced numbers.

#### SPECIAL GUARDS

As before, we have furnished permanent guards at a number of places, these including the offices of the Assistant Receivers General at Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, and Toronto. We also have kept a guard, by night as well as by day, upon the customs warehouse at Montreal. In Halifax and Esquimalt we protect the dockyards, dry-docks and other Government property. All these duties are monotonous and yet call for particularly steady and well-disciplined men, and when a guard is maintained continuously it will be understood that to keep one man on duty immobilizes two or three men, to provide for reliefs, holidays, etc. Another duty which occupies the attention of a number of men pretty steadily is the protection of officers of the Finance Department, the customs service and the post office who are in possession of public money; the precautions are unobtrusive, but none the less absorb men. The general public is familiar with the presence of our men as guards when income tax payments are made; this is a seasonal drain on our reserves.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

As in former years, we have co-operated to the best of our ability with other police forces. Our relations with the police forces of the British Empire are cordial and happy; we have in particular received much assistance from the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis in England and from the various departments of New Scotland Yard, and have been glad to reciprocate when occasion offered. From time to time we have furnished information to and have obtained information from police forces in continental Europe, and we have co-operated with sundry forces in the United States. With the provincial and municipal police forces of Canada we, of course, are continually in contact, and we are glad to render to them all the assistance possible, a particular example of this being the identification work done by our Finger Print Section with its great collection of finger prints, photographs, and records of convictions of criminals. I have in earlier reports noted our co-operation with other Canadian forces in shaping a general police policy with regard to the control of fire-arms, especially pistols.

## WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

## BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, officer commanding E Division (British Columbia, less the Eastern Kootenay district) reports a strength of 90 of all ranks, including 32 on detachment and 9 attached to the Criminal Investigation Bureau staff at Vancouver; in 1926 the total strength was 82. He observes:—

"From the beginning of last winter until August, we were somewhat handicapped in our work by a shortage of effective strength at division headquarters. This shortage was apparent until a draft of six recruits was transferred from Regina in the middle of August. We now have sufficient men available for all ordinary duties, and for a small reserve for detachments."

Two officers have lately been transferred from Vancouver to other divisions—Inspector T. M. Shoebottom to "B" Division, and Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon to "G" Division for northern duty, while Inspector A. N. Eames has been transferred to the division, and has taken over the duties of pay and quartermaster, relinquished by Inspector Shoebottom.

The detachments at present are the same as in 1926.

At Victoria a corporal and four constables are stationed as a guard for the office of the Assistant Receiver General; the non-commissioned officer in charge also attends to sundry other duties.

At Esquimalt two non-commissioned officers and nine constables and special constables provide police protection for the dockyard. This is a monotonous type of duty, irksome to young men; changes were made during the year whereby married constables of more mature years were placed there.

The Penticton detachment, the only one in the West Kootenay sub-district, consists of 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers and 1 constable. The report says:—

"The work of this detachment is mainly in connection with the Indians, it being the centre of large reserves. The strength of this detachment had to be temporarily increased during the summer, owing to extra work in this connection."

Prince Rupert, the headquarters of the Coast sub-district, has 1 officer and 1 corporal, this being a reduction of two; as the town is situated on an island, few supervisory patrols are possible.

Prince George, on the Canadian National Railway, at the junction of the Fraser and Nechacho rivers, has 1 sergeant and 2 constables. The report describes it as:—

"The centre of a large district necessitating lengthy patrols in a sparsely settled country, in connection with the Indian Act. It has been found necessary to station an extra constable here, due to increase in the duties, which have been carried out most satisfactorily."

Telkwa, on the Canadian National Railway, about midway between Prince Rupert and Prince George, has one corporal and two constables. Superintendent Duffus says:—

"This, again, is the centre of numerous Indian reserves. The detachment has been exceedingly busy, and has carried out some excellent work in connection with the Indian Department, necessitating patrols being away for long periods."

Two temporary detachments which have become part of our routine are thus noticed:—

"A corporal was stationed at Chilliwack and a constable at Agassiz (on the lower mainland) during September of this year, to assist the Indian Department officials in the enforcement of the Indian Act during the hop-picking season, when hundreds of Indians congregate from all parts. The Indian agents concerned have written expressing their appreciation of our services."

The most interesting detached service of the year was the Liard patrol, which lasted for about thirteen months. The officer commanding reports upon it as follows:—

"A patrol, consisting of Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch, Reg. No. 9261 Sergeant Paton, J. R., and Reg. No. 9587 Constable Cooper, W. A., arrived at Lower Post, Liard, B.C. (near the border of the Yukon), in July, 1926. During the winter of 1926-27 they carried out various patrols in the Liard district, in connection with the Indians, making Lower Post their headquarters. Medicine supplied by the Indian Department was distributed to Indians as required, and the members of the party often rendered very effective first aid treatment to sick and injured Indians.

"Unfortunately, in January, 1927, Sergeant Paton got both hands very badly frost-bitten while on patrol with the other members of the party some distance from Liard. Circulation was restored after Inspector Wunsch and Constable Cooper had melted snow and given first aid treatment for four hours, in spite of the fact that their own hands were continually commencing to freeze. Sergeant Paton was taken back to Liard, and after three months of most assiduous and intelligent nursing night and day by Inspector Wunsch and Constable Cooper, the use of both hands was almost fully restored. Without this care it is probable that Sergeant Paton would have been left badly maimed or even succumbed to blood poisoning, as in the course of treatment gangrene set in at the extremity of one little finger, and, with the patient's consent, the last joint was amputated with a razor by Inspector Wunsch, there being no doctor anywhere in the district.

"This accident, and an attack of snow-blindness sustained later by Inspector Wunsch, greatly handicapped the operations of the patrol during the late winter and spring.

"On your instructions, the party returned to Vancouver in August, 1927, escorting an insane Indian. The six dogs, canoe and other surplus stores were disposed of locally before leaving for Vancouver.

"There is no doubt that the presence of this patrol was most beneficial in establishing a respect for law and order among Indians and other residents of that country; our men went out of their way to render help and succour to all, from assisting an Indian mother to bring a baby into the world to reading the Lord's Prayer at burials."

In dealing with the interior economy of the division, the officer commanding says:—

"Mounted training has been carried out at division headquarters throughout the year, and dismounted drill as opportunity occurred. Special attention has been given to arms drill and individual efficiency on detachments, by inspecting officers."

Satisfaction is expressed with the revolver shooting, first aid and other details of training.

Much space is occupied with the co-operation with other departments of the government, it being remarked that relations were excellent. Investigations in connection with the Criminal Investigation Bureau covered a wide field, and some extracts may be given. In dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Health in combatting the narcotic drug evil, after observing that the policy of late has been to concentrate on the apprehension of principals, rather than of addicts, and giving particulars of several important arrests and seizures which were effected, Superintendent Duffus observes:—

"Speaking generally, I am of the opinion that the narcotic situation in this district has improved considerably during the past year. The determination of the Department of Health to stamp out the traffic, their thorough system for controlling the distribution of narcotic drugs through regular trade channels, and the support given by the courts in imposing drastic penalties on those found guilty of offences under this Act, have had a most beneficial result."

Dealing with the assistance rendered to the Department of Indian Affairs, the officer commanding mentions one particular incident, in which respect for the law was enforced and a serious affray averted:—

"At the instance of the department a survey of certain lands embracing the Kitwancool valley, in the northern interior, was ordered. For years past the Indians living in this valley have steadfastly refused to allow whites on these lands—even going so far as to offer armed resistance. Realizing that trouble might be expected when the survey party reached the boundary of the Kitwancool valley, Sergeant Taylor, in charge of Prince George detachment, detailed a constable in mufti to accompany the survey party, and requested

the members of the latter not to provoke an assault, and not to resist by force unless absolutely necessary; in the meantime he would be close at hand with assistance.

"As anticipated, as soon as the survey party reached Kitwano valley they were warned by the Indians to proceed no further. Seeing that this was ineffectual, the Indians endeavoured to carry away the instruments and did everything possible to provoke a fight. Eventually, on being informed by the surveyor that no work would be done that day, the Indians went away, one of their number returning frequently, as though acting as a guard.

"The names of five Indians leading the disturbance were obtained, and warrants calling for their arrest executed before further trouble ensued. Subsequently, they were all convicted, four being sentenced to prison terms."

The Department of National Revenue was aided, partly in preventing the smuggling of narcotic drugs from ships plying to Vancouver, and partly in connection with the Excise Act, though the following remark is made:—

"The illicit distillation of liquor is not prevalent in this district, due to the fact that good liquor can readily be obtained from Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province. Four convictions were secured under the Excise Act, and one under the Customs Act. In addition, forty specific investigations were conducted and reported upon."

Investigations were made into 700 applications for naturalization, these involving frequent patrols from all detachments. Another duty which imposes a good deal of routine work is thus noticed:—

"The inspection of powder magazines and stores carrying small arms ammunition has been systematically carried out, with a view to enforcing the provisions of the Explosives Act. In addition, a large number of shipments of fire-crackers from the Orient and the United States—mostly the former—were inspected, during which operations a total of 173 cases were rejected for non-compliance with regulations.

"Accidents arising from the handling of explosives have been inquired into, and in all, a total of 261 investigations were reported upon for the information of the department."

The Department of Marine and Fisheries received assistance, partly by the issuance of 382 radio licenses, and partly in a more laborious manner:—

"At the request of the department, an investigation was conducted into alleged illegal fishing on the Pacific coast. This investigation disclosed that fishing in prohibited areas was carried on with the greatest impunity and with the sanction of certain fishery guardians,—two of whom were subsequently prosecuted."

#### NORTHERN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Superintendent James Ritchie, officer commanding "G" Division (Northern Alberta and the western part of the Northwest Territories), reports a total strength of 106, including 29 special constables; as three of these have since been transferred, the real strength is 103; this is an increase of five, which is accounted for by the employment of interpreters at certain detachments in the Northwest Territories. He writes:—

"The most important changes that have taken place during the year are in the officers in the Northwest Territories. Inspector Caulkin is now in Edmonton; his place at Herschel was taken by Inspector Kemp from Ottawa. Inspector Fletcher handed over the command of the Great Slave Lake sub-district to Inspector Trundle, and Inspector Gagnon from Vancouver has just recently been transferred to Fort Smith to assist Inspector Trundle. In the post at Edmonton Inspector Montizambert has been transferred to Regina and has been succeeded by Inspector Caulkin."

Within the limits of the province of Alberta no new detachments have been established, but all the old posts have been retained. Considerable improvements have been made at Jasper Park, where Inspector Frere is in command. The report says:—

"The three detachments in the Peace River district are situated at Peace River, Grande Prairie and Grouard. They have a number of Indian reserves in the district to oversee, and have done a lot of travelling in connection with naturalization investigations, and other inquiries for the Dominion Government."

Also in Alberta are the detachments at Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan. That at Fort McMurray has to look after the Indian reserves in the vicinity, and during the summer season assist all police passing through, whether they are going north or south. At Fort Chipewyan there are many Indians to supervise, and the non-commissioned officer in charge, in addition to his other duties, collected over \$3,400 in fur taxes for the provincial government; a letter of thanks for this assistance has been received from the Game Commissioner of Alberta. The establishment of a new detachment at Fond du Lac, at the eastern end of lake Athabaska, has been ordered; it will prove an important post.

With regard to the organization in the Northwest Territories, Superintendent Ritchie reports:—

"The detachments in the Northwest Territories are divided into three sub-districts:—

"1. The Great Slave sub-district, under the command of Inspector Trundle, with the assistance of Inspector Gagnon, has headquarters at Fort Smith and includes the following detachments: Fort Smith, Resolution, Rae, Reliance, Hay River and Providence, with the two detachments in Alberta, Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan.

"2. The MacKenzie sub-district, under the command of Inspector Moorhead, with headquarters at Simpson, comprises the following detachments: Simpson, Norman, Good Hope and Arctic Red River.

"3. The Western Arctic sub-district, under the command of Inspector Kemp, with headquarters at Herschel, includes these detachments: Aklavik, Herschel, Baillie Island, Bernard Harbour and Cambridge Bay."

In dealing with the Great Slave sub-district, Superintendent Ritchie writes:—

"The only new detachment is the one at Reliance. Corporal Williams has gone in there with a complete outfit, and will have an experienced carpenter in Constable Hooper to help with the erection of the buildings.

"At Christmas time a sad fatality occurred at Rae. One of the police buildings there was burned to the ground, and Reg. No. 9951, Constable Rhodes, F., died as a result of the injuries he received, and Reg. No. 9444, Constable Armstrong, F.L., was also badly burned about the hands and feet. He was sent to Regina for medical attention by your orders. Constable Rhodes was very highly spoken of by all those who knew him and his untimely end is most sincerely regretted."

Dealing with the Mackenzie sub-district, Superintendent Ritchie mentions the outbreak of an epidemic among the Indians at Good Hope in the late winter, and proceeds:—

"I obtained your authority to have Acting Assistant Surgeon Ward, who was going to Aklavik to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Cook, stop over at Good Hope on his way down and attend to any who needed medical assistance. This was found to be the most economical method of assisting these Indians. Acting Assistant Surgeon Ward took in some medical supplies with him. The doctor treated all in need of attention and proceeded to Aklavik on the *Distributor*, when the ship was making her second trip."

Upon the western Arctic sub-district the officer commanding writes:—

"During the year the detachments at Cambridge Bay (in Victoria land) and Bernard Harbour have been thoroughly established, and the post at Tree River abandoned.

"Sergeant Anderton at Cambridge Bay reports that he has managed to make his buildings comfortable and has all that he needs in the way of storage accommodation. It is gratifying to note that this non-commissioned officer, after having time to look around, reports that the selection of Cambridge Bay for a detachment site could not have been bettered.

"This detachment is situated near Freshwater Lake, where the fishing is excellent. A plentiful supply of dog feed should be assured to this detachment at all times.

"Most of the building at Cambridge Bay was done with lumber previously used in the Tree River buildings. I think Sergeant Anderton and his assistant, Constable Dykes, deserve the highest praise for the manner in which they have established this, the most distant detachment in 'G' Division.

"Sergeant Anderton was able to visit most of the natives during last winter. He reports that infanticide among the Eskimos is on the decrease. The natives generally are fairly prosperous.



"The detachment buildings at Bernard Harbour were erected by Sergeant Baker, who is a very skillful carpenter. This detachment is in excellent shape. There was an epidemic among some of the natives during the fall and Sergeant Baker was instructed to assist in any way possible, and to let the missionaries have any medicines that he could possibly spare. The epidemic was checked when the weather turned cold."

Proposals are put forward for improving the buildings at Aklavik, which has become one of the most important posts in the Northwest Territories.

Upon more general aspects of the work in this region the report observes:—

"The Canadian Eskimos are progressive people. Many of them have sewing machines, gramophones and radio outfits in their houses. The ambition of the head of every family is to own a power schooner of his own, and quite a few have realized their desire already. It is possible to count as many as twenty-five boats with auxiliary gasoline engines in them tied up at Aklavik during the summer.

"Inspector Caulkin instituted a system of patrols which were also used to carry the mail along the coast. Sergeant Anderton left Cambridge Bay round about the 15th, of January, after he had made up his returns to the end of the year. He carried his mail to Bernard Harbour. The patrol from Bernard Harbour took the Cambridge Bay and Bernard Harbour mail on to Baillie Island. Inspector Caulkin, who had gone over to Aklavik from Herschel to meet the incoming winter mail, started a patrol off from Aklavik under Constable Kells to meet the Bernard Harbour patrol at Baillie Island. Constable Kells handed over the incoming mail for Baillie Island, Bernard Harbour and Cambridge Bay and brought back to Aklavik all mail that had been collected at Baillie Island. Sergeant Baker at Bernard Harbour had arranged to meet Sergeant Anderton from Cambridge Bay at Tree River some time in May and there turn over to Sergeant Anderton his incoming mail. This arrangement worked most satisfactorily, and meant that the whole coast line was patrolled during the winter.

"Inspector Caulkin was also able to keep in touch with the eastern end of his sub-district by wireless. The Hudson's Bay steamer *Baymaud* was frozen in at Bernard Harbour. This vessel carries a sending as well as a receiving wireless set, and could communicate when necessary with the Government stations at Aklavik. This proved of great assistance to Inspector Caulkin. The steamer *Baymaud* will be at Cambridge Bay during the coming winter, so that it should be possible to get messages through to Sergeant Anderton at any time."

One item in the duties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in this region has been the collection of income tax; most of the arrears of taxes have now been paid up. An interesting minor activity is thus noticed:—

"The dog breeding that has been carried on at Herschel has been most successful. There are fourteen pups there which will be fit for work next winter. These will be used to supply the requirements of all the detachments in the sub-district. I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to purchase any dogs for the Western Arctic sub-district. I intend to enquire into the possibilities of establishing one or more dog-breeding stations on the Mackenzie river. It is increasingly difficult to purchase suitable dogs at a reasonable price, and the solution of the problem may be found in breeding our own dogs, as has been done so satisfactorily at Herschel."

The general situation is thus discussed:—

"There have been no really important criminal cases in the Northwest Territories during the past year. This does not indicate that our men have been idle; far from it. I think it is perfectly safe to say that, by their presence in the country, and the patrols they have made, they have accomplished the most important duty of any police organization, i.e., the prevention of crime.

"Inquiries have been made among the natives to ascertain what the marriage customs among the Eskimos are. Some rather interesting information on this subject has been gathered. It seems, according to a report from Sergeant Baker, of the Bernard Harbour detachment, that there is no definitely established ceremony of any kind. A man generally chooses a woman whom he considers suitable, and if both parties are agreeable, they commence living together as man and wife. The man generally selects a woman who is good at making clothing, preparing food and is generally handy around the camp. The woman desires a man who is a good hunter and provider. In most cases they continue to live together, but if after a time they find that they are not suited to each other, they separate. This may be after a few weeks, or even after a few years. Having separated, both parties feel themselves quite free to select another partner. Separation practically never takes place where there are children. Sergeant Baker says he does not know of a single case where an Eskimo has abandoned the mother of his children when they are young and unable to take care of themselves. A woman will sometimes leave her husband, when,

through sickness or old age, he is no longer able to provide the necessities of life. Such a case might arise when the band to which a couple belong decide to move out on to the ice to fish for seal, or to go inland to hunt. The woman realizes that she must go with the party or starve. In these circumstances the wife leaves her husband to be cared for by the few people who remain behind. Those who stay are generally employed as traders. Then, as there is usually a shortage of women, she becomes the wife of another man who needs a woman's help, and she needs the means of livelihood which the new husband provides. This is regarded by them all as the only sensible procedure.

"There is a custom, which is not at all common, of taking a wife by force. This method of selection is generally practised at a dance. All the men who desire to marry a certain woman, take hold of her clothing and whichever one succeeds in dragging her from the dance house, is entitled to take her to wife.

"It is all done good naturedly and is considered a proper method of selecting a wife.

"A few natives have been married by clergymen. Some of these later desired to separate, but were prevailed on not to do so, but to regard their marriage as binding. The fact that these people are still living together seems to indicate that they have settled their difficulties to their mutual satisfaction. It is to be hoped that such cases as these may serve as an example to others."

Superintendent Ritchie discusses in some detail the problems connected with game protection, the regulation of the fur trade, the prohibition of posts that may interfere with the migration of the caribou, the wolf bounty, the administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, etc. The situation regarding the last named legislation is peculiar, as its provisions in effect prohibit the natives and residents from shooting game birds at all. "There is an open season for ducks, etc." Superintendent Ritchie writes, "but these birds are only in the territories during the close season." Further, it is widely asserted, rightly or wrongly, that little or no effort is made to enforce the Migratory Birds Convention Act in Alaska. Of course, Superintendent Ritchie observes, the residents of the Territories believing this, "do not relish our insisting on the Act, being observed. It is no easy matter to convince the complainants that the Canadian Government is powerless to make any change in the date of the open season without the consent of the Government of the United States of America."

Another passage is:—

"All our detachments handle the estates of any persons who die intestate in the Northwest Territories. During the year several estates have been successfully and comparatively quickly wound up by our working in co-operation with Mr. H. Milton Martin, Public Administrator for the Northwest Territories. Mr. Martin has written me several times saying that he greatly appreciates the valuable assistance our men give him."

An improvement which has been authorized is thus dealt with:—

"We have for a long time felt the need of having a patrol boat of our own for use in the Western Arctic sub-district, capable of navigating the Arctic seas during the entire period during which the channels are open. In the past we have always had to depend on the commercial ocean-going vessels for the transportation of supplies and the reliefs for the personnel in the detachments east of Herschel.

"You are considering having a boat built which will meet all our requirements for patrol work east of Herschel island. This ship will have to be specially strengthened and equipped for working and wintering in the ice, so that the boat may serve as a floating detachment if necessary. I feel sure that such a vessel would be very useful indeed, and I hope arrangements will be made to have a ship of this kind sent in next summer."

Another remark is:—

"I would like to mention the wonderful results obtained at the different detachments where radio sets have been sent in from Ottawa. These sets have proved a wonderful boon to those at the detachments where the Government sets have been installed. From all along the Arctic coast I have received reports of extraordinarily good reception. Corporal Wall at Baillie Island, for instance, has logged 12 Canadian and 123 American stations. Sergeant Baker at Bernard Harbour reports that they have brought in London, Newcastle, Dublin, Bournemouth, Birmingham, Glasgow, Paris, Madrid, and stations from all over the American continent. They have also heard some of the German stations."

The following paragraphs are of interest:—

"The freight and passenger traffic on the Mackenzie river was heavier this summer than ever before. Over 5,000 tons of freight have been shipped in to the Territories: approximately 1,000 passengers travelled on the steamers during the season. A number of American tourists are included in this number.

"An analysis of the shipments shows that 55 per cent of the freight sent in was fur trade goods for independent trappers and traders and the Hudson's Bay Company. Thirty per cent was consigned to Government officials, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and wireless stations, and to mission organizations. The remaining fifteen per cent was private and miscellaneous freight.

"During the year 80,000 pounds of mail was delivered in the Northwest Territories, to distribute which the various agents of the Hudson's Bay Company have travelled 60,000 miles over summer and winter trails. The Post Office Department have expressed their pleasure at the manner in which the mail has been handled without a single complaint being registered. This is a noteworthy achievement.

"As I pointed out in previous years, the service in the Far North is a great attraction for members of the force, and it is remarkable the excellent health the men have notwithstanding the rigours of an Arctic climate. Many of them have no wish to come out, being quite contented at their isolated posts; some of them have not been out for thirteen years. It is interesting to note too that in the Western Arctic sub-district there are six ex-members of the force in charge of Hudson's Bay Company's posts, and two more ex-members are conducting trading and trapping operations on their own account. What I am trying to convey is that the North is very appealing.

"This division also goes down to the sea in ships, as may be noted from the fact that we have sixteen boats of varying types in commission in northern waters. Two of these are auxiliary sloops and 7 are power boats, and seven more are Columbia river fishing boats. Engine power is being increased as replacements come due. The 20-horsepower Kenmath engines are now standard, and are giving complete satisfaction. The swift currents of the northern rivers make it essential to have power, and lots of it."

"The standard buildings adopted by you continue to give entire satisfaction in the North and are warm and comfortable."

In closing this part of his report, Superintendent Ritchie writes:—

"Before leaving the subject of the Northwest Territories I think a tribute should be paid to the work accomplished by Inspector Caulkin and Inspector Fletcher.

"Inspector Caulkin was three years at Herschel, and he has conducted the affairs of the Western Arctic sub-district to my entire satisfaction. He has, by his straightforward and manly bearing impressed on whites and natives alike that his chief concern has been to see law and order properly and impartially enforced. I am very pleased that he is to be stationed at Edmonton, as his wide experience of northern matters and his sound judgment on all police affairs will be of great service to me.

"Inspector Fletcher was at Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Smith for seven years. During this time there have been many changes in his sub-district, and this officer has been called upon to perform many and varied duties. Inspector Fletcher has at all times been most attentive to duty and scrupulously fair to all with whom he has come in contact. The esteem in which he is held throughout this vast district is an eloquent testimony to the methods he has invariably employed."

Another passage in the report which bears on the work in the Far North is:—

"Before closing this report I should like to mention that quite a number of people take an interest in the men at isolated posts and send magazines, etc. direct to different places. I would like to mention specially the missionary department of the Upper Canada Tract Society, which sent a parcel to each of the Western Arctic detachments which are highly appreciated in these northern latitudes. A word of commendation should be given to those who selected the books, it was so evident that careful thought was given as to the authors and also to their work.

"The final shipment of 218 bison went out from the Dominion Buffalo Park at Wainwright on July 26. This makes a total for this season of 1,940 animals to be transported to their new home. For the three years during which shipments have been made 5,358 buffalo have been sent forward from the park at Wainwright, and out of this number only six animals failed to stand the rail trip."

The mileage covered by the detachments in the Far North on patrol is stated as follows:—

|  | Miles | Miles        |
|--|-------|--------------|
| <i>Herschel</i> —                        |       |              |
| By dog team.....                         | 2,098 |              |
| By transportation company's boats.....   | 2,000 |              |
| By police boat.....                      | 644   |              |
|  | <hr/> | 4,742        |
| <i>Baillie Island</i> —                  |       |              |
| By dog team.....                         | 2,027 |              |
| By boat.....                             | 462   |              |
|  | <hr/> | 2,489        |
| <i>Bernard Harbour</i> —                 |       |              |
| By dog team.....                         | 2,164 |              |
|  | <hr/> | 2,164        |
| <i>Cambridge Bay</i> —                   |       |              |
| By dog team (to December 31st only)..... | 1,442 |              |
|  | <hr/> | 1,442        |
| <i>Aklavik</i> —                         |       |              |
| By dog team.....                         | 2,850 |              |
| By water transport.....                  | 877   |              |
|  | <hr/> | 3,727        |
| <i>Simpson</i> —                         |       |              |
| By steamer.....                          | 1,800 |              |
| By dog team.....                         | 1,602 |              |
| By power boat.....                       | 1,856 |              |
| By canoe.....                            | 369   |              |
|  | <hr/> | 5,627        |
| <i>Norman</i> —                          |       |              |
| By dog team.....                         | 672   |              |
| By power boat.....                       | 336   |              |
|  | <hr/> | 1,008        |
| <i>Good Hope</i> —                       |       |              |
| By steamer.....                          | 240   |              |
| By dog team.....                         | 1,337 |              |
| By power boat.....                       | 450   |              |
|  | <hr/> | 2,027        |
| <i>Arctic Red River</i> —                |       |              |
| By dog team.....                         | 1,045 |              |
| By power boat.....                       | 290   |              |
|  | <hr/> | 1,335        |
| Grand total.....                         |       | <hr/> 24,561 |

In the more settled part of the country the force was kept as busy as usual.

"In the post at Edmonton we have had to carry on with fewer men than ever before. The men stationed here have been constantly away on investigations of all kinds. This has made regular and systematic training quite impossible. I do not think that discipline and the appearance of the men have suffered in consequence. The sergeant-major here has not tolerated any slackness. The men have always appeared on parade very smartly turned out and I feel that the high traditions of the Force in this respect have been fully maintained.

"The variety and scope of the enquiries and investigations we have been called upon to make have increased rather than decreased.

"The horse mileage during the year was 47,828."

Dealing with the work of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Superintendent Ritchie notes a slight decrease in investigations for other departments, and adds:—

"Investigations *re* infractions of the Federal statutes, Criminal Code, provincial statutes and Dominion Parks regulations, are approximately the same as last year, but the percentage of cases brought to court and convictions obtained is considerably higher."

A good deal of work has been done in enforcing the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and after mentioning one or two specific cases the report adds:—

"As a result of our investigations and observations in the underworld generally, I am gratified to be able to state that there is a marked decrease in the illicit use of narcotics."

The work done for a number of federal department is reviewed, these duties having been of an exceedingly miscellaneous nature; the following paragraphs merit quotation:—

"A report was rendered regarding the life-saving equipment on a boat operating on the Mackenzie river, Northwest Territories. With regard to life-saving equipment, *i.e.*, lifebuoys, a number of same have been supplied by the department and our detachments in the Northwest Territories have taken charge of same by placing them in the most advantageous positions on the various wharves. During the winter these lifebuoys will be stored in our detachments, being replaced on the wharves after the spring break-up."

"Collection of customs duty was handled by the officer commanding, Herschel, Y.T., as in former years, some \$23,932.03 being collected. The sum of \$1,412.55 was collected at Herschel, Y.T., for income tax from white residents of the Arctic coast, known as district No. 3, during the year 1926 and up to August, 1927. The work entailed in this connection is very heavy, and entails considerable clerical work."

"During the year, investigations were made regarding 642 applicants for naturalization. In conducting these investigations a total of 23,907 miles were covered, same being made up as follows: rail, 13,967 miles, trail 9,940 miles."

A few of the many other services rendered may be more briefly mentioned. Nearly \$22,000 was collected for the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior for over 500 licenses—hunting, trapping, trading, etc.—and bounty was paid on nearly 700 wolves. Disputes between trappers over their lines were settled. Bush fires were extinguished. Vital statistics were collected. Several post office cases were dealt with. Patrols were made to protect bird sanctuaries. Sick Indians were sought out and medical care procured.

In Jasper Park several criminal cases were dealt with, as this force enforces the Criminal Code and provincial statutes in that area.

An event of much interest to this force is thus chronicled:—

"On Sunday, July 24, 1927, Major General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., unveiled a stone cairn which has been erected at Fort Saskatchewan, to mark the original site of the old Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks. It was very fitting that the ceremony should have been performed by a distinguished soldier, who spent his boyhood days at Fort Saskatchewan, where his father, the late Superintendent Griesbach, was in command of 'G' Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The general was surrounded on this occasion by a number of Royal Northwest Mounted Police veterans and all ranks of this division at present stationed in Edmonton."

#### SOUTHERN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Superintendent Christen Junget, the officer commanding "K" Division (Southern Alberta and the Eastern Kootenay district), reports a strength standing unchanged from last year at 79 all ranks. At the date of the closing of the report he had 20 detachments, which was one fewer than in 1926, owing to the abolition of the Big Bend herd camp, consequent on the sale of the surplus horses, for which it was kept up; however, he was about to reopen a detachment on the Peigan reserve at Brocket. Superintendent Junget writes:—

"The outstanding feature of the work of this Force in Southern Alberta district, which includes the eastern part of British Columbia, is the number of detachments engaged in actual police work, or to put it more plainly, in enforcing law and order in territories where we have absolute and complete jurisdiction, to wit, the National Parks and Indian reserves. Thus it will be found that of the twenty detachments at present kept open, more than half are engaged as aforesaid.

"In the Rocky Mountain, Kootenay, Yoho, and Waterton national parks we maintain six permanent detachments, in addition to a well-established motor cycle patrol during the summer season, and on the Indian reserves five detachments. The other detachments are located at convenient points, four of them being directly on the international boundary,

two in British Columbia and two in Alberta, their chief work at present being in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration Act. At one of these, Twin Lakes, in Alberta, our non-commissioned officer in charge is acting sub-collector of Customs. The other three or four detachments are maintained at certain points from which they can best carry out the enforcement of all federal Acts, to wit, such places as Cranbrook, Medicine Hat, and Drumheller:

"All the detachments have been kept busy during the year, especially the ones in the national parks, and on Indian reserves, and during the busy season in the summer we had, in the national parks alone, some twenty odd men employed, together with a motor cycle patrol consisting of six motor-cycles.

"This motor-cycle patrol, controlling, as it does, all the traffic throughout the national parks, has proved itself of special value, as the enforcement of speed regulations is very necessary, and accidents will happen. Men on this duty are instructed to use a certain amount of discretion in dealing with tourists, and to avoid court action if a warning will do. In addition to the duty of actually enforcing the speed laws, and other traffic regulations, every machine is supplied with a first-aid kit, and the men are instructed to assist tourists at all times when they are found to be in trouble.

"The Waterton national park, although in its infancy, is rapidly coming to the fore as a tourist resort, being closely linked up with the Glacier national park across the line, and this year the Great Northern Railway completed a very fine tourist hotel at this point and it is expected that next year, when all-weather roads will have been constructed to and from this park, that it will be one of the most popular tourist resorts in this part of the American continent."

Sundry improvements in detachment quarters are mentioned in this connection, including the erection of new barracks in Waterton park.

Superintendent Junget deals at length with the assistance rendered to other departments, mentioning first the investigation of 112 cases for the Department of Immigration and Colonization:—

"The prosecutions under the act in which members of this force were interested do not give an adequate idea of the amount of work carried out for this department, as the majority of cases were those wherein information was required regarding a man's antecedents, etc., and his status as a citizen or otherwise of Canada. A number of these cases resulted in members of this force escorting undesirables to the international boundary and handing them over to a regular Immigration official. In addition to the aforesaid number of cases shown as entered, detachments at border points have been active in the prevention of persons entering Canada by stealth.

"The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Twin Lakes detachment was appointed an Immigration officer about six months ago, and is responsible for all immigration work covering the district in which he is stationed."

With regard to the Department of Indian Affairs he writes:—

"A large number of cases were handled in connection with the Indian Act during the year, and while the figures show a slight decrease in the number of prosecutions entered as compared with the previous year, this by no means implies that there has been any relaxation on the part of the members of this force whose duty it is to see that the provincial and federal laws are enforced on the six Indian reserves in this district.

"The chief work, of course, consists in the prevention of intoxicants being supplied to Indians, and in this connection it is very noticeable that there is a tendency on the part of the Indians themselves to indulge in the drinking of alcohol squeezed from a compound known as 'canned heat'. Several convictions against white men for supplying this commodity to Indians have been secured with good results.

"All members of the division stationed on or adjacent to Indian reserves hold the appointment of truant officer, and have proved of good assistance in the enforcement of the Indian Act relating to truancy.

"In addition to matters of crime attended to by these detachments, close watch is kept by our men, when on patrol, to prevent trespassing on the reserves on the part of white men, as when the latter come to mix with Indians on the reserves they generally turn out to be a nuisance."

The Department of National Revenue has received a good deal of help:—

"The work has fallen off somewhat along the boundary, in so far as this force is concerned, due to instructions received from the Customs Department to the effect that it was not necessary for our detachments to make patrols in the enforcement of the Act.

This, of course, does not apply to the Twin Lakes district, where the non-commissioned officer in charge of our detachment is at the same time in charge of the Customs collecting and preventive station.

"The escorting of goods in bond through Canada by highway from Carway to Waterton Park, for exportation to the United States, is still being carried out.

"The illicit manufacture of spirits is a very rare offence in this part of the country at the present time, and although two or three convictions have been secured during the year for this offence in the division, the offence is rapidly dying out."

In addition, 80 prosecutions were entered at the request of the Department for infractions of the Income War Tax Act, convictions being secured in most cases.

Dealing with the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs, the report says:—

"In spite of the fact that the work of this force on behalf of this department has been considerably curtailed, there has been a slight increase in the number of convictions obtained under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the year under review, although fewer prosecutions have been entered."

The Post Office had occasion to use this force.

"Assistance was rendered in connection with the bringing to justice of juveniles who had given considerable trouble in Fernie by pilfering from letter boxes. Also at Galloway, B.C., where the postmaster disappeared, a member of this force took charge of the mails, etc., until such time as the Post Office Department could make some arrangement to handle the situation. The assistance of this force is often asked at public investigations into the alleged improper conducting of a post office where complaints have been made by the public in such respect."

Satisfaction is expressed with the discipline of the division.

#### NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

Superintendent G. L. Jennings, O.B.E., the officer commanding "F" Division (Northern Saskatchewan), notes an increase of strength of two over the figures of 1926, the total of all ranks standing at 40; "for a time during the summer," he remarks, the strength "was really down to an irreducible minimum, and only with great difficulty was the necessary work carried on."

Here as elsewhere assistance to other departments constitutes a large share of the work performed. The enforcement of the Excise Act always has been a preoccupation in this district, and Superintendent Jennings writes:—

"A total of 147 cases were investigated during the year under the Excise Act, resulting in 46 convictions. This is a decrease of 23 cases entered, with an increase of 16 convictions, over that of last year.

"No outstanding seizures of large capacity stills were made, the usual exhibits seized being worm and drip stills of small capacity, also quantities of wash and beer.

"The situation is now fairly well in hand, mainly due to the sale of reputable brands of liquor at reasonable prices by the provincial Government liquor stores, and strict enforcement of the act. The foreign element from Central Europe are still shown as the outstanding offenders against this act, but it would appear that as the demand for illicit spirits has steadily decreased since the opening of Government liquor stores, the illicit manufacture has been mainly confined to private and family consumption. It has been stated that 'community stills' have been operating in certain foreign settlements, one family making use of the still and then passing the apparatus on to another neighbour. These foreigners are not disposed to pay the prices asked by the Government liquor stores, and persist in unlawfully distilling with utensils that are invariably dirty and poisonous."

Investigations under the Indian Act were fewer than in the previous year; most of those brought to court arose from infractions of those sections of the Act relating to intoxicants. Superintendent Jennings says:—

"The Indians in this district are divided into two distinct classes, namely, the southern bands who reside permanently on reserves and are being induced to lead an agricultural mode of life, and the northern bands who continue to make their living by hunting and trapping.

"Members of this division accompanied Indian agents from the Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford and Union Lake agencies on their annual treaty payments to the numerous bands under their supervision.

"During the summer months we are often requested by Indian agents to attend Indian celebrations, sports, dances, etc. At times large gatherings from various reserves meet quietly at some central point for the purpose of carrying out a series of dances, against the orders or wishes of the Indian agents.

"During July last, Corporal Chalk of our North Battleford detachment was requested to break up a large dance that was being held on Poundmaker's reserve. Upon arrival at the scene, he found an encampment of some 138 teepees, and between 500 and 600 Indians present, who had gathered from the Little Pines, Sweetgrass and Poundmaker reserves. The dance was in progress in a large improvised tent placed in the centre of the encampment. The various chiefs and headmen were called together and the dance immediately stopped, no resistance being met with in this regard. The four ringleaders responsible for the gathering were then escorted to Battleford and brought before the agent. No charge was placed against them, but they received a severe lecture from the agent and were ordered back to their respective reserves."

Superintendent Jennings also mentions the successful policing of a large treaty celebration in July, 1927, at Fort a la Corne, intoxicants being excluded with beneficial results.

Another case of controlling a large gathering is thus reported:—

"At the request of the Indian agent of Duck Lake, I detailed a patrol of an N.C.O. and constable from the post, to supervise the Indians at the annual pilgrimage to the Roman Catholic shrine at St. Laurent, near Duck Lake, on 16th July last; also to attend the Duck Lake and Beardy's reserve Indian sports held on 18th and 19th July. Fully 7,000 whites, Indians and halfbreeds from all over the province attended the religious ceremonies at the shrine, coming by auto, waggon and saddle horse. In the absence of other police, our men were asked by the priests to control the traffic, which had become congested and dangerous. The request was complied with, and the traffic successfully handled."

Sports also were held here, and liquor was kept out.

"With reference to the Northern Indian bands, they are also reported to be in good circumstances, although their mode of life is necessarily a harder one. Fur-bearing animals were fairly plentiful, a good average hunt being made. Big game animals were also numerous, and fishing excellent. The general health of these Indians was fairly satisfactory, with the exception of the Hudson Bay district, where an outbreak of 'flu' was prevalent, resulting in 22 deaths. Our Port Nelson detachment visited as many camps as possible during this sickness, and issued relief rations when necessary.

"Our detachments at The Pas, Pelican Narrows and Port Nelson made periodical patrols through the Indian settlements and hunting areas in Northern Manitoba and Northeastern Saskatchewan. As we have no detachment other than Meadow Lake in the hunting and trapping country of Northwestern Saskatchewan, we have been unable to give the desired attention to the numerous Indian bands in this area. The district is far too large to be covered by our Meadow Lake detachment, and includes the Indian settlements at Lac la Plonge, Isle a la Crosse, Buffalo River, Portage la Loche, Clear Lake, Cree Lake, Island Lake, Canoe Lake, Patchonac, Souris River, Snake Lake, Stanley, Lac la Ronge, etc. It is to the general interest of Indians and whites alike that a detachment be established to cover this large area, especially now that the Saskatchewan Provincial Police have abolished their detachments at both Isle a la Crosse and Lac la Ronge.

"Our Pelican Narrows detachment has a large area to cover in Northeastern Saskatchewan and Northwestern Manitoba, and has not the time to patrol to the west, however; a lengthy patrol was made last winter as far west as Stanley, Lac la Ronge and Montreal Lake. During this patrol an Indian was arrested on a theft charge of a serious nature and sentenced to a term of two years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

"Foreigners of all classes are on the move into the north, ostensibly trapping and prospecting. Many of them are of a shiftless, immoral type who create trouble and discontent amongst the Indians.

"Our non-commissioned officer at Port Nelson acted as Indian agent in the Hudson Bay coast district, and paid the annual treaty money to the Fort Churchill, York Factory and Fort Severn bands during the summer. Investigation was also made by this detachment regarding an Indian girl of the York Factory band who had done away with the dead body of her child. A charge was preferred under Section 272 of the Code, and accused committed for trial and escorted to Dauphin, Man. The trial took place at the latter point and accused given a two years suspended sentence. She later returned to her band.

"I would again emphasize the necessity of more medical men being stationed in the northern portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. From The Pas north to Port Nelson



and Fort Churchill in Manitoba, and west to Isle a la Crosse in Saskatchewan, there is not one physician in that tremendous area. The Indians should be visited more often than once a year, and in cases of accident the medical officer should have every facility to travel quickly to where his services are required. Should an epidemic occur it would be most fatal before a physician from outside could reach the locality."

With reference to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, 42 cases were investigated, the number being somewhat in excess of that of last year. Superintendent Jennings remarks:—

"These cases were of an interesting and varied nature, dealing with the proper settling of immigrants, gathering information *re* prospective deportees and undesirables, deporting aliens, etc. A number of these entailed considerable work extending over a period of months."

A record of the working of an interesting social change is contained in the following paragraph:—

"A total of 558 licenses to operate radio receiving sets were issued during the year, being an increase of 40 over last year's figures. The instalment of radio sets in this district is proving more popular as time goes on, especially in the outlying farming and trapping areas, not only as a source of entertainment, but also in keeping these outlying points in touch with markets, world events, etc.

"Many hardware merchants and others throughout the district have now been supplied with radio license books and sell licenses to operators of receiving sets."

The investigation of applications for naturalization bulks large in our returns, and the following passage shows the process at work:—

"A total of 337 naturalization applications were investigated during the year, being a decrease of 96 over that of last year. Saddle-horse was used in as many of these cases as possible, often entailing long patrols into new settlement districts over very bad trails. While on these investigations, the members are able to get first-hand knowledge of conditions generally, and to make enquiries *re* the Explosives Act, Radiotelegraph Act, missing persons, etc., without incurring extra expense."

Another type of service is thus noticed:—

"Eighty-three hardware stores carrying explosives and small arm ammunition were inspected during the year, and with few exceptions, were found to be complying with the regulations. No expense was incurred in making these inspections, this work being done when opportunity occurred whilst on patrol *re* other duties."

Particulars are given of the investigation of one or two of the more important accidents from the improper handling of explosives.

In dealing with the three northern detachments, Superintendent Jennings observes:—

"Port Nelson detachment made two winter patrols and one summer patrol to Fort Churchill, one winter patrol to Shamattawa and Sturgeon Lake, Ont., one summer patrol to Fort Severn, Ont. and a number of winter and summer patrols to Kettle Rapids on the Hudson Bay Railway. These patrols were in connection with Indian treaty payments, rendering assistance to Indians during the 'flu' epidemic, carrying mails and general police duties.

"The Pas detachment made both winter and summer patrols to practically all settlements, trapping, fishing and mining areas in that district, in connection with the enforcement of the Indian Act and police duties generally.

"The Pelican Narrows detachment made one winter patrol to Stanley, Lac la Ronge and Montreal Lake, one winter patrol to the Churchill River Indian camps, one winter patrol to Pukkatavagan, one summer patrol to Flin Flon mining district, and one summer patrol to Reindeer Lake and Lac du Brochet. These patrols were made in the enforcement of the Indian and Excise Acts, and police duties generally. Whilst at Lac du Brochet an insane Indian woman was arrested and committed for treatment. This woman was accordingly escorted by Corpl. Molloy to the psychopathic ward, Winnipeg general hospital, entailing an arduous journey of 420 miles by canoe, 120 miles by boat, and 470 miles by train."

With regard to general conditions he reports:—

"General conditions as a whole throughout the district during the past year have been very satisfactory, agriculture and lumbering being particularly on a sound thriving basis.

"With regard to the fur trade, the Hudson's Bay Company, Revillon Freres, and other fur traders operating in the northern part of the district have had a fairly satisfactory year. The closed season for beaver was keenly felt in some localities; however, other fur bearers were fairly plentiful, with the exception of muskrat, which show a noticeable decline every year."

In this connection he notices a tendency to embark upon muskrat farming, for which certain regions within easy reach of the railways are well suited on account of the prevalence of marshes. He also remarks upon the increasing keenness of the competition between fur traders.

Other observations are:—

"Immigration was more brisk this season than it has been for many years, large numbers of Europeans being settled throughout the agricultural areas in the district. These newcomers have been of a good average farming type, and with few exceptions, have settled down to steady work."

"New areas to the north are steadily being opened up for homestead entry and stock raising. Much hard work in clearing land of timber is necessary in some of these northern areas before crop returns are forthcoming; however, wonderful progress has been made."

In a reference to the Hudson Bay Railway, the report says:—

"No labour unrest was experienced amongst the men on this work, wages and living conditions being reported as much superior to those of former railroad construction camps. No cases of the manufacture of illicit liquor have been reported from this district."

This part of the report is thus summed up:—

"I can only repeat that the country to the north of here is rapidly opening up and as a result thereof our work will undoubtedly be increased."

The total mileage of this division was 91,580, of the following types: by rail, 55,122; by trail, 29,698; by livery, 6,760. Of the total, 25,326, or rather over a quarter, was on police business proper, and the remainder was incurred on behalf of other departments, the largest items being 23,047 for the Secretary of State (mainly on naturalization inquiries), 20,417 for the Department of National Revenue, and 16,367 for that of Indian Affairs.

#### SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

Superintendent W. P. Lindsay, officer commanding in southern Saskatchewan, in dealing with strength and distribution, says:—

"I have fifteen detachments including Regina, manned by a strength of 36—one officer (superintendent), 20 non-commissioned officers and 15 constables. This total includes five detectives, one stationed at Moose Jaw, three in Regina and one away on special duty. One detective staff-sergeant and one detective constable, who were on special preventive service for the Customs Department, returned to duty on March 17 last.

"Again this year there has been a noticeable increase in the work performed. The total investigations conducted this year amounted to 5,073—last year's total was 4,845—being an increase of one and half per cent. This increase has been gradual for the past six years. In 1921 cases investigated amounted to 1,982, and this year they are 5,073; being an increase of 3,090 cases, which is approximately 155 per cent."

The foregoing figures do not include certain work performed by the non-commissioned officer at Bengough in his capacity as sub-collector of customs and immigration inspector. The customs work was as follows:—

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Customs permits issued to cars touring to U.S.A.....         | 298          |
| Customs permits received from cars returning from U.S.A..... | 271          |
| Customs permits issued to cars touring from U.S.A.....       | 741          |
| Customs permits received from cars returning to U.S.A.....   | 773          |
| Total .....  | <u>2,083</u> |

The immigration work was:—

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Admitted as non-immigrants..... | 2,822        |
| Admitted as immigrants.....     | 27           |
| Total .....                     | <u>2,849</u> |

A total of 4,932 transactions which can hardly be styled "cases," but which none the less require individual attention.

In this district as elsewhere assistance to other departments accounted for a great deal of work. With regard to work done for the Nationalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, Superintendent Lindsay writes:—

"Investigations for this department amounted to 523, a slight decrease from last year. These investigations entail a great deal of work and each applicant is closely examined personally and then a general investigation is made into his character, etc. In many cases long patrols were made by saddle horse, the applicants residing in remote parts of the district which are not accessible by train."

Another class of work is that performed for the Department of National Revenue. Upon this Superintendent Lindsay reports:—

"A considerable amount of work was performed for this department in the enforcement of the Customs Act and Excise Act. Under the Customs Act a great deal of petty smuggling had been going on; numerous offenders were caught and dealt with severely; 131 cases were investigated, resulting in 88 convictions being obtained. In the Bengough detachment district 14 smuggled horses were located; these horses had been sold to various farmers; they were placed under seizure, and the seizures were upheld by the department.

"Arising out of a smuggling case reported upon in the last annual report *re* Zizu Natanson; the department sued this party for the duty paid value of the goods smuggled. In giving evidence on his own behalf, he and his brother, Lupu, committed perjury, and the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Taylor, of the King's Bench, instructed that indictments be preferred against them, which was done. Both these parties appeared before judge and jury in January last and were found 'guilty.' Zizu was sentenced to 2 years and 9 months and Lupu to 2 years and 3 months in the Prince Albert penitentiary. Both entered appeals, and Zizu Natanson's sentence was reduced to 15 months and Lupu Natanson was granted a new trial. A new trial was held before judge and jury this fall and he was again found 'guilty' and sentenced to 15 months in the common gaol, Regina. An appeal has again been entered which is to be heard in October, 1927."

Regarding the Excise Act he says:—

"Four hundred and fifty-four new cases were investigated during the year, this being a decrease of 65 from last year. The convictions obtained were 147. This illicit traffic is particularly confined to the foreign element, and they persist in making it for their own use, chiefly because it is cheaper than the Government liquor and also because they have acquired a taste for home-brew and now prefer it to the lawfully manufactured liquor.

"The amendments to section 185 of the Excise Act have greatly facilitated our obtaining convictions under this section of the Act; previously it was almost impossible to obtain a conviction unless the accused made an admission.

"Two old cases under section 180e of this Act, which have been outstanding for about three years, were brought to a successful conclusion this spring. One party named Ubald Bienvenu, who was convicted in 1924 at Melville under section 180e, was given time to pay his fine; when the day approached for payment, it was learnt that he had left for parts unknown. Efforts were made to trace him in Montreal, Detroit and elsewhere. In the spring information was received that a party thought to be Bienvenu was working in the Gravelbourg district under an assumed name. Investigation was made and Bienvenu was located. He firmly denied being the party wanted, but the constable, after a great deal of consideration, decided to place him under arrest, as he tallied with the description he had, which was three years old; so when Bienvenu saw the game was up, he confessed that he was the party wanted and paid the fine and costs.

"The other case was Wm. Mararash, who was also convicted at Melville and given time to pay his fine. He also disappeared, and a hunt was instituted for him in the northern and southern parts of Alberta; eventually he was traced to Le Pas, Man., and placed under arrest and brought to Regina gaol to serve his sentence.

"The total amount of fines assessed under the Excise Act amounted to \$29,825."

Under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act eight convictions were obtained, the most interesting being one in which the Medicine Hat and Swift Current detachments co-operated in arresting a Chinese who received opium by mail, concealed in newspapers, at Piapot, Sask.

Under the heading of aid to the Post Office Department the following appears:—

"Referring to the Richardson post office robbery reported in last annual report: this party was located and apprehended at Thorold, Ont. He appeared before Judge Hannon at Regina, December 7, 1926, and was sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary for this offence.

"Regarding the Goodeve post office robbery, which was reported upon last year, I am pleased to report that after a considerable amount of tedious work, Corporal Metcalfe of our Melville detachment brought this case to a successful conclusion. The culprit was tried by judge and jury at Melville on March 1, 1927, and found guilty, under section 364c of the Criminal Code, and was sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. The following is an extract from a letter dated March 3, 1927, from the District Superintendent Postal Services, Saskatoon:—

"The investigators deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which this case was handled and I especially commend Corporal Metcalfe, who spent a great deal of time obtaining evidence. He did all in his power to bring the case to a satisfactory conclusion. I cannot speak too highly of Corporal Metcalfe's work in this connection."

The radio licenses issued numbered 3,011, and 310 shops were inspected under the Explosives Act.

Assistance was rendered when necessary to other police forces, the cases numbering 29. "In this number," observes Superintendent Lindsay, "are included several arrests for criminal offences in the absence of the provincial police; also a strict vigilance was maintained for the Winnipeg murderer, known as the 'Strangler.'"

The mileage in this district amounted to 151,301; in all there were 2,938 patrols.

#### MANITOBA DISTRICT

Inspector T. Dann, the officer commanding "D" Division (Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario), reports a total strength of 56 all ranks, adding:—

"A few more men are needed for general duties and replacements. The onerous duty of protective guard at the Assistant Receiver General's office is better performed when about eight men are employed in turn; at present it often devolves on four."

Inspector Dann observes with satisfaction the renting of new quarters, decidedly superior to those formerly in use.

In dealing with assistance rendered to other departments, Inspector Dann deals first with that under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:—

"The work done in this division during the past year, whilst not resulting in as many cases brought before the courts, has had a much more satisfactory effect on the drug traffic. Persistent effort has resulted in the apprehension of perhaps the most important figures in the local illicit trade.

"The arrest of Russell Conn had a good effect, as this man was perhaps one of the boldest of the street peddlers in Winnipeg, and his conviction undoubtedly had a deterrent effect on the other dealers for some time.

"Jun Gum Som, Chinese, according to our information, was the principal source (retail) of opium in Winnipeg. This man will appear for trial before the fall assizes.

"Mike Dobois, white, has also been committed for trial at the same assizes. This man was said to be the one who had taken Conn's place in the retail supply of narcotics to addicts, and in addition he is thought to have had something to do with the international traffic.

"The two most recent arrests, those of Henry Venegratsky, *alias* Henry Vine and John Stevenson, *alias* 'Rusty' Stevens, have caused consternation among the local dealers in narcotics. I consider that the work done in effecting the arrest of these two men was excellent. The men were perhaps the largest dealers in Winnipeg, both wholesale and retail, Vine being the suspected importer of the drugs from Montreal. We were not able to effect these arrests until outside assistance had been granted, although constant efforts had been made by my detectives for some months, to make a strong case against both of the suspects. Venegratsky has been committed to stand trial at the fall assizes and Stevenson is at present being sought for, he having defaulted on \$10,000 recognizances."

Another remark is:—

The outstanding cases of Venegratsky and Stevenson would tend to show the inherent strength in the scheme of having an outside operative (a member of the Force if possible), come into a district and there work on information gathered by the local staff, following the most direct leads and keeping an open mind for any new developments arising out of contacts established."

After some further notes on this type of work, the report says:—

"Assistance of very considerable value was supplied by this Force to the Winnipeg city police in connection with *Rex vs. Sam Riley* (city police case). This man jumped his bail and on information supplied from this office, he was later arrested in Toronto and is now serving his sentence at Stoney Mountain Penitentiary."

As regards the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Inspector Daun writes:—

"During the year the assistance rendered to the above named department has been principally that of the examination of persons entering and leaving Canada, but apart from these duties considerable work has been undertaken in connection with enquiries for the immigration officials in all parts of my division."

As in divisions further west, certain travelling circuses were kept under observation.

Indian affairs occupied a good share of our attention.

"Looking over our work for the year in connection with assistance to the Indian Department, I am convinced that the prosecutions of the Bostrom brothers and Charles Sjogren, which took place in 1924 and 1925, have effectively put a stop to the wholesale liquor traffic in the Lake Winnipeg district amongst the Indians. A rumour was circulated that Sjogren was back at his old game, but during a patrol to Little Grand Rapids a careful inquiry proved this rumour to be false, and conditions on the reserves where Sjogren formerly operated are entirely satisfactory.

"Over \$5,000 was collected in fines for breaches of the Indian Act, and a considerable proportion of this amount has been for fines levied for supplying liquor to Indians, which will have a good effect in helping to put a stop to drunkenness on the reserves.

"One case worthy of mention is that of a Canadian National Railway news agent (Max Steinberg) suspected for some time of selling liquor to Indians on trains. We were able to secure evidence and obtain a conviction. He was fined \$200 and discharged by the company.

"The assistance rendered to the Indian Department has embraced treaty patrols, locating and conveying delinquent Indian children back to school, investigations as to alleged drunkenness on reserves, accidental death of an Indian woman, alleged shooting of Indian horse, theft of hay off reserves, conveying demented Indians to insane asylums,—one insane Indian had to be brought from Cat Lake, Ont., involving a patrol of 634 miles.

"A patrol was made to Valley River Indian reserve to investigate the prevalence of venereal disease amongst the Indians. This investigation revealed that 75 per cent of the adult population were suffering from this disease in some form or other. It is reported that the Indians seek to obtain help from medicine men on the reserve in preference to reporting their condition and obtaining proper medical treatment.

"The excessive slaughtering of moose on the Jackfish Indian reserve in order to obtain the hides, which were being sold for \$1 each, was reported by us. A patrol was made by our Norway House detachment by sea plane through the courtesy of the R.C.A.F. Grand Rapids was visited and conditions among the Indians found to be satisfactory. The flying time on this trip was only 3 hours and 50 minutes, while 250 miles was the distance covered.

A curious piece of work for the Department of the Interior was the sealing and guarding of an oil well discovered in the Grandview district, and examined in May, 1927, by officials of the Department of the Interior.

Work was done for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, one aspect of it being thus noticed:—

"In reference to illegal sturgeon fishing, this has been quite prevalent in the Lac du Bonnet district, and considerable work has been done by us in an endeavour to put a stop to same, but the geographical nature of this district and the known lawless nature of the settlers, . . . —furthermore the privilege extended to those operating under a domestic license to sell a portion of their catch for local consumption—have continued to make the matter a hard one to deal with. I am pleased to note that this privilege has recently been rescinded, which will assist materially in enforcing the fishery regulations."

In dealing with the work done for the Customs Branch of the Department of National Revenue, Inspector Dann writes:—

"The bulk of the work in my division connected with assisting the above branch of the Federal service, has fallen on the border detachments, and has entailed principally such duties as: the assessing and collecting of duty, issuing of tourist permits, excise tax stamps, collectors' permits for less than 24 hours, goods seized and released on deposit, and escorting of cars to the boundary after release from seizure.

"The smuggling of horses into Canada by Indians of the Griswold Indian reserve was investigated by us, resulting in 5 Indians being assessed double duty, and one horse being seized and handed over to the Indian agent.

"Several cases of smuggled cigarettes and tobacco have been handled by my detachments but this form of smuggling is apparently not now as prevalent as last year.

"A case against a storekeeper smuggling a lighting plant and radio set was successfully prosecuted. There appeared to be little doubt that this conviction put a stop to smuggling that had been going on for a considerable time.

"Considerable work done throughout the year, under this heading, has been in connection with the investigations in respect to smuggled automobiles, and escorts provided for United States cars, after release from seizure, to the boundary. The close co-operation which has been maintained by my boundary detachments with both United States and Canadian Customs officials has in my opinion helped to put a stop to the smuggling operations formerly carried on."

With regard to the Excise Branch, two or three paragraphs may be quoted:—

"The work done throughout the year by us, in connection with the enforcement of the Excise Regulations, shows a decrease,—this it is fair to suppose is not the result of decreased vigilance, but there is no doubt that the number of persons contravening the regulations is on the decline. . . .

"Five stills of large size, one of which was of 250 gallon capacity, together, with 41 40-gallon barrels of mash, and twenty one-gallon cans of alcohol, were located and raided in the division, assistance being rendered local excise officers in each instance; convictions were obtained in all cases.

"One of these stills was described by an Excise officer as being the most complete up-to-date apparatus seized, being modeled on the lines of a commercial distillery."

The Post Office Department provided some work; the following are extracts from this portion of the report:—

"Several minor post office thefts have been investigated by us at different points in this division. Considerable work was done in connection with the robbery of a store, also used as a post office, at Elk Ranch, Man. and the information obtained was transmitted to the Manitoba Provincial Police to assist them in tracing the culprits.

"Another case in which we assisted a Post Office inspector resulted in the arrest of a girl for raising post office money orders; she was sentenced to two years in an Ontario reformatory. . . .

"At the request of the post office officials an investigation was made regarding the tampering with rural mail boxes, and reports submitted to the department.

"A translation was made of what appeared to be a military map, which was in reality a game to be used for gambling, at the request of the Winnipeg postal officials."

With regard to naturalization inquires he writes:—

"The naturalization applications completed in my division during the past year numbered 1,235. This is a drop from last year's total.

"As in earlier years, the Austrian and Polish nationality predominate, next in number being Russian Jews. An increased number of American citizens appear to have been seeking Canadian citizenship.

"The greater part of these investigations were in Winnipeg and in the immediate vicinity. Fort William came next and quite a large number made application in the Dauphin, Shoal Lake and Lac du Bonnet districts.

"Another thing noticeable in this connection is the larger number of females applying for naturalization.

"Every effort has been made to carry out these investigations in the most economical manner possible."

In the cases arising under the Criminal Code, a set of offences at once mean and dangerous is noticed:—

"Two of the above convictions were for the theft of gasoline from R.C.A.F. caches in the Norway House district—a third case in this connection is under investigation."

Assistance was given on occasion to other police forces:—

"On a number of occasions members of this Force have been requested to assist the Provincial Police department and have done so whenever it was thought necessary in the interests of the public and when Provincial police help was not obtainable. In all, this assistance has been rendered in 32 cases. . . .

"Theft of furs from the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Alexander was investigated by us in the absence of Provincial police, reports being afterwards submitted to the Commissioner of the M.P.P. at this point.

"A theft of clothing at Lac du Bonnet was handled by us, the provincial police not being available. The suspect was arrested by us as he was leaving the train at Winnipeg and turned over to the M.P.P. authorities.

"In connection with the murder of Mrs. E. Patterson and Miss Lola Cowan at Winnipeg, in June last, every assistance was given to both the city and provincial police in an endeavour to apprehend the man known as the 'Strangler' for this crime."

#### WESTERN ONTARIO DISTRICT

Superintendent H. M. Newson, officer commanding "O" Division (Western Ontario), reports a strength of 45 all ranks, a gain of four. The number of detachments remains at nine, with a patrol at Camp Borden, and a permanent detached guard at the Assistant Receiver General's office in Toronto. Inspector G. F. Fletcher has come to the division from "G" Division and is stationed at Oshweken, while Inspector T. H. Irvine has been transferred to the "Depot" Division at Regina. A matter of some moment to us is thus treated:—

"As in previous years I have been unable to hold any intensive drill in the division owing to the very few men available at any one point and it would be impracticable to group the members of the detachments in the different areas as they, the detachments, are too great a distance from one another, and also the members are kept busy with their duties. At every inspection the inspecting officer drills the members present, which keeps them efficient.

"The revolver practice for the current year has not yet been completed owing to the members of the division being urgently required on other duties. The showing made, however, is a great improvement over previous years.

"As regards training, the constables are getting good instruction from the non-commissioned officers and they are also gaining experience in carrying out their various duties."

Similar observations, it may be interjected, are made by most of the officers commanding districts.

In expressing his satisfaction with the work of all ranks under his command, Superintendent Newson adds that, owing to three of the senior non-commissioned officers being detailed to other duty, extra and responsible work was thrown on to younger men and with less experience, and that this was well met.

In dealing with the Criminal Investigation Branch, Superintendent Newson writes:—

"The total number of cases handled by this department during the year show a decrease but this decrease, on analysis, is in the number of applications for naturalization handled. There was an increase in other investigations."

In the enforcing of federal statutes, an increase of 114, or 18.75 per cent, was recorded, the number of cases standing at 722 as compared with 608 in 1925-26. The report proceeds:—

"Owing to the fact that for the greater part of the period now under review I was without the services of two of my senior detectives and also those of one of my best non-commissioned officers from detachment, the added volume of work put a great strain on the men left in my command, to which they responded creditably, as is evidenced in the large number of convictions obtained—269 as against 185 in the fiscal year 1925-1926—or over 45 per cent."

Dealing with the warfare on the illicit use of narcotic drugs, Superintendent Newson says:—

"As in previous years, the major operations in "O" division have centred around the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Since 1925, when our attention was first drawn to the illicit trafficking in drugs by certain members of the medical profession, we have from time to time run across fresh evidence, showing clearly that the menace from this source was not under-estimated in 1925, when after a year's operation in Western Ontario, I expressed the opinion that there was still considerable work to be done in this connection.

"In 1926, nine doctors were prosecuted and convicted under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and this year another six have been proceeded against, of whom three have been convicted, and three are awaiting trial.

"Our operations have been given press publicity, but despite this the general public are seemingly unaware of the extent of this menace. The tendency through ignorance is to belittle the danger, as the evil of drug addiction is a private one, only occasionally reaching the attention of the public through the medium of the police court news. I would not venture to estimate the number of addicts in my territory, but their number is, I am afraid, larger than suspected.

"In the cases of two veterinary surgeons engaged in this nefarious traffic, ounce quantities were purchased by men who were not addicts. In these cases, the drugs legally purchased by the veterinaries cost \$12.50 per ounce and were retailed to our operatives at \$40 per ounce, proving conclusively that they were trafficking in narcotic drugs for personal gain."

Superintendent Newson mentions one case in which the press comments were to the effect that "physicians who are ignorant, careless or worse in the giving of narcotics to drug addicts, will realize acutely their position by the decision of a Toronto police magistrate when he inflicted a \$500 fine." After quoting the magistrate's judgment in this case, he says:—

"It will be noted that attention is drawn in this summing up to the lack of provision of proper machinery to enable doctors to deal with patients who should be under restraint submitting to a cure for addiction to a narcotic drug. This question I raised in my last annual report, pointing out that the only present unsuitable alternatives are the common jails, asylums, or expensive hospitals.

"In securing the conviction of John Keenan and subsequently Mrs. Keenan, his wife, we destroyed one of the most dangerous sources of supply of narcotic drugs in this district.

"We were also successful in arresting a large trafficker from the United States, W. J. Hayes, who carried on his operations under cover of the race tracks, he being an owner of several race horses. I am sorry to say that he was allowed out on \$10,000 bail and he has skipped the country.

"Co-operation of this division with the United States' narcotic agents resulted in our force arresting several prominent drug traffickers at Vancouver, B.C., and Montreal, P.Q. We were also able to effect several important arrests for the United States' authorities of important drug traffickers, who had come to this district. The success resulting from this co-operation only goes to show what can be achieved by working closely with other police departments."

Another passage in this part of the report is:—

"The Customs and Excise Acts also claimed a great deal of our attention, 81 convictions being recorded as against only 26 the previous year. Fines totalling \$10,400.99 were inflicted, of which \$8,300.99 was paid.

"As in previous years, assistance was rendered the local Excise Officer in conducting searches and raids.

"Heavy penalties were inflicted in many instances where white men had supplied liquor to Indians, in an effort to make this illicit traffic unprofitable."

Another feature of our work is thus noticed:—

"Investigations made for the Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch) during the fiscal year totalled 2,716, a decrease of 417 as compared with the period 1925-26. Of late, suspicion has been aroused as to the genuineness of the claim of certain individuals who have secured naturalization certificates and who have made application for duplicate certificates, claiming the originals were accidentally lost. This suspected trafficking in naturalization certificates is receiving our close attention."

#### EASTERN ONTARIO DISTRICT

Superintendent T. S. Belcher, officer commanding "A" Division (Eastern Ontario and part of Western Quebec), reports a strength of 248 all ranks, an increase of 14. After noting that his territory is identical with that known as Military District No. 3, he proceeds:—

"In addition to the above, we have a detachment consisting of an officer and 35 men at Halifax. Their duties are the same as previously reported, i.e., guarding the dockyards, magazines, and other Government property. They also have a plain clothes staff enforcing the federal statutes."



In dealing with the increase in strength he notes:—

"To make up this increase, five were taken on at Halifax, and, of course, are of no use in Ottawa to carry out the work here. The other nine were taken on to replace men who were transferred temporarily to the Customs. The present strength does not give us any too many, as extra calls are coming in all the time for work and all the men are kept busy."

With regard to detachments he reports:—

"At Amos, P.Q., I have two constables and two specials. Their work consists principally of looking after the Indians of the district, and attending to offences which come under the Indian Act. The constable in charge has been appointed a Customs preventive officer, and, therefore, gives attention to infractions of the Customs and Excise Act. Also, of course, the detachment attend to anything under the federal statutes which come to their notice. Travelling in the district has somewhat improved on account of the roads having been fixed up. It is now possible to get around anywhere with motor cars in the summer. Of course, in the winter most of the travelling has to be done by dogs, as the trails get heavily snowed in and are impassable to motor traffic. A lot of travelling is also done on the river in the summer time by motor boat and canoe.

"During the summer months, I again had to send a man for duty at Bersimis, P.Q. He is there for the purpose of looking after the liquor traffic amongst the Indians and enforcing any other federal statutes which come to his notice. Owing to the increased work, and the fact that the Indian reserves are scattered, it has been decided to send a second man to Bersimis and make the detachment a permanent one. To enable our men to get around the district, especially in the summer time, I would recommend that a motor boat be supplied to the detachment. At present, we have to depend on the river steamers, which only run once or twice a week, and a lot of time is wasted in this way that otherwise could be used profitably in doing our work.

"During the year past, Inspector Kemp was transferred to Herschel Island and Inspector King was sent to this Division to take his place."

Superintendent Belcher adds a commendation of Inspector Kemp, as thoroughly acquainted with the work, and taking a great interest in everything concerning the men.

Satisfaction is expressed with the buildings in use, and with the general condition of service.

The work of this division differs in many respects from that of others, and the following remarks under the heading "Duties and Investigations" may be quoted:—

"The duties undertaken by this division consist largely of the protection to 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, and running a Government mail service.

"During the year, we stationed guards at 26 buildings, one less than the previous year, the Electoral building being withdrawn, but, to offset this, we had to put a double guard on the Printing Bureau, one man on the back door as well as on the front; this to check the removal of parcels from the building. . . . In addition to this, our patrols visited and inspected 39 buildings at night time; these are ones on which no men are posted. The doors and windows were tested and if found open, the building was entered and thoroughly examined to see that everything was all right, and then locked securely, and the matter reported. We still find a great deal of carelessness on the part of the staffs in the different buildings. Night after night our patrols find the doors left open or the windows unfastened and not closed down. It is a wonder, owing to conditions, that more thieving is not taking place. To carry out these duties, it takes an average of 18 non-commissioned officers and 153 men. This includes reliefs and supervision men for the different buildings. Last year the annual leave started on March 1, and will end about October 31. Every man has got his twenty-one days, with the exception of the recruits who have not been here a year.

"We still continue to keep a heavy guard on the Finance Department and supply armed escorts, both in uniform and plain clothes, for the Currency Branch, for the protection of gold coming from the Mint. We also supplied 16 non-commissioned officers and men for special duty at Ottawa, Ont., Belleville, Ont., and Kingston, Ont., for protection to the Taxation offices during the year; this duty lasted for ten days and was carried out satisfactorily.

"The mail service, run by this division, shows an increase over that previously reported. We carried and collected, during the year, 33,118 letters, which was an increase of 3,795 over last year. This duty is carried on by three constables who make four trips a day to eleven buildings, three trips a day to ten buildings, and two trips a day to four buildings.

Each evening the mail slips are turned into the guard room and kept on file, so they can be referred to at any time in case any mail is reported missing. We get numerous inquiries from the departments covering mail, and on all occasions we have been able to prove that the mail in question was handed over to the messengers of the department concerned and signed for, and that our men were not responsible for any loss.

"Most of the buildings are supplied with control clocks and telephones. The men have to visit their buildings at regular hours with the control clock and at the close of each visit have to telephone to the guard room and report that everything is correct or otherwise. A record of these calls is kept in the guard room, so that if any man fails to telephone at the hour stated, he is immediately called up to see what is the matter. This, together with the visits paid by the different patrol non-commissioned officers and officers, keeps the men alert and does not give them a chance of sleeping or becoming slack in their work.

"We have kept up the usual patrols through the Experimental Farm and Major Hill park during the day and night; this for the protection of the flowers and fruit. I have found that the men on these patrols have been very useful. In addition to preventing stealing, they have also prevented disorderly conduct in these places and on a number of occasions have arrested people who were not behaving themselves.

"The detectives and constables who were away on the Customs duty at the time of my last report have returned.

"The past year has been an exceedingly busy one for the members of this division. The Jubilee, which lasted for several days, required in the neighbourhood of 100 men every day for extra work; some of the men did 16, 18 and 20 hours a day. You were good enough to recommend that extra pay be given for this duty. We also supplied extra men for a large number of functions at Government House, meeting all trains on the arrival and departure of Their Excellencies, and during the visit of H.R.H., The Prince of Wales. There were also a number of functions at the Museum and Experimental Farm which took from five to ten men extra while they were going on.

"Our fire department consists of one sergeant and six men. Twenty recruits were instructed, during the year, in the use of fire apparatus. Each recruit, on joining up, was given two months' work with the department until he got thoroughly conversant with all matters pertaining to fire protection.

"During the year 1926-27, seventeen fires occurred in the different Government buildings, a decrease of 13 over previous years. These fires were all put out with our own appliances with the exception of two, viz., a fire at the Printing Bureau in the paper-chute on December 9, and one at the Langevin block on April 12; these were put out by the city fire brigade, as they were of a more serious nature. The loss from these fires, as nearly as we can estimate, is \$1,000, which is very small considering the accumulation of inflammable material in these buildings."

Under the heading "General Remarks," Superintendent Belcher writes:—

"The work of the division has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. The orderly room, quartermaster stores, office, and guard room have all attended to their end of the work to the best of their ability and I am very satisfied with the way things have been running. As before stated, all the men, both duty and staff, have been called upon to do an exceedingly large amount of extra work, calling for long hours; this in addition to their ordinary duties. The work has been carefully done and the men have given their best. . . . I have done everything possible to see that the members of the division have been given fair play; their complaints have been attended to and rectified to the best of my ability and none of the privileges, which they had as Dominion Policemen, have been taken away from them in any way. In fact, I think they are far better off than they ever were before."

Owing to the special nature of the duties of this division, its criminal investigation work is somewhat different from that elsewhere; however, the volume is considerable.

One phase of work which conforms to the general pattern is that of combating the narcotic drug evil; here as elsewhere active measures were taken against medical men who prostitute their profession. In dealing with this class of work, Superintendent Belcher separates the cases arising in Ontario and in Quebec; with regard to the former province he says in part:—

"Fifty-four cases under this Act were investigated. Thirty-one prosecutions were entered. Of these eight resulted in convictions; three were dismissed, and twenty withdrawn. The eight convictions were all against doctors under section 6, when fines totalling nineteen hundred dollars were imposed and paid. Two cases against one doctor, under section 6, and one against a trafficker, under section 4 (f), were dismissed. An appeal was

entered in one of the cases against the doctor, but the Police Magistrate's decision was sustained.... Of the twenty that were withdrawn nineteen were against the eight doctors previously mentioned, and when they were found, or pleaded, guilty to one charge the department advised dropping the others."

Unfortunately, strong grounds were found for suspecting certain other doctors. Investigations were prosecuted in other cities than Ottawa, the following remarks being made:—

"These were for the most part made on the strength of statements by prominent citizens to the Department but who, it appeared, had very little actual knowledge of the drug traffic."

With regard to investigations in the Quebec portion of the district, the report says:—

"Only eleven cases under this Act were investigated during the past year. Six convictions were obtained. Two doctors, against one of whom were three charges and the other two charges, under section 6, were found guilty on all counts. Concurrent sentences of two hundred dollar fines and costs were imposed in each case. This meant that each had only to pay a fine of two hundred dollars. The other conviction was against an addict found in possession of a fairly large supply of morphine. He was sentenced under section 4 (d) to six months in jail and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars or serve an additional fifteen days."

The following general remark is added:—

"There is no doubt that the traffic in narcotic drugs throughout 'A' Division district is less than it was two or three years back, but the decline in the number of cases investigated is not to be laid to this nearly so much as to the fact that for the past six months the local authorities are responsible for the enforcing of the Act."

The Indian Act entailed a considerable amount of work, 140 investigations resulting in 98 convictions; these were principally for offences in which liquor was concerned. Work under the Criminal Code is heavy in this division, owing to the necessity of protecting government departments from theft and other forms of wrong-doing. Many investigations also owe their origin to the same cause; these often were small affairs, but they entailed work, and in the aggregate the amount of labour involved was considerable. A familiar source of work is thus described, dealing first with the Ontario portion of the district:—

"For the Naturalization Branch of the Department of Secretary of State one hundred and forty-eight inquiries were made regarding the character of as many applicants for citizenship, as follows: seventy-four at Ottawa, thirteen at Kingston, six at Belleville, five at Amprior, four at Brockville, three each at Vankleek Hill, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Cornwall and Almonte, two each at Marmora, Eastview, Galetta, Pieton and Pembroke, and one each at the following places: Black Donald, Morrisburg, Petawawa, Westboro, Northbrook, Eganville, Pakenham, Ameliasburg, Golden Lake, Deseronto, Laurentian View, Clontarf, Wolfe, Quadeville, Moulinette, Lansdowne, Perth, Prescott, Schutt, Alice and Maynooth."

On the Quebec side:—

"Twenty-one inquiries were made.... regarding the character of as many applicants for citizenship, at the following places: five at East Templeton, four at Gatineau Point, three each at Hull and Amos, and one each at Pagan Falls, Low, LaReine, Senneterre, Chelsea and Joseph Farm."

Some of the places named are somewhat out of the way.

#### QUEBEC DISTRICT

Inspector J. W. Phillips, officer commanding in the province of Quebec, has two detachments in addition to those in Montreal, a permanent one in Quebec city, and a summer detachment at Pointe Bleue.

As usual in this district, counterfeiting engaged the vigilance of our men. Inspector Phillips writes:—

"During the year there have been some prosecutions for passing and being in possession of counterfeit bills, the most noticeable incident of this nature being that of Arthur

M. Hope, convicted of being in possession of over \$8,000 worth of counterfeit bills. In another case, over \$5,000 worth of American bills were put out of circulation and destroyed, and the possessor convicted. During the early spring we had information of a ring comprising six men, who were about to operate in the manufacture of United States currency in the city of Montreal, but owing to some reason they became afraid; also, one of their most prominent members, Paul Theoret, sickened and died.

"When bills raised or counterfeited make their appearance on the market, vigorous steps are taken by us, at once, to protect the interests of the public and in this connection the assistance of the various banks is much appreciated, especially that of the Bank of Montreal."

With regard to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act he writes:—

"After months of shadowing we were successful in arresting Charlie Bennett with five ounces of drugs in his possession. At the time of his arrest he was just about to make delivery. Later the same night we searched his cache and found a further quantity of drugs. Two charges were placed against him, and at the time of writing, his cases are still pending.

"A local Chinaman, named Lee Yuey Att, was arrested in connection with the sale of twenty tins of opium; his case is still before the courts.

"During the past year we have done considerable work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and have concentrated on the larger men or higher ups in the traffic; this fact accounts for the decline in the number of men arrested. The larger cases entail long hours of shadowing, etc., before we can obtain sufficient evidence to catch men of this calibre.

"The opium joints and addicts and deck peddlers have been left entirely to the local police to deal with."

Dealing with the inspection of explosives, Inspector Phillips reports:—

"The Department of Mines placed a Ford car at my disposal during the year; this car has been used to very good advantage in visiting outlying districts, and a number of towns not easily accessible by railroad have been visited and the records of the firms carrying explosives checked. During the patrols to these towns, other work has also been done."

The Air Service of the Department of National Defence received assistance.

"At the request of the Air Services, two patrols were sent to Gaspé, Que., to put a stop to the flying operations of a company which was using French pilots to fly Canadian registered machines for commercial purposes. A conviction was obtained in this case.

"An inquiry was also conducted into the flying operations of Alphonse Archambeault of Joliette, Que. The aeroplane owned by this man was subsequently seized by the Customs Department."

Regarding the Post Office the report says:—

"On July 13, 1927, the mail carrier between St. Ludger and St. Samuel was held up and \$4,500 stolen. We were asked to investigate the case, and a few days later, one J. O. Bureau was arrested and confessed to the robbery. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment (\$3,740 of the stolen money was recovered).

"Reg. No. 8226, Corporal Lafond, U., has done exceptionally good work during the year for the Post Office Department, and he has been successful in apprehending a number of Post Office employees for theft of mails."

As with "A" Division, Indians have been responsible for some work, the Caughnawaga and Oka reserves having been visited frequently. A matter which attained some publicity is thus chronicled:—

"O. J. Kellogg, Mrs. O. J. Kellogg and W. K. Cornelius, who have been collecting money from Indians for the prosecution of a New York claim of the Six Nations Confederacy, were arrested on November 17, 1926, at Caughnawaga, P.Q.; their books and papers were seized at the time of arrest. Two charges were laid against them, one for conspiracy and the other for false pretences. The accused appeared before Mr. Justice Wilson and jury on the charge of conspiracy, and a verdict of 'not guilty' was found and the accused were dismissed. The charge of false pretences is pending, but it is not thought that the Indian Department will proceed with this charge, as the law has now been amended to prevent persons collecting money from Indians on an Indian reservation."

The Pointe Bleue detachment enforced the Indian Act, some arrests being necessary.

Naturalization inquiries numbered 1,292.

## THE MARITIME PROVINCES DISTRICT

Inspector C. D. La Nauze, the officer commanding in the Maritime Provinces, reports "a decided increase in the general work of the district," and explains it thus:—

"I attribute the increase in the statistical tables to the authorized increase of my strength in the early part of 1927. I am now in a position to perform any work that is required, and the Department of National Revenue has placed motor transport at my disposal."

In part the increase in strength is due to additional numbers in the district, and in part to the release, through a change in the arrangements of the garrison, of certain men formerly employed as permanent guards. The cases arising under federal statutes are almost twice as many as in 1925-26, the cases under the Criminal Code show an increase, and the investigations numbered 1,142, as against 302 a year ago. With regard to the last he observes:—

"This is greatly due to the large amount of work performed for the Department of Mines, Explosives Division, and the Radiotelegraph Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries."

A feature of the year's work is thus remarked upon:—

"I was able to send four recruits to Regina for training, have sufficient men on hand to carry on the work and grant to every man three weeks annual leave during the summer months.

"Two recruits have since returned from Regina and the experiment has been entirely satisfactory. From now on I will be in a good position to carry out lectures and training locally."

In describing the services rendered to the Department of National Revenue, after remarking that the department provided a good motor car for customs work, Inspector La Nauze proceeds:—

"During the period in question, approximately 2,600 gallons of rum, 500 cases of assorted liquors and 355 gallons of alcohol were seized by us and turned over to the various collectors of National Revenue, as well as seven automobiles, two trucks and two large motor boats.

"In December I was consulted by the Chief of the Customs and Excise Preventive Service for Nova Scotia as to the best methods to prevent the smuggling into Halifax. I recommended the hire of a car, a force of six constables, and the return of Detective Staff-Sergeant Blakeney to duty from the Special Branch of the Customs Department. My recommendations were immediately approved, you sent me three constables from Ottawa, and the hire of a good car was authorized.

"The patrol commenced on December 16 and continued until January. During the first week of the patrol seven rum-running automobiles and trucks, with their drivers and loads, were captured, and later other large seizures of liquor were found and turned over to the Collector of Customs at Halifax.

"Most of our efforts were directed against the Dauphinees' gang of smugglers of Tantallon, and in a fracas one early morning with them, our men were out-numbered four to one. Reg. No. 10046 Constable Oakes, J., was knocked out with a revolver and three of the Dauphinees escaped custody. Our men, however, hung on to the cars and loads, and the Dauphinees were arrested the same day.

"When the Supreme Court opened in March, we had ten indictments under the Customs Act, and nine under the Criminal Code, of which the Grand Jury found in all cases 'true bills.' When the cases, however, reached the petit jury they were all dismissed in spite of the presiding judge's charges to convict, and I am forced to come to the conclusion that it is impossible to proceed by way of indictment against smugglers in this province.

"In referring to the Dauphinee cases, Mr. Justice Mellish said in his charge to the jury: 'First we have the evidence of these Mounted Policemen. I don't think we have much to say in criticism of them. I wish to commend them however on the good sense they displayed in the use of fire-arms on that occasion. If they had not shown their good sense and judgment on that occasion, it might be a serious matter, and I think their good judgment and sense ought to be encouraged. They should be encouraged to act with as good sense and courage as they did on this occasion.'

"The Halifax Herald contained the following leading editorial on December 30, under the caption 'A Bulwark': 'One of the most admirable things in the life of this country is

the finely-maintained efficiency of the Royal Canadian Police. Go where you will in Canada and the 'Mounties' are there, living up to their high reputation.

"And the Force in this Province is no exception to the rule. Efficiency and integrity, these are the cardinal principles of its code.

"We are sure that the public at large appreciate these facts. They should also appreciate the duty of supporting the "Mounties" in their work. Such a force of fearless, incorruptible men deserves the best backing the citizens of this country can give."

The Department of Marine and Fisheries also accounted for some work:—

"Assistance was rendered the Radiotelegraph branch of this department, in checking up the operating of receiving sets in Halifax and Dartmouth districts. This occupied the attention of one of our men for a considerable time, and a number of convictions were secured for failing to have a license.

"A patrol was made to Cape Breton to arrest three McKay brothers who were reported as outlaws for infractions of the Fisheries Act. After a struggle the arrests were successfully carried out and the parties lodged in Port Hood gaol."

Here, as elsewhere, the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines made use of our services. Inspector La Nauze reports:—

"Nova Scotia has been covered by one of our Deputy Inspectors of Explosives at the request of this department, and instructions given in the manner of keeping record of receipts and sales, also the storing of explosives.

"Prince Edward Island was also visited in this connection for the first time, but there is little demand for explosives there. New Brunswick is being covered and three convictions were obtained in this province.

"The Chief Inspector of Explosives remarks: 'The services rendered by the special patrol already made in Nova Scotia is greatly valued, and their repetition this year, if practicable cannot but effect marked progress in the enforcement of the regulations.'"

#### THE YUKON DISTRICT

Inspector F. Humby, reporting for "B" Division (the Yukon), pending the arrival of the late Superintendent T. M. Shoebottom, who had been appointed to command the division, reports a total strength of 39, a slight increase on last year; however, he repeats the recommendation that it be raised to 50. He writes:—

"This territory is becoming more and more popular as a holiday resort, tourists increasing every year, a larger number every year making the round trip, *i.e.*, from Skagway to Dawson, thence down-river to Fairbanks, Alaska and out by way of Anchorage, Alaska; this year some 9,000 entered by way of the White Pass Summit, all of whom are examined by the constable at that detachment in his capacity of Deputy Immigration Inspector.

"The mining industry in the Mayo district is slowly but surely improving as work goes on, and a new strike some 26 miles below Dawson gives promise also of proving valuable.

"There has been more placer work done in the Dawson district than for several years. Hydraulic mining has been restarted, giving employment to some 100 or so men, and all the dredges are working, so that money is more plentiful and everything points to a busy season next year.

"The work and investigations we do for other departments are steadily increasing as will be seen from the attached statistics. It will be noted that our strength in dogs has been increased by seven during the year. This was found necessary owing to the number of patrols to be made in districts where there are no trails, and where supplies have to be carried for the whole trip, since there are no stores where such can be purchased."

A special circumstance affecting this division is the condition of many of the buildings; erected a good many years ago, many have decayed, especially as regards the foundations. In addition, the quarters occupied by Inspector Humby were destroyed by fire on March 17.

As usual, there has been much patrolling:—

"During the year the whole district has been patrolled as much as is possible, the more settled districts receiving the greater consideration, but patrols have not been as frequent as they should on account of our shortage of men. . . .

"Many of our patrols to these outlying points are to investigate reports of accidents, destitution or sickness, and sometimes to bring such contingent cases in to the nearest point for treatment, necessitating arduous work for the investigator.

"The principal patrols were:—

|                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Dawson—Wellesley Lake .....    | 600 miles, 28 days |
| Mayo—Lansing .....             | 252 miles, 8 days  |
| Rampart House—Fort Yukon ..... | 397 miles, 16 days |
| Whitehorse—Kluahne .....       | 500 miles, 16 days |
| Mayo—Dawson .....              | 250 miles, 5 days  |
| Ross River—Whitehorse .....    | 616 miles, 20 days |
| Whitehorse—Teslin .....        | 500 miles, 25 days |

"The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| By horse .....           | 21,984 |
| By dogs or on foot ..... | 10,783 |
| Train and stage .....    | 14,490 |
| By motor car .....       | 4,005  |
| By water .....           | 35,601 |

Total ..... 122,863

Some of the detachments had to be closed in the summer to use the men on special duty. Inspector Humby remarks:—

"It was intended to re-establish the detachment at Champagne this spring, but we had not the men to send. Authority has now been asked for and as soon as received arrangements will be completed to reopen it.

"This detachment takes in the Kluane district, a district requiring frequent patrolling, and this had to be done by the Whitehorse detachment, and since Inspector Bruce has no men to send, detachment men had to be brought in for this duty. . . . Inspector Bruce deserves great credit for the manner he has carried out the multifarious work in his command.

"The detachments at Mayo and Keno were also under strength all summer but have now been brought up to efficiency."

In the Yukon this Force is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, and consequently has to discharge duties elsewhere performed by provincial or municipal police forces. Only one serious crime took place during the twelve months, the murder on October 11, 1926, of an Indian named Pelly Jim by another Indian named Jackie MacIntosh. The crime was committed at Whitehorse, and Inspector Bruce, the Officer Commanding there, on telegraphing the information to headquarters at Dawson, was instructed to spare neither men nor money to arrest the murderer. The report says:—

"Owing to navigation having closed.... methods of travelling were rendered much more difficult, and since we were so short-handed it was necessary to call in men, temporarily from detachment, and also engage special constables to assist in the search....

"Reg. No. 9927 Constable Smith, P.B., traced MacIntosh to the cabin of Dutch Henry on Lake LaBarge, 30 miles below Whitehorse, and Constable Blatta, E., remained there to continue the search whilst Constable Smith continued down stream and up the Hootalinqua river to the winter crossing, where MacIntosh had a camp. He arrived at a point five miles below the crossing on October 13, and walked from there to the Indian encampment, stopping when a short distance away to get his bearings, and whilst there saw an Indian armed with a rifle, who corresponded to MacIntosh in dress and appearance, the latter appearing unconcerned. He sent the Indian guide, who accompanied him, over to MacIntosh (who had not seen Constable Smith), to talk to him, and in a short while both Indians approached Constable Smith, MacIntosh's rifle having been left in his cabin. Constable Smith informed him what he was there for, and arrested him, giving him the necessary warning in simple words that he said he understood. MacIntosh then made a statement to the effect that he had been drinking on the night of the affray, had a fight with Pelly Jim, and finding he was getting the worst of it picked up a knife that was handy and stabbed Pelly Jim two or three times in the neck."

The trial took place on January 8, 1927, and the accused was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Inspector Humby makes the following comment:—

"MacIntosh was brought before the courts for the preliminary hearing 5 days after the crime had been committed, despite the fact that he was arrested after a continual search reaching 200 miles away from the scene of the murder, and great credit is due Constable Smith for the manner in which he effected the arrest, and to Inspector W. V. Bruce and members of his detachment for the expeditious manner in which everything was handled and the case conducted."

One Miles Blackburn had supplied the liquor which caused the killing. He was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to six months imprisonment and three months additional imprisonment in default of paying a fine of \$300.

In this connection Inspector Humby observes:—

"A considerable increase will be noted in the cases against the Indian Act. Last year 17 cases were reported against 31 for this year, an increase of almost double, most of the cases being ones of 'intoxication'."

"The extreme penalty for this under section 144 of the Indian Act is only one month I.H.L., which I would suggest, is not sufficiently severe; as an instance I might state that one Indian here has been convicted 15 times for this offence, and in no instance will he inform on the person supplying the liquor, and this applies in almost every instance, the Indians preferring to pay a fine or suffer imprisonment rather than turn informer."

#### " N " DIVISION

Inspector C. H. Hill M.C., the Officer Commanding " N " Division, reports a total strength of 36 all ranks, an increase of 4. During 1926 this division moved from Lansdowne Park in Ottawa to Rockliffe, where it is quartered in the old rifle range buildings. Inspector Hill reports that during the winter these were found to be warm. A feature of these quarters is that a considerable amount of hay was cut on the old ranges, probably enough for a year's requirements.

The duties of this division are exceptional, it having no territorial responsibilities, and being maintained principally as a reserve for special duties. As regards these, Inspector Hill reports:—

"During the year, the duties of this division have been very varied and we have had more calls and demands than any time since it was established in Ottawa.

"During the winter months, two parties were sent to Halifax for special duty in connection with the rum running, the first party consisting of three constables, leaving on December 17 and the second party consisting of one non-commissioned officer and four constables, leaving on January 10 and not returning until the end of that month."

He enumerates a considerable number of other employments, such as special duty on the Ohsweken reserve, patrols to enforce observance of the Migratory Birds Act, income tax guards, race track duty etc. One interesting piece of work is thus noted:—

"On July 1, I was detailed by you to form a camp and also guard the aeroplane of Colonel Lindbergh during his stay in Ottawa. I took 19 other ranks and 20 horses with me and formed a camp on the Bowesville Road, close to the landing field. We left Ottawa on July 2, and returned to barracks on the 5th."

A task which recurs yearly is the escorting of harvesters' trains:—

"Details were also furnished for duties providing escorts for the purpose of maintaining law and order in connection with the harvester excursion trains. For this duty, I received 35 men from Regina who carried out these duties, the supervision and administration being placed under this division."

Inspector Hill draws attention to a curious and melancholy duty which frequently falls to the lot of this division, owing to its possession of horses, and to its situation in Ottawa,—the furnishing of details for military funerals, both for members of this Force who have died, and also for officers and other ranks of the Militia.

#### TRAINING

Since the close of the period covered by this report the force has sustained a severe loss in the sudden death of Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight, who commanded the Depot Division. Before he was struck down Assistant Commissioner Knight completed his annual report.



In dealing with his strength Assistant Commissioner Knight says:—

“The strength of the division as on September 30, all ranks included, was 137, showing a decrease of 4 from the previous year. Of this number 25 non-commissioned officers and constables were stationed on detachment.

“The following engagements, transfers, etc., took place during the year:—

*Promotions—*

- 1 Staff Sergeant to the rank of Inspector.
- 1 Corporal to the rank of Sergeant.

*Reductions—*

- 1 Corporal to the rank of Constable.

*Recruits posted to Depot Division.....* 78

*Special Constables engaged.....* 3

*Transferred from other divisions—*

- Officers ..... 1
- Non-Commissioned officers ..... 4
- Constables ..... 22

*Transferred to other divisions—*

- Officers ..... 1
- Non-Commissioned officers ..... 2
- Constables ..... 90

*Struck off the strength—*

- Time expired ..... 1
- Purchased ..... 4
- Invalided ..... 4
- Dead ..... 1
- Free discharge ..... 2
- Unsuitable ..... 2
- Dismissed ..... 2
- Special constables discharged..... 2

Details are given of the training, which covered the usual ground—most important of all are the lectures on the duties of a constable, on the federal statutes, the Criminal Code, and the multifarious other things which a policeman must know in addition to riding, mounted drill, foot drill, training with arms, musketry and revolver practice, training of non commissioned officers in instruction, the teaching of special police duties, veterinary science, first aid, etc. One remark is:—

“The absence of a suitable riding school is found to be a great handicap to the winter training of recruits. Last winter the weather was so bad that difficulty was encountered in getting the horses exercised at all.”

Another is:—

“The period allowed for the training of recruits has been far too short to get sufficiently good results. Men are no sooner got well into training than they are wanted for transfer to other divisions.

“Every endeavour has been made to supply good men to meet the many requirements, but I realize that it is not fair to the men or to the Force to pass them out from the training establishment until thoroughly fit.

“The recruits who have been posted to this division during the past year have been a good class of men who seemed to be keen on getting through their training as quickly as possible. They have been used exclusively for guard duty at the Receiver General's office and have performed those duties satisfactorily.”

The graceful side of military life was not neglected, and a musical ride which was trained gave performances on several occasions at Regina and Saskatoon. Another passage is:—

“All forms of sport were encouraged among the men, such as football, baseball, tennis, golf, and military sports during the summer months. At the United Services Sports, held in the barrack grounds on July 2, members of Depot Division took part in all events, winning most of them.”

## CONTROL OF THE NORTH

Year by year our numbers in the Far North increase. This year the number of officers and men absorbed by detachments on the Arctic coast and islands, on the shores of Hudson bay, in the lower valley of the Mackenzie river, and in the wild region west of Hudson bay, is 77, as against 70 in 1926. These are distributed, as follows:—

The Eastern Arctic sub-district, Inspector C. E. Wilcox.—Port Burwell (mainland, near Cape Chidley); Pangnirtung (Cumberland gulf; central Baffin island); Lake Harbour (Hudson strait; southern Baffin island); Ponds Inlet (northern Baffin island); Dundas Harbour (North Devon island); Bache peninsula (central Ellesmere island); six detachments: one officer, 17 other ranks. These are administered from headquarters.

Hudson Bay—Chesterfield Inlet; Port Nelson; Moose Factory; The Pas; Pelican Narrows; five detachments: nine other ranks. Chesterfield Inlet is administered from headquarters, Port Nelson, The Pas and Pelican Narrows from Prince Albert (The Pas is included as the gateway of Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan), and Moose Factory from Toronto.

Western Arctic sub-district, Inspector V. A. M. Kemp.—Herschel island; Baillie island; Bernard Harbour; Cambridge Bay; Aklavik: five detachments; one officer, 14 other ranks.

Mackenzie sub-district, Inspector Moorhead.—Simpson; Arctic Red River; Norman; Good Hope; four detachments; one officer, 10 other ranks.

Great Slave sub-district.—Inspector C. Trundle and Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon; Fort Smith; Rae; Providence; Fort McMurray; Chipewyan; Resolution; Reliance; Hay River; eight detachments; two officers, 22 other ranks. The three sub-districts last named are administered from Edmonton.

Thus the total is 28 detachments with 5 officers and 72 other ranks, an increase of 7 over 1926.

Geographically speaking, Rampart House, where two constables are stationed, might be included, as it is situated very far north, between latitude 66 and latitude 67, but it is regarded as part of the Yukon.

There have been some changes, especially in the northeastern islands. Craig Harbour detachment has been closed, as that at Bache peninsula proves to be more conveniently situated for reaching the interior and Axel Heiberg and the other islands to the west of Ellesmere island. Against this is to be set the establishment of a new detachment at Lake Harbour, in the southern part of Baffin island and on the northern shore of Hudson strait; this will bring us into touch with a considerable Eskimo population, and with fur trading operations.

In the Western Arctic the suppression of the Tree River detachment and its replacement by that at Cambridge Bay seem well judged, the situation of the latter on further examinations appearing to be superior to that of the older post. Reliance, at the eastern end of Great Slave Lake, is expected to prove an important post, partly because it is the entry to an extensive game country, where a sanctuary is being established, and partly because of its convenience if it should become desirable to open a line of communication from there to Chesterfield Inlet. The establishment of a detachment at Fond du Lac, at the eastern end of Lake Athabaska, is in contemplation; this also will give access to an enormous region.

Inspector C. E. Wilcox, who had spent the winter at headquarters, returned to the north in the summer of 1927, travelling in the s.s. *Beothic* with reliefs. He will winter at Ponds Inlet, and landed there on August 14, after visiting Bache Peninsula, Craig Harbour and Dundas Harbour, and going with the *Beothic* to Beechey island, Cornwallis island, North Somerset island, and Arctic Bay.

After he had landed at Ponds Inlet the ship continued her voyage to Pangnirtung and Lake Harbour. At the latter place Sergeant J. E. F. Wight established the new detachment on August 28, 1927.

Inspector Wilcox's report is as follows:—

"I left North Sydney, Cape Breton, in the s.s. *Beothic*, at 2.45 p.m. July 16, with the undermentioned non-commissioned officers, and constables: Sergeant Wight, Corporal Petty and Constables Anstead, Dersch, Margetts, Cox and Makinson.

"The voyage from North Sydney to Godhavn, North Greenland, was devoid of incident. At Godhavn arrangements were made with the Danish authorities for procuring a few Eskimo families for police service at the two most northerly detachments. The usual courtesies were exchanged with the Danes. Governor and Mrs. Rosendahl and Dr. and Miss Porslid dined on the ship and two informal motion picture shows were given, attended by practically the entire population.

"The expedition left Godhavn, July 23. The weather was fine and the sea calm. The ice-pack was sighted for the first time at 6 a.m. Sunday, 24. On Monday the 25th the icefields to the west were entered at 6 a.m. It rained throughout the day. The following day, was, however, clear. In clear water at 4 a.m. Bylot island was sighted at 10 a.m. The ship was forced to stop about ten miles inside Ponds Inlet, on July 26, owing to solid ice, and was unable to continue on to detachment (distant 30 miles). After waiting at the edge of ice till midnight we proceeded to Dundas Harbour. Members of the detachment came on board and reported 'all-well' during past year. Stores for detachment were being unloaded at 6 a.m. next morning and completed by noon. At 2.45 the anchor was hoisted and the expedition proceeded to Craig Harbour, encountering no heavy ice until arrival there.

"In order to reach the detachment it was necessary to travel over the ice with a boat owing to frequent ice pools. Everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

"At 1.10 p.m. we steamed for Etah, North Greenland, to pick up natives to relieve those at Dundas Harbour, who were returning to Ponds Inlet. Dropped anchor at Etah, 7.35 p.m., July 30, encountering incessant rain and fog *en route*. Two men, two women, one big boy and two small children comprised the natives destined for Dundas Harbour.

"Left Etah at 7 a.m. 31st for Bache Peninsula, stopping at Kanë Basin sub-detachment, Fram Havn, where the Northwest Territories cache appeared to be in good condition. Proceeded from there to Bache, arriving at 4.30 p.m. Stores were immediately unloaded. Much trouble was occasioned by the pressure of pack ice which eventually forced the ship to hoist anchor at 2.30 a.m. August 1. In the meantime, however, all stores were landed with the exception of a few tons of coal. Constables Anstead and Makinson were set ashore to relieve Staff Sergeant Joy and Constable Bain, who were returning to headquarters, Ottawa. Ship was considerably retarded by heavy ice, the situation necessitating blasting and ramming, which was carried out with little effect. The ship was eventually stopped from 5.30 a.m. until 12.30 noon, when good progress was made towards Craig Harbour, which was reached at 7.45 p.m. August 2nd.

"At Craig a police party went ashore and took on board a quantity of stores which were transferred to other detachments. Left Craig Harbour for Dundas at 2.20 a.m., August 3, arriving at Dundas at 6.35 p.m. Unloaded lumber which was required for this post and took on board the two Eskimo families who were returning to Ponds, replacing them by Etah party.

"Anchor hoisted at 2 a.m. August 4, the ship steaming west to Beechey Island. Heavy pack ice coming in from the west in the vicinity of Beechey necessitated shifting of anchorage many times. Conditions were unchanged for two days, during which time we went ashore and visited the winter quarters of the ill-fated Sir John Franklin expedition. On Sunday 7 we steamed towards the west, but when abeam of Cornwallis island were forced to retreat on account of heavy ice.

"Anchor was dropped at Port Leopold, North Somerset, August 8, where officials of Hudson's Bay Company and natives leaving post for coming year were taken on board. The police spent some time excavating old Eskimo stone huts, and secured some utensils used in the past....

"Anchor was hoisted at 7.30 a.m. of the 11th, the expedition proceeding to Arctic Bay, arriving there at 1.25 a.m. of the following day. The Hudson's Bay Company staff and natives came on board taking passage on the ship, as the trading post was being closed for at least the coming year.

"At 7 p.m. the anchor was again hoisted, the ship proceeding to Ponds Inlet, which was reached at 11 p.m. August 13. Heavy pack ice forced the ship to seek anchorage at Albert Harbour.

"Fog, rain and snow prevailed almost without cessation throughout the trip from its inception at North Sydney.

"It was my intention to go to Pangnirtung to inspect detachment there, but owing to the loss of the *Bay Rupert* the *Nascopie* will not be coming north this year. As a result I have decided to leave the *Beothic* at Ponds Inlet and make my headquarters here for the coming year. Weather permitting I intend to make a patrol to Pangnirtung and return to Ponds Inlet this coming winter.

"Total mileage of the expedition from North Sydney to Ponds Inlet was approximately 3,675 miles."

As already noted, the Lake Harbour detachment was established a fortnight later by Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, who has under him Constables P. Dersch and J. Murray. Progress had been made with the erection of the requisite buildings when the *Beothic* left the place. Lake Harbour (otherwise Westbourne bay) is on the southern coast of Baffin island and the northern shore of Hudson strait, about 200 miles from the eastern entrance of the strait; it is a trading centre, with an Eskimo population dependent upon it.

#### CONSTABLES ATTACHED TO WIRELESS STATIONS

A new feature in our work in these regions is the presence of the group of wireless stations which is being organized around the outlet of Hudson bay to the Atlantic ocean. To each of the three wireless stations, at Port Burwell, Wakeham Bay (on the Ungava coast) and Nottingham Island (at the western end of Hudson strait) a member of the force has been attached in an advisory capacity. Each of these belongs to one of our own detachments and is lent to the wireless stations, careful arrangements having been made to regularize the relations of these men alike with the personnel of the wireless station and with the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment to which each primarily belongs. Corporal F. McInnes is at Nottingham Island, detached from Lake Harbour; Constable S. R. Montague is at Fox Harbour, three miles away from Port Burwell, to which he belongs; Constable J. Murray of the Lake Harbour detachment is at Wakeham Bay.

#### PATROL ON NOTTINGHAM ISLAND

Before the last mail had left Nottingham Island Corporal McInnes had made a patrol into the interior, and as that island is not particularly well known some extracts from his report may be quoted. Hearing that two Eskimos had come from the north side of the island on the night of August 18, to visit some other natives near the station on the south side, he resolved to accompany them on part of their return trip:—

"On August 19, having no means of transportation, I put a few ship's biscuits in my pocket and left in early a.m. with the two Eskimos.

"Walking in a northwesterly direction for about two miles, we came to a stream that joined two lakes.

"There was a number of small fish in this stream, so with the intention of coming back later with a net to try the lake, we followed the shore of the lake north where a number of caribou tracks were seen.

"Swinging down towards the southeast corner of the island we walked towards the southeast coast and followed the coast around till we arrived at a long narrow fiord about three miles long, and very narrow, at the mouth is Port de Boucherville, and on the southwest corner forming the mouth of the fiord is an island, on each side of the fiord is high hills running straight down to the water's edge making it impossible to walk close to the water. Meeting the fiord we had to travel west to get around the end.

"At the end a few fish were seen, evidently the fish were trying to get up into the fresh water lakes, as at the end of this fiord a valley continues through the southwest coast of the island, with a number of small lakes in it.

"After passing the fiord travelling was harder owing to the high hills that had to be climbed.

"Not having arrived at the native camp late in the evening made a fire . . . and then got down in a rock shelter to sleep. Having no blanket or equipment, it was a bit cold.

"At sunrise the next morning, I bid good-bye to the Eskimos as they were going to proceed to their camp. I left to walk back to the station.

"Shortly after I left rain and fog set in making it impossible to see much country and hard to pick out a straight course to the station. I arrived back at about 1 p.m.

"In walking through the country numerous caribou tracks were noticed, but all old, and I think there are only a few on the island.

"A number of fox tracks, ptarmigan droppings, and a number of signs showing that large numbers of swans or wild geese feed around the lakes in early spring.

"No signs of lemming or Arctic hare were seen, and very few birds on the lakes, probably due to the late season. The country seems to be one large mass of granite rock bare on the high lands and cut up into numerous valleys with a large number of small lakes."

#### BACHE PENINSULA

Staff Sergeant (now Inspector) A. H. Joy, who for two years was in charge of the detachment at Bache Peninsula in Ellesmere island, during the winter of 1926-27 made several long patrols, one of them a remarkable journey, entailing over 1,300 miles of travel, across Ellesmere island and to the Axel Heiberg, Sverdrup, King Christian, Cornwall and Graham islands; during the winter on his more important patrols he travelled 2,115 miles.

Inspector Wilcox's inspection report says:—

"The members of the detachment report a very mild winter, on only one night of which the thermometer registered 41 degrees below. . . . The health of the detachment has been good; this detachment appears to be one of the best favoured in the north in the matter of climatic conditions."

The detachment has living quarters, storehouse, blubber shed, etc., and two small but comfortable shacks for the three Eskimo families living there.

In October, 1926, Staff Sergeant Joy, Constable W. C. Bain and the three Eskimos attached to the post made a preparatory patrol to the head of Flagler fiord, to hunt for the winter supply of fresh meat. His report is:—

"Constable Bain and I, accompanied by Eskimos Nookapeungwak, Oodee, and Ahkeoo, left the detachment early on October 14, and walked across the point at the mouth of Flagler fiord to avoid the open water there. A short distance inside the fiord we picked up our dogs, komitiks, and hunting equipment, which had been transported there by boat the previous day, and proceeded up the fiord, following the north shore. About six miles inside the fiord we encountered many open leads and were obliged to take to the shore ice. We travelled on this for several miles, picked up dog meat when passing one of our caches, and returned to the ice again early in the afternoon. Open leads continued plentiful, and about 5 p.m. we met with one nearly a hundred yards wide, which we were unable to cross, and camped. Seven seals were killed during the day, but three of them were sandwiched under the thin ice and lost.

"The following morning we made a big detour and crossed the wide lead near the north side of the fiord. Travelling then improved, although several large open holes were encountered and big detours made necessary. We reached the head of the fiord at 6 p.m. and camped. Four seals were killed during the day, but only two were captured.

"Early on the 16th Nookapeungwak and Ahkeoo left camp to hunt in the valley extending from the head of the fiord. Constable Bain, myself, and Eskimo Oodee hunted through the valley and on the hills adjacent to the camp. Many old musk-ox bones and other signs were seen; a few hare tracks and a few ptarmigan were also seen, and five of the latter killed.

"Not far from our camp we found the cache of provisions and fuel made by the American aviators in 1925, which was still intact, although the rubber covering had been badly rent by the wind.

"On the left side of the valley for a distance of two or three miles, the ground was quite covered with a rich growth of vegetation. This locality has, no doubt, been an excellent grazing ground for musk-oxen in the past, but it is now evident they have been killed off by explorers, and North Greenland Eskimos on their annual hunting excursions to Ellesmere island, for not a fresh track can be found anywhere in the locality.

"On the 17th Oodee hunted on the north side of the fiord, while Constable Bain and I hunted both sides of the valley for several miles inland, without either of us seeing any game. Nookapeungwak and Ahkeoo returned to the camp in the evening, having gone nearly half-way to Grethasoer Bay fiord, but saw no game or fresh signs of any.

"The following day we started on our return journey to the detachment. We followed the east side of the fiord and conveniently avoided open leads until within a few miles of the mouth. It then became necessary for us to cross to the north side, and darkness caught us on a large icepan in the centre of the fiord, where we camped, surrounded by open water; until the following morning. Nookapeungwak killed a seal during the afternoon.

"On the 19th we killed four seals before leaving camp, but lost one of them under thin ice. On reaching the mouth of the fiord we found the ice set fast, which enabled us to drive direct to the detachment, instead of crossing overland as we did on the outward journey. We arrived at the detachment early in the afternoon.

"Only a small portion of the sun appeared above the horizon at noon, and this proved to be our last opportunity of seeing it for the year.

"Time occupied by patrol six days, and travelled approximately 130 miles."

Not long afterwards Staff-Sergeant Joy and two of the Eskimos made a patrol of five days to the head of Beitstad and Jokel fiords, extending from Hayes Sound, also to procure game; it accounted for 115 miles. The head of Jokel fiord is described as filled by a large glacier, which discharges a considerable quantity of ice. "Vegetation in this fiord is very scarce, and no game or signs were met with." As a hunt the patrol was not successful, and the remark is made:—

"The territory covered by this patrol is evidently no good for game. The coast line along the entire route is precipitous, and frequently broken by small discharging glaciers. The only vegetation seen was at the mouth of a small stream at the right side of Beitstad fiord, and on a small plain, nearby, which extends from the head of the fiord to the face of a dead glacier a mile or so to the west."

#### *Patrol to Axel Heiberg*

Staff-Sergeant Joy's long patrol was made in March, April and May, 1927; his report is as follows:—

"I left the detachment at noon on March 26, accompanied by Constable Garnett and Eskimos Nookapeungwak, Ahkeoo and Oodee, with four dog teams of 11, 14, 12, and 15 dogs respectively. The fourth team in charge of Constable Garnett and Eskimo Oodee was taken to assist us overland with dog feed and oil as far as Grethasoer Bay fiord.

"While going through the rough ice a few miles inside Flagler fiord the left runner of my komitik split from end to end and broke off, which caused a three-hour delay for repairs.

"Shortly after resuming our journey we came upon smooth ice swept almost clear of snow and we made splendid progress until camping time. A strong cold wind blew from the west all day, and the air was thick with drifting snow after 3 p.m.

"The following morning we reached the head of the fiord after two hours' travel. Our smooth easy travelling soon ceased when we entered the valley extending from the head of the fiord. The river which runs through the valley covers the entire valley bottom, and is divided into many small tortuous streams that are frequently not more than three or four feet wide. The ice on these streams was as smooth as glass; the strips of gravel and boulders between them were swept clear of snow, and these handicaps, together with a fierce gale blowing from the west, made it almost impossible for the dogs and ourselves to keep footing. The komitiks were repeatedly being blown on the gravel so that they had to be lifted, pushed or partly carried every few feet.

"A few miles inside the valley we came to a place where the river makes a fall of 30 or more feet; a convenient snow drift, however, enabled us to climb this without unloading our komitiks.

"Beyond the falls the valley becomes narrower, the river more concentrated and better defined and the travelling improved considerably for the balance of the day. A few fresh signs of hares were seen in the valley from time to time, and after camping two of the Eskimos went out to hunt for them, but had no success.

"On the 28th the travelling conditions were much the same as the previous morning, and still aggravated by the same westerly gale. We made very poor progress until late in the afternoon when the riverbed became fairly well covered with snow. We camped in the evening near a dead glacier on the south side of the valley a few miles east of the watershed.

"The following morning there was a marked absence of snow again. The ground, however, was fairly well covered with moss and grass, and the komitiks slid over this without much difficulty. We reached the watershed at noon. Immediately west of the watershed the river passes through a narrow, crooked canyon through which it would be impossible to take a komitik. An extensive search was made for a practicable route, and the best offered necessitated our hauling the komitiks over the bare rocks for a good two miles and descending to the river bed at the far end. Two of our komitiks were broken in making this passage. Soon after entering the river bed again we met our last obstacle in the crossing—a glacier from the south, which for a mile or so fills the entire valley and butts against the mountains of the north side. Here we camped.

"The next day we chopped a road through the masses of ice fallen from the glacier, and later packed our entire outfit, except the komitiks, over the trail, which kept us going for 15 hours.

"One of our Eskimos has made this crossing several times before, and he states that this glacier has become more difficult to pass each succeeding trip.

"On the 31st we passed the face of the glacier with the empty komitiks in four hours, and another six hours' travel brought us to the head of the Grethasoer Bay fiord.

"The river between the glacier and the head of Grethasoer Bay fiord is much better than that on the east side of the watershed. It is more concentrated the greater part of the distance, and toward the mouth where it is divided there was plenty of hard packed snow to travel on.

"We camped a short distance down the fiord. In the evening we dressed the komitik shoeing, which had become badly scored by being hauled over bare rocks. A gale from the northwest blew all night and did its best to carry away our tent.

"Leaving camp the following morning we crossed to the north side of the fiord and followed the shore line for several miles to a low point, then recrossed the fiord to the south side, and camped a few miles west of a small island. The weather was clear and calm and the sun quite warm. During the day we saw two seals on the ice, and the tracks of several herds of musk-oxen crossing the ice. In the evening just before we camped the Eskimos killed six large hares. While we were building a snow igloo a gale sprang up from the southwest and blew its worst for more than 24 hours. When it abated some time after midnight on the 2nd, the fiord ice for more than two miles from shore looked like a sand beach; it was literally covered with small pebbles and grit. The Eskimos then went along the unnamed fiord branching southward to hunt for hares, but the wind was still too strong for good hunting, and they only succeeded in killing one.

"The weather was splendid on the 3rd of April, and we remained in our present camp making an attempt to dry our clothing, which had become saturated with perspiration while crossing Ellesmere island, first over the primus and later outside in the sun, but the results were far from satisfactory. Our clothing was ruined for the trip. During the day we saw a large herd of musk-oxen on the south side of the fiord west of our camp which we were unable to count, and two more herds on the north side of the fiord, one of six animals and one of 13. A single wolf came to our camp in the evening. Oodee, who was the only man outside, fired two shots and missed at a range of 75 yards. I was surprised at his missing such a mark, for he is quick with a rifle and a good shot normally. He moaned when I reminded him of the \$30 bounty he had missed.

"On the morning of the 4th, Constable Garnett and Eskimo Oodee left on their return journey to the post. At the same time Nookapeungwak, Ahkeoo and I headed west for the mouth of the fiord. Our loads were now much heavier, and the dogs had a hard pull through loose snow for several hours. Later in the day the travelling improved wonderfully. In the evening when we were about to camp near the small islands at the mouth of the fiord we killed two large bears, both males. One was fed to the dogs at once, the other put in cache for our return journey.

"The following day we turned southward and followed the east side of Eureka sound. The first half of this march we encountered rough ice; the rest of the day, however, the travelling could not have been better. We camped almost opposite the south end of Storoen. The weather was overcast with a strong cold wind from the south. During the day we saw several fresh bear tracks and many musk-ox and caribou tracks on the ice. And a short distance inland from our camp the ground was almost covered, in patches, with the excrement of musk-ox, caribou and hare, but only the latter were fresh.

"On the 6th Nookapeungwak and Ahkeoo walked inland in search of caribou, while I made a further attempt to dry our clothing. During their ten-hour absence they killed four hares, and saw many caribou tracks a few days old, but no caribou.

"We made a small cache of provisions here for our return, and as we were preparing to leave camp the following morning, a large wolf appeared on the ice several hundred yards from us. We waited quietly for it to come closer until the dogs scented it and started an awful noise. The wolf then started to retreat down the sound, and Ahkeoo broke one of its hind legs with a shot. We followed it with komitiks for several miles until it took to the hills, and once got within a hundred yards or so of it, but the dogs acted like animals possessed and would not be controlled, and the wolf escaped before anybody could get in a shot.

"In the afternoon we passed close to a herd of five male musk-oxen on the east side of the sound. Later we crossed to Axel Heiberg island, and killed a small bear at the mouth of Skaare fiord as we were about to camp.

"During this march we passed through large areas of rough ice, but invariably found a smooth surface wide enough to pass with a komitik. The weather was wonderfully clear and calm.

"On the 8th we had first-class ice until we reached Bjornsundet. Here we struck deep soft snow, which continued until we arrived at Wolf fiord, where we camped.

"All along the coast of Axel Heiberg we saw many caribou tracks on the ice, and once near the S.E. corner the dogs indicated game inland.

"Next day I took a walk inside Wolf fiord. Nookapeeungwak and Ahkeoo climbed to the top of Hyperit point, and from there saw three caribou on a low stretch of land to the east near Eureka sound. All three animals were killed in the afternoon. I had them carefully skinned with the intention of preserving the skins and skulls for the museum. Many hares and several ptarmigan were seen on both sides of Hyperit point.

"We proceeded westward on the 10th. In passing the point between Wolf and Gletscher fiords, I observed that the small cairn in which I placed a record last year had recently been knocked down by animals. Fresh musk-ox and bear tracks were near it.

"On entering Gletscher fiord we came upon the immediately fresh tracks of six wolves. We must have disturbed these animals when we turned in the fiord. The snow here was deep and soft, both on the ice and inland. We camped early a few miles inside the fiord on the east side, as there was plenty of good snow and I wished to cache securely our skins and a small quantity of provisions. A short distance inland from our igloo we saw the fresh tracks of eight musk-oxen and two herds of caribou, one of eight and one of three animals, on the slope on the east side of the fiord. The Eskimos started out to secure the herd of three. They first followed a river bed until they sighted the caribou, and then drove directly towards them for half a mile without cover, and in spite of the noise made by men and dogs, they continued to graze until they were shot at a distance of ten paces where the dogs were halted.

"While returning to the camp with the caribou on the komitik, two hares jumped up from under the dogs' feet; the dogs followed the hares like animals gone mad and took the komitik over a high cut bank into a bed of rocks, with bad results on the komitik. It took over a day to put it in running order again. All our komitiks were repaired and strengthened at this camp.

"We resumed our journey on the 13th, travelling all day through deep soft snow and often very rough ice, although we kept several miles from the shore line to avoid both as much as possible. We camped near midnight about 12 miles short of cape South-West, after a long hard pull.

"On the 14th the snow continued deep until we reached the cape, then the travelling improved wonderfully. In the afternoon we saw a herd of five musk-oxen some distance inland east of the cape, also the fresh tracks of two bears, two wolves and several caribou on the ice. . . .

"Soon after going into camp a mile or two west of the cape, the weather which had been splendidly clear for more than a week, became overcast and blew a gale from the northwest. It abated to some extent on the morning of the 16th, and we left to visit the first large cape north of our camp. We had scarcely covered half the distance when the storm came on again. We reached the cape, but the storm made it almost as dark as mid-winter, and we were unable to see more than a few feet on land or ice. The storm continued until the morning of the 18th, when the snow ceased drifting and the wind moderated to a strong breeze.

"We left camp at noon on the 18th, and proceeded in the direction of North Cornwall island. Five hours later when the weather cleared we were able to see a prominent cape on the north east side of the island. The travelling was fair. In the evening a dense fog came over, accompanied by a breeze from the southeast, and maintained for the balance of the day. We camped at midnight. Each of us had a good deal of trouble with our dogs all day. There were breeding bitches in all three teams, and they are a nuisance of the worst kind. I had had one in my team since April 1st, and I know of nothing more annoying.

"Heavy fog still prevailed the following day. Three hours after leaving camp we arrived at the big cape on the northeast side of Cornwall island. While we were here a strong, cold wind blew up from the northwest and cleared away the fog. . . . This cape is the highest and most conspicuous landmark I saw west of Axel Heiberg, and I will call it for reference in this report Record cape.

"At this point we saw many signs of caribou on the ice, and a mile or so farther west our dogs tried hard to take the komitiks inland, a sure sign of game.

"From the cape we turned northwest in the direction of Amund Ringnes island. After travelling an hour in this direction, we encountered a low sand beach not more than a foot or so higher than sea level, which, as far as we could see, appeared to be a projection of North Cornwall, leaving a bay of considerable size and depth between our position and Record cape. We then followed the low land northward, which at times was only perceptible by the tide crack or an occasional small rock back from shore. On reaching the termination of the lowland, we perceived not more than a mile or so to the north between us and the higher land of Amund Ringnes, another small low island, or a low point extending from Amund Ringnes island. On turning northwest along the channel between the two islands, we reached Amund Ringnes island in a little over half an hour. It is, therefore, fairly certain that the channel between North Cornwall and Amund



Ringnes is much narrower than that shown on the various maps, and that it is also very shallow. At the point on Amund Ringnes island near which we camped that night, I found the land so flat that the tide overflow covered it for a good half mile inside the tide crack.

"The whole of the south coast of this island is similarly flat and sandy, with scarcely a particle of vegetation to be seen, and continues thus for several miles inland, except for a small group of low hills at the southeast corner of the island. Fresh caribou tracks were seen on several occasions during the afternoon, all leading in the direction of Amund Ringnes.

"On the 20th we continued westward and reached the southwest point of Amund Ringnes after seven hours travel. We then turned in the direction of Ellef Ringnes, and soon got into old pack ice of a rough character, which gave us a busy time for several hours. We got through the worst of it about midnight and camped midway between the two Ringnes islands. The sun kept above the horizon all night for the first time this year. This was one of the coldest days of the trip, and a dazzling haze existed all day. Sometime after camping we got a brief glimpse of Ellef Ringnes Island through a mirage.

"Three hours after leaving camp the next day we reached the southeast point of Ellef Ringnes. We then followed the south coast of the island and drove across several small points. A dense fog prevailed from the time we left camp until we had traversed almost the full width of the island, when it partially lifted and gave us a limited view of the coast line. This island, like Amund Ringnes, has a very low coast line, not more than a foot or two above sea level, and the rise for several miles towards the interior is hardly perceptible. The foreland extends possibly four or five miles inland, and is backed on the east part of the island by a block of low hills. The hills run parallel with the south coast for about half the width of the island, then fall back sharply to the northwest until they were obliterated by haze and fog.

"On arriving at the southwest point of the island the weather looked threatening, and I decided to reach King Christian island before camping. While making some tea at midnight a bear came out of the haze within two hundred yards of us. Nookapeungwak's dog team was let go. They were desperately hungry, and instead of following the usual method of keeping the bear at bay, they made a vicious attack, with the result that crippled dogs were soon tumbling in all directions. One of the best of them was completely ruined. The bear was a female of medium size, in good condition. The whole carcass was fed to the dogs immediately.

"At this time a fierce blizzard blew up from the southeast. We built a shelter and camped until the storm subsided 24 hours later.

"We resumed our journey early on the 23rd, and three hours later we reached King Christian island. The fog which came over as soon as the storm ceased now lifted for a short time and we were able to see something of the island in our immediate vicinity. From our position the coast line, which was low, trended nearly south and north-west, forming two large bays to the south and a series of tiny bays to the northwest, with an immediate hinterland of low rolling hills. A small group of hills somewhat higher than the rest stood about four miles inland to the southwest. The land was swept almost clear of snow. Here and there a few tufts of grass, an occasional frozen Arctic poppy and a little heather were all the vegetation that could be seen within several hundred yards of the shore line.

"At this time we had only two feeds of dog pemmican for each team; our dogs were thin and languid, and I decided to start on our return journey immediately.

"There were no rocks available with which to build a cairn and deposit a record therein. I therefore buried a note of our visit in a small mound, and froze it down, on the south side of a small river bed 240 paces from the shore line, almost opposite the east end of an ice-berg which is pushed up on shore. I then carried several large lumps of earth from the shore line and built a small cairn over it. These will, of course, crumble when they thaw, but will, nevertheless, make the mound more conspicuous.

"I had stated in the record that I was returning immediately. While I was arranging the record the Eskimos walked a mile or two inland and came back with the information that they had seen tracks three or four days old of four caribou. I then decided to remain on the island 24 hours and try and capture the caribou. If successful I would cross King Christian island and visit Lougheed island. I started the Eskimos out at once after the caribou. They had not been gone an hour when a dense fog came over and obliterated everything for the rest of the day. The Eskimos returned to camp in four hours, having been unable to see anything of the interior of the island.

"We left King Christian island at 1 a.m. on the 24th. The weather was fairly clear for an hour, then thick fog came over again.

"We followed our former trail and passed Ellef Ringnes island without seeing it other than the small points we drove across. We camped in the strait midway between the two Ringnes islands after a 17-hour march.

"Leaving camp on the evening of the 25th we set out for the west end of North Cornwall. We travelled through rough ice and deep snow until early the following morning, when both the ice and the weather improved and we were able to see where we were going. On reaching North Cornwall about midway along the north side we followed the coast eastward. We passed the comparatively fresh tracks of four bears all travelling together. Nookapeungwak followed these for four hours with a stripped komitk, with only the result of the extra run. We camped near noon on the 26th about ten miles west of Record cape. Fresh tracks of several small herds of caribou leaving the island for Amund Ringnes were seen just before camping time. Late in the afternoon the two Eskimos stalked and killed a large bearded seal on the ice. This was a boon, as we were badly in need of meat and blubber. The Eskimos must have been seized with an attack of 'nerves' at this time too, for they missed the first five shots at the animal at a distance of thirty yards. It was surprising that it conveniently stayed there to be killed.

"The following day we resumed our march eastward. An hour or so after leaving camp we killed a small bear and took the carcass with us. We drove across the base of the long low point which extends almost to Amund Ringnes island, then turned south along the east side of North Cornwall. An hour after passing Record cape we encountered deep snow, and later again large areas of rough ice. During the day we saw many caribou tracks on the ice, some of them fresh, all leading in the direction of Amund Ringnes and Axel Heiberg islands. There must be a large number of these animals live on North Cornwall during the winter, or this must be their line of migration from the more southerly islands in the spring. The weather, which had been brilliantly clear in our immediate vicinity, though foggy over the ice, for the past thirty-six hours, became overcast and cold at noon and very foggy in the evening.

"On the 28th a veritable blanket of fog existed and we remained in camp.

"The following morning the fog had almost leared off, and for a time we got a better view of North Cornwall island. 'Record cape,' says MacMillan, 'is twelve hundred feet high,' and this is no doubt the highest point of the island. To the west of this point, along the north side of the island, the hills are possibly five to six hundred feet high with gently rolling slopes to the shore line, and towards the west end of the island the hills become somewhat lower. This part of the island, in appearance, I would say, ought to be an ideal place for caribou, providing the vegetation is good enough. At one point where we went inland for about three miles, the vegetation was quite good, but not abundant. From Record cape southward, on the east side of the island, the hills gradually decline until, as far south as we saw, the land is not more than a few feet higher than sea level.

"Leaving camp at 8 a.m. we set our course for Graham island. We were soon enveloped in fog again, and saw no more of North Cornwall. All day we travelled through rough old ice and deep snow, and made very poor progress.

"Again on the 30th the travelling conditions were the same. The fog lifted somewhat in the afternoon, so that we got our first glimpse of Graham island when about two miles from it. We reached the island in the evening, about midway along the north side. While here the atmosphere was very deceptive. It was almost impossible to tell whether an object was half a mile or five miles from one. The island here was quite low, not more than ten to fifteen feet above sea level, and as far inland as we could see appeared to be quite flat. The surface was covered with snow knee deep. I walked a half-mile inland at the northeast point, and found no more than an occasional blade of grass where I scratched away the snow.

"There was a total absence of rocks here, and no conspicuous place to cache a record, so I did not leave one. As we were leaving the island our dogs made a race towards land indicating game, but with the aid of field glasses we could not see anything.

"We now turned in the direction of Bear peninsula. Travelling continued bad until we camped at midnight.

"On the following day, May 1, the weather was much clearer to the south. From our camp we were able to see almost the entire east coast of Graham island. Some distance from the north end the land increases in height, and continues to get higher and becomes a gradual rolling formation about half-way to the south. At this point too, and quite close to the shore line, we saw a herd of caribou and two small herds of musk-oxen. They were feeding in and out of the ravines so that we were unable to count them. There were six musk-oxen in one herd and four in another visible at one time.

"Fog came on again soon after we left camp the following evening. The snow continued deep, but the ice was much better than the two days previous. We did not see Bear peninsula until we were less than a quarter-mile from the coast line. We then turned northward and travelled inside the tide crack until we camped near noon on the 2nd. Two wolves visited the camp soon after we turned in for a sleep. One, a male, ventured within gun shot and was killed by Ahkeoo, the other remained hidden in the fog and howled for several hours.

"The next evening as we were about to leave camp the fog cleared off a little. We then saw a female musk-ox with a tiny calf within two hundred yards of our tent; to the south a half-mile or so from us was a herd of eight large animals with young calves among them, and a mile or so inland were two more herds of seven or eight animals each.

"Ahkeeo and I set out immediately for Gletscher fiord to pick up our skins and some provisions. Nookapeungwak rounded the head of Bear peninsula to try and pick up a bear for dog feed. We had scarcely left the camp when the fog came down again. It was then impossible to avoid the rough ice and we met with some hard work and made very slow time. We reached our old igloo in Gletscher fiord at noon on the 4th.

"Next day we drove several miles into Wolf fiord on a fresh bear track then abandoned it. We rounded Hyperit point and camped at the neck between Wolf fiord and Eureka sound. The condition of the ice was fair, but our dogs had no energy and our advance was slow. Heavy fog prevailed again after noon for the balance of the day.

"On the 6th we drove across the neck into Wolf fiord and followed the east shore. Hare tracks were very plentiful all along the shore line. Near Bjornsundet we saw a flock of fifteen hares on the side of the mountain. Ahkeeo went after them, and although they were timid he killed ten of them in an hour. We fed them all to the dogs on the spot. In Bjornsundet we passed the fresh tracks of several caribou, and again more tracks on Eureka sound, all leading in the direction of Ellesmere island. The travelling was good inside Wolf fiord and still better on Eureka sound. Near the point at the junction of Skaare fiord and Eureka sound we killed a female bear and camped immediately. Our dogs, which were both tired and hungry, got a royal feast on the fresh bear meat. Fog prevailed at intervals again to-day.

"Resuming our journey again the same evening, we followed the east coast of Axel Heiberg almost to Storoen, then crossed to the east side of the sound. We reached our old snow igloo at 6 a.m. on the 8th. Nookapeungwak had arrived there a few hours before us. He reported having seen very many musk-oxen at the head of Bear peninsula, near Baumann fiord, and having killed a small bear in Hare fiord, and seeing many caribou tracks on Eureka sound. On arriving at the present camp he found that wolves had broken into the snow igloo and eaten or destroyed all our provisions, except a tin of biscuits. The cache contained beans, pemmican, condensed milk, butter, cheese, honey, jam, tea and coffee. Most of the empty tins, badly chewed up, were still lying in the igloo, leaving no doubt as to what had happened to the contents. These animals must have acquired a taste for delicacies, for they returned again one at a time while we were there, and both were killed by Nookapeungwak. The second, a large one, turned out to be the wolf that was wounded and chased by us at this same camp previously. It still had an unhealed bullet wound in its right hind leg.

"The Eskimos killed four caribou a mile north of our camp, quite close to the shore, in the afternoon and hauled the meat to camp.

"This was the first day without fog since April 26th, and the second since April 14. We were able to dry our footwear and mitts thoroughly in the sunshine to-day.

"On the 9th I took a walk a mile or two inland, and found the ground covered with caribou and musk-ox tracks. The former were quite fresh, and the latter a few days old. As we were about to break camp in the evening we saw three small herds of caribou, totalling sixteen animals, two or three miles to the east.

"I am now of the opinion that there must be many more caribou on these northern islands than I suggested last year. For even if we have passed over a route of their migration, the number of tracks we have seen, all going in the same direction, indicate that many more of these animals exist than is generally believed. It must not, however, be inferred that there are numbers, or herds like those to be found in some parts of Baffin island or in some of the western Arctic islands.

"One of our Eskimos says that a few years ago caribou tracks were never seen in Grethasoer bay fiord, or on Axel Heiberg below the same latitude; whereas now caribou tracks can be seen in any part of Grethasoer bay fiord, and many animals too at the right season of the year.

"If they migrate north in the spring and south in the fall, their most likely routes would be from the south to North Cornwall island, thence to Amund Ringnes and Axel Heiberg islands, following the west coast of Axel Heiberg to the northern part of that island, where they are said to be plentiful at some seasons of the year, and along the south coast to Axel Heiberg to the west coast of Ellesmere island. They might also migrate to and from Cornwallis and Bathurst islands via Grinnell and Colin Archer peninsulas to the southern part of west Ellesmere island, where they were quite numerous a year ago. Then again they may be more plentiful in different parts of the country in different years.

"They appear to be a very stupid animal, even more so than the barren ground caribou. They are not afraid of men, nor are they much concerned over the noise made by a team, or a number of teams, of howling Eskimo dogs. For the latter reason it

would be interesting to observe how they would act when being approached or attacked by wolves. The wolves must play havoc with such easy prey. And, no doubt, there must be many die annually from starvation and sickness, for they are wretchedly poor in the spring, and not all can be lucky enough to survive the winter a living skeleton.

"The weather had been overcast with a gale from the east all day. As we approached the mouth of the Grethasoer Bay fiord the gale turned to the northwest and snow drifted badly. We camped next morning beyond the most easterly of the small islands at the mouth of the fiord.

"The same evening we left with light komitiks to examine an uncharted fiord on the east side of Eureka sound north of Grethasoer bay fiord. We drove inside the unnamed fiord about three miles to a point where we were able to see the head of it. From this point the fiord is narrow and almost straight, runs due east, and appears to be from twelve to fifteen miles long.

"At the mouth of the fiord we saw the fresh tracks of four caribou.

"We then crossed Eureka sound to Axel Heiberg island, and, without touching land, circled past the head of Storoen. On the west side of the island we saw a large herd of musk-oxen. Each time we counted them at a distance of two miles there were more in sight. My last count was thirty-two grown animals, and ten young calves visible. Nookapeungvak describes the herd he saw at the head of Bear peninsula on the 4th instant as being more than twice the size of this one. We returned to the camp on the evening of the 11th. The weather was brilliantly clear, with a strong breeze from the north, the whole twenty-four hours of our absence.

"On the 12th we picked up the bear meat cached on our outward journey. Following the south side of the fiord during the day we saw several single and two pairs of musk-oxen, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to stalk seals. We camped near a small island about half way down the fiord.

"On the west side of the point near our camp and quite high up we found the remains of several old Eskimo stone igloos, all very small, and several graves. The lower part of the point is covered with a fair growth of vegetation, and recent signs of caribou were abundant.

"On the east side of the point there is a seam of shale-coal forty or more feet thick above the ice-foot. The seam is broken at the thickest point, but where it is not more than thirty feet thick it is compact. At sea level and a little below the coal appears to be quite mature. Subsequently several small coal seams were seen along the same shore.

"I decided to return across the glacier to the head of Hayes fiord, instead of following the valley to the head of Flagler fiord, the way we came.

"We resumed our journey the same evening (the 13th), and left the sea ice by a river in a small bay about ten miles from the head of the fiord. We followed the tortuous course of this river for about four or five miles inland, then commenced the climb to the glacier. There was a scarcity of snow on the mountain, and the surface was fairly even and free from rocks. The komitiks were relayed and all three dog teams were used on each komitik. We reached the summit of the first series of hills at mid-day on the 14th, and camped. Recent signs of musk-oxen and caribou were abundant on all the hill tops near our camp. Fog prevailed until late in the evening. When it cleared we were able to see several herds of musk-oxen, large and small, from our camp. The large herds all had young calves among them.

"We set out at 4 p.m. on the 15th with the intention of reaching Hayes fiord before camping. We continued to climb until we reached the glacier four hours later. In the meantime a dense fog came over and it snowed heavily. On the glacier the atmosphere seemed stifling, the snow was deep, and the dogs were hardly able to move the light komitiks. Once we rested them for three hours while we dressed the komitik shoeing and prepared a meal. Snow continued to fall, sometimes light and sometimes heavy, all through the march. At times we could see the bare tops of mountains on each side of the glacier; at other times we could not see each other at a few yards distance. The fog eventually became so thick we could not see where we were going and camped, after a march of twenty-nine hours.

"Four hours later, when the fog cleared, we started again, and reached the end of the glacier in six hours.

"We then crossed a fresh water lake about two miles long and the width of the valley. This is formed by a cross-glacier from the south filling the valley and preventing the drainage from the inner glacier and the adjacent mountains escaping. We next passed over the cross-glacier and descended the face of it to the head of Hayes fiord by means of ropes, which was accomplished in six hours.

"This route is by far the best of the two by which to travel to or from the west coast with an empty komitik. It would be a difficult undertaking to ascend the face of the cross-glacier above-mentioned with a loaded komitik. On the other hand it would be a long, hard climb with a heavy load from Grethasoer Bay fiord to the glacier. The glacier itself, minus the deep snow, would be good travelling.

"Going down Hayes fiord during the afternoon many seals were seen on the ice, and almost as many unsuccessful attempts were made to kill them. The Eskimos were able to approach them within a very short distance, but always missed their shot or only wounded the animal. The light from the sun was dazzling, and all of us were suffering from defective eyes. Nookapeungwak killed a seal just before we camped at 11 p.m. opposite the south arm of the fiord. The fiord ice was in splendid condition. Soon after we went into camp a gale blew from the head of the fiord, and continued until late the following afternoon.

"We left camp shortly after noon on the 18th and arrived at the detachment late the same evening. Had this patrol been made during winter there could hardly have been less seen of the islands west of Axel Heiberg than we saw. From the day we reached cape Southwest until we returned to the detachment, there were but very few days that our view was not marred by fog or haze, and this, no doubt, prevented us seeing more game.

"There is apparently no scarcity of musk-oxen on the west coast of Ellesmere island. The coast line covered by the patrol is not reputed to be the best in the district for game by any means; it is but a very small portion of the whole, and we saw over two hundred and fifty of these animals without looking beyond the hills facing the sea coast along our line of march. We saw no musk-oxen or signs of them on the islands west of Axel Heiberg, and it is hardly likely they ever visit them. The land does not appear to be of the formation suitable for musk-oxen. They seem to like the low rolling hills, but always in the vicinity of mountains, where they can retreat when necessary.

"It would be possible, if necessary, I believe, to carry on an extensive survey of the islands west of Eureka sound by aeroplane. Landings could be made almost along the south coast of Axel Heiberg, and, anywhere on those parts of the other islands that came under our notice.

"I would like to express my appreciation of the splendid manner in which Eskimos Nookapeungwak and Ahkeoo behaved on this trip. They worked very hard at times; were always willing and cheerful, and I found them both first-class travellers.

"Enclosed herewith is a diagram of the route followed by the patrol. . . .  
 "The patrol occupied 54 days, and travelled approximately 1,320 miles."

#### *Patrol to Craig Harbour*

In April and May, 1927, Constable W. C. Bain and Eskimo Oodee paid a visit to Craig Harbour, in the southern end of Ellesmere island, the patrol occupying 23 days and entailing a mileage of 550. Although he describes the report as uninteresting, it is a faithful description of Arctic travel:—

"At 10 a.m. on April 13, I left the detachment, accompanied by Eskimo Oodee, with two teams of dogs, one of twelve and the other nine.

"On leaving the detachment we followed the coast of Bache peninsula almost to cape Camperdown, then turned south direct for Rice strait. In the afternoon we met Eskimo Akumadingwak, from Etah, and his wife, who were on their way to the detachment.

"This was the first information we had that Smith sound was frozen, and communication with Etah was possible. Several attempts had been made by Eskimos at the detachment to reach Etah during the winter, but each one was arrested by open water. And later, since the return of the sun, observations of the ice had been made from points of advantage at cape Sabine, and Bache peninsula, and all revealed open water in the sound. It seems strange that it should freeze over when the weather was comparatively mild.

"On passing through Rice strait we headed for cape Herschel where we arrived late in the evening, and camped. Two hours before camping we encountered rough ice. Previous to this travelling was good.

"Leaving camp at 10 a.m. on the 14th, we struck ice conditions of the worst kind, a succession of pressure ridges so close together they formed a continuous mass of loose broken ice, which lasted until late in the afternoon. The travelling then improved and we reached cape Isabella at 10 p.m., where we camped.

"We left camp at noon on the 15th, and later from an iceberg at the mouth of Cadogan inlet we could see open water at Paget point. To avoid this we turned in the inlet and crossed the point over a small glacier, which brought us to the sea ice about two miles south of Paget point. Soon after midnight we killed a large male bear and camped immediately. Both weather and travelling were good all day.

"On the 16th and 17th, we encountered deep snow, with the addition of falling snow and dense fog on the latter day, and the travelling was heavy. Midnight of the 17th brought us to cape Faraday, where we camped for the night. Several fresh bear tracks were seen on the 16th.

"We continued on the afternoon of the 18th. From Talbot inlet to cape Cumberland the ice was in good condition, and we made an excellent day's journey.

"On the following day we reached Clarence head in five hours. Here the ice was in a bad state, and continued so until we reached cape Norton Shaw, where we camped early on the 20th.

"Next day we had good ice as far as Stewart island, then it became bad until we camped at 4 a.m. on the 21st.

"In the afternoon we continued again and reached King Edward point at midnight. Here we found open water touching the shore line. On examination, however, we found it possible to get the komitiks along a narrow strip of ice frozen on the rocks. We arrived at the detachment at 4 a.m. on the 22nd, and found everything in good order.

"We experienced disappointment, however, to find that the meat boxes, which had been left full the previous August, had been completely cleaned out, no doubt by bears, and three full barrels of seal oil had been upset, and cleaned up, so we had to resort to canned meat and dog biscuits to feed the dogs.

"The usual snow drifts reaching from the back of the house, along the end of the stone house, to the ice foot, almost as high as the building, were in evidence. Inside the house, I found a note from G. P. Putnam, stating that the schooner *Morissey* had called on August 24th last. Also the card of Knud Rasmusson.

"In the succeeding days of our stay, I prepared a small case of stationery, and some other small articles of equipment, including axe handles, which were badly needed at Bache peninsula; did some cooking for our return trip, and collected information on stores still to be struck off the books.

"We left the detachment on our return journey in the afternoon of the 25th. Leaving King Edward point we followed the open water east of Cobourg island, then turned north-east and set our course direct for cape Norton Shaw, where we rested for fourteen hours. A heavy fog came up during the day and we became separated. I reached the cape several hours ahead of Oodee.

"The following day we arrived at Clarence head at noon and camped.

"On the 28th, we killed a female bear, and although we had not been travelling more than five hours I considered it best to camp and give the dogs a good feed of meat and a rest.

"Fog and snow prevailed again on the 29th, and the travelling was most disagreeable. We camped that evening at Talbot inlet.

"The next day was very foggy and heavy snow falling, and we remained in camp.

"On May 1st, we travelled twelve hours in heavy going. Many fresh bear tracks were seen during the day.

"Soon after leaving camp on the 2nd, we saw a large bear. The Eskimo immediately started after it with his team, and when within two hundred yards of the bear and near a large iceberg he cut loose the dogs. They chased the bear to the far side of the 'berg and then stopped. The Eskimo followed expecting to find the bear at bay, but instead he found only the dogs, and the bear nowhere in sight. He became so enraged at the bear escaping he completely lost control of himself, and shot his two best dogs on the spot. This made three dogs he shot on the trip in a fit of temper. Breeding bitches in the team were the cause of their disinterest in the bear. We camped at midnight near the foot of the glacier at Paget point.

"The following day we crossed the glacier to avoid open water at the point, and reached cape Isabella a little before midnight.

"On the 4th, we encountered several open leads of considerable size near cape Herschel. Each one compelled a detour of some length being made to find a suitable crossing. We camped in Rice strait early on the 5th.

"We continued the same evening and arrived at the detachment early on the 6th.

"This seems a most uninteresting trip to report. Most of the travelling was done many miles from shore, often out of sight of land, and only the most salient points of the coast line touched. These are almost alike, huge walls of rock surmounted by snow and ice, and in the dull foggy weather were as unattractive as any landscape could be. Apart from this one only has to mark time on the conditions of the ice, and progress made from day to day.

"A trip like this is enjoyable, however, after the monotony of post routine."

#### DUNDAS HARBOUR

At Dundas Harbour, on the south shore of North Devon island, Constables E. Urquhart, W. R. Stephens and S. J. Wilson spent a quiet year, the principal incident being a terrific storm about June 28, 1927, which did some damage. This is not one of the detachments from which long patrols can be made, the island being uninhabited by Eskimos and the interior exceedingly inhospitable;

however, several local patrols were made, and an attempt was made to travel along the south coast of the island, this failing because of bad ice conditions. The detachment was found neat and tidy, and the dogs in good condition and fit for hard work, an unlimited supply of walrus meat being available here. It is observed that the radio service proved very satisfactory, messages having been received by broadcasting and in code on all scheduled nights.

Extracts from Constable Urquhart's report are:—

"Weather was fairly good during the fall months, very high winds and tides during a few days in the middle of September. The winter months were moderate, no exceptional cold weather. The first snowfall to stay came in the beginning of October, when about two feet fell. Only light falls from time to time during the winter until May, when two big falls came. The sun disappeared about 5th November, and returned 3rd February. April and May were bright and warm, but June turned cold and dull with very strong east winds."

"Ice conditions were good throughout the whole winter for travelling purposes, at no time did it break up from the first freeze-up in October until May. At odd times narrow strips of open water could be seen far out in the sound.

"Game was plentiful throughout the year, a good supply of walrus meat was got in the fall for dog feed. They are the easiest variety of sea game to get as they are usually to be found asleep on ice pans, sometimes in large numbers. Seal were seen in large numbers in the spring on the ice, the natives being experts at creeping up close to them. They were able to secure a good number; that is their main meat food as no caribou have been found on the island yet. White whale and narwhal were seen in large numbers close to the shore both spring and fall; only three were secured; the sinew is about the only useful part for sewing purposes on them; the rest is mostly fat. Oookshuk, the hide of which is best for footwear and dog harness, were not so plentiful, but enough were secured in the spring for that purpose.

"A few white bear were shot, two of them coming up close to the detachment. Ptarmigan were seen in large flocks during the dark period and were a welcome change to our bill of fare. Ducks and geese were also seen in large numbers both spring and fall. The white Arctic hare seem to be very scarce here; only one was got, and only a few tracks were seen, no wolves were seen. The white fox tracks were seen frequently during the winter.

"The natives employed here are expert hunters and guides, also fairly clean in their habits of living which contributes largely to their good health. The health of all members was excellent and no sickness of any kind reported.

"A few short patrols were made along the coast. One attempt was made to Philpot island on the east coast, but only got as far as cape Warrender, where open water was encountered. Another patrol went west about 50 miles along the coast but again encountered open water and had to return, on this patrol tracks were seen of musk-ox, but no animals seen, also the glaciers were seen coming down to the sea which would indicate that the ice cap would extend a long ways west. No overland travelling was done as the natives seem to fear travelling on glacier ice on account of cracks."

The gale of June 28, was of such exceptional strength that Constable Urquhart's report upon it may be quoted:—

"On the above mentioned date, a terrific gale of hurricane force, blew from the north-east. On this date a total eclipse of the sun was supposed to occur, but, owing to the storm, the sky was so cloudy that it was invisible, water was blown out of the bay in large sheets, also small stones were lifted and blown through the detachment windows, not cracking the glass but making small holes. Under these conditions it was almost impossible for a person to venture out in it.

"A number of the dogs were driven by the wind to a sheltered part of the hill, and were unable to come back until the wind abated. Considerable damage was done to buildings and boats; one rowboat was blown away and never found. The two others were moved around and damaged considerably. These boats are kept tied down at all times as the high winds frequent these parts. But this wind was exceptional even for here, perhaps due to the eclipse. The rubberoid roofing on both detachment and storehouses was partly torn off, the storehouse listed on one side and would probably have blown away only for the large quantity of stores in it. The blubber shed even though full of meat was badly wrenched. The Northwest Territory store and latrine were completely wrecked and most of the material blown out to sea. Full gasoline barrels were blown over and moved around, and empty ones were scattered over the island. A few have left for parts unknown.

"The harbour and all inlets were at this time all full of ice, but this wind blew all ice out and left the harbour open for navigation. It is impossible to suggest anything that would protect the buildings unless strong cables were carried over the roof and anchored in the ground. This wind must have been of an unusual strength as the natives showed signs of alarm."

#### PONDS INLET

The detachment at Ponds Inlet consisted of Constables M. M. Timbury, T. B. Dunn, and J. Murray. Their last contact with the outside world, otherwise than through the radio, was on September 11, 1926, when the ss. *Nascopie* left. The winter was unusually mild, Eclipse sound not freezing over until November 2; the weather was calm and good, with very little snow, and "weeks upon weeks of clear, cloudless days." The temperature was constant, the lowest recorded being 43 below zero. The most important occurrence was the long patrol to Home Bay on the east coast of Baffin island, in March, April and May; a patrol was made to the west in the winter, and in the early spring an attempt to visit Arctic Bay, also to the west, was foiled by very rough and moving ice encountered in Lancaster sound. A passage from Constable Timbury's report says:—

"Eskimo families arrived from Hecla and Fury straits during April, having only a fair winter's catch of fur, owing to the fact that they had lost many of their traps. They all appeared to be in good health, and had caught several walrus during their hunt in the fall. These natives numbering about 20 families appear to be a tribe of their own, as about fifty miles west of their encampment lives another tribe of about thirty families who made their way to the trading post at Arctic Bay."

Another passage is:—

"Fur bearing animals in this district, and Arctic Bay have been plentiful, foxes in particular, but caribou scarce.

"There have been sufficient seals caught this year to enable the local natives to live fairly well. Ptarmigan have been very plentiful, also the Arctic hare, ducks and geese this spring seem to be late in making their appearance, possibly due to the weather being somewhat colder than that of last year.

"The natives have been at Button point this spring in hopes of having a narwhal hunt, but no narwhal have been seen.

"The salmon run this year along the coast has been very successful, having caught several tons of fish which have been packed for dog feed.

"The disease among the dogs in this locality made its appearance during the fall and continued until spring killing off a number of good dogs. This detachment suffered badly and by spring, could only muster one team of thirteen dogs. Everything possible was done to try and save them, but it seems as if nothing can be done once they show signs of having the disease which kills them very rapidly; other natives have also suffered.

"Early in June Dr. Livingstone of the Indian Department arrived at this detachment by komitik from Pangnirtung, staying at this point until the arrival of the police ship."

The patrol to Bluff head, Navy Board inlet, was made late in January, 1927, the purpose being to make a cache to facilitate the patrol which was planned later to Arctic Bay. Constable Timbury reports:—

"At 7 a.m. on Sunday, January 23, 1927, I left detachment in company with native hunter Kautuk and dog team proceeding across the sound over rough ice and heavy snow until within five miles of the land when we turned and followed the coast line west until 5 p.m. when we made camp at southwest corner of Bylot island.

"This place is a fine breeding ground for geese during the month of June, when hundreds of these birds arrive from the south to lay their eggs; it being lowland extending from the coast as far back as seven or eight miles when it rises to a height of several thousand feet.

"The following morning at 9.30 a.m. we broke camp and with fine weather, proceeded along the west coast of Bylot island, passing through rough ice during the morning eventually making our way towards Low point on the mainland, and about 6 p.m. the ice began to be rough; it being dark we decided to make our igloo, when we met two native families who were on their way in to the trading post, they had already made their igloo, and so assisted us in making ours where we camped for the night.

"The following morning at 9.30 a.m. January 25, we broke camp and with good weather, and travelling over smooth ice until about 5 p.m. when we encountered rough ice which made travelling very slow, it becoming so bad that we had to make an igloo about five miles south-east of Low point, and camped there for the night, when we fed the dogs.



"At 10 a.m. the next morning, January 26, we broke camp and with fine weather, travelled in a northerly direction close along the coast of Baffin island until about 4 p.m. when we passed three small glaciers and at 7.30 p.m. we arrived at a native settlement, consisting of four families who were living in stone igloos, on the coast, where we camped for the night.

"These natives appeared to be in good health and having sufficient food to keep them going until spring, having secured walrus meat in the fall.

"The following day my native went seal hunting whilst I made a cache of coal oil and dog meat.

"At 9 a.m. the following morning January 28, with fine and clear weather we started on our return journey travelling south along the coast and with a very small load on komitik made good over smooth ice and at 2 p.m. we passed Low point then crossed towards Bylot island and at 8 p.m. being unable to locate our previous igloo, it being too dark, we built another and camped for the night.

"The next day at 9.30 a.m. we broke camp and with good weather travelled on until 11 a.m. when we struck soft deep snow which made progress very slow, this continued until 5.30 p.m. when we made igloo at southwest corner of Bylot island, where we camped for the night after feeding the dogs.

"The following morning at 10 a.m. we broke camp January 30, and travelled down the centre of Eclipse sound at times over rough stretches of ice, but most of it was smooth and hard, arriving at detachment at 7 p.m.

"Approximate distance travelled 175 miles."

This was followed up by the attempt to reach Arctic bay in April, 1927, Constable Timbury leaving on April 8, with one Eskimo. He reports:—

"Proceeding in a northwesterly direction, the weather being calm and misty, travelling was made slow owing to soft snow and at 6 p.m. we met two native families making their way to the trading post from Igloodik, after exchange of greetings we made on until 8 p.m. when we made camp for the night on the ice by the side of a large iceberg.

"The following morning at 9.30 a.m. April 9, we broke camp and with a strong westerly wind drifting snow we travelled on towards the southwest corner of Bylot island; at 10.30 a.m. we met five other native families from Igloodik all of whom appeared to be well, and were making for the fur trading post. At 3 p.m. we were unable to travel further owing to bad drifting snow so we camped at southwest corner of Bylot island; at 8 p.m. the weather cleared enough for us to feed the dogs.

"The following morning 9.30 a.m. we broke camp the weather being fine and clear the snow heavy in places we travelled along Navy Board inlet in a northerly direction until 6 p.m. when we made camp for the night.

"At 9 a.m. following day, April 11, we broke camp and travelled on following the west coastline of Bylot island, through heavy snow until 6 p.m. when we arrived at a small Eskimo camp consisting of three families about five miles northeast of Low point. These Eskimos, who seemed to be in good health, and appeared to have enough seal-meat for their need, had recently left their winter quarters which consisted of stone igloos on the land about 20 miles further north, and were now living in snow igloos upon the ice where we camped for the night. The weather during the day being clear and calm in the a.m., cloudy in p.m.

"The following morning at 10 a.m., April 12, we broke camp travelling north through rough ice until 4 p.m. when we pulled in towards the land and picked up cache of dog feed and coal oil which was placed there by me in February, and proceeded north towards Lancaster sound, having a favourable wind in our backs and coming into smooth, clear ice, made travelling good and at 10.30 p.m. we arrived at Adams island, northwest corner of Navy Board inlet, where we came across a snow igloo in which two native families were living. Here we camped for the night, using our tent for the first time this year.

"The following day, April 13, we fed the dogs and went hunting, the weather being fine and clear.

"On April 14 at 8.30 a.m. we broke camp and with good clear weather we travelled in a westerly direction along Lancaster sound following close to the land when after about two hours' journey we came into rough ice extending from shore to floe edge making progress slow; we travelled on until about 7 p.m. the ice becoming so bad that it was necessary to halt and take observations from a nearby iceberg, and found that as far as could be seen with telescope nothing but very rough ice extending from shore to floe edge, it being impassable with dog team there being no leads, the native stating that it was too bad to travel any further so we pitched our tent and camped for the night."

The return journey was uneventful, Ponds Inlet being reached on April 20, after 13 days travel, covering 200 miles.

*Patrol to Cape Kater*

The long patrol already mentioned proved unexpectedly arduous because of the death of Mr. Hector Pitchforth, the agent in Baffin island of the Sabellum Trading Company. Owing to circumstances connected with his business Mr. Pitchforth lived for a long time at cape Kater in Home bay completely alone, his sight and hearing having failed, and he died in solitude soon after January 4, 1927. Eskimos took the news of his death to the Hudson's Bay Company's post at River Clyde, about 120 miles further north. The original intention of Constable Timbury, in charge of the detachment at Ponds inlet, had been to send a patrol to River Clyde, and in March, 1927, he despatched Constable J. Murray on this errand. As will appear, Constable Murray on arriving at River Clyde early in April heard the report of Mr. Pitchforth's death and pushed on to investigate. Owing to the length of the journey, some 900 miles in all, the time occupied, 53 days, and the difficulties surmounted, Constable Murray's report is reproduced here substantially in full:—

"I left the detachment at 10 a.m. on the 23rd March, 1927, accompanied by native hunter, Komonee, with a team of twelve dogs. Progress was slow owing to deep snow until we reached Ponds inlet, when the ice became much better, and travelling much faster. On reaching the eastern end of Albert Harbour, we encountered a strong east wind, with a heavy ground drift. As it was useless trying to face the wind, which was bitterly cold, we stopped and built an igloo, at 2 p.m.

"The following day the wind was still blowing hard but had veered round to the S.W.; being in our favour we proceeded to Button Point, arriving there at 3 p.m. We were met by two native families, Eenyougo and Nooyackaloo, who had left the trading post about ten days previous, *en route* to their own camp (situated at Coutts Inlet) but had been held up by continual wind storms. They informed me that they were hungry and had had nothing to eat for two days, as it had been impossible to hunt owing to the weather. I gave them some biscuits and tea to tide them over.

"Next morning, Friday, the 25th, the weather was still stormy, a gale blowing from the southwest, making travelling impossible. Towards evening the wind died down, so I told Komonee to ice the komitiek in preparation for moving the next morning.

"Saturday, 26th, broke fine and clear, so we left camp at 9 a.m. accompanied by the two native families, travelling in a southeasterly direction across the mouth of the sound. Excellent progress was made till we reached a point about five miles east of Eric Harbour at 2 p.m. where we encountered very rough ice. This continued till we turned the point at cape Weld at 9 p.m. Camp was built at a cache of provisions belonging to the two natives, which they had received at the trading post in exchange for furs, etc. The dogs were fed fish.

"The following day we left camp at 8 a.m. travelling along shore, which is low-lying, rising to high land inland. Progress was very slow all day owing to deep snow; at times it was piling up in front of the komitiek. On reaching the mouth of a small inlet midway between cape Weld and cape Bowen we turned west along the north shore of two small islands not marked on the map, camping at the western end of them at 8 p.m. with a very short day's run to our credit. Weather during the day was fine and clear.

"Monday, 28th, we left camp at 8 a.m. travelling south round the west side of the islands; the going was good till we reached cape Bowen, when rough ice was met with. Passing around the cape the ice became so rough that we were three hours in getting over about a quarter of a mile; as there was no sign of the rough ice coming to an end, we camped for the night at 8 p.m. During the day we saw some bear tracks, heading out towards the floe edge; the natives informed me that they were about three days old. The dogs were fed a bag of fish.

"Next morning we broke camp at 8 a.m., getting clear of the rough ice about two hours later; fast progress was then made. We reached Eenyougo's permanent camp at Coutts inlet at 12 noon, where we were met by his father and his two wives. They gave us a very cordial reception, and invited me to remain till the following morning, but I told them I would have to push on. The camp consists of three igloos and fifteen natives; all were in good health and were well supplied with clothing and food, having had a very successful hunt during the winter. I exchanged a few biscuits and a little tobacco for a large seal. As my komitiek was already heavily loaded, Eenyougo volunteered to come along the rest of the day and give me assistance over the rough ice. Leaving there at 2 p.m. we travelled in an easterly direction across Coutts inlet in the direction of cape Antrobous. After six hours' tiring work amongst rough ice we reached a small inlet on the west side of the point. We turned south along this inlet, passing a large glacier on our right. Camp was built at the south end of this inlet. The dogs were fed part of the seal.

"Before leaving camp the following morning, Wednesday, the 30th, I built a cache of dog feed and one tin of biscuits for the return journey. Leaving Eenyougo, we cut across a small neck of land into Maude Harbour; crossing this we travelled along the north shore of a large island in the middle of the harbour; on reaching the eastern end of this island we encountered rough ice; as it was too rough inshore we had to strike out for some distance before we could get an opening through. Men and dogs being played out completely we stopped, and built camp at the southeast corner of the island. The dogs were fed the remainder of the seal meat. Weather during the day was fine and clear, with slight southwest breeze.

"Next morning we left camp at 8 and continued our journey through the rough ice, eventually getting clear of it about noon, when travelling became much faster. We reached cape Adair, running into some rough ice; as the dogs were showing signs of fatigue we stopped and built camp at 6 p.m.

"Friday, the 1st April, I built another cache of dog feed before leaving at 9 a.m.; as we progressed slowly, ice conditions became worse until 2 p.m. when we reached smooth ice. We stopped and re-iced the komitik, moving on again at 3 p.m. Following the north shore of Scotts inlet, we reached native Akitick's camp at 8 p.m. He has a wife and four children and all in the best of health, also well supplied with food and clothing, having killed a bear and four seals the previous day. He fed my dogs on seal meat.

"The following morning Akitick handed me another seal and I gave him a little tobacco and a few rounds of ammunition in exchange. We travelled in a southeasterly direction across Scotts inlet, passing a large perpendicular rock on our right; it is very conspicuous by its shape and height, standing out alone in the middle of the inlet. Reaching the south end of the inlet, we again encountered rough ice, where we were another five hours in getting through. After building our igloo, native Komonee informed me that his back and arm was giving him considerable pain, having had them injured a few years previous when he fell off the top of some building. I rubbed his back and arm with liniment.

"On Sunday, the 3rd, Komonee was not feeling at all well, being hardly able to stand upright or lift his arm. He told me that he would not be able to continue the journey further than the next camp, as he understood there was considerable rough ice ahead and he would be unable to handle the komitik. Leaving camp at 9 a.m. we arrived at the next native camp, situated in a small inlet lying between Scotts inlet and Eglinton fiord at 4 p.m. We received a very cordial reception from the natives, all helping to unload the komitik and unharness the dogs; two of the elder boys were told to feed the dogs right away, by native Etotick, without being requested by me or anyone else. All were in good health. The camp consisted of two large igloos and eleven natives all told; they were well supplied with meat and blubber and had been fairly successful with their winter hunt, but not to the same extent as the natives farther north. After supper native Cooltilick brought his gramophone to my igloo and treated us to an hour's concert. Later I made arrangements with him to accompany me to Clyde, in place of Komonee, as he was badly in need of a rest.

"Monday, 4th April, I left camp accompanied by Cooltilick and fifteen dogs, four belonging to him and 11 of mine, leaving one of my young dogs behind as it was tired out completely. We proceeded southeast across this inlet, where the ice was in good condition for travelling, until we reached Eric point, when we encountered the roughest ice yet met with on the journey. We continued till we got through the worst of it and then stopped and built camp on the ice opposite the north point of Eglinton fiord.

"Tuesday the 5th we broke camp at 7 a.m. reaching Cape Eglinton at 2 p.m. We cut across a small neck of land west of the point as the ice was too rough to get round the outside, then down the shore for a short distance, when we turned on to the land, heading for the post at River Clyde. The going was good across flat rolling country, arriving at the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at 8 p.m.

"We were received very kindly by Mr. Troup, manager of the post, he being the only white man stationed there.

"The post consists of six buildings and stands on the south shore of a small bight on the north shore of river Clyde. The district round about is reckoned one of the best hunting grounds on the east coast of Baffin island. Caribou is usually found in large numbers, but this year very few have been seen.

"The health of the natives in the district during the past year has been good, only one death occurring against three births.

"Mr. Troup informed me that he believed that Mr. Pitchforth, manager to the Sabellum Trading Company at Home Bay, was lying dead in his shack, having had reports from natives that the door of the shack was blown over with snow and had been in that condition for some time. Later the same evening native Okamili arrived from Home Bay, and informed me that he had looked in at the window of the shack as he was passing and saw Pitchforth lying in bed, covered over with blankets, and all he could see was

the top part of his head. Also that the door of the shack was blown over with snow, and had been since the early part of January, 1927. I asked when he last saw Pitchforth alive and he informed that his girl Enooya had seen him on the 4th January, but not since.

"I was compelled to stay at Clyde till Monday the 11th as six of my dogs were suffering from cut feet, having been cut on the last day's journey coming through the rough ice. During the interval I interviewed several natives, with the assistance of the Hudson's Bay Company interpreter, who had been living in the vicinity of Home Bay for the past year, but none could give me any information regarding having seen Pitchforth during the later part of 1926 or the early part of 1927. None of them having been near his shack for some considerable time.

"Accompanied by Mr. Troup and his native hunter Matto I left the post at 10 a.m. on the 11th, travelling south across river Clyde. Rapid progress was made all day over smooth ice. Passing several small islands on our left we entered an inlet west of cape Hewitt, reaching the point where we were to cross the land at 7 p.m. During the journey the natives killed two seal which were lying on top of the ice, one being fed to the dogs that night.

Tuesday the 12th, we broke camp at 7 a.m. travelling on the land; we climbed gradually uphill, arriving at the top at 1 p.m. Our course then lay straight south till we reached a small mountain stream, which we followed till we reached Isabella bay. We continued for another two hours through Isabella bay, finally camping for the night on the west shore of a small island in the middle of the bay. Dogs fed the other seal.

"The next morning we left camp at 7 a.m. following the north shore of a large island for some distance, we turned sharply to the south into Arctic harbour, where the native killed a large seal. Leaving the ice about 1 p.m. we climbed up the bed of a small mountain stream till the top of land was reached. From then on we had a splendid run over rolling country, crossing over several small lakes and down the bed of another stream, reaching the shores of Home Bay at 8 p.m. Camp was built some distance west of cape Kater.

Thursday 14th. We left camp at 9 a.m. travelling west along the north shore of Home Bay, arriving at the Sabellum Trading Company's post at 11 a.m. It stands on the west side of a small point called Tikkekat, and consists of one small wooden shack, measuring 14 feet by 12 feet. There was no sign of life and the place had a very neglected appearance. The shack is barricaded on the northeast and west sides with rock and chinked with moss. On the south side a small lean-to porch is built with a door about 3 feet high. This door was blown over with snow. After clearing away the snow I tried the door, but found it locked on the inside, it was fastened with a wooden snib; forcing it open I found another door leading into a small ante-room on the southeast corner, also locked on the inside. The door leading into the living room was also locked on the inside with a sliding bolt. Forcing it, accompanied by Mr. Troup I entered and found Mr. Hector J. H. Pitchforth, lying dead in bed with every appearance of having died peacefully.

"I made a thorough examination of the premises and in the evening I decided to take the body to Ponds Inlet to await the arrival of the ship, when the inquest will be held.

"As no wood of a suitable nature could be found to make a coffin, I placed him in three blankets and sewed them up. All personal property and papers were collected.

"The following day Friday the 15th, I sent native Matto to a small island in Home Bay, for native Atakilik, as I wanted to interview him, as he was the only native that had spoken to deceased since Inspector Wilcox's visit in the spring of 1926. Whilst awaiting their arrival with the assistance of Mr. Troup I checked all stores around the place.

"Native Matto returned at 4 p.m. with natives Kutuk and Ohoqualook, with the information that Atakilik had left on a hunting trip inland two days previous. Neither of these two natives could give me any information regarding deceased. Native Ohoqualook said he would leave the next morning and bring Atakilik back. I told him to send him to River Clyde, where, with the assistance of the interpreter, I could interview him.

"Saturday, the 16th, we started on our return to Clyde. Before leaving, I nailed up all doors and boarded the windows, leaving the place secure. The body was placed on my komitik along with his personal property. Moving off at 10 a.m., we followed our old trail, overland, reaching Arctic Harbour at 7.30 p.m. The day was scorching hot, being the first warm day we had since leaving Ponds Inlet.

"Sunday 17th. One of my dogs that went lame about an hour before making our camp the day previous was unable to put its foot to the ground, so it was tied into the komitik. Moving off at 7 a.m., we travelled north across Isabella bay, reaching the land west of cape Raper at 4 p.m. Whilst crossing the bay we passed an old native camp, where we saw a dog lame on the near fore foot; he had been left by the natives when they went to the trading post. He followed us into the post, where he was claimed by one of the natives.

"We reached the height of the land at 8 p.m. where we built camp.

"Monday 18th April. We broke camp at 7 a.m., continued our journey overland, reaching the ice at 3 p.m. The sky was overcast and heavy all forenoon, commencing to snow about mid-day, gradually getting heavier, finally turning into a blizzard at 5 p.m. The

wind was bitterly cold and blowing in our faces, the dogs kept continually turning round away from the wind. We continued till we reached the post at River Clyde at midnight, cold and hungry having been travelling for seventeen hours without a break.

"The storm continued for the next seven days and during that time I again interviewed Okamili and his daughter, along with several other natives. As they were the only two who could give any definite information regarding the time that deceased was last seen alive, I told them they would have to accompany me to Ponds Inlet, so that they could be present at the inquest if required. A strong coffin was made for the body to prevent it becoming damaged on the way to Ponds Inlet.

"As Atakilik had not turned up and no likelihood of him doing so, I left River Clyde at 11 a.m. on the 29th of April, on my return journey to Ponds Inlet, accompanied by Mr. Troup, Okamili and his family, and native Akitick, who had arrived at the post during our absence, and was returning to his camp. Before leaving Mr. Troup said he would send Atakilik to Ponds Inlet as soon as he turned up. Mr. Troup took half of my load as I had a very heavy one, so that we could make better time over the land. After having been travelling for an hour, my native informed me that he had forgot some of his stuff, so I sent him back for it. We made good progress all day, arriving at Cape Eglinton at 8 p.m. where we built camp. The river south of Cape Eglinton was running on top of the ice and had apparently been doing so for a few days as the ice was covered with water over a wide area. The natives said it runs continually underneath during the winter, being fed from a large lake some distance inland.

Next morning we broke camp, leaving Mr. Troup to return to Clyde. As my komitik was very heavily loaded we made slow progress through the rough ice. At times it took the combined efforts of four natives and myself along with the dogs to get over parts of it. On reaching Eric point at 8 p.m. I intended making camp, but my native requested me to continue to his camp, as the ice was good from there on; we continued, arriving at 1 a.m.

"Sunday, 1st May, I remained in camp; during the day I made arrangements with Cootlik to accompany me to Ponds Inlet with his komitik and dogs, as my load was much too heavy for twelve dogs. Komonee had recovered and was fit to travel.

"We pulled out the following morning at 9 a.m., accompanied by Okamili. Rapid progress was made, till we hit the rough ice in the afternoon, when Komonee gradually fell behind and by 7 p.m. there being no sign of him we stopped and built camp, a few miles north of the south point of Scott inlet. Komonee arrived two hours later with the left runner partly torn off the komitik. During the day I observed a large flock of birds flying north, but they were too far away to see what kind they were. Weather was dull and cloudy all day, with a south wind.

"Tuesday, 3rd May, we broke camp at 8 a.m., travelling north across Scott inlet; our advance was slow owing to deep snow, a great deal having fallen since the outward journey. A north wind rose about noon, gradually getting stronger until we were unable to see for drifting snow, compelling us to stop and build camp at 5 p.m. some distance south of cape Adair. The dogs were fed some seal meat.

"The following morning we broke camp at 8 a.m., the weather being cloudy with a light snowfall, getting heavier towards evening. We made slow progress through deep snow and rough ice. We built a camp a few miles north of cape Adair, having come a very short distance. On the way we picked up a bag of fish that I left on the outward journey and it was fed to the dogs that night.

"Thursday, 5th, was still snowing when we left camp at 8 a.m., going was stiff and was continually getting worse with the heavy snowfall. The weather cleared at 5 p.m. and shortly after native Komonee killed a large seal which was lying on the ice. We stopped at 7 p.m., all being tired tramping through the deep snow.

"Friday, 6th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and followed the south shore of Maude harbour behind the large island to avoid the rough ice we crossed on the way down. We camped for the night at the western end of the island at 8 p.m. During the day Okamili killed a large seal, which was fed to the dogs.

"Next morning was snowing hard with a northeast wind. The natives wanted to remain in camp till it cleared, but as it did not have the appearance of clearing up that day, I asked them to make the next cache at Cape Antrobus, where I had a box of biscuits and two bags of dog feed. We left at 9, reaching the cache at 1 p.m. As the storm had increased we remained in camp the rest of the day, feeding the dogs the two bags of fish.

"The wind having died down during the night, we started off with the snow still falling heavily at 8 a.m. on Sunday, 8th, travelling north along the inlet west of the cape. On reaching the coast line we turned northwest towards cape Coutts, amongst rough ice, this being buried amongst soft snow, combined with the snowfall in progress made it very difficult to find a trail through, the dogs sinking to their bellies, the most of the time. Men and dogs being played out we stopped at 7 p.m. having only covered a distance of twelve miles since morning.

"Monday, the 9th, we left camp at 9 a.m., travelling very slowly through the deep snow, reaching cape Bowen at 9 p.m. when we camped. The weather was cloudy and dull all day with a northeast breeze.

"Tuesday, the 10th. During the night the dogs had eaten all the seal skin lashing on Cooltilick's komitik, also about 30 feet of lash rope. Having the komitik to fix we did not get started till 10.30 a.m. Travelling along the west side of the two islands lying between cape Bowen and cape Weld; we spent the most of the day hunting seal for the dogs, as they were getting very hungry. We were able to shoot two large ones, which were fed to the dogs when built camp at the north end of these island. By this time my food supply was running very low, only having a few biscuits and a little tea and sugar for the rest of the journey.

"Wednesday, 11th. We left camp at 8 a.m.; progress was very slow owing to deep soft snow. Everybody being tired out with the heavy going, we stopped at our old igloo at 8 p.m. on the south side of Cape Weld. Weather dull with snow-showers all day.

"Thursday, the 12th, was still snowing, accompanied by a northeast wind, making it impossible to see any distance ahead. As the last of our food had been eaten that morning we started out at 9 a.m. but were compelled to stop on turning the point an hour later, as it was impossible to pick a way through the rough ice. We pitched Okamili's tent and waited till nightfall to see if it would clear up, but 8 p.m. arrived and no sign of it doing so, so we decided to remain till morning, all sleeping in Okamili's tent as there was no snow suitable to build an igloo. As we had nothing to eat Okamili kindly gave us a little bread his wife had made during the day. As his supply was very low I didn't want to take it but he insisted, saying he would no doubt get a seal the next day.

"Friday, 13th. Breakfast consisted of a small piece of bread and a drink of tea. We left camp at 8 a.m., advancing slowly through rough ice and deep snow. In the afternoon the natives complained of being hungry and tired and no prospects of getting anything to eat. I stopped at 6 p.m. and told the natives I would continue to the post, taking Cooltilick and all the best dogs and the komitik carrying the coffin, as it would take two days to reach the post at the speed we were travelling, and leave them to hunt seal. Also that I would send the dogs back with food for them. Being quite satisfied with this arrangement, I took twenty of the best dogs, leaving them ten, and started out, getting clear of the rough ice about 8 p.m. We then turned west up the sound, when travelling became a little faster. It commenced to snow at 11 p.m. and continued till 4 a.m. Several times during the storm we had to stop as we were going the wrong direction, not being able to see the coast line, it only being visible now and again. We reached the eastern end of Albert Harbour at 1 p.m. on Saturday; by that time we were both feeling very tired and hungry, Cooltilick feeling the effects of hunger so badly that he vomited several times between there and the detachment. He was also suffering severely from snow blindness, having taken his glasses off the previous day so that he could see better through the rough ice. The dogs were very tired and hungry, not having eaten anything since Tuesday night. We reached the detachment at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th May, having been travelling continually for thirty-five hours. The dogs were given a good feed that night and the following day Komonee's eldest son was dispatched with them and some food to the natives I left behind.

"They arrived at the post on the night of the 20th, having killed a number of seals in the interval.

"This patrol occupied fifty-three days, covering a distance of 900 miles."

Constable Murray brought away with him Mr. Pitchforth's personal effects and papers, made an inventory of the trade goods, and took statements from all persons who had come in contact with him during 1925 and 1926; the body was interred at Ponds Inlet.

As noted in the next section, in May, 1927, a patrol from Pangnirtung visited cape Kater to make inquiries about Mr. Pitchforth.

#### PANGNIRTUNG

The detachment at Pangnirtung, on the northern shore of Cumberland gulf, consisted of Corporal H. P. Friel, Constable E. Tutin, Constable T. H. Tredgold, and Constable G. J. M. Curleigh. Corporal Friel's general report describes the district as an unusually good hunting ground, and states that the natives had a fairly prosperous year, though they suffered from an epidemic of chicken-pox.

The snowfall was light, there was considerable rainfall, and the winds were exceptionally severe. One piece of work is thus recorded:—

"A census of the natives and white men of Baffin island from cape Kater south to Amadjuak on Hudson strait, was made this past winter. Cape Dorset with a population of approximately 200, was not visited. Northern patrol pending, time could not be spared.

"The census showed 574 natives at Frobisher bay and Hudson strait, 94 at Kivitoo and Padlee. Cumberland gulf, as yet not complete, approximately 350. A total of 1,018, which would bring the population of Baffin island to nearly 2,000."

Regarding patrols generally he writes:—

"Patrols have been made to all posts and native settlements, south of river Clyde, with the exception of cape Dorset on Hudson strait.

"Part of the gulf was patrolled in the fall with motor launch, *Lady Borden*. A patrol was also made to Meelooalee fiord during the annual whale drive. Many hunting trips were also made which kept the dogs well supplied with meat. Caches are now being made for the coming winter.

"The southern patrol, which circumnavigated southeastern Baffin island, was the longest. The patrol took in most of the gulf, visiting Blacklead island, Frobisher bay, Lake Harbour and Amadjuak on Hudson strait, returning by a new route in less than half the time on any previous record.

"The northern patrol which usually only went to Kivitoo went as far as cape Kater, although the patrol travelled under difficulties, soft snow on the outward trip and no snow on the land for the return, rivers were also running. The patrol was made in record time, returning on the 26th of May.

"A patrol was made to Ilkkuloolee, in the early winter for caribou skins, very few skins being obtained.

"The Cumberland gulf and cape Mercy patrols were made in February and March.

"A special patrol was made to Newboyen harbour in April.

"A total of 4,603 miles, 899 miles by motor launch and 3,704 by komitik; a few smaller patrols were made, which are not included in the total."

In the spring another case of murderous insanity occurred, resulting in two deaths. At Newboyen harbour lived an elderly Eskimo named Ka Ka (or Caw Caw) and his wife Ee-Kee-ack-see, a son, Pee-ta-rose-see and his wife also living with them; for some time Ka Ka had been behaving strangely, and in March, 1927, his conduct so alarmed his family that on March 29, the son and his wife fled; soon afterwards Ka Ka shot his wife and himself. This case illustrates some of the peculiarities of these people and some of the difficulties of police work there. On March 29, Constable Tutin while returning from a visit to Blacklead island met "Peter Rosie", as the son usually is called, and his wife in hasty flight, their clothing in disorder, and without weapons, etc. They told him that Ka Ka had been sleeping with a loaded rifle in bed with him, that he had kept them awake the night before sharpening butcher knives, and that he was threatening to shoot somebody. They communicated their fears to the Eskimo with Constable Tutin, and he refused to drive the dogs towards Ka Ka's camp, and Constable Tutin did not know where the place was; consequently he could do nothing more than proceed to the detachment and report. Corporal Friel went to the place, the patrol involving 170 miles of travel, and found the two people dead. He brought the bodies to Pangnirtung and as coroner held an inquest on April 18, the verdict being murder and suicide while of unsound mind. Despite her danger, the insane man's wife made no attempt to leave him; on the other hand, it did not occur to the son to rescue his mother, or to do anything except flee.

#### *Patrol to Hudson Strait*

The longest patrol made this winter was the southern one, from February 14 to April 5, 1927, occupying 51 days and traversing 1,300 miles, much of it new ground. Corporal Friel, who was accompanied by Dr. L. D. Livingstone of the Department of the Interior, defined his purpose as:—

"Inquiring as to the health and condition of the natives; wild life, where most plentiful and whether decreasing or increasing; hear complaints if any; collect expired game animal licenses; wolf bounty warrants if any pelts were on hand; encourage the extermination of wolves and the conservation of caribou."

The journey was a "circumnavigation" of the southeastern portion of Baffin island and return, visiting places like Blacklead island, Davis strait, Frobisher bay, Lake Harbour and Amadjuak, the return being made across the interior by Amadjuak lake. The report is:—

"On the morning of February 14, with Reg. No. 9295 Constable T. H. Tredgold and Employed Native Akatooga as dog driver and guide, with two teams of eleven and twelve dogs respectively. It was intended to have one team of fourteen dogs and one of twelve; three dogs being missing on the morning of our departure, left Akatooga with only eleven, I driving the other twelve.

"About five inches of soft snow made travelling hard for the dogs; a party of natives *en route* to the trading post at Pangnirtung, were met at 5 p.m., four komitiks in all. The patrol made better time following their tracks. We arrived at Sow-nil-to-auk-jew-on, a native settlement of twenty inhabitants, at 9.45 p.m.

"The natives here were in good health, had plenty of meats and provisions, and reported this place as one of the best hunting grounds in the gulf.

"The following morning 500 pounds of previously arranged dog-meat was picked up. With good going the patrol crossed the mouth of Nettiing fiord, passing inside of numerous islands. We arrived at Newboyen harbour at 1 a.m.

"The camp consists of one double tent, serving two families, all were in good health and had plenty of meats and provisions, Cawcaw, head man of the camp, defined the route to Singiyah. Oosootapik, son of Cawcaw, was engaged by Dr. L. D. Livingston, who accompanied the patrol.

"The next day was spent in resting and feeding the dogs, harness repaired, etc.

"February 17, the patrol took on more meat; travelling amongst numerous islands, we came to a native settlement called Kim-milk-soo. The camp consisted of nine tents, with 41 inhabitants, plenty of meat was everywhere in evidence. Two women and a boy who complained of stomach trouble and pains in the head, were attended to by the doctor. One of the women appeared to be in the early stages of insanity.

"February 18, we travelled in an easterly direction; the weather was hazy, due to the close proximity of the floe edge. We arrived at Blacklead island in early evening and were received kindly by Mr. Whitton, manager of a sub-post for the Hudson's Bay Company.

"The post consists of several buildings, purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company from the missionaries; twenty-five natives in good health were at the post.

"A gale from the west with a low temperature held the patrol on the 19th and 20th; harness and clothing were dried and repaired, dogs fed.

"February 21, left Blacklead island at 10 a.m. Passed Bear sound and Nettiing harbour; caribou tracks were seen on the ice; a neck of land about five miles in width was crossed; on coming down the other side were unfortunate in breaking one of the komitik runners, Camp was made to make repairs. Land very high and mountainous, travelling good, clear and calm.

"The following morning we exchanged komitiks with Eenoosil, who assisted the doctor over the land crossing, and continued south; passing a suk-paw (a hole of considerable size in the ice caused by the fast currents) many seal were seen. Turning east we passed many islands, camping near Hall island at sulpaw; four seal were procured and fed to the dogs. Many caribou and bear tracks were seen to-day; country mountainous, with high cliffs; clear and calm.

"The following morning we left camp, travelled in various directions, amongst islands, saw many bear tracks also one bear; camp was made at 7 p.m. (dusk) southeast of peak called by the natives Ad-gay-see-saw; country very high and mountainous but considerably lower towards evening. Travelling good, clear and calm.

"February 24, much detouring around islands, general direction southeast went around a peninsula, camping under soapstone cliffs (Oa-keo-shey-shook-goo-a) at 8.50 p.m. Strong westerly wind with drift.

"Our course was various on the 25th; a neck of land about eight miles in width was crossed (many signs of caribou in this vicinity). We then entered Cornell Grinnell bay, a long bay with numerous salmon in the rivers that empty into it. Camp was made at 9 p.m. Soft snow made hard going the latter part of the day; clear and calm.

"The next morning travelling south down the bay we came to a sulpaw; five seal were procured (of which there were many); three were fed to the dogs; putting the other two on the komitiks for future use, we continued on, camping about ten miles south of sulpaw in same bay. Clear, with a northwesterly wind, travelling good.

"February 27, on leaving camp dog Q.6, Agging, who had been ailing for some time, was left behind. The briny surface of the ice made pulling hard for the dogs. Cape Haven was crossed on entering Cyrus Field bay. Komitik tracks were noticed going in a north-east direction, we followed the tracks amongst islands, and arrived at Singiyah at 4.30 p.m.



"The people were very much excited on our arrival (we being the first police they had ever seen), were very friendly; after the usual greetings were over, our komitiks were unloaded and the outfit put in Michiman's shack, which was to be our quarters during our stay.

"This is a trading station of the Sabellum Company, one building used as a dwelling, with two smaller ones adjoining used as a store house, put up some forty years ago by whalers. Eskimo Michiman in charge, four other tents with twenty-seven natives, comprised the village; 1925 was the last time they had a ship, up to date they still had plenty of provisions, flour, tea, sugar, milk, etc., also trade goods. No invoices of goods were left at this place; Michiman had only a half idea of goods left there with him.

"The natives all appear well off, walrus, seal, wook, and bear are plentiful. Two whale boats in good repair are here for the use of the natives in hunting. Numerous salmon are also found in the rivers.

"The place appears well sheltered from winds and from the sea with islands in front. Michiman reports big seas in the fall, some of them coming up to the shack.

"Drift-wood is found on the islands and is used for heating purposes in the house. The wood is found in the logs for considerable length and thickness.

"The following day was spent in visiting natives, for general information, collecting expired licenses, inquiring as to customs, vital statistics ordinance, and taking census.

"One old woman, in a piteous state due to old age, was the only one in poor health; tobacco, matches, tea, etc., were given her by the patrol. Snowing with a strong breeze from northeast.

"We took our leave at 9.30 a.m. March 1, crossing neck of land into Frenchmen's Cove. We travelled between islands; coming to Blunt peninsula, we crossed in a southerly direction, altitude 350 feet. The climb was hard on both men and dogs, komitiks had to be let down with line carried for the purpose. Two guides hired to assist the patrol over the crossings returned from here to Singiyah. The patrol continued up a long bay, camping at its mouth at 7.30 p.m. Clear with a northeast breeze.

"The following day we travelled west up Frobisher bay, a little rough ice was encountered. The land here was of soil running gradually from the shore, the first low land we had seen so far on our trip. Travelling inside of islands we passed two bays, the latter of considerable length; we came to higher land and a native settlement, on the southwest corner of the last bay (Mingoakto).

"The Sabellum Company have a trading post here run by Nen-ee-a-guh; the building of frame, with a store house attached about thirty feet over all, with three tents comprise the settlement; five whale boats are here for hunting purposes.

"The place appears to be a poor hunting ground, very few seal, walrus can be had in the spring and have to be cached for the following winter. Big seas will not permit fall hunting; caribou can be had about twenty-five miles inland in the summer, no wolves in this district. This winter's catch of furs was above the average.

"One native wanted to give a written statement saying the place was no good for hunting, and that they wanted to go north of Singiyah to Robinson Sound, where there is good hunting, but were afraid the white men would not like it (traders). All the natives of this camp complained of hard times.

"A census of the camp showed twenty-eight, one old couple dependent on the camp for their living. Licenses were collected; there were no births, deaths or marriages since January, 1927.

"Natives in good health, well clothed and appear much bigger than the average native.

"Shortly after leaving camp on the morning of the third we met Adam, a native in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Ward inlet en route to Singiyah; on hearing the condition of the land crossing returned with us to Ward inlet. Travelling amongst islands along the coast, we passed Chase island to the south of us, on entering Ward inlet which had about eight inches of soft snow slackened the pace of our already tired dogs. A thirty foot barrier of ice was crossed (caused by the high tides which Frobisher Bay is noted for) on the northeast part of Ward inlet, arriving at the Hudson's Bay Company post at 1 a.m. We were received kindly by Mr. Manning, manager of the post, and Mr. Ford who is clerk. We were the guests of Mr. Manning during our stay here. Clear and calm, northern lights very bright at night.

"The post consists of a dwelling-house, store-house and two native shacks.

"The following day our clothes were dried and komitiks repaired; line was purchased to replace the broken ones on the komitiks. The natives here are placed by the Hudson's Bay Company's manager in what is thought to be the best hunting grounds, only two families at the post. All the natives were reported as having a fair hunt for the season. Owing to the scattered settlements and the limited time at the patrol's disposal, we did not visit all the natives. No births, deaths or marriages were reported since the commencement of 1927.

"A census given by Mr. Manning showed 140 all told, in good health. Mr. Manning who had blood poisoning in the fall, has lost the use of his fingers in the right hand.

"After exchanging farewells we took our departure, travelling south across Frobisher Bay to a group of islands where there was a native settlement and many sukpaws. We arrived there (Ee-nook-soo-lee) at 6 p.m. The natives were all very friendly, but complained of the hard times, saying there was not sufficient meat to supply their needs, very often they were hungry. At the time of our visit they had plenty of meats. (At new and full moon the current is very fast in the sukpaw, making the ice thin and dangerous around it, when a seal is shot the current carries it under the ice before the Eskimo can get to it. This is when they have their hard times.) Hazy with a strong breeze from the east with drift.

"The following day was spent in visiting the natives for general information. A party of ten natives went hunting for seal, getting three, reporting the ice very thin.

"Caribou can be had a short distance inland in the summer and fall, salmon are found in the rivers in the spring; there is also a large lake said to contain cod fish. It appears from complaints received that Frobisher Bay is a poor sealing ground. The seal is a necessity to the Eskimo, it furnishes them with food, oil for their lamp, shoes and summer clothing.

"The health of this camp was good with the exception of one man who was paralyzed on the right side.

"March 7, left camp; travelling over thin ice with many holes and cracks, caused by the fast current, we came to a native settlement called Tes-see-you-kud-la. The natives were in good health, but complained of the shortage of seals. Continuing on in a northwest direction the land crossing was soon reached. After a hard pull we came to a lake some 275 feet in elevation, following a river we camped about twelve miles inland at 8 p.m.

"March 8, continuing up the river, we came to the water falls, 600 feet above sea-level; all the dogs were hitched with a long line attached to one komitik, by this means and every one assisting, we were over the falls at 2 p.m. Akatooga claiming to know the remainder of the way, our guide returned. The patrol travelled in a northwest direction to an elevation of 1,000 feet, when camp was made.

"The following day we continued up a ravine with soft snow in a northwest direction; towards noon Akatooga became doubtful of the route; we then headed south over hill and valley, camping at 8.45 p.m. at an elevation of 2,000 feet. A strong breeze from the northwest with drift blew all day.

"March 10, travelling south we attained a height of 3,000 feet above sea level, continuing on down the hill in a ravine of soft snow we came to a large lake, where we saw komitik tracks, following these we came to an igloo where we camped at 8 p.m., having dropped to an elevation of 1,000 feet. Soft snow in the ravines and climbing hills was an endurance test for any dog, ours showing no signs of weakness. Country rolling, many valleys and hills; a northeast wind with drift blowing all day.

"March 11, followed komitik tracks, numerous fox and caribou tracks seen, also igloos made by Eskimo when hunting the caribou. Camp was made at 9.15 p.m., having descended 500 feet; a northeast breeze with drift blowing.

"March 12, left camp at 8.30 a.m., passed the ruins of 4 old stone igloos; trail led over hills to a succession of lakes; crossing these, we came to the salt ice, where we made camp at 9.15 p.m.; fed remainder of dog feed. Clear and calm.

"March 15, broke camp at 8.30 a.m., travelling south we passed a small bay on our right, turning to the west, north of Beacon island, we entered Westbourne bay, arriving at Hudson's Bay Companies post, Lake Harbour, situated at head of bay, at 1 p.m.

"We were received very kindly by Mr. McGibbon, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Mr. Bell, clerk, the Rev. B. Ackinson and Mrs. Ackinson, missionary. We were invited by Mr. McGibbon to spend our sojourn with him.

"The following days were spent in visiting the missionary and natives; births, deaths and marriages were gotten from the Rev. B. Ackinson and registered; a census of the Eskimos, east of Lake Harbour and as far as Gabriel strait, was gotten from Mr. McGibbon. Several young children dying, cause unknown but similar to dysentery.

"The Hudson's Bay Company have a dwelling-house, store-house and several other buildings, a thirty ton schooner, and many whale boats. The missionary with a dwelling-house, store-house and church, taking up all the available land at the head of the harbour.

"Game of all kinds common to Baffin Island can be had at this place.

"The harbour is narrow, and has rocks and shoals; an Eskimo pilot is necessary to take a ship in. Ice coming in from the southeast often blocks the harbour for days. A tide of some thirty feet make it necessary to unload stores at flow tide.

"A mica mine that had been in operation some years ago is now discontinued.

"Our provisions were replenished from the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and preparations made for our departure.

"March 18, exchanged farewells and left at noon, crossed neck of land, southwest part of Lake Harbour, leading into White strait, travelling west with Big island to the south, we passed numerous small islands; entering a bay off White strait we came to an Eskimo settlement (Pee-toak-kil). A census of the camp showed eighteen, one a girl of seven years with a hunchback. The camp was well supplied with meat, natives clean and healthy. Hazy and calm.

" March 19, we left camp, travelling in a westerly direction, three land crossings were crossed; arriving at Crooks inlet we turned north, going to the head, where on the north-east side was a native camp, arriving there at 9.15 p.m.

" The camp is well situated; a small creek, which has salmon in the spring, runs by the camp, furnishing fresh water, land low, sandy beach, good harbour. A-see-waw, head man of the camp, said there was always sufficient meat to supply their needs.

" This place, being more or less central, would be a good place for a police post.

" A census of the camp showed seventeen, one man suffering from internal trouble, otherwise all healthy and no complaints. Calm, with snowfall.

" March 20, left camp at 9 a.m.; crossing bay we commenced travelling on the land, in a northwest direction, camp was made at 8 p.m. near Markham bay, clear and calm.

" The following day, travelling northwest we crossed a small bay and a neck of land, turning to southwest we came to a native camp, after inquiries of a general nature were made, a census of the camp was taken which showed twenty, all in good health but reporting hard times. At the time of our visit they had sufficient meats to supply their needs. We continued on across the land to another settlement, Ees-til-nil (in Markham Bay) many islands adjoining and considerable limestone in vicinity.

" These natives appeared well off, plenty of meat and good clothes, although short of dogs, only seventeen dogs for the whole camp.

" No births, deaths or marriages were reported here. A census showed twenty-four.

" One old woman infirm, and a young woman with a rash on her face, were the only unhealthy ones. Clear with a wind from the northwest.

" March 22, left camp at 8.20 a.m. travelling west we came to Tuk-see-too a native settlement in early morning.

" The camp was hard up for meat, all the men away hunting, sufficient provisions were given the people from the patrol's supply, to last until the return of the hunters. . . .

" A census of the camp showed twenty-three, poorly clad, igloos dirty, some without fire, but all in good health, with the exception of one woman who was paralyzed down the right side.

" It was reported here that four families of natives left cape Dorset, in the spring of 1926, to hunt caribou in the vicinity of Amadjuak lake, and have not been heard of since. Clear with a northwest wind.

" March 23, left camp at 8 a.m. Travelling northwest we took an inside passage. The land here much higher than further east. Amadjuak bay was entered, we arrived at Hudson Bay company's Amadjuak post at 5 p.m. at which place we spent our sojourn.

" We were received by Mr. Campbell, a young fellow just out from Scotland, who is acting as clerk at the post. Mr. D. Wark, manager, absent on a trip to cape Dorset.

" During our visit here information of a general nature was gotten, a census taken, births, deaths and marriages registered, natives sent to outlying camps for dog feed, sufficient to feed our dogs while in camp and our return.

" One woman, a Labrador Eskimo who is employed by the company as cook, was found suffering from tuberculosis of the stomach.

" Natives complaining of hard times, few seal, and unfavourable winds at the floe edge making hunting uncertain. A southerly wind drives the ice in towards the shore ice bringing walrus.

" The natives west of Lake Harbour, to and including Amadjuak, have only four or five dogs, some have none, they having to do their hunting on foot.

" A few caches are made in the spring and summer, plenty of caribou are found inland and are decreasing annually.

" Natives were warned to conserve the caribou and not to kill any females unless absolutely necessary.

" On March 25, Mr. D. Wark returned from cape Dorset, reporting a successful fox hunt, and all the natives in good health.

" There are some 189 natives attached to the Amadjuak post.

" March 28, we took our departure, travelling north up a hill; we crossed several small lakes, following a river; we travelled until 8 p.m., when camp was made.

" March 29 and 30, we travelled on Amadjuak lake in an eastern and northeastern direction.

" The country was very flat, many caribou, fox, ptarmigan tracks were seen. This is one of the favorite grazing grounds for the caribou in the summer. Hazy with a northeast breeze.

" March 31, April 1 and 2, travelled east and northeast across country, very little snow on the land. Many caribou, fox and wolf tracks were seen. Came to a large river running northwest to the southwest part of Nettiing fiord; camp was made on the river. Clear and calm.

"April 3, left camp at 7.55 a.m. Travelled down the river in a northerly direction; two small waterfalls were passed. A herd of caribou was seen feeding along the banks of the river, and quickly took to the hills on our approach. Camp was made at the neck of a long bay at 7.40 p.m.

"Natives from Cumberland gulf bring boats up this river when they go to hunt caribou in the summer. The river is wide and very deep, but has no salmon. Clear and calm.

"The following morning at 7.45 we left camp, travelling over a tide flat of ten miles; we came to Kick-yick-ta-aloo in Nettiing fiord. Camp was made on the east side at 6 p.m. Stormy from the northeast.

"April 5, left camp 6.45 a.m.; with good going we crossed the head of the gulf, arriving at the detachment at 11.40 p.m.

"The return trip from Amadjuak was on a new route which proved quite successful, taking only half the time of any previous trip. We returned with our dogs in good condition.

"A patrol from this detachment to Frobisher bay district need not carry any dog feed, as far as Cornell Grinnell bay. Sukpaws at intervals have an abundance of seal, but dog feed must be carried from this bay to Ward inlet.

"The patrol occupied fifty-one (51) days, covering approximately thirteen hundred miles (1300), visited 654 Eskimo, and travelled only forty miles over our previous route from Imigen to Pangnirtung."

### *Patrol to Home Bay*

The other long patrol, of over a month and more than 900 miles, was in the other direction, to the northeastern coast, on Davis Strait. It was longer than usual because it was extended to cape Kater to look up Mr. Pitchforth, only to find itself forestalled by Constable Murray's patrol already noticed. It was made by Corporal Friel; an earlier attempt, made in January, 1927, failed in Kingniat fiord, owing to lack of snow and injuries to the sled. Corporal Friel's report is:—

"The patrol was made for the purpose of inquiring as to the health and condition of the natives, investigating report *re* insanity of Pee-tite-to at Kivitoo, hear complaints if any, collect expired game animal licenses, take census and do vital statistics, encourage the extermination of wolves and the conservation of caribou . . . .

"I left the detachment on the 24th of April with employed native Koodloo and a team of eighteen dogs, Constables Tutin and Curleigh assisting to the height-of-land in Kingniat.

"The snow being of insufficient quality for igloo building, the silk sail of the surf boat was taken along (weight about three pounds) and used as a tent. The tents on charge at this detachment are too big and heavy for travelling. The large team of dogs was taken for the purpose of making a quick patrol; land being free of snow in places, a smaller team could not have pulled the komitik over the rocks and bare ground.

"Camp was made east of Tess-se-ar-aloo in mouth of Kingniat fiord, at 9 p.m. Clear with a light breeze from the west.

"April 25 and 26, traveling up Kingniat fiord; came to head of fiord and commenced travelling up the river, which was covered with glare ice, many rocks protruding; in some places there was neither snow or ice. Camp was made at 9.20 p.m. on river. Clear with a light breeze from the southwest.

"April 27, we continued up the river which was mostly rocks, picked up a cache of biscuits left here on our previous attempt, and were over the falls which is the height of land at 3 p.m. Dog feed was then transferred to the patrol's komitik, Constables Tutin and Curleigh returning to Pangnirtung. The patrol crossed two small lakes and a stretch of stony land, camping on the southwest corner of Tess-see-auk-jew-oh, a big lake with many salmon. Numerous caribou tracks were seen during the day.

"The following morning at 8.30 a.m. we left camp travelling in a northeastern direction on the lake. We came to a river which was shallow and had many stones, komitik continuously running on them and dog traces catching. Three caribou were sighted. . . . Numerous caribou tracks were seen everywhere during the day. This is a favourite grazing ground. Camp was made at 8.30 p.m. at head of Kingniat fiord in Davis strait. Clear and warm with a northeast breeze. Water running in river to-day.

"April 29. Shortly after leaving camp, travelling on the sea ice, caribou were sighted ahead, which gave the patrol a merry ride for about fifteen miles, when they took to the land. They were not molested. The patrol continued on; passing a native settlement recently vacated, we arrived at Padlee in a dense fog at 6.30 p.m. The latter part of the day the snow was very soft.

"Padlee (A-mik-to-auk-goo-sil) an island situated west of Durban harbour. A galvanized shack put up in 1900 by the Scotch whalers, used as a store-house by the natives, and three tents were the only buildings.

"A census of the camp showed twenty-nine inhabitants, with no births, deaths, or marriages since the first of the year.

"King-ood-lee, head man of the camp, was sick with pneumonia and a young woman had a cyst on the eye, both of which were attended to. The remainder of the camp were in good health.

"A fire caused by the explosion of a primus stove burned the shack of Kingoodlee and its contents last fall. Expired game animal licenses were also burned. This man has been doing no trading this year.

"The camp was well supplied with meats; tents clean and the natives well clothed.

"The Sabellum ship has not been in for two years, therefore the natives are without flour, biscuits, sugar and tea, which they miss greatly.

"This camp is in the midst of good hunting, the natives are always well supplied with meats.

"April 30, we retraced our tracks for about five miles, taking an inside route which was said to be the best. The snow was very soft and the day warm, slow progress was made. A neck of land was crossed about five miles in width, and camp made at 10 p.m. south side of Kung-al-choo-apik, a long bay.

"The following morning at 8 a.m. we left camp travelling northeast. We were unfortunate in losing one of my dogs. His trace catching on the shore ice, the komitik ran on him and broke his leg before we could stop the team. The day being warm and the snow deep, camp was made at 4 p.m. to await the cool of evening. At 11.20 p.m. the patrol continued on, passing entrance to Pangnirtung pass, and to the east of an island with high smooth cliffs. Camp was made at 12 noon May 2, on the south side of Broughton island. This is a camping place for the natives of Kivitoo when they are sealing; four snow houses showed the place was recently occupied. Warm during day, hazy with a light breeze from northeast at night.

"May 2, at 10.30 p.m. we left camp, Koodloo snow blind and unable to drive; with good going we passed to the west of Broughton island; continuing on through rough ice, we met A-ta-gile-lee, a native from Kivitoo who was going to hunt seal. He informed us of the death of Mr. H. Pitchforth of cape Kater. We arrived at Kivitoo at 12 noon May 3.

"The day was spent in getting information regarding the death of Mr. Pitchforth, and taking statements re one Peetiteto who was talked of by the Eskimo as insane.

"May 4, visiting the natives, taking census, registering three births and one marriage.

"The natives here are very dirty and hard up for clothes, tents filthy. The majority of the natives are going to hunt caribou this summer, next winter should find them better clothed. All however are healthy with the exception of one woman who has a swollen knee, having been hurt by a komitik; she is unable to walk.

"The Sabellum Trading Company have four small shacks here. Kivitoo appears to be a poor hunting ground, natives having to do two days travel in order to hunt. They hunt east of Broughton island.

"At 5.25 p.m. of the same day we left for cape Kater. There being many islands in Home bay, Ataguilelee was hired as guide for the patrol, Koodloo not knowing the way. We crossed the land west of Kivitoo, arriving at Peetiteto's camp at 9 p.m.

"After ascertaining the condition of Peetiteto, who at the time was all right, I took census of the camp which was nine, all in good health, dog feed was bartered for, then the patrol left crossing a small neck of land. Camp was made at 1 a.m. on the southwest side of an island opposite two large bays.

"May 5, left camp at 9 a.m. Koodloo's eyes all right again. Travelled west and northwest. Camp was made on the northwest side of Keek-tor-re-uh an island southwest of Kekertalujuak at 9.30 a.m. Hazy and snowing.

"May 6 and 7, travelling west and northwest; few seal on ice; Koodloo was fortunate in getting two large ones on the 7th. Storming weather and soft snow retarded our progress, camp was made in the lee of an island.

"The following morning at nine we left camp; soft snow and hazy weather made travelling slow. Crossed bay called Noogloo; caribou can be gotten at its head, in summer. Crossed Cape Hooper and camped on Satigun island at 9 p.m.

"May 9, on leaving camp many seal were noticed on the ice. Two were gotten and fed to the dogs. Passed to the east of Kekertaloriak, camping opposite Tooktoolee at 9 p.m. Much iron in the rocks here. Snow soft but travelling fair. Sun shining for first time since leaving Kivitoo.

"May 10, left camp at 9 a.m., good going; arrived at Eevesaw, an island and native settlement; the natives having just left we continued on across the bay to Tea-kilk-ka, southwest part of cape Kater, arriving there at 5.30 p.m.

"A shack about 8 feet by 10 feet with a small porch and store-house alongside, was the only building. (A wall of stone about two feet thick and up to the roof was on the north and west side, probably for a wind-break).

"The doors were nailed and locked, windows barred. A snow drift against the door showed the place had no life for some time.

"We continued on to a native camp some five miles east Nee-a-koe-naw-goe-sil, arriving there at 9.15 p.m.

"The camp, consisted of three tents, with eleven natives, all in good health, and plenty of meats. Dog feed was bartered for information and taking census.

"The following day was spent in getting information and taking census.

"I was informed by the natives that the police from Ponds Inlet were down and took the remains of Mr. H. Pitchforth back up with them.

"Ang-oo-tit-soc-auk, a native from Ponds Inlet and now living at Scott inlet, was down visiting, reported the natives further north in good health and having a large catch of foxes. A strong northwest wind with drift blowing all day.

"May 11, we started on our return; fresh snow had covered our previous trail. Met Peetiteto on the 15th, five seal previously arranged for were picked up; two fed to our dogs, the remainder were put on the komitik. We arrived at Kivitoo at 2 a.m. of the 17th.

"May 17 was spent in camp resting dogs and preparing for the return trip. Expired game animal licenses were collected, destitute relief was given to one old man and woman. Clear and calm.

"May 18, left Kivitoo on the homeward trip, snowing and hazy, camped northwest of Broughton island at 11 p.m.

"On leaving camp the next morning two teams *en route* to Kivitoo to trade, were met, they reporting Kingoodlee well again. Camped at 12.30 a.m. of the 20th, east of Pangnirtung fiord on Davis strait. Many ptarmigan seen here. Soft snow and hazy.

"The following morning travelling southwest and hunting for seal, one being gotten and fed to the dogs. We camped on the northwest side of the fiord at 11 p.m. Sea gulls were seen to-day.

"May 21, travelling up the fiord and hunting seal, sufficient to feed our dogs while crossing the land required. Three large seal were gotten; camped on land by river at 12 p.m. Both sides of the fiord have high smooth cliffs with numerous streams running down into the fiord; the river here is very wide with sand and gravel bottom, soil on either side. Water running in the river and no snow on the land.

"May 22, resting and feeding dogs, walked up river during the day to see possibility of taking komitik through, snow only in places along bank of river. Left camp at 11 p.m. Snowing heavily which made the grass wet, enabled us to travel. Two small rivers were crossed, passing two land slides, one a half mile in length, caused by the fall of a glacier, the remains of which are still visible. Hare and ptarmigan were seen, also fresh caribou tracks; dogs getting wind of caribou, fast time was made on rivers' edge. Strong westerly wind blowing sand. Camped behind rock at 8.30 a.m. of the 23rd; too windy for tent.

"May 23, left camp at 9 p.m., strong easterly wind with snow. Travelling on river when ice permitted, crossed height of land and three lakes, coming to a waterfall; dogs had to be taken off komitik, and drags put on to take it down the falls; ice thin, komitik going through in many places; water running. Camped at 11.30 p.m. of the 24th.

"May 24, left camp at 12 o'clock midnight; many large rocks in river. Dogs had to be unhitched while the komitik was taken over. Camped at 11 p.m. on the 25th.

"May 25, started to pack outfit over the rocks at 10 p.m. Everything including komitik was carried for a half mile where the dogs were hitched to it; we then travelled on side of river on ice caused by overflow during the day. A seal cached by Ungmallee was found and fed to the dogs, arrived at sea ice at 8 a.m. of the 25th, continuing on with good going we arrived at the detachment at 1.45 p.m., completing the sledge patrols for the season.

"The patrol occupied 32 days and travelled approximately 920 miles. Visited 94 natives."

Between March 16 and March 31, 1927, Constable E. Tutin made a patrol of 550 miles along the southern shore of Cumberland gulf, visiting ten native encampments with 190 inhabitants; a census was taken, and the usual relief distributed, information collected, etc.

#### PORT BURWELL

At Port Burwell, where Corporal H. G. Nichols and Constable S. R. Montague are stationed, new buildings have been erected, and the neatness of the post is commented upon in the inspection reports. This is not one of the detachments from which long patrols are made, its duties having to do with the seaboard. Constable Montague in February, 1927, made a fifteen days'

patrol of 320 miles to George River, visiting a number of native families along the coast of Ungava bay, and finding them well supplied with food and clothing, and in good health. He issued a certain amount of food supplies to widows, aged people, etc. He also exhibited and explained the posters issued by the Indian Department with regard to game conservation, observance of the laws, etc.

Corporal Nichols' monthly reports contain a number of glimpses of the condition of the Eskimos. That for December, 1926, describes them as "in good condition with regard to health and necessities of life", and adds:—

"Several families arrived in from the Ungava bay coast to spend Christmas at the post. A service was held, and after a good feed, followed by sports on the sea ice, they departed for their different winter homes along the coast. Apparently foxes are scarce as very few signs have been seen. This, coupled with the poor fall seal catch, tends to make the coming winter a trifle hard."

Later reports describe these people as "all self-supporting, with the exception of several widows and orphans," and also some old people; it is observed that "their health during the winter has been a great improvement over (that of) the last two years, scarcely anybody asking for treatment." It is noted that the aid given to the destitute is gratefully received.

#### CHESTERFIELD INLET

At Chesterfield Inlet Staff-Sergeant M. A. Joyce and Constable W. B. MacGregor in August, 1927, made a patrol by water, partly by the Hudson's Bay Company s.s. *Nascopie* and partly by motor launch, of 800 miles altogether, to Southampton island and return. The settlement at that island consists of a trading post and a mission, and about 85 natives were encamped there. Staff-Sergeant Joyce's report includes the following paragraphs:—

"The health of the natives on Southampton island appears to have been very good during the year. Only one death was reported, that was an old man who had been in a bad state from dropsy for some time.

"Walrus, seals, fish, white bear and game birds appear to have been fairly plentiful during the year, but caribou have been very scarce. However, there was but little hunger and destitution. The fur catch was extremely good, and as a result the natives had purchased everything that was on the island for sale, about 2,600 foxes being the total catch. About 100 walrus were killed during the season, and the hides shipped out this year. Mr. Ford, the post manager, informed me that he had sent the natives walrus hunting this spring, and gave them strict instructions regarding the saving of the meat and blubber as well as the hides; however, they killed 21 walrus and brought in the hides, but made no attempt to save the meat and blubber. In this respect I feel confident that Mr. Ford did all which he considered necessary to have the natives save the meat and blubber for future use, but it is indeed difficult to make a native see this from our point of view, and as long as there is anything to kill in sight, and the ammunition lasts, the Eskimo will continue to shoot to satisfy his desire to kill. I would again urge that if the walrus are to be saved from extermination in the Hudson's Bay that the killing of them be prohibited for commercial purposes."

The old post at Fullerton was visited on the return journey. A stay was also made at Depot island, where there were some caches of blubber put up by the Eskimos; the following remark is of interest:—

"There were five native-owned dogs on Depot island. They were found to be in perfect condition, and, although there had been no person on the island for one month, and the dogs had been unable to get at the caches of blubber, they had kept very fat on the walrus and seal bones that had been discarded when the caches were put up."

Earlier in the year, in April, Constable MacGregor made a patrol to the west end of Baker lake, traversing 418 miles. There had been some destitution among the Eskimos, and the police helped by giving them some caches of meat made for their own purposes. At this place another case of insanity was reported, a middle-aged Eskimo who had been behaving strangely having walked away from his camp in a blizzard, and having disappeared. Constable MacGregor reports:—

"Natives north of Baker lake, practically all of whom trade at Revillon Freres post, have experienced a good winter. Caribou and fish have been plentiful, and sufficient food

and dog feed was obtained all year. Fox catch was better than last season, and some wolves were obtained. Six of these northern natives, seen at Revillon Freres post, were well clothed in caribou skins, and had some to trade."

A patrol from Chesterfield to Churchill between May and July, conveying the mail, was marked by some difficulties of travel. For some time the detachment at Churchill has been closed, and Constable MacGregor on arriving at Churchill had to arrange to forward the mails to Port Nelson. He set out by whaleboat, with a party of Eskimos, and when near the Manitoba boundary was held up by ice conditions; he hired a dog team and went on with two Eskimos, leaving the rest to bring on the boat when ice conditions permitted travel; he reached Churchill in three days, but the boat took 25 days to travel the hundred miles. At Churchill the aeroplane service had been discontinued and he hired two Indians to take the mails on to Port Nelson, only to have them turn back after going part of the way; eventually he managed to get the mails despatched. Altogether he was 49 days away from the detachment.

#### CAMBRIDGE BAY

In the Western Arctic there are fewer long and dangerous patrols to record, our detachments having become more numerous and inter-communication being more systematic. Conditions, however, still remain wild and arduous, and nature is unfriendly.

Sergeant F. Anderton, who is in charge at Cambridge Bay, our easternmost, and most remote, detachment in this part of the Arctic, patrolled in January, February, and March, 1927, to Bernard Harbour and back, travelling 734 miles in 62 days. He left on January 15, with an Eskimo driver; his report in part is as follows:—

"The route followed on this patrol was along the south shore of Victoria land, this being the most direct route, but it proved to be very difficult travelling owing to the weather, and the old and rough ice encountered; during the whole of the travel there was a very strong northwest wind blowing, and at times it developed into a strong blizzard, and at such times it was impossible to face it, and in all we were held up five days; visibility was very poor, and there was only one day when we could see clearly where we were going, other times we just struck a general direction, which we fortunately maintained fairly correctly; neither the native or myself had travelled this route before, and it was difficult to recognize points when we arrived at them, as the coast line practically all along is very flat, and it was at times most difficult to know whether we were on land or ice, until we dug down; therefore if we had recognized Lady Franklin point, when we passed, and then have crossed the straits, we should have gained one day on the trip, instead we went to Rymer point before we crossed over. On the 22nd instant the wind turned into a blizzard just after noon, and we were compelled to move camp. This was done hurriedly as we were both freezing our hands and face badly, and during the night the snow house was broken twice, by the strong wind, which raged all day, and the following night it was again broken open, and a very uncomfortable time was spent there until we could move away again; at all other times our snow houses were fairly comfortable. From the time we left Cambridge bay we saw no one until we arrived at Rymer point; there there was quite a large settlement of natives, and a Hudson Bay post, also one of C. Klengenbergs posts, and from here we made Bernard harbour in one day.

"On the return journey from Bernard harbour, we made cape Krusenstern the first day, then struck straight across the gulf for Tree river, arriving there on the night of the third day out, then from there to cape Barrow, and on down Bathurst inlet to Hood river, where I was informed I should find a number of natives camped, but to my surprise there was only one old native there, and he was then preparing to leave as he had very little food, and no dog-feed; as I had hoped to get sufficient dog-feed here to continue my trip down to the bottom of Bathurst inlet, and as I only had two nights' feed left, I was compelled to return; as the old native informed me there was no natives at Bathurst now, all being inland, and no change of getting dog-feed it was useless for me to go further; from here I went to Patsy Klengenbergs on Oongeevik island, and procured sufficient feed to continue my trip *via* Kent peninsula to Cambridge bay.

"There were very few natives seen during this patrol, as at this time of the year they are all inland, hunting and trapping, with the exception of the few that hang around the settlements. And one small seal camp visited off cape Krusenstern and a larger one northwest of Melbourne island, and from the information I could gather the fur catch is



of the usual average, but of poor quality; the traders at the different posts I visited all complain, that since there are now so many posts established in the district, and competition is so keen, and a higher price being paid for the fur traded, that the natives are not trapping so much as usual, as they can now get all they require with a few pelts, and I am fully assured that this complaint is in a sense true, as the natives have spoken to me on several occasions, of the amount of stuff they get for a fox pelt now to what they used to; of course, they do not look at it in any beneficial way, but more in the nature of a joke, that one person should pay more for their fur than another.

"During the whole of the patrol I received no complaints, and no cases of sickness or destitution were brought to my notice."

From the same detachment Constable S. Dykes made a patrol of 24 days and 328 miles to Perry river, reporting thus:—

"During this patrol I visited at all places where anyone was camped, first at Ellice river, where there was only two natives; at this point the Hudson's Bay Company have a small store partly erected, and I presume it will be completed this spring; none of the Hudson's Bay Company men were present. I next visited White Bear point; where there were a few natives, and Mr. C. H. Clarke has established a small trading post, under the management of R. C. MacGregor, but this I understand will be discontinued in the spring. I then went to Mr. C. H. Clarke's, he having established a trading post on an island off from Perry river, then down to Perry river, where the Hudson's Bay Company have a post. I also visited a seal camp northeast from Perry river, where there was quite a bunch of natives, having returned from inland hunting and trapping.

"Quite a number of natives were seen on this patrol, but no complaints were received from them, and they all appeared to be quite healthy and contented, their fur catch being about the usual average, and no destitution apparent amongst them.

"In this part of the district there have been since last fall four trading posts established by the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. C. H. Clarke, which fact has been beneficial to the natives in some ways, by obtaining a high price for their fur, but this has also a tendency to make them lazy, as they do not require so many pelts to trade for their requirements, and the traders themselves state that the natives do not trap any more than is absolutely necessary for their needs, but prefer to lay around the camps doing nothing.

"During this patrol travelling was good, very little rough ice being encountered, and the dogs were in excellent shape, strong winds and drifting snow lasting only a few days when it was impossible to travel. I returned to Cambridge Bay on Friday, May 6, 1927."

#### BERNARD HARBOUR

Bernard Harbour is the next detachment to the west; Sergeant E. G. Baker is in charge. Constable C. E. Wood in April and May patrolled with the mail to Cambridge Bay, his total mileage being 770. His report is:—

"We arrived at Cambridge bay on May 22, having delivered mail for Hudson's Bay Company's posts at Krusenstern, Tree river, and Kent peninsula.

"Owing to the bad condition of the trail during certain periods of this trip, it was necessary to stop over two or three days at different points, in order to rest and recuperate the dogs sufficiently for them to continue. Special Constable Ikalukpiak, acting as guide, not having been over the route between Tree river and Cambridge bay since a very small boy, was at times very uncertain as to whether we were travelling in the proper direction or not. While crossing Bathurst inlet he developed snow blindness, and on reaching the east side we could not locate the gap in the mainland, which is the entrance to Kent peninsula, and having a very limited supply of dog-feed, we were forced to turn back, but only travelled a short distance when we picked up an old trail leading to C. Klengenberg's trading post, which is situated on an island just outside of Bathurst inlet. We found plenty of dog feed at this point, where I stopped and doctored Ikalukpiak's eyes until they were healed and in condition to travel again, when we resumed our patrol to Cambridge Bay.

"We stayed at Cambridge Bay six days, and started on the return trip to April 28, the dogs having been well fed and rested.

"On our return trip we stopped at Klengenberg's post, which is operated by his son Patsy, and while we were there about seventy-five natives, with sixteen dog teams, arrived from the foot of Bathurst inlet. I visited them as soon as they had their camps established, and found them all very healthy and prosperous, with large catches of fur and sufficient deer meat to supply them with food for a considerable time."

The death, after an illness of some months, of a trapper at Kugaruit, 20 miles east of the Coppermine river, caused Sergeant Baker and Constable R. S. Wild a journey of 180 miles, to look after his property. This trapper, who was

living with a partner, had been visited before, but lack of transport facilities had prevented his being moved to the detachment.

An example of the uncertainty of travel in these regions is afforded by an interruption sustained to the carefully devised plan for mail patrols. Constable Wood set out on February 18, 1927, with an Eskimo special constable to make the winter mail patrol. On February 23, after travelling about 70 miles, to Cache point, some 25 miles east of Inman river, and being held up by a two-day blizzard, the party "encountered exceptionally rough ice, and being heavily loaded we unfortunately broke our sled and could not proceed." Efforts at repair failing, Constable Wood had to return, the care of the load proving a difficulty. At the detachment a new sled was made, and Sergeant Baker and Constable Wood set out again on March 8. On March 21, they reached Pearce point, some 200 miles short of Baillie island, their destination, and there met Constable G. M. Wall, in charge at Baillie island, who, alarmed at their non-arrival, had set out on March 21, to search for them. The mails were exchanged, and the two parties returned to their respective posts. Both parties were hampered by bad weather conditions. Sundry visits were made to native camps in the course of these patrols. Including some deviations on various duties, and the unsuccessful start, the two parties covered 1,035 miles.

Sergeant Baker also visited Victoria land.

#### BAILLIE ISLAND

At Baillie Island Constable G. M. Wall had an alarm over two trappers who spent the winter at Harrowby bay, about 60 miles away; they had not been seen for some time by the Eskimos, and Constable Wall visited their camp in December, 1926, and found them well, circumstances having caused them to remain close to their cabin. Other traders and trappers were visited on this journey. The report remarks:—

"On the return I met with a slight mishap, falling into a crack which was about 6 feet wide and drifted over. This was about six miles from Maitland point crossing Harrowby bay, so, for changing foot gear and as the weather was dull, the ice conditions ahead not being known I returned to my last camp where there was wood and dried out a little. The following day I went down to Mr. Peterson's camp and got my clothing thoroughly dried and repaired; this delayed me four days."

Constable Wall's diary shows that one of the days spent in repairing damages was Christmas, an additional detail being, "northeastern gale blowing."

Another patrol had to be made by this detachment in January, 1927, to look for white trappers who had gone along the coast, and of whom news had been lacking.

#### HERSCHEL ISLAND AND AKLAVIK

A number of patrols were made from Herschel island and Aklavik, and the usual journeys were made between these two places.

Another long mail patrol was made by Constable R. W. Kells from Aklavik to Baillie Island; he left the former detachment on February 7, 1927, and arrived at Baillie Island on February 19; he was delayed there by the mishap to the Bernard Harbour patrol already mentioned, left on the return trip on March 6, and completed his patrol March 23, having been away from the detachment 75 days, having spent 31 days on the trail, and having a mileage of 711.

Police work of a more ordinary kind now occupies our men; thus the Baillie Island detachment, on receiving a complaint that an Eskimo was ill-using his wife, found that the cause was "homebrew" supplied by a white man, and dealt with the offender. So also the Arctic Red River detachment had to look into a case of an Indian killing moose out of season.

## THE MACKENZIE RIVER

The detachments strewn along the course of the Mackenzie and on the shores of the lakes in its basin during the year kept up the usual system of patrols, few if any of them as adventurous as those in the very far north, but arduous and useful.

Thus Corporal A. Fielding, in charge of the detachment at Good Hope, in February, 1927, travelled about 140 miles to the west to visit a band of Indians living somewhere in the mountains, to investigate complaints made by these Indians about certain trappers; the Indians could not be found, no guides could be procured, travel conditions were bad owing to deep snow, the food carried gave out, and the game proved so scarce that the supply could not be supplemented. A report that an Indian was very ill caused Constable J. D. Cummings of the same detachment a journey of some 250 miles in April; the journey was rendered laborious by a three-day blizzard which had covered all the trails with snow.

At Simpson Constable J. S. Clark made a journey of 356 miles up the Liard and back in February and March, trails being very heavy and badly drifted. This was undertaken in the interests of the Indians, who seem to be suffering from the competition of white trappers. One complaint which was encountered was:—

"The Indians complained of the wolves being very thick in the district and were eating the fur out of the traps. One Indian told me he had seen about ninety wolves in one pack. I informed them that wolf bounty is still being paid, and that it was up to them to kill all the wolves they could. The Trout Lake Indians were in Liard on my arrival there; they have had a hard winter making a poor catch of fish. Before coming into Liard they killed about twenty moose, which put them on their feet again. They have lost half their dogs due to starvation."

Complaint also has been made at several places along the lower Mackenzie that coyotes or "brush wolves" are invading the trapping grounds and destroying the fur-bearing animals trapped.

At Fort Smith an investigation into a fire which occurred made it necessary to take statements from persons living some distance away from the river, and this caused Corporal L. M. Lloyd-Walters some heavy travelling in April and May, when the ice was dangerous and the snow melting. The earlier trip was of about 200 miles to Landry river and Hanging Ice river. The second one, of 75 miles, was made later. One passage from his report is:—

"At 1 p.m. on the 7th instant, I started with a small canoe, accompanied by W. D. Lyall, to try and get down the Slave river by following the water along the shore, but as the ice started to move above us, we had to return. We were fortunate in turning when we did, as in another half minute we would have been crushed.

"I waited at the Salt River settlement until the morning of the 12th, expecting the ice to move sufficiently to allow us to travel. As the ice during this time kept moving only short distances at a time and there was no immediate prospect of being able to get down by the big river, I started at 10 a.m. to try and get through to Portage lake by the winter road over the sloughs. We portaged into the first sloughs and found them still ice-bound but managed to break the ice and paddle along the edge. We travelled this way portageing from slough to slough for two miles when we arrived at the forks of the trail and went down to the shore of the Slave river to have a cup of tea. On our arrival at the river bank we found the ice was just starting to run so we portaged right away and started down to get ahead of the ice. We were able to go about a mile and a half when we reached a jam so went ashore to wait until we could get through. In about an hour we managed to get through and paddled to a willow point about a mile further down, and as the ice was piled up here, made a portage of about one mile into a back channel which was open. The ice had not moved below this so we decided to go back to the sloughs portageing about a mile through the bush. We were able to paddle down a couple of short sloughs and found the next ones were full of ice and so had to drag the canoe through the water in the grass. We travelled this way until 10 p.m. when we had to camp at the south end of Portage lake as it was too dark to travel, and we were continually falling into rat holes. Weather cool.

Mileage 14."

## PELICAN NARROWS

Pelican Narrows at present is a remote place, north of the Pas, but the mining developments at Flin Flon will be fairly close to it, as distances are counted in these immense solitudes. This detachment is being placed on a permanent footing, buildings being erected. Corporal J. J. Molloy spent an active winter there, one patrol, to the Montreal Lake Indian reserve, near Lac la Ronge, giving him 536 miles of travel. This visit to the Indians was the occasion of some expostulation:—

"At the north end of Montreal lake I visited some Indians who reside there during the winter season. I found their houses very dirty, their children dirty and not properly clothed, with nothing in the houses to eat except moosemeat; questioned, they stated they were poor, as the fur hunt had been a failure. I had them clean up their houses."

On another occasion, finding the Indians feeding their dogs on moose meat (moose happening to be plentiful) he instructed them to put their nets out and get fish for their dogs. A good deal was heard on this patrol about illicit supplies of liquor.

## TICKET-OF-LEAVE

The report of the Ticket-of-Leave Branch, by Lieutenant-Colonel R. de la B. Girouard, remarks that the increase of 68 in the number of licenses issued is largely due to releases during Confederation week in conjunction with the Act of Grace and Mercy dated July 1, 1927. It is noted with satisfaction that the delinquent percentage has dropped from 11.2 per cent last year to 5.74 per cent, the revocations of licenses for failure to report and non-observance of the conditions having decreased by 24, and forfeitures for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty having decreased by 13. Mention also is made of increased co-operation and better understanding between the different police forces throughout the country and the branch in the supervision and reporting of licensed convicts.

The figures are:—

*Report for the Period September 30, 1926, to September 30, 1927*

|  | 1925-26 | 1926-27. |
|--|---------|----------|
| Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....   | 326     | 410      |
| Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories .....                        | 424     | 408      |
| Totals .....   | 750     | 818      |
| Licenses revoked for failing to report or not carrying out the conditions of same.....         | 51      | 32       |
| Revocations recalled .....   | —       | 5        |
| Licenses forfeited for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty..... | 33      | 20       |
| Licenses made unconditional.....   | 4       | 9        |
| Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave.....  | 712     | 694      |
| Sentences not yet completed.....   | 398     | 666      |
| Delinquent percentages .....   | 11.2%   | 5.74%    |

*Report for the Period from the Commencement of the Operation of the Ticket-of-Leave Act in 1899 to September 30, 1927.*

|  |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|
| Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....   | 8,728  | 9,138  |
| Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails, and reformatories .....                       | 10,093 | 10,501 |
| Totals .....   | 18,821 | 19,639 |
| Licenses revoked for failing to report or not carrying out the conditions of same.....         | 650    | 677    |
| Licenses forfeited for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty..... | 476    | 496    |
| Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave.....  | 17,097 | 17,800 |
| Sentences not yet completed.....   | 598    | 666    |
| Totals .....   | 18,821 | 19,639 |
| Delinquent percentages .....   | 5.98%  | 5.97%  |

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The statistical report of the Criminal Identification Bureau is to be found in appendix B. The work of the bureau continues to expand, the number of finger prints received numbering 24,346, an increase upon last year of 2,663, or more than 12 per cent, while the identifications effected were 2,929, an increase of 308, or nearly 12 per cent. For the last decade every year has seen an increase; in 1919 the number of finger prints received was somewhat over 11,000. The total number of records received since the founding of this service in 1911 is 218,479.

There is also a substantial increase in the number of photographs received, from 5,415 last year to 6,306 in this year.

We are most desirous of extending this service, which is maintained for the general benefit of all the police services in Canada, and in order to take our part in the general warfare against crime all over the world. Our co-operation extends, not only to other forces in the Dominion, but also to other British countries and to public authorities elsewhere.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Engagements—   |     |
| Engaged constables (three years).....                                | 122 |
| Engaged special constables.....                                      | 45  |
| Re-engaged after leaving.....  | 4   |
| Deserters rejoined .....   | 3   |
| <hr/>  |     |
| Total increase .....   | 174 |
| <br>   |     |
| Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc..... | 133 |
| <hr/>  |     |
| Total increase for the year, 1927.....                               | 41  |
| <br>   |     |
| Died—  |     |
| Reg. No. 9951 Constable Rhodes, F.                                   |     |
| Pensioned—   |     |
| Reg. No. 3889 Staff-Sergeant Sheppard, G. H.                         |     |
| Reg. No. 3322 Sergeant McLaughlin, L.                                |     |
| <i>Officers</i>  |     |
| Promoted Inspector—  |     |
| Reg. No. 2006 Staff-Sergeant W. A. Cunning.                          |     |
| Pensioned—   |     |
| Superintendent E. Telford.   |     |
| Died—  |     |
| Inspector H. Townsend.   |     |

Constable Rhodes lost his life in a fire which destroyed one of the buildings at Rae on December 6, 1926. Constable Rhodes was a promising young policeman, and his tragic death is much lamented.

Although it happened after the date of the closing of this report, I cannot pass by the death of Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight at Regina on November 4, 1927, without an expression of appreciation and regret. He had been a member of this Force for upwards of 37 years and was a most valuable officer.

HEALTH

The health of the force has in general been good, and the sanitary condition of the barracks satisfactory.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Inspector M. H. Vernon, the Adjutant of the force, and the secretary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, reports as follows:—

“Every endeavour has been made to stimulate interest in this important work throughout the force and as a result classes have been held at Ottawa, Regina, Winnipeg, Vancouver,

Halifax, Calgary and Lethbridge. The following awards were issued to successful candidates:—

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Certificates ..... | 49 |
| Vouchers .....     | 24 |
| Medallions .....   | 13 |
| Labels .....       | 15 |

"Two instructors' certificates were also issued to members of the force.

"During the year 32 men, holding certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association, have taken their discharge from the force, leaving the net gain rather small, but arrangements have been made to carry on the work in a more extended manner at all posts during the coming year.

"The following shows the positions obtained by Royal Canadian Mounted Police teams in the Trophy Competitions held during the year:—

*Montizambert Championship*

No. 2 "E" Division, Vancouver.

*Shaughnessy Eastern*

No. 3 "A" Division, Ottawa.

*Shaughnessy Western*

No. 1 "E" Division, Vancouver.

No. 4 No. 1 Team "K" Division, Lethbridge.

No. 5 Depot Division, Regina.

No. 7 "D" Division, Winnipeg.

*Sherwood Police Championship*

No. 2 "E" Division, Vancouver.

No. 6 "A" Division, Ottawa.

No. 7 Depot Division, Regina.

No. 12 "D" Division, Winnipeg.

*R.C.M. Police Trophy*

No. 1 "E" Division, Vancouver.

No. 2 "A" Division, Ottawa.

No. 2 No. 1 Team "K" Division, Lethbridge. } Equal.

No. 3 Depot Division, Regina.

No. 4 "D" Division, Winnipeg.

*British Columbia Provincial Shield*

No. 1 "E" Division, Vancouver.

"E" Division, Vancouver, are to be congratulated on the fine showing made by their team, being winners in three competitions and runners up in two others.

"The more notable cases during the year where first aid has been rendered, by members of the force, follow:—

"Sergeant Paton of 'E' Division, while on Liard River patrol in December, 1926, found an Indian named Long Shorty suffering from a neglected wound on the inside of his left leg in which blood poisoning had set in. After first aid treatment had been given a great improvement was noticed in a few days, and it is altogether likely that the timely aid given was the means of saving this Indian's life.

"On June 3, 1927, Constable Horsfield was asked by an Indian named Aleck Williams to attend his daughter, aged 12 years, who had a bad wound caused by running a stick into her groin some three weeks previously. First aid treatment was given and on the wound being treated large quantities of pus were released which brought out small pieces of rotten wood. Instructions were also left as to the treatment to be continued."

## HORSES

The number of horses now stands at 248, a decrease of 66 from the figures of last year. The details of gains and losses during the twelve month are:—

|                                    |    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|----|
| Purchased .....                    | 5  |    |
| Increase .....                     |    | 5  |
| Cast and sold .....                | 64 |    |
| Died .....                         | 1  |    |
| Destroyed .....                    | 6  |    |
| Decrease .....                     |    | 71 |
| Total decrease for year 1927 ..... |    | 66 |

We have once more begun to purchase horses, as those we have are ageing. Those bought are proving satisfactory.

## TRANSPORT

Motor transport is becoming increasingly important; many of the cars in our possession are no longer new, and, while they are well cared for, replacements as well as additions are becoming necessary. The motor-cycle is being relegated to highway work.

## BUILDINGS

Three detachments in remote places have been provided with buildings, at Lake Harbour in the southern part of Baffin island, Reliance, at the eastern end of Great Slave lake, and Pelican narrows in northern Manitoba. These are of standard types.

## 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

## STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1927

| Place                                   | Commissioner | Asst. Commissioners | Superintendents | Inspectors | Surgeons | Asst. Vet. Surgeons | Staff-Sergeants | Sergeants | Corporals | Constables | Special Constables | Totals | Saddle Horses | Team | Total | Dogs |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| <i>Maritime Provinces—</i>              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |        |               |      |       |      |
| Halifax.....                            |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     | 2               | 1         | 2         | 29         |                    | 35     |               |      |       |      |
| St. John.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            |                    | 1      |               |      |       |      |
| Totals.....                             |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     | 2               | 2         | 2         | 29         |                    | 36     |               |      |       |      |
| <i>Quebec District—</i>                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |        |               |      |       |      |
| Montreal.....                           |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 2         | 6         | 18         | 1                  | 28     |               |      |       |      |
| Quebec.....                             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2      |               |      |       |      |
| Totals.....                             |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 2         | 7         | 19         | 1                  | 30     |               |      |       |      |
| <i>Eastern Ontario—</i>                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |        |               |      |       |      |
| <i>Headquarters Division—</i>           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |        |               |      |       |      |
| Bache Peninsula.....                    |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 3          |                    | 3      |               |      |       | 19   |
| Chesterfield Inlet.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           |           | 2          |                    | 3      |               |      |       | 10   |
| Dundas Harbour.....                     |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 3          |                    | 3      |               |      |       | 13   |
| Lake Harbour.....                       |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2      |               |      |       |      |
| Panguitung.....                         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 2          |                    | 3      |               |      |       | 19   |
| Ponds Inlet.....                        |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          |                    | 3      |               |      |       | 6    |
| Port Burwell.....                       |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 1      |               |      |       |      |
| On command.....                         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 3      |               |      |       |      |
| On loan to Marine & Fisheries Dept..... |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 2          |                    | 3      |               |      |       |      |
| On leave.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           | 1         | 4          |                    | 6      |               |      |       |      |
| Headquarters Staff.....                 | 1            | 1                   | 2               | 2          |          |                     | 6               | 10        | 11        | 21         | 13                 | 67     |               |      |       |      |
| On command.....                         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           |           |            |                    | 1      |               |      |       |      |
| On leave.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 1         | 2          |                    | 4      |               |      |       |      |
| "A" Division, Ottawa.....               |              |                     | 1               | 3          |          |                     | 2               | 12        | 13        | 148        | 8                  | 187    |               |      |       |      |
| Amos.....                               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          | 2                  | 4      |               |      |       |      |
| Bersimis.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1      |               |      |       |      |
| On leave.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 2         | 17         |                    | 20     |               |      |       |      |
| "N" Division, Ottawa.....               |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 3         | 2         | 16         | 4                  | 26     | 21            | 2    | 23    | 4    |
| On command.....                         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           | 1         | 7          |                    | 9      |               |      |       |      |
| Totals.....                             | 1            | 1                   | 3               | 7          |          |                     | 13              | 28        | 35        | 234        | 27                 | 349    | 21            | 2    | 23    | 71   |
| <i>Western Ontario—</i>                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |        |               |      |       |      |
| <i>"O" Division—</i>                    |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |        |               |      |       |      |
| Toronto.....                            |              |                     | 1               |            |          |                     | 1               | 1         | 2         | 13         |                    | 18     |               |      |       |      |
| Haileybury.....                         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           |           | 1          |                    | 2      |               |      |       |      |
| Sault Ste. Marie.....                   |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1      |               |      |       |      |
| Windsor.....                            |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2      |               |      |       |      |
| Sarnia.....                             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1      |               |      |       |      |
| Munsey.....                             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1      | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Hamilton.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1      |               |      |       |      |
| Ohsweken.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 5         | 1          | 7                  | 7      | 3             | 2    | 5     |      |
| Camp Borden.....                        |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1      | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Moose Factory.....                      |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1      |               |      |       |      |
| On command.....                         |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 1         | 1         | 5          |                    | 8      |               |      |       |      |
| On leave.....                           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2      |               |      |       |      |
| Totals.....                             |              |                     | 1               | 1          |          |                     | 2               | 4         | 7         | 29         | 1                  | 45     | 5             | 2    | 7     |      |



COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1927—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.....                 |              |                     |                 | 3          |          |                     | 2               | 3         | 3         | 14         | 2                  | 27    | 4             |      | 4     |      |   |
| Brandon.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2     | 2             |      | 2     |      |   |
| Dauphin.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Emerson.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 2          |                    | 3     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Fort Frances.....             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      | 3 |
| Fort William.....             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2     | 2             |      | 2     |      |   |
| Hodgson.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          |                    | 2     |               | 2    | 2     |      |   |
| Kenora.....                   |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          | 1                  | 3     |               |      |       |      | 5 |
| Lac du Bonnet.....            |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Norway House.....             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            | 1                  | 2     |               |      |       |      | 4 |
| Rossburn.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Shoal Lake.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     |               |      |       |      |   |
| Waskada.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Westbourne.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      |   |
| On command.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          |                    | 2     |               |      |       |      |   |
| Totals.....                   |              |                     |                 | 3          |          |                     | 2               | 7         | 9         | 29         | 4                  | 54    | 14            | 2    | 16    | 12   |   |
| <i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i> |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |   |
| <i>Depot Division—</i>        |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |   |
| Regina.....                   |              | 1                   | 1               | 3          | 1        | 1                   | 4               | 8         | 14        | 59         | 12                 | 104   | 50            | 12   | 62    |      |   |
| Balcarres.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Bengough.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Broadview.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Carlyle.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Est van.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Kamsack.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 2          |                    | 3     | 2             |      | 2     |      |   |
| Melville.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Moose Jaw.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| North Portal.....             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Punnichy.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Shaamavon.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Swift Current.....            |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Weyburn.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Yorkton.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| On command.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 4          |                    | 5     |               |      |       |      |   |
| On leave.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 3          |                    | 4     |               |      |       |      |   |
| Totals.....                   |              | 1                   | 1               | 3          | 1        | 1                   | 4               | 17        | 21        | 77         | 12                 | 138   | 65            | 12   | 77    |      |   |
| <i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i> |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |   |
| <i>“F” Division</i>           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |   |
| Prince Albert.....            |              |                     | 1               | 1          |          |                     | 1               | 4         | 4         | 10         | 2                  | 23    | 6             | 4    | 10    |      |   |
| Humboldt.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          |                    | 2     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Lloydminster.....             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     |               | 2    | 2     |      |   |
| Meadow Lake.....              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| North Battleford.....         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| Pelican Narrows.....          |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            | 1                  | 2     |               |      |       |      | 5 |
| Port Nelson.....              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 2          |                    | 3     |               |      |       |      | 8 |
| Saskatoon.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 2         |           | 1          |                    | 3     |               |      |       |      |   |
| The Pas.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            | 1                  | 2     |               |      |       |      | 6 |
| On command.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |
| On leave.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      |   |
| Totals.....                   |              |                     | 1               | 1          |          |                     | 1               | 8         | 9         | 15         | 4                  | 39    | 10            | 6    | 16    | 19   |   |
| <i>Southern Alberta—</i>      |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |   |
| <i>“K” Division</i>           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |   |
| Lethbridge.....               |              |                     | 1               | 1          |          |                     | 2               | 3         | 3         | 12         | 5                  | 27    | 10            | 2    | 12    |      |   |
| Banff.....                    |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 |           | 3         | 5          | 1                  | 10    | 3             |      | 3     |      |   |
| Blairmore.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 2             |      | 2     |      |   |
| Calgary.....                  |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 1         | 1         | 7          | 2                  | 12    | 2             |      | 2     |      |   |
| Canmore.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |   |

## DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1927—Con.

| 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—Con.</i> |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |
| <i>"K" Division—Con.</i>     |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |
| Cardston.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          | 1                  | 3     | 2             |      | 2     |      |
| Coutts.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Cranbrook.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Drumheller.....              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Exshaw.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Fernie.....                  |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 1         | 1         |            |                    | 3     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Field.....                   |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Gleichen.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 1          | 1                  | 3     | 2             |      | 2     |      |
| Kingsgate.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Macleod.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            |                    | 1     |               | 1    | 1     |      |
| Medicine Hat.....            |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Morley.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Newgate.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Radium Hot Springs.....      |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Twin Lakes.....              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Waterton Park.....           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| On command.....              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               | 1         |           | 1          | 1                  | 4     |               |      |       |      |
| On leave.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     |               |      |       |      |
| Totals.....                  |              |                     | 1               | 4          |          |                     | 3               | 10        | 16        | 34         | 11                 | 79    | 35            | 3    | 38    |      |
| <i>Northern Alberta—</i>     |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |
| <i>"G" Division—</i>         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |
| Edmonton.....                |              |                     | 1               | 1          |          |                     | 2               | 1         | 4         | 7          | 7                  | 23    | 8             | 2    | 10    |      |
| Peace River.....             |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Grand Prairie.....           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     | 2             |      | 2     |      |
| Grouard.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           |           |            |                    | 1     | 2             |      | 2     |      |
| Fort McMurray.....           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           |           |            |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      |
| Fort Chipewyan.....          |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 1         | 1          | 1                  | 3     |               |      |       | 12   |
| Fort Smith.....              |              |                     |                 | 2          |          |                     |                 |           | 3         | 2          | 2                  | 8     |               |      |       | 17   |
| Resolution.....              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               | 1         | 2         | 2          | 1                  | 5     |               |      |       | 13   |
| Reliance.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 2         | 2          | 1                  | 4     |               |      |       | 10   |
| Rae.....                     |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           | 2         | 2          | 1                  | 4     |               |      |       | 15   |
| Hay River.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 2         | 2          | 1                  | 4     |               |      |       | 15   |
| Province.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 1         | 1          | 3                  | 3     |               |      |       | 15   |
| Simpson.....                 |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 2          | 1                  | 5     |               |      |       | 11   |
| Norman.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          | 1                  | 3     |               |      |       | 6    |
| Good Hope.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          | 1                  | 3     |               |      |       | 6    |
| Arctic Red River.....        |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 3          |                    | 3     |               |      |       | 13   |
| Aklavik.....                 |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 3         | 3          | 1                  | 5     |               |      |       | 14   |
| Herschel.....                |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 1         | 2         | 1          | 1                  | 5     |               |      |       | 17   |
| Baillie Island.....          |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         | 1         | 1          | 1                  | 3     |               |      |       | 9    |
| Bernard Harbour.....         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 2          | 1                  | 4     |               |      |       | 8    |
| Cambridge Bay.....           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               | 1         | 1         | 1          | 1                  | 3     |               |      |       | 8    |
| Jasper.....                  |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 3          |                    | 5     | 2             |      | 2     |      |
| Brûlé.....                   |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           |            |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      |
| On command.....              |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     | 1               |           |           | 3          | 1                  | 6     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| On leave.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          |                    | 2     |               |      |       |      |
| Totals.....                  |              |                     | 1               | 7          |          |                     | 3               | 8         | 17        | 46         | 24                 | 106   | 16            | 2    | 18    | 174  |
| <i>British Columbia—</i>     |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |
| <i>"E" Division—</i>         |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               |      |       |      |
| Vancouver.....               |              |                     | 1               | 5          |          |                     | 3               | 7         | 5         | 30         | 7                  | 58    | 33            | 2    | 35    |      |
| Victoria.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 4          |                    | 5     |               |      |       |      |
| Esquimalt.....               |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 2         | 9          | 2                  | 13    |               |      |       |      |
| Penticton.....               |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 1         | 1         | 1          |                    | 4     | 1             |      | 1     |      |
| Prince Rupert.....           |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 2     |               |      |       |      |
| Prince George.....           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 2          |                    | 3     | 2             |      | 2     |      |
| Telkwa.....                  |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 3          |                    | 3     | 3             |      | 3     |      |
| On command.....              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 2          |                    | 3     |               |      |       |      |
| Totals.....                  |              |                     | 1               | 7          |          |                     | 3               | 9         | 11        | 51         | 9                  | 91    | 39            | 2    | 41    |      |

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1927—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.....              |              |                     | 1               | 1          |          |                     | 3               |           | 1         | 7          | 3                  | 16    | 1             | 4    | 5     | 4    |    |
| Dawson Town Station..... |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 2     |               |      |       |      |    |
| Carcross.....            |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      |    |
| Carmacks.....            |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      | 4  |
| Granville.....           |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     | 1             |      |       |      |    |
| Mayo.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     | 1               |           |           | 1          |                    | 2     |               | 2    | 1     |      |    |
| Keno.....                |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          |                    | 2     |               |      |       |      | 4  |
| Rampart House.....       |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 2          |                    | 2     |               |      |       |      | 5  |
| Ross River.....          |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         |            |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      | 5  |
| Teslin.....              |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           | 1         | 1          |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      | 1  |
| Whitehorse.....          |              |                     |                 | 1          |          |                     |                 | 1         |           | 3          | 1                  | 7     |               | 2    | 2     |      | 4  |
| On leave.....            |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           | 1          |                    | 1     |               |      |       |      |    |
| On command.....          |              |                     |                 |            |          |                     |                 |           |           |            |                    |       |               | 2    | 2     |      |    |
| Totals.....              |              |                     | 1               | 2          |          |                     | 4               | 1         | 5         | 20         | 4                  | 37    | 2             | 10   | 12    |      | 27 |

RECAPITULATION

|                            |   |   |    |    |   |   |    |    |     |     |    |      |     |    |     |     |     |
|----------------------------|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|----|------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Maritime Provinces.....    |   |   |    | 1  |   |   | 2  | 2  | 2   | 29  |    | 36   |     |    |     |     |     |
| Quebec.....                |   |   |    | 1  |   |   |    | 2  | 7   | 19  | 1  | 30   |     |    |     |     |     |
| Eastern Ontario.....       | 1 | 1 | 3  | 7  |   |   | 13 | 28 | 35  | 234 | 27 | 349  | 21  | 2  | 23  | 71  |     |
| Western Ontario.....       |   |   | 1  | 1  |   |   | 2  | 4  | 7   | 29  | 1  | 45   | 5   | 2  | 7   |     |     |
| Manitoba.....              |   |   |    | 3  |   |   | 2  | 7  | 9   | 29  | 4  | 54   | 14  | 2  | 16  | 12  |     |
| Southern Saskatchewan..... |   | 1 | 1  | 3  | 1 | 1 | 4  | 17 | 21  | 77  | 12 | 138  | 65  | 12 | 77  |     |     |
| Northern Saskatchewan..... |   |   | 1  | 1  |   |   | 1  | 8  | 9   | 15  | 4  | 39   | 10  | 6  | 16  | 19  |     |
| Southern Alberta.....      |   |   | 1  | 4  |   |   | 3  | 10 | 16  | 34  | 11 | 79   | 35  | 3  | 38  |     |     |
| Northern Alberta.....      |   |   | 1  | 7  |   |   | 3  | 8  | 17  | 46  | 24 | 106  | 16  | 2  | 18  | 174 |     |
| British Columbia.....      |   |   | 1  | 7  |   |   | 3  | 9  | 11  | 51  | 9  | 91   | 39  | 2  | 41  |     |     |
| Yukon Territory.....       |   |   | 1  | 2  |   |   | 4  | 1  | 5   | 20  | 4  | 37   | 2   | 10 | 12  |     | 27  |
| Totals.....                | 1 | 2 | 10 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 96 | 139 | 583 | 97 | 1004 | 207 | 41 | 248 |     | 303 |

## APPENDIX B

## RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions Made under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in all Provinces from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

|  | 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.....                                | 362                | 234         | 38                     | 4              | 10                                  | 5                         | 71                     | 362   |
| Alberta.....   | 373                | 208         | 56                     | 2              | 39                                  | 9                         | 59                     | 373   |
| Saskatchewan.....                                    | 1,213              | 555         | 64                     | 16             | 131                                 | 61                        | 386                    | 1,213 |
| Manitoba.....  | 573                | 291         | 39                     | 7              | 15                                  | 27                        | 194                    | 573   |
| Ontario.....   | 993                | 403         | 103                    | 22             | 11                                  | 46                        | 408                    | 993   |
| Quebec.....  | 512                | 240         | 42                     | 24             | 28                                  | 36                        | 142                    | 512   |
| Maritime Provinces.....                              | 160                | 54          | 26                     | 15             | 41                                  | 10                        | 14                     | 160   |
| Yukon Territory.....                                 | 31                 | 29          |                        |                |                                     |                           | 2                      | 31    |
| Northwest Territories.....                           | 25                 | 20          | 2                      |                | 1                                   | 1                         | 1                      | 25    |
|  | 4,242              | 2,034       | 370                    | 90             | 276                                 | 195                       | 1,277                  | 4,242 |
| <i>Criminal Code—</i>                                |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                        |       |
| British Columbia.....                                | 42                 | 28          | 9                      |                |                                     |                           | 5                      | 42    |
| Alberta.....   | 240                | 210         | 20                     | 2              | 5                                   | 1                         | 2                      | 240   |
| Saskatchewan.....                                    | 43                 | 25          | 4                      |                | 6                                   | 3                         | 5                      | 43    |
| Manitoba.....  | 24                 | 18          |                        |                | 3                                   | 1                         | 2                      | 24    |
| Ontario.....   | 214                | 69          | 40                     | 4              | 13                                  | 15                        | 73                     | 214   |
| Quebec.....  | 93                 | 38          | 15                     | 30             | 1                                   | 5                         | 14                     | 93    |
| Maritime Provinces.....                              | 14                 | 2           | 6                      | 2              |                                     | 3                         |                        | 14    |
| Yukon Territory.....                                 | 27                 | 21          | 2                      |                |                                     |                           | 4                      | 27    |
| Northwest Territories.....                           | 24                 | 17          | 2                      | 1              |                                     | 2                         | 2                      | 24    |
|  | 721                | 428         | 98                     | 30             | 28                                  | 30                        | 107                    | 721   |
| <i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Regulations—</i> |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                        |       |
| British Columbia.....                                | 5                  | 4           | 1                      |                |                                     |                           |                        | 5     |
| Alberta.....   | 334                | 302         | 25                     |                |                                     | 4                         | 3                      | 334   |
| Saskatchewan.....                                    | 3                  | 3           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                        | 3     |
| Manitoba.....  | 8                  | 4           |                        |                | 4                                   |                           |                        | 8     |
| Ontario.....   | 126                | 121         | 4                      |                |                                     |                           | 1                      | 126   |
| Yukon.....   | 18                 | 12          | 2                      |                |                                     |                           | 4                      | 18    |
|  | 494                | 446         | 32                     |                | 4                                   | 4                         | 8                      | 494   |

RECAPITULATION of Investigations Made for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| British Columbia.....      | 2,680 |
| Alberta.....               | 3,579 |
| Saskatchewan.....          | 5,094 |
| Manitoba.....              | 2,902 |
| Ontario.....               | 3,757 |
| Quebec.....                | 2,025 |
| Maritime Provinces.....    | 1,231 |
| Yukon Territory.....       | 2,477 |
| Northwest Territories..... | 753   |

24,498

RECAPITULATION of All Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Federal Statutes.....                                    | 4,242  |
| Criminal Code.....                                       | 721    |
| Provisional Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations..... | 494    |
| Investigations for other departments.....                | 24,498 |
|  | 29,955 |

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations Made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

|  | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or Withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under Investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Air Board Act.....                         | 15                 | 1           |                        |                |                                     | 2                         | 12                     | 15    |
| Animal Contagious Diseases Act..           | 4                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 3                      | 4     |
| Customs Act.....                           | 418                | 158         | 55                     | 22             | 62                                  | 40                        | 81                     | 418   |
| Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act..... | 6                  | 6           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                        | 6     |
| Excise Act.....                            | 1,257              | 360         | 64                     | 22             | 33                                  | 61                        | 717                    | 1,257 |
| Explosives Act.....                        | 44                 | 21          | 3                      |                | 2                                   |                           | 18                     | 44    |
| Extradition Act.....                       | 7                  | 3           |                        | 2              | 1                                   |                           | 1                      | 7     |
| Fisheries Act.....                         | 75                 | 65          | 3                      |                | 2                                   |                           | 5                      | 75    |
| Fugitive Offenders Act.....                | 4                  | 1           |                        |                | 1                                   |                           | 2                      | 4     |
| Income Tax Act.....                        | 186                | 128         | 40                     | 1              | 13                                  |                           | 4                      | 186   |
| Immigration Act.....                       | 140                | 44          | 1                      |                | 80                                  | 10                        | 5                      | 140   |
| Indian Act.....                            | 1,127              | 886         | 90                     | 9              | 3                                   | 36                        | 103                    | 1,127 |
| Live Stock Pedigree Act.....               | 4                  |             | 1                      |                | 1                                   | 1                         | 1                      | 4     |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act..           | 46                 | 15          |                        |                | 7                                   |                           | 24                     | 46    |
| Militia Act.....                           | 16                 |             | 4                      |                | 8                                   |                           | 4                      | 16    |
| Naval Act.....                             | 5                  |             |                        |                | 2                                   | 1                         | 2                      | 5     |
| Northwest Game Act.....                    | 6                  | 4           | 2                      |                |                                     |                           |                        | 6     |
| Northwest Territories Act.....             | 6                  | 4           |                        | 1              |                                     |                           | 1                      | 6     |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act....            | 591                | 176         | 100                    | 33             | 26                                  | 38                        | 218                    | 591   |
| Post Office Act.....                       | 22                 | 4           |                        |                | 4                                   | 1                         | 13                     | 22    |
| Radio Telegraph Act.....                   | 128                | 118         | 7                      |                | 3                                   |                           |                        | 128   |
| Railway Act.....                           | 23                 | 23          |                        |                |                                     |                           |                        | 23    |
| Special War Revenue Act.....               | 15                 | 11          |                        |                | 1                                   |                           | 3                      | 15    |
| Ticket-of Leave Act.....                   | 88                 | 1           |                        |                | 23                                  | 4                         | 60                     | 88    |
| Miscellaneous.....                         | 9                  | 5           |                        |                | 4                                   |                           |                        | 9     |
|  | 4,242              | 2,034       | 370                    | 90             | 276                                 | 195                       | 1,277                  | 4,242 |

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations Made, and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

|   | 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.....                                     | 5                  | 1           | 1                      |                |                                     | 2                         | 1                       | 5     |
| Abortion attempted.....                         | 1                  |             |                        | 1              |                                     |                           |                         | 1     |
| Suicide.....                                    | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 1     |
| Assault common.....                             | 66                 | 55          | 6                      |                | 1                                   | 1                         | 3                       | 66    |
| Abduction.....                                  | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         | 1     |
| Assault indecent.....                           | 7                  | 4           | 2                      | 1              |                                     |                           |                         | 7     |
| Assault causing bodily harm.....                | 4                  | 3           | 1                      |                |                                     |                           |                         | 4     |
| Carnal knowledge.....                           | 3                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 1                       | 3     |
| Non-support.....                                | 10                 | 4           | 3                      |                |                                     | 1                         | 2                       | 10    |
| Rape.....                                       | 2                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 2     |
| Seduction.....                                  | 3                  |             |                        | 1              |                                     |                           | 2                       | 3     |
| <i>Offences against property—</i>               |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         |       |
| Burglary.....                                   | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         |                         | 1     |
| Breaking and entering.....                      | 8                  | 6           |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 1                       | 8     |
| Cruelty to animals.....                         | 7                  | 5           | 2                      |                |                                     |                           |                         | 7     |
| Damage to property.....                         | 5                  | 4           |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 5     |
| False pretences.....                            | 27                 | 9           | 5                      | 4              | 2                                   |                           | 7                       | 27    |
| Forgery and uttering.....                       | 57                 | 14          | 21                     | 7              | 1                                   | 2                         | 12                      | 57    |
| Fraud.....                                      | 6                  |             |                        | 5              |                                     |                           | 1                       | 6     |
| Homicide.....                                   | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 1     |
| Robbery.....                                    | 2                  |             | 2                      |                |                                     |                           |                         | 2     |
| Receiving stolen property.....                  | 13                 | 9           | 2                      | 2              |                                     |                           |                         | 13    |
| Shop breaking.....                              | 16                 | 14          |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 1                       | 16    |
| Theft.....                                      | 203                | 87          | 25                     | 2              | 19                                  | 12                        | 58                      | 203   |
| Theft from mails.....                           | 14                 | 4           | 3                      | 1              | 3                                   | 3                         |                         | 14    |
| <i>Offences against public order—</i>           |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         |       |
| Concealed weapons.....                          | 17                 | 11          | 3                      |                |                                     |                           | 3                       | 17    |
| <i>Offences against religion and morals—</i>    |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         |       |
| Circulating obscene matter.....                 | 2                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 1     |
| Incest.....                                     | 2                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 2     |
| Procuring.....                                  | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 1     |
| Prostitution.....                               | 7                  | 7           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         | 7     |
| Vagrancy.....                                   | 144                | 134         | 9                      | 1              |                                     |                           |                         | 144   |
| <i>Misleading Justice—</i>                      |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         |       |
| Conspiracy to intimidate.....                   | 9                  | 6           |                        | 1              |                                     |                           | 2                       | 9     |
| Failing to obey summons.....                    | 2                  | 2           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         | 2     |
| Intimidation.....                               | 5                  | 5           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         | 5     |
| Perjury.....                                    | 4                  | 2           |                        |                | 1                                   |                           | 1                       | 4     |
| <i>Corrupting and disobedience—</i>             |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         |       |
| Assaulting a peace officer.....                 | 7                  | 4           | 1                      |                |                                     | 2                         |                         | 7     |
| Bribery.....                                    | 3                  | 1           | 2                      |                |                                     |                           |                         | 3     |
| Escaping lawful custody.....                    | 7                  | 2           | 3                      | 1              |                                     | 1                         |                         | 7     |
| Falsely representing a peace officer.....       | 2                  | 2           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         | 2     |
| Obstructing peace officer.....                  | 15                 | 10          | 3                      | 2              |                                     |                           |                         | 15    |
| Obstructing public officer.....                 | 8                  | 7           | 1                      |                |                                     |                           |                         | 8     |
| Skipping bail.....                              | 1                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                         | 1     |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>                           |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         |       |
| Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence..... | 5                  | 3           | 2                      |                |                                     |                           |                         | 5     |
| Causing forest fires.....                       | 5                  | 5           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         | 5     |
| Counterfeiting.....                             | 7                  | 1           | 1                      | 1              |                                     | 1                         | 3                       | 7     |
| Mischief.....                                   | 5                  | 2           |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 2                       | 5     |
| Concealing body of dead child.....              | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         | 1     |
|   | 721                | 428         | 98                     | 30             | 28                                  | 30                        | 107                     | 721   |

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations Made for other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

|  | British Columbia | Alberta | Saskatchewan | Manitoba | Ontario | Quebec | Maritime Provinces | Northwest Territories | Yukon | Total  |
|--|------------------|---------|--------------|----------|---------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| Department of Agriculture.....                   | 13               | 2       |              | 3        |         | 2      |                    |                       | 103   | 123    |
| Department of Customs and Excise                 | 51               | 9       | 33           | 590      | 1       | 48     | 58                 | 1                     | 89    | 880    |
| Civil Service Commission.....                    |                  |         |              |          | 2       |        |                    |                       |       | 2      |
| Department of External Affairs.....              | 2                |         |              |          | 1       | 2      | 3                  |                       |       | 8      |
| Department of Finance.....                       |                  | 2       | 3            |          | 2       |        |                    |                       |       | 7      |
| Department of Health.....                        | 57               | 23      |              | 109      | 36      | 13     | 6                  |                       |       | 244    |
| Department of Immigration.....                   | 87               | 90      | 117          | 337      | 9       | 14     | 4                  |                       | 283   | 941    |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                | 21               | 256     | 36           | 107      | 64      | 4      |                    | 59                    | 55    | 602    |
| Department of Interior.....                      | 18               | 98      | 9            | 5        | 17      | 16     | 1                  | 588                   | 474   | 1,226  |
| Department of Justice.....                       | 41               | 37      | 4            | 5        | 18      | 12     | 48                 | 1                     | 3     | 169    |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries               | 872              | 1,502   | 3,532        | 328      | 162     | 170    | 552                | 39                    | 84    | 7,241  |
| Department of Mines.....                         | 444              | 279     | 383          | 201      | 73      | 270    | 388                | 15                    | 180   | 2,233  |
| Department of National Defence.....              | 69               | 49      | 16           | 34       | 55      | 29     | 14                 |                       |       | 266    |
| Post Office Department.....                      | 14               | 5       | 1            | 9        | 2       | 8      | 1                  |                       |       | 40     |
| Department of Public Works.....                  | 3                | 1       |              |          | 8       |        |                    |                       |       | 12     |
| Public Printing and Stationery.....              |                  |         |              |          | 1       |        |                    |                       |       | 1      |
| Department of Railways and Canals                |                  |         |              |          | 2       |        |                    |                       | 2     | 4      |
| Department of Secretary of State..               | 853              | 804     | 848          | 1,054    | 3,116   | 1,315  | 136                | 22                    | 5     | 8,153  |
| Department Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment..... |                  | 2       | 2            | 6        |         | 2      |                    |                       |       | 12     |
| Department of Trade and Commerce.....            |                  |         | 1            |          | 2       |        |                    |                       | 74    | 77     |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....               | 73               | 119     | 72           | 86       | 120     | 77     | 19                 | 5                     | 35    | 606    |
| Assistance to other police forces.....           | 62               | 64      | 37           | 28       | 28      | 35     | 1                  |                       |       | 255    |
| Assistance to provincial authorities.            |                  | 172     |              |          | 2       | 4      |                    | 1                     | 1,087 | 1,216  |
| Accidental deaths.....                           |                  |         |              |          |         |        |                    | 3                     | 3     | 6      |
| Deaths.....                                      |                  | 15      |              |          |         |        |                    | 2                     | 15    | 32     |
| Deceased persons' estates.....                   |                  |         |              |          |         |        |                    | 8                     | 1     | 9      |
| Suicides.....                                    |                  | 1       |              |          |         |        |                    | 1                     | 3     | 5      |
| Miscellaneous.....                               |                  | 49      |              |          | 36      | 4      |                    | 8                     | 31    | 128    |
|  | 2,680            | 3,579   | 5,094        | 2,902    | 3,757   | 2,025  | 1,231              | 753                   | 2,477 | 24,498 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions Made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| 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>      |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                        |       |
| Customs Act.....              | 14                 | 5           |                        |                | 2                                   |                           | 7                      | 14    |
| Excise Act.....               | 19                 | 4           | 3                      |                | 1                                   |                           | 11                     | 19    |
| Explosives Act.....           | 3                  | 1           | 1                      |                |                                     |                           | 1                      | 3     |
| Fugitive Offenders Act.....   | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                      | 1     |
| Immigration Act.....          | 12                 | 5           |                        |                | 5                                   |                           | 2                      | 12    |
| Indian Act.....               | 175                | 144         | 14                     |                |                                     |                           | 17                     | 175   |
| Militia Act.....              | 1                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                        | 1     |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.. | 120                | 60          | 20                     | 4              |                                     | 4                         | 32                     | 120   |
| Post Office Act.....          | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         |                        | 1     |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act.....      | 1                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                        | 1     |
| Radiotelegraph Act.....       | 13                 | 13          |                        |                |                                     |                           |                        | 13    |
| Railway Act.....              | 2                  | 2           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                        | 2     |
|                               | 362                | 234         | 38                     | 4              | 10                                  | 5                         | 71                     | 362   |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions Made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| British Columbia                | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or with drawn | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i>     |                    |             |                         |                          |       |
| Common assault.....             | 5                  | 3           | 1                       | 1                        | 5     |
| Bribery.....                    | 2                  | 1           | 1                       |                          | 2     |
| Circulating obscene matter..... | 1                  |             |                         | 1                        | 1     |
| Concealed weapons.....          | 1                  |             |                         | 1                        | 1     |
| Conspiracy.....                 | 6                  |             | 6                       |                          | 6     |
| False pretences.....            | 1                  | 1           |                         |                          | 1     |
| Forgery.....                    | 1                  |             |                         | 1                        | 1     |
| Intimidation.....               | 5                  | 5           |                         |                          | 5     |
| Obstructing peace officer.....  | 9                  | 8           | 1                       |                          | 9     |
| Theft.....                      | 3                  | 3           |                         |                          | 3     |
| Vagrancy.....                   | 7                  | 7           |                         |                          | 7     |
| Wilful damage to property.....  | 1                  |             |                         | 1                        | 1     |
|                                 | 42                 | 28          | 9                       | 5                        | 42    |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| British Columbia                   | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or with drawn | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------|
| <i>Provincial Statutes—</i>        |                    |             |                         |       |
| British Columbia Liquor Act.....   | 1                  | 1           |                         | 1     |
| <i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i> |                    |             |                         |       |
| Game Regulations.....              | 1                  |             | 1                       | 1     |
| Motor Vehicles Regulations.....    | 3                  | 3           |                         | 3     |
|                                    | 5                  | 4           | 1                       | 5     |

SUMMARY of Investigations Made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| British Columbia  | Total |
|---|-------|
| Department of Agriculture.....                                | 13    |
| Department of Customs and Excise.....                         | 51    |
| Department of External Affairs.....                           | 2     |
| Department of Health.....                                     | 57    |
| Department of Immigration.....                                | 87    |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                             | 21    |
| Department of the Interior.....                               | 18    |
| Department of Justice.....                                    | 41    |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries.....                       | 872   |
| Department of Mines.....                                      | 444   |
| Department of National Defence.....                           | 69    |
| Post Office Department.....                                   | 14    |
| Department of Public Works.....                               | 3     |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... | 853   |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>   |       |
| Accidental deaths.....  | 2     |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                            | 71    |
| Assistance to other police forces.....                        | 62    |
| Total.....  | 2,680 |



CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Alberta                        | Cases Investigated | Con-<br>vic-<br>tions | Dis-<br>missed<br>or<br>with-<br>drawn | Await-<br>ing<br>trial | Handed<br>over<br>to<br>Depart-<br>ment<br>con-<br>cerned | Still<br>under<br>Investi-<br>gation | No.<br>prose-<br>cutions<br>entered | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences Against—</i>       |                    |                       |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     |       |
| Customs Act.....               | 26                 | 4                     |  |                        | 12  | 5                                    | 5                                   | 26    |
| Excise Act.....                | 43                 | 14                    | 3                                      |                        | 2   |                                      | 24                                  | 43    |
| Fisheries Act.....             | 14                 | 13                    |  |                        | 1   |                                      |                                     | 14    |
| Immigration Act.....           | 8                  | 5                     | 1                                      |                        | 2   |                                      |                                     | 8     |
| Income Tax Act.....            | 92                 | 54                    | 26                                     |                        | 10  |                                      | 2                                   | 92    |
| Indian Act.....                | 124                | 96                    | 17                                     | 2                      | 3   |                                      | 6                                   | 124   |
| Livestock Pedigree Act.....    | 1                  |                       |  |                        |   | 1                                    |                                     | 1     |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act | 4                  |                       | 4                                      |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 4     |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..  | 47                 | 13                    | 5                                      |                        | 4   | 3                                    | 22                                  | 47    |
| Railway Act.....               | 9                  | 9                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 9     |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act.....       | 5                  |                       |  |                        | 5   |                                      |                                     | 5     |
|                                | 373                | 208                   | 56                                     | 2                      | 39  | 9                                    | 59                                  | 373   |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Alberta                        | Cases Investigated | Con-<br>vic-<br>tions | Dis-<br>missed<br>or<br>with-<br>drawn | Await-<br>ing<br>trial | Handed<br>over<br>to<br>Depart-<br>ment<br>con-<br>cerned | Still<br>under<br>Investi-<br>gation | No.<br>prose-<br>cutions<br>entered | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i>    |                    |                       |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     |       |
| Assault common.....            | 35                 | 31                    | 4                                      |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 35    |
| Assault indecent.....          | 2                  | 2                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 2     |
| Attempted abortion.....        | 1                  |                       |  | 1                      |   |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Breaking and entering.....     | 4                  | 4                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 4     |
| Concealed weapons.....         | 5                  | 5                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 5     |
| Cruelty to animals.....        | 4                  | 4                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 4     |
| Damage to property.....        | 4                  | 4                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 4     |
| Disobeying summons.....        | 2                  | 2                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 2     |
| Escape from custody.....       | 1                  |                       |  |                        |   | 1                                    |                                     | 1     |
| Forgery.....                   | 1                  | 1                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| False pretences.....           | 14                 | 7                     | 3                                      |                        | 2   |                                      | 2                                   | 14    |
| Mischief.....                  | 1                  | 1                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Murder.....                    | 1                  |                       | 1                                      |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Non-support.....               | 2                  |                       | 2                                      |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 2     |
| Prostitution.....              | 2                  | 2                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 2     |
| Rape.....                      | 1                  | 1                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Receiving stolen property..... | 5                  | 5                     |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 5     |
| Shopbreaking.....              | 13                 | 13                    |  |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 13    |
| Skipping bail.....             | 1                  |                       |  |                        | 1   |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Seduction.....                 | 1                  |                       |  | 1                      |   |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Theft.....                     | 26                 | 20                    | 5                                      |                        | 1   |                                      |                                     | 26    |
| Theft from H.M. mails.....     | 5                  | 1                     | 3                                      |                        | 1   |                                      |                                     | 5     |
| Vagrancy.....                  | 109                | 107                   | 2                                      |                        |   |                                      |                                     | 109   |
|                                | 240                | 210                   | 20                                     | 2                      | 5   | 1                                    | 2                                   | 240   |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations,  
Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Alberta                                  | Cases Investigated | Con-<br>vic-<br>tions | Dis-<br>missed<br>or<br>with-<br>drawn | Still<br>under<br>Investi-<br>gation | No.<br>prose-<br>cutions<br>entered | Total |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Provincial Statutes—</i>              |                    |                       |  |                                      |                                     |       |
| Alberta Boilers Act.....                 | 4                  | 1                     |  | 3                                    |                                     | 4     |
| Alberta Game Act.....                    | 16                 | 12                    | 4                                      |                                      |                                     | 16    |
| Alberta Forest Fires Act.....            | 1                  | 1                     |  |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Alberta Liquor Control Act.....          | 122                | 119                   | 2                                      |                                      | 1                                   | 122   |
| Alberta Lord's Act.....                  | 1                  |                       |  |                                      | 1                                   | 1     |
| Alberta Live Stock and Products Act..... | 3                  | 3                     |  |                                      |                                     | 3     |
| Alberta Laying of Poisons Act.....       | 1                  | 1                     |  |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Alberta Masters and Servants Act.....    | 4                  | 3                     | 1                                      |                                      |                                     | 4     |
| Alberta Mines Act.....                   | 1                  | 1                     |  |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act.....  | 9                  | 6                     | 2                                      | 1                                    |                                     | 9     |
| <i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>       |                    |                       |  |                                      |                                     |       |
| Business callings.....                   | 6                  | 6                     |  |                                      |                                     | 6     |
| Forest Regulations.....                  | 2                  | 2                     |  |                                      |                                     | 2     |
| Game Regulations.....                    | 29                 | 23                    | 6                                      |                                      |                                     | 29    |
| Grazing Regulations.....                 | 3                  | 3                     |  |                                      |                                     | 3     |
| Gambling Regulations.....                | 21                 | 20                    | 1                                      |                                      |                                     | 21    |
| Highway Regulations.....                 | 24                 | 23                    | 1                                      |                                      |                                     | 24    |
| Motor Regulations.....                   | 81                 | 75                    | 6                                      |                                      |                                     | 81    |
| Residence in parks.....                  | 1                  | 1                     |  |                                      |                                     | 1     |
| Trespassing.....                         | 4                  | 2                     | 2                                      |                                      |                                     | 4     |
| Unsealed weapons.....                    | 1                  |                       |  |                                      | 1                                   | 1     |
|  | 334                | 302                   | 25                                     | 4                                    | 3                                   | 334   |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments,  
other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to  
September 30, 1927.

| Alberta   |       |
|---|-------|
| Department of Agriculture.....                                | 2     |
| Department of Customs and Excise.....                         | 9     |
| Department of Finance.....                                    | 2     |
| Department of Health.....                                     | 23    |
| Department of Immigration.....                                | 90    |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                             | 256   |
| Department of the Interior.....                               | 98    |
| Department of Justice.....                                    | 37    |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries.....                       | 1,502 |
| Department of Mines.....                                      | 279   |
| Department of National Defence.....                           | 49    |
| Post Office Department.....                                   | 5     |
| Department of Public Works.....                               | 1     |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... | 804   |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....           | 2     |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>   |       |
| Accidental deaths.....  | 15    |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                            | 119   |
| Assistance to other police forces.....                        | 64    |
| Assistance to provincial authorities.....                     | 172   |
| Inquiries not classified.....                                 | 49    |
| Suicide.....  | 1     |
| Total.....  | 3,579 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Saskatchewan                               | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i>                   |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          |       |
| Customs Act.....                           | 148                | 88          |                        |                | 17                                  | 23                        | 20                       | 148   |
| Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act..... | 6                  | 6           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 6     |
| Excise Act.....                            | 614                | 192         | 28                     | 11             | 10                                  | 24                        | 349                      | 614   |
| Explosives Act.....                        | 4                  | 2           |                        |                | 2                                   |                           |                          | 4     |
| Extradition Act.....                       | 1                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                          | 1     |
| Fisheries Act.....                         | 31                 | 24          |                        |                |                                     |                           | 7                        | 31    |
| Immigration Act.....                       | 95                 | 10          |                        |                | 73                                  | 9                         | 3                        | 95    |
| Income Tax Act.....                        | 67                 | 50          | 13                     |                | 3                                   |                           | 1                        | 67    |
| Indian Act.....                            | 193                | 151         | 22                     | 5              |                                     | 4                         | 11                       | 193   |
| Irrigation Act.....                        | 1                  |             | 1                      |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Livestock Pedigree Act.....                | 1                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                          | 1     |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act.....        | 5                  |             |                        |                | 3                                   |                           | 2                        | 5     |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....           | 32                 | 8           |                        |                | 14                                  | 1                         | 9                        | 32    |
| Post Office Act.....                       | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act.....   | 2                  | 1           |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                          | 2     |
| Radio Telegraph Act.....                   | 1                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                          | 1     |
| Special War Revenue Act.....               | 5                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           | 4                        | 5     |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act.....                   | 4                  |             |                        |                | 4                                   |                           |                          | 4     |
| Weights and Measures Act.....              | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Railway Act.....                           | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
|  | 1,213              | 555         | 64                     | 16             | 131                                 | 61                        | 386                      | 1,213 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Criminal Code, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Saskatchewan                     | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i>      |                    |             |                        |                                     |                           |                          |       |
| Assault common.....              | 1                  | 1           |                        |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| False pretences.....             | 1                  |             |                        |                                     |                           | 1                        | 1     |
| Impersonating peace officer..... | 1                  | 1           |                        |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Non-support.....                 | 1                  |             |                        |                                     |                           | 1                        | 1     |
| Obstructing peace officer.....   | 1                  | 1           |                        |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Obstructing public officer.....  | 8                  | 7           | 1                      |                                     |                           |                          | 8     |
| Perjury.....                     | 3                  | 2           |                        |                                     |                           | 1                        | 3     |
| Robbery with violence.....       | 2                  |             | 2                      |                                     |                           |                          | 2     |
| Shop-breaking.....               | 1                  |             |                        |                                     |                           | 1                        | 1     |
| Theft.....                       | 13                 | 6           | 1                      | 4                                   | 1                         | 1                        | 13    |
| Theft from mails.....            | 7                  | 3           |                        | 2                                   | 2                         |                          | 7     |
| Vagrancy.....                    | 4                  | 4           |                        |                                     |                           |                          | 4     |
|                                  | 43                 | 25          | 4                      | 6                                   | 3                         | 5                        | 43    |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations,  
Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Saskatchewan                | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|
| <i>Provincial Statutes—</i> |                    |             |       |
| Mental Diseases Act.....    | 2                  | 2           | 2     |
| Lunacy Act.....             | 1                  | 1           | 1     |
|                             | 3                  | 3           | 3     |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of the Federal Departments,  
other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to  
September 30, 1927.

| Saskatchewan   | Total |
|--|-------|
| Department of Customs and Excise.....                            | 33    |
| Department of Health.....  | 3     |
| Department of Immigration.....                                   | 117   |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                                | 36    |
| Department of the Interior.....                                  | 9     |
| Department of Justice.....                                       | 4     |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries (Radio-Telegraph Branch)..... | 3,532 |
| Department of Mines.....   | 383   |
| Department of National Defence.....                              | 16    |
| Post Office Department.....                                      | 1     |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....    | 848   |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....              | 2     |
| Department of Trade and Commerce.....                            | 1     |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>  |       |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                               | 72    |
| Assistance to other police forces.....                           | 37    |
| Total.....   | 5,094 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal  
Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Manitoba                            | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i>            |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          |       |
| Customs Act.....                    | 11                 | 7           |                        |                | 1                                   |                           | 3                        | 11    |
| Child Welfare Act.....              | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Explosives Act.....                 | 2                  | 2           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 2     |
| Excise Act.....                     | 286                | 64          | 20                     | 3              |                                     | 18                        | 181                      | 286   |
| Fisheries Act.....                  | 28                 | 26          | 2                      |                |                                     |                           |                          | 28    |
| Immigration Act.....                | 15                 | 14          |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                        | 15    |
| Income Tax Act.....                 | 26                 | 24          | 1                      | 1              |                                     |                           |                          | 26    |
| Indian Act.....                     | 135                | 121         | 9                      |                |                                     | 2                         | 3                        | 135   |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act..... | 2                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           | 1                        | 2     |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....    | 29                 | 6           | 7                      | 3              | 1                                   | 7                         | 5                        | 29    |
| Post Office Act.....                | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Radiotelegraph Act.....             | 4                  | 4           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 4     |
| Railway Act.....                    | 11                 | 11          |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 11    |
| Special War Revenue Act.....        | 10                 | 10          |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 10    |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act.....            | 12                 |             |                        |                | 12                                  |                           |                          | 12    |
|                                     | 573                | 291         | 30                     | 7              | 15                                  | 27                        | 194                      | 573   |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Manitoba                           | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under Investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i>        |                    |             |                                     |                           |                          |       |
| Assault.....                       | 6                  | 4           | 1                                   |                           | 1                        | 6     |
| Carnal knowledge.....              | 2                  | 1           |                                     |                           | 1                        | 2     |
| Concealing body of dead child..... | 1                  | 1           |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Non-support.....                   | 1                  | 1           |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Theft.....                         | 7                  | 6           |                                     | 1                         |                          | 7     |
| Theft from mails.....              | 1                  |             | 1                                   |                           |                          | 1     |
| Vagrancy.....                      | 6                  | 5           | 1                                   |                           |                          | 6     |
|                                    | 24                 | 18          | 3                                   | 1                         | 2                        | 24    |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Manitoba                          | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Handed over to Department concerned | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Provincial Statutes—</i>       |                    |             |                                     |       |
| Manitoba Game Act.....            | 5                  | 2           | 3                                   | 5     |
| Mental Diseases Act.....          | 1                  | 1           |                                     | 1     |
| Accidental Deaths.....            | 1                  |             | 1                                   | 1     |
| Manitoba Fire Prevention Act..... | 1                  | 1           |                                     | 1     |
|                                   | 8                  | 4           | 4                                   | 8     |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Manitoba  | Total |
|---|-------|
| Department of Agriculture.....                      | 3     |
| Department of Customs and Excise.....               | 590   |
| Department of Health.....                           | 109   |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                   | 167   |
| Department of Immigration.....                      | 337   |
| Department of the Interior.....                     | 5     |
| Department of Mines.....                            | 201   |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries.....             | 328   |
| Department of National Defence.....                 | 34    |
| Post Office Department.....                         | 9     |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment..... | 6     |
| Department of Secretary of State.....               | 1,054 |
| Department of Justice.....                          | 5     |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>                               |       |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                  | 86    |
| Assistance to other police forces.....              | 28    |
| Total.....  | 2,902 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Ontario                             | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or Withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under Investigation | No prosecutions entered | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i>            |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         |       |
| Air Board Act.....                  | 13                 |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 12                      | 13    |
| Animal Contagious Diseases Act..... | 4                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 3                       | 4     |
| Customs Act.....                    | 103                | 40          | 27                     | 1              |                                     | 7                         | 28                      | 103   |
| Excise Act.....                     | 226                | 60          | 6                      | 4              | 6                                   | 10                        | 140                     | 226   |
| Explosives Act.....                 | 30                 | 11          | 2                      |                |                                     |                           | 17                      | 30    |
| Extradition Act.....                | 4                  | 2           |                        | 1              |                                     |                           | 1                       | 4     |
| Fugitive Offenders Act.....         | 2                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 2     |
| Income Tax Act.....                 | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 1     |
| Indian Act.....                     | 283                | 215         | 16                     | 2              |                                     | 8                         | 42                      | 283   |
| Immigration Act.....                | 10                 |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 9                       | 10    |
| Livestock Pedigree Act.....         | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 1     |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act..... | 31                 | 4           |                        |                | 2                                   |                           | 25                      | 31    |
| Militia Act.....                    | 3                  |             |                        |                | 2                                   |                           | 1                       | 3     |
| Naval Act.....                      | 3                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         | 2                       | 3     |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....    | 189                | 31          | 48                     | 14             |                                     | 15                        | 81                      | 189   |
| Post Office Act.....                | 2                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                       | 2     |
| Radiotelegraph Act.....             | 42                 | 37          | 4                      |                | 1                                   |                           |                         | 42    |
| R.C.M. Police Act.....              | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                         | 1     |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act.....            | 45                 |             |                        |                |                                     | 2                         | 43                      | 45    |
|                                     | 993                | 403         | 103                    | 22             | 11                                  | 46                        | 408                     | 993   |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Ontario   | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or Withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under Investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i>                     |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          |       |
| Abduction.....                                  | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Assault common.....                             | 12                 | 9           | 1                      |                |                                     | 1                         | 1                        | 12    |
| Assault causing bodily harm.....                | 2                  | 1           | 1                      |                |                                     |                           |                          | 2     |
| Assault indecent.....                           | 3                  | 1           | 2                      |                |                                     |                           |                          | 3     |
| Breaking and entering.....                      | 2                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                        | 2     |
| Bribery.....                                    | 1                  |             | 1                      |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Carnal knowledge.....                           | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         |                          | 1     |
| Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence..... | 5                  | 3           | 2                      |                |                                     |                           |                          | 5     |
| Counterfeit coin, possession of.....            | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                        | 1     |
| Counterfeit stamp, possession of.....           | 5                  | 1           | 1                      |                |                                     |                           | 3                        | 5     |
| Counterfeiting.....                             | 1                  |             |                        | 1              |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Custody of insane persons.....                  | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         |                          | 1     |
| Escaping lawful custody.....                    | 2                  | 1           | 1                      |                |                                     |                           |                          | 2     |
| False pretences.....                            | 4                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 4                        | 4     |
| Falsely representing as Peace Officer.....      | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Forgery.....                                    | 20                 | 7           | 8                      | 2              | 1                                   |                           | 2                        | 20    |
| Incest.....                                     | 2                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                        | 2     |
| Impersonating with intent to defraud.....       | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                        | 1     |
| Non-support.....                                | 5                  | 3           | 1                      |                |                                     | 1                         |                          | 5     |
| Mischief.....                                   | 3                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           | 2                        | 3     |
| Obstructing Peace Officer.....                  | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Offensive weapons.....                          | 3                  | 3           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 3     |
| Procuring.....                                  | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                        | 1     |
| Rape.....                                       | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     |                           | 1                        | 1     |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.—*Con.*

|                                     | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dis-missed or With-drawn | Await-ing trial | Handed over to Depart-ment con-cerned | Still under Investi-gation | No prose-cutions entered | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Receiving His Majesty's stores..... | 2                  | 1           | 1                        |                 |                                       |                            |                          | 2     |
| Receiving stolen property.....      | 2                  | 2           |                          |                 |                                       |                            |                          | 2     |
| Shop-breaking.....                  | 2                  | 1           |                          |                 |                                       |                            | 1                        | 2     |
| Seduction.....                      | 2                  |             |                          |                 |                                       |                            | 2                        | 2     |
| Theft.....                          | 109                | 25          | 11                       |                 | 12                                    | 9                          | 52                       | 109   |
| Theft post letters.....             | 1                  |             |                          |                 |                                       | 1                          |                          | 1     |
| Uttering forged documents.....      | 11                 |             | 9                        | 1               |                                       |                            | 1                        | 11    |
| Vagrancy.....                       | 5                  | 5           |                          |                 |                                       |                            |                          | 5     |
| Wounding.....                       | 1                  |             | 1                        |                 |                                       |                            |                          | 1     |
|                                     | 214                | 69          | 40                       | 4               | 13                                    | 15                         | 73                       | 214   |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Ontario                                   | Cases investi-gated | Convic-tions | Dis-missed or with-drawn | No. prose-cutions entered | Total |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| <i>Provincial Statutes—</i>               |                     |              |                          |                           |       |
| Ontario Liquor Control Act.....           | 1                   | 1            |                          |                           | 1     |
| Ontario Trespass Act.....                 | 2                   | 1            | 1                        |                           | 2     |
| Ottawa City Vehicular Traffic By-Law..... | 121                 | 118          | 3                        |                           | 121   |
| Miscellaneous.....                        | 1                   | 1            |                          |                           | 1     |
| <i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>        |                     |              |                          |                           |       |
| Miscellaneous.....                        | 1                   |              |                          | 1                         | 1     |
|   | 126                 | 121          | 4                        | 1                         | 126   |

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Ontario   | Total |
|---|-------|
| Department of Customs and Excise.....                         | 1     |
| Department of External Affairs.....                           | 1     |
| Civil Service Commission.....                                 | 2     |
| Department of Health.....                                     | 36    |
| Public Printing and Stationery.....                           | 1     |
| Department of Immigration.....                                | 9     |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                             | 64    |
| Department of the Interior.....                               | 17    |
| Department of Justice.....                                    | 18    |
| Department of Mines.....                                      | 73    |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries.....                       | 162   |
| Department of National Defence.....                           | 55    |
| Post Office Department.....                                   | 2     |
| Department of Public Works.....                               | 8     |
| Department of Trade and Commerce.....                         | 2     |
| Department of Railways and Canals.....                        | 2     |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... | 3,116 |
| Department of Finance.....                                    | 2     |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>   |       |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                            | 120   |
| Assistance to other police forces.....                        | 28    |
| Assistance to provincial authorities.....                     | 2     |
| Miscellaneous inquiries.....                                  | 36    |
| Total.....  | 3,757 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Quebec                         | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or Withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under Investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i>       |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          |       |
| Air Board Act.....             | 2                  | 1           |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                          | 2     |
| Customs Act.....               | 28                 | 4           | 11                     | 6              |                                     | 5                         | 5                        | 28    |
| Excise Act.....                | 43                 | 12          | 4                      | 5              | 5                                   | 2                         | 12                       | 43    |
| Explosives Act.....            | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Extradition Act.....           | 2                  | 1           |                        | 1              |                                     |                           |                          | 2     |
| Fugitive Offenders Act.....    | 1                  |             |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                          | 1     |
| Indian Act.....                | 176                | 121         | 12                     |                |                                     | 21                        | 22                       | 176   |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act | 8                  | 4           |                        |                | 1                                   |                           | 3                        | 8     |
| Militia Act.....               | 8                  |             |                        |                | 5                                   |                           | 3                        | 8     |
| Naval Act.....                 | 2                  |             |                        |                | 2                                   |                           |                          | 2     |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act... | 161                | 53          | 15                     | 12             | 7                                   | 6                         | 68                       | 161   |
| Post Office Act.....           | 17                 | 1           |                        |                | 4                                   |                           | 12                       | 17    |
| Radiotelegraph Act.....        | 42                 | 41          |                        |                | 1                                   |                           |                          | 42    |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act.....       | 21                 | 1           |                        |                | 1                                   | 2                         | 17                       | 21    |
| Total.....                     | 512                | 240         | 42                     | 24             | 28                                  | 36                        | 142                      | 512   |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Quebec                         | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or Withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under Investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i>    |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          |       |
| Assaulting peace officer.....  | 4                  | 4           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 4     |
| Assault common.....            | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Breaking and entering.....     | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         |                          | 1     |
| Burglary.....                  | 1                  |             |                        |                |                                     | 1                         |                          | 1     |
| Conspiracy to intimidate.....  | 3                  |             |                        | 1              |                                     |                           | 2                        | 3     |
| Escaping from custody.....     | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| False pretences.....           | 7                  | 1           | 2                      | 4              |                                     |                           |                          | 7     |
| Fraud.....                     | 5                  |             |                        | 5              |                                     |                           |                          | 5     |
| Forgery and uttering.....      | 24                 | 6           | 4                      | 4              |                                     | 2                         | 8                        | 24    |
| Offensive weapons.....         | 7                  | 3           | 2                      |                |                                     |                           | 2                        | 7     |
| Receiving stolen property..... | 3                  |             | 1                      | 2              |                                     |                           |                          | 3     |
| Theft.....                     | 36                 | 22          | 6                      | 4              | 1                                   | 1                         | 2                        | 36    |
|                                | 93                 | 38          | 15                     | 20             | 1                                   | 5                         | 14                       | 93    |



SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Quebec  |  | —     |
|---|--|-------|
| Department of Agriculture.....                                |  | 2     |
| Department of Customs and Excise.....                         |  | 48    |
| Department of External Affairs.....                           |  | 2     |
| Department of Health.....                                     |  | 13    |
| Department of the Interior.....                               |  | 16    |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                             |  | 4     |
| Department of Immigration.....                                |  | 14    |
| Department of Justice.....                                    |  | 12    |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries.....                       |  | 170   |
| Department of Mines.....                                      |  | 270   |
| Department of National Defence.....                           |  | 29    |
| Post Office Department.....                                   |  | 8     |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... |  | 1,815 |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....           |  | 2     |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>   |  |       |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                            |  | 77    |
| Assistance to other police forces.....                        |  | 35    |
| Assistance to provincial authorities.....                     |  | 4     |
| Inquiries not classified.....                                 |  | 4     |
| Total.....  |  | 2,025 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Maritime Provinces               | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | Number prosecutions entered | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i>         |                    |             |                        |                |                                     |                           |                             |       |
| Customs Act.....                 | 88                 | 10          | 17                     | 15             | 30                                  | 3                         | 13                          | 88    |
| Excise Act.....                  | 26                 | 12          |                        |                | 9                                   | 5                         |                             | 26    |
| Explosives Act.....              | 4                  | 4           |                        |                |                                     |                           |                             | 4     |
| Fisheries Act.....               | 2                  |             |                        |                | 2                                   |                           |                             | 2     |
| Live Stock Pedigree Act.....     | 1                  |             | 1                      |                |                                     |                           |                             | 1     |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..... | 13                 | 5           | 5                      |                |                                     | 2                         | 1                           | 13    |
| Radiotelegraph Act.....          | 26                 | 23          | 3                      |                |                                     |                           |                             | 26    |
|                                  | 160                | 54          | 26                     | 15             | 41                                  | 10                        | 14                          | 160   |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Maritime Provinces                  | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Still under investigation | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i>         |                    |             |                        |                |                           |       |
| Assaulting Peace Officer.....       | 3                  |             | 1                      |                | 2                         | 3     |
| Obstructing Peace Officer.....      | 4                  |             | 2                      | 2              |                           | 4     |
| Breaking and Entering.....          | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                           | 1     |
| Carrying Offensive Weapons.....     | 1                  |             | 1                      |                |                           | 1     |
| Escaping Custody.....               | 3                  |             | 2                      | 1              |                           | 3     |
| Perjury.....                        | 1                  |             |                        |                | 1                         | 1     |
| Receiving His Majesty's Stores..... | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                           | 1     |
|                                     | 14                 | 2           | 6                      | 3              | 3                         | 14    |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Maritime Provinces  |  | —     |
|---|--|-------|
| Department of Customs and Excise.....                         |  | 58    |
| Department of Finance.....                                    |  | 3     |
| Department of Health.....                                     |  | 6     |
| Department of the Interior.....                               |  | 1     |
| Department of Immigration.....                                |  | 4     |
| Department of Justice.....                                    |  | 48    |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries.....                       |  | 552   |
| Department of Mines.....                                      |  | 388   |
| Department of National Defence.....                           |  | 14    |
| Post Office Department.....                                   |  | 1     |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... |  | 136   |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>   |  |       |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                            |  | 19    |
| Assistance to other police forces.....                        |  | 1     |
| Total.....  |  | 1,231 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Yukon Territory          | Cases Investigated | Convictions | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i> |                    |             |                          |       |
| Indian Act.....          | 31                 | 29          | 2                        | 31    |
| Total.....               | 31                 | 29          | 2                        | 31    |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Yukon Territory                  | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i>      |                    |             |                        |                          |       |
| Assault common.....              | 5                  | 5           |                        |                          | 5     |
| Assault indecent.....            | 1                  | 1           |                        |                          | 1     |
| Assault causing bodily harm..... | 1                  | 1           |                        |                          | 1     |
| Homicide.....                    | 1                  |             |                        | 1                        | 1     |
| Non-Support.....                 | 1                  |             |                        | 1                        | 1     |
| Murder.....                      | 1                  | 1           |                        |                          | 1     |
| Suicide.....                     | 1                  |             |                        | 1                        | 1     |
| Vagrancy.....                    | 11                 | 11          |                        |                          | 11    |
| Theft.....                       | 5                  | 2           | 2                      | 1                        | 5     |
| Total.....                       | 27                 | 21          | 2                      | 4                        | 27    |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Yukon Ordinances Enforced from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Yukon Territory            | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i>   |                    |             |                        |                          |       |
| Game Ordinance.....        | 4                  | 4           |                        |                          | 4     |
| Liquor Ordinance.....      | 2                  | 1           | 1                      |                          | 2     |
| Interdiction.....          | 2                  | 2           |                        |                          | 2     |
| Insanity.....              | 7                  | 4           |                        | 3                        | 7     |
| Motor Regulations.....     | 1                  | 1           |                        |                          | 1     |
| Forest Fire Ordinance..... | 2                  |             | 1                      | 1                        | 2     |
| Total.....                 | 18                 | 12          | 2                      | 4                        | 18    |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Yukon Territory   |       |
|---|-------|
| Department of Agriculture.....                                | 103   |
| Department of Customs and Excise.....                         | 89    |
| Department of Immigration.....                                | 283   |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                             | 55    |
| Department of the Interior.....                               | 474   |
| Department of Justice.....                                    | 3     |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries.....                       | 84    |
| Department of Mines.....                                      | 180   |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... | 5     |
| Department of Trade and Commerce.....                         | 74    |
| Department of Railways and Canals.....                        | 2     |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>   |       |
| Deceased persons' estates.....                                | 1     |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                            | 35    |
| Assistance to province of British Columbia.....               | 2     |
| Assistance to Yukon Government.....                           | 1,035 |
| Deaths and accidental deaths.....                             | 18    |
| Inquiries not classified.....                                 | 31    |
| Suicides.....   | 3     |
| Total.....  | 2,377 |

†In addition, 8,281 cases were questioned on entering or leaving the district.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Northwest Territories          | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i>       |                    |             |                        |                                     |                           |                          |       |
| Indian Act.....                | 10                 | 9           |                        |                                     | 1                         |                          | 10    |
| Insanity Ordinance.....        | 2                  | 2           |                        |                                     |                           |                          | 2     |
| Northwest Game Act.....        | 6                  | 4           | 2                      |                                     |                           |                          | 6     |
| Northwest Territories Act..... | 6                  | 4           |                        | 1                                   |                           | 1                        | 6     |
| Prairie Fire Ordinance.....    | 1                  | 1           |                        |                                     |                           |                          | 1     |
| Total.....                     | 25                 | 20          | 2                      | 1                                   | 1                         | 1                        | 25    |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Northwest Territories       | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Still under investigation | No. prosecutions entered | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i> |                    |             |                        |                |                           |                          |       |
| Murder.....                 | 3                  |             |                        |                | 2                         | 1                        | 3     |
| Common assault.....         | 1                  | 1           |                        |                |                           |                          | 1     |
| Assault indecent.....       | 1                  |             |                        | 1              |                           |                          | 1     |
| Causing forest fires.....   | 5                  | 5           |                        |                |                           |                          | 5     |
| Cruelty to animals.....     | 3                  | 1           | 2                      |                |                           |                          | 3     |
| Theft.....                  | 4                  | 3           |                        |                |                           | 1                        | 4     |
| Vagrancy.....               | 7                  | 7           |                        |                |                           |                          | 7     |
| Total.....                  | 24                 | 17          | 2                      | 1              | 2                         | 2                        | 24    |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Northwest Territories   | Total |
|---|-------|
| Department of Customs and Excise.....                             | 1     |
| Department of Indian Affairs.....                                 | 59    |
| Department of the Interior.....                                   | 588   |
| Department of Justice.....  | 1     |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries.....                           | 39    |
| Department of Mines.....  | 15    |
| Department of the Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... | 22    |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i>   |       |
| Accidental deaths.....  | 3     |
| Deaths.....   | 2     |
| Deceased persons' estates.....                                    | 8     |
| Suicide.....  | 1     |
| Assistance to provincial authorities.....                         | 1     |
| Inquiries for missing persons.....                                | 5     |
| Miscellaneous inquiries.....                                      | 8     |
| Total.....  | 753   |

RETURN of Finger Print Section, Criminal Investigation Branch, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

|                | Finger-prints received | Identifications made | Parole violators located | Escapes located | Photo negatives received | Photo prints made | Photographs received |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1926           |                        |                      |                          |                 |                          |                   |                      |
| October.....   | 2,270                  | 246                  | 1                        | 2               | 64                       | 244               | 671                  |
| November.....  | 2,038                  | 224                  | .....                    | 2               | 102                      | 396               | 612                  |
| December.....  | 1,931                  | 303                  | 2                        | 4               | 86                       | 308               | 763                  |
| 1927           |                        |                      |                          |                 |                          |                   |                      |
| January.....   | 2,515                  | 244                  | 2                        | 1               | 70                       | 280               | 605                  |
| February.....  | 2,077                  | 245                  | 2                        | 1               | 80                       | 306               | 402                  |
| March.....     | 2,042                  | 285                  | 4                        | .....           | 89                       | 342               | 489                  |
| April.....     | 1,988                  | 236                  | 2                        | 1               | 89                       | 328               | 441                  |
| May.....       | 1,911                  | 227                  | 2                        | 3               | 99                       | 366               | 436                  |
| June.....      | 2,057                  | 220                  | .....                    | 5               | 79                       | 310               | 454                  |
| July.....      | 1,905                  | 247                  | 1                        | 1               | 73                       | 276               | 512                  |
| August.....    | 1,951                  | 263                  | 1                        | .....           | 75                       | 262               | 451                  |
| September..... | 1,661                  | 189                  | 2                        | .....           | 67                       | 260               | 469                  |
| Total.....     | 24,346                 | 2,929                | 19                       | 20              | 973                      | 3,678             | 6,305                |

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, 1927.

| Year                              | Records received | Identifications made |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1911.....                         | 5,554            | 145                  |
| 1912.....                         | 4,418            | 227                  |
| 1913.....                         | 6,510            | 359                  |
| 1914.....                         | 8,475            | 581                  |
| 1915.....                         | 9,330            | 756                  |
| 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                |
| 1922-23 (1-10-22 to 30-9-23)..... | 18,788           | 2,297                |
| 1923-24 (1-10-23 to 30-9-24)..... | 20,144           | 2,309                |
| 1924-25 (1-10-24 to 30-9-25)..... | 20,937           | 2,387                |
| 1925-26 (1-10-25 to 30-9-26)..... | 21,683           | 2,631                |
| 1926-27 (1-10-26 to 30-9-27)..... | 24,346           | 2,929                |
|                                   | 218,479          | 22,313               |

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Number arrested | Prosecutions entered | Convictions | Number sent to prison | Total terms imposed |      |       | Number fined | Amount of fines paid | Quantity of Drugs seized   | Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized  | Race of those arrested                    |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------|-------|--------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
|                 |                      |             |                       | Yrs.                | Mos. | Days. |              |                      |  |   |   |
| 250             | 308                  | 172         | 56                    | 52                  | 8    | 28    | 122          | \$6,670 00           | Opium..... 1 113 2 132<br>Opium secs. 16 5 11 88<br>Opium resi-<br>due..... 2½ .. ..<br>Cocaine..... 1 7 1 10½<br>Morphine..... 7 1 219<br>Heroin..... 3 4 108<br>Paregoric... 3 .. .. | Opium pipes.....29<br>Opium pipe bowls... 74<br>Opium pipe stems... 46<br>Opium lamps..... 63<br>Opium pipe scrapers.. 76<br>Opium pipe scissors.. 34<br>Opium scales.....30<br>Hypodermic needles. 30<br>Hypodermic syringes 10<br>Eyedroppers..... 6<br>Miscellaneous.....770 | White...88<br>Chinese..160<br>Japanese. 2 |

RETURN of all Fines Imposed in all Cases from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

| Provinces                  | Fines imposed |      | Paid   |      | Term in default | Collected by R.C.M.P. |           |
|----------------------------|---------------|------|--------|------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
|                            | \$            | cts. | \$     | cts. |                 | Yrs. mos. dys         | \$        |
| British Columbia.....      | 8,701         | 00   | 4,756  | 00   | 5 2 24          |                       | 10 00     |
| Alberta.....               | 14,857        | 30   | 11,787 | 30   | 5 10 10         |                       | 500 00    |
| Saskatchewan.....          | 50,386        | 34   | 38,780 | 34   | 41 5 10         |                       | 16,708 00 |
| Manitoba.....              | 17,647        | 00   | 12,027 | 00   | 29 0 1          |                       | 5,495 00  |
| Ontario.....               | 26,830        | 99   | 19,030 | 99   | 24 2 14         |                       | 5,402 75  |
| Quebec.....                | 14,186        | 54   | 5,816  | 54   | 12 11 10        |                       | 772 50    |
| Maritime Provinces.....    | 4,284         | 00   | 3,884  | 00   | 2 1 0           |                       | 2,445 00  |
| Yukon Territory.....       | 984           | 00   | 684    | 00   | 3               |                       |           |
| Northwest Territories..... | 990           | 00   | 985    | 00   | 10              |                       | 575 00    |
|                            | 138,867       | 17   | 97,751 | 17   | 121 0 19        |                       | 31,908 25 |

