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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1928



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

Price, 30 cents

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OTTAWA
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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 ended September 30, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,

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

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, ONT., 1928.

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, 1928.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 55 officers, 936 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 96 special constables, or 1,087 of all ranks; omitting the special constables—persons temporarily employed for miscellaneous duties ranging from dog-drivers to clerical employes—the strength of the force proper was 991. On the corresponding date in 1927 the strength was 52 officers, 855 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 97 special constables; or 1,004 all ranks; or, omitting special constables, 907. The increase in the force proper thus has been 84, or 9¼ per cent. This increase is more than accounted for in Saskatchewan and the North, there having been a decrease elsewhere.

Excluding special constables, the accessions to the strength in the twelve-month period numbered 186; of these 53 were taken over from the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, 10 were former members of the force who re-engaged, and 123 were recruits. The number of applicants was 2,257.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1928:—

| Place | Commissioner | Asst. Commissioners | Superintendents | Inspectors | Surgeons | Asst. Vet. Surgeons | Staff Sergeants | Sergeants | Corporals | Constables | Spl. Constables | Total | Saddle horses | Team | Total | Dogs |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Headquarters Staff..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 11 | 68 | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 27 | | 35 | | | | |
| Quebec..... | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 35 | | | | |
| Ontario..... | | | 2 | 6 | | | 5 | 22 | 24 | 227 | 12 | 298 | 28 | 4 | 32 | 11 |
| Manitoba..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 6 | 49 | 6 | | 6 | 19 |
| Saskatchewan..... | | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 30 | 42 | 154 | 18 | 262 | 77 | 15 | 92 | 10 |
| Alberta..... | | | 2 | 6 | | | 6 | 19 | 17 | 50 | 23 | 123 | 40 | 5 | 45 | 13 |
| British Columbia..... | | | 1 | 7 | | | 2 | 8 | 17 | 44 | 8 | 88 | 43 | 2 | 45 | 8 |
| Yukon Territory..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 41 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 22 |
| Northwest Territories..... | | | | 4 | | | | 3 | 11 | 40 | 10 | 68 | | | | 187 |
| Baffin Island..... | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | 7 | | | | 47 |
| Ellesmere Island..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | 20 |
| North Devon Island..... | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 4 | | | | 13 |
| Chesterfield Inlet..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | | | | 30 |
| Canadian Legation, Washington | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Department Marine and Fisheries..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Totals..... | 1 | 2 | 11 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 112 | 150 | 640 | 96 | 1,087 | 196 | 32 | 228 | 372 |

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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 | 1,090 | 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 |
| 1928..... | 55 | 1,032 | 1,087 | 991 | 228 |

The distribution into posts and detachments on September 30, 1928, was:—

| | Divisional Posts | Detachments |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1 | 1 |
| Quebec..... | 1 | 5 |
| Ontario..... | 2 | 13 |
| Manitoba..... | 1 | 12 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 2 | 80 |
| | (1 Depot) | |
| Alberta..... | 2 | 21 |
| British Columbia..... | 1 | 12 |
| Yukon Territory..... | 1 | 12 |
| Northwest Territories..... | | 17 |
| Baffin Island..... | | 3 |
| Ellesmere Island..... | | 1 |
| North Devon Island..... | | 1 |
| Totals..... | 11 | 178 |

Here there is an increase, from 113 in 1927. The increase is to be ascribed to two causes: the assumption of ordinary police duties in Saskatchewan, which has brought our detachments in that province up from 20 to 80, an increase of 60; and a total increase of five in other parts of the Dominion. The details of this last are: in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, one additional in each; in the Yukon, two more; and in Alberta, one.

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

| | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Maritime Provinces..... | 25 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 36 | 35 |
| Quebec..... | 8 | 23 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 31 | 30 | 33 |
| Eastern Ontario..... | 395 | 442 | 325 | 343 | 339 | 341 | 334 | 349 | 342 |
| Western Ontario..... | 31 | 37 | 34 | 37 | 46 | 44 | 41 | 45 | 40 |
| Manitoba..... | 189 | 203 | 100 | 85 | 55 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 50 |
| Southern Saskatchewan.. | 354 | 277 | 225 | 214 | 169 | 166 | 142 | 133 | 200 |
| Northern Saskatchewan.. | 53 | 60 | 58 | 49 | 41 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 66 |
| Southern Alberta..... | 248 | 211 | 121 | 103 | 97 | 82 | 79 | 79 | 84 |
| Northern Alberta..... | 89 | 104 | 92 | 87 | 90 | 87 | 98 | 106 | 116 |
| British Columbia..... | 229 | 238 | 157 | 128 | 97 | 79 | 82 | 91 | 80 |
| Yukon Territories..... | 50 | 53 | 51 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 37 | 41 |

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 Quebec;

while the western Arctic region and Mackenzie valley in the Northwest Territories are administered by northern Alberta, part of Hudson bay by northern Saskatchewan, the southern part of Hudson bay by western Ontario, and the eastern Arctic and Chesterfield Inlet by headquarters which are situated in eastern Ontario.

THE AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN

During the period under review an agreement was concluded between the Government of Canada and the provincial Government in Saskatchewan whereby this force has undertaken the enforcement of law and order in the province of Saskatchewan, more especially in those parts of it which do not maintain municipal police forces. The new arrangement came into effect on June 1, 1928, so that this report covers four months of our activities under it.

Our connection with police work in Saskatchewan goes back to the settlement of the prairies, for the arrival of this force made possible the peaceful development of the land, and the establishment of a territorial administration. For many years we discharged all police duties, and many extraneous duties as well. When Alberta and Saskatchewan were constituted provinces in 1905, an arrangement was made whereby this force continued to discharge police duties, each province making a contribution towards defraying its cost, and the force, while under full Dominion control, consulting the Attorney-General of the province concerned in such matters as fell within his purview. This was continued until 1917, when, owing to war conditions, the two provinces assumed control of the ordinary enforcement of law and order. In consequence, the Alberta Provincial Police and the Saskatchewan Provincial Police forces were constituted, and this force discharged the duties set forth in preceding reports, and in the later pages of this report.

In the course of the Dominion-Provincial conference held in Ottawa in 1927 the question of policing was discussed, there having been perceived some overlapping of effort, and a certain unnecessary expense, in the maintenance of federal and provincial police in the same area. As a result of the discussion a further conference was held on January 6, 1928, between the Minister of Justice and myself as representing the Dominion, and the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier, and the Hon. T. C. Davis, Attorney-General, representing the province of Saskatchewan. The negotiations were continued, and on March 22, 1928, an agreement was made, which took the form of Order in Council No. 580, under the authority of chapter 160, section 5, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and this was approved on April 14, 1928. This Order in Council, after reciting the facts already set forth as to the negotiations, stated the agreement in the following terms:

"1. (a) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force to remain a Dominion force, entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except in matters relating to the administration of justice in connection with which the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or an officer appointed by him to be in charge of criminal investigation in Saskatchewan will act in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan.

"(b) The Saskatchewan Provincial Police Force, which has operated in the province of Saskatchewan for the past ten years or so, shall be disbanded as at the first day of June, 1928, when this agreement is to take effect.

"2. This agreement is to continue in effect for a period of seven years from the first day of June, 1928, and at the expiry of that time shall continue in effect until terminated by either party giving the other party one year's notice of its intention to terminate the said agreement, the said notice to run from the date of delivery thereof. If towards the end of the seven-year period the present terms of the agreement are found for any reason to be unsatisfactory negotiations are to be undertaken for a re-arrangement of terms, and failing agreement, the contract to be automatically terminated at the end of the seven-years' period.

"3. The Government of Saskatchewan shall pay the federal Government, annually, by semi-annual instalments, at the end of every six months, the annual sum of \$175,000 payable as aforesaid in semi-annual instalments.

"4. In addition to the payment mentioned in clause 3 of this agreement, the province of Saskatchewan will pay the federal Government of Canada the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. These two items to be the total contribution by the province of Saskatchewan to the Dominion Government for the services to be rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"5. All fines, including liquor fines, which presently go to the province of Saskatchewan, by virtue of its enforcement of the administration of justice in the province and the enforcement of the liquor laws of the province, shall continue to be payable to the province of Saskatchewan. In addition to all fines, all costs imposed in connection with convictions, wherein such fines have been made, or otherwise, shall likewise be paid over to the Government of Saskatchewan.

"6. The administration of justice, including the administration of all liquor laws of the province of Saskatchewan, shall be taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under the terms of this agreement, on the first day of June, 1928, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force shall, from that day on, carry out in the province of Saskatchewan during the life of this contract, all duties heretofore assigned to the Saskatchewan Provincial Police either in the enforcement of Dominion or provincial statutes.

"7. The administration of justice including the liquor laws of the province and all other laws now in force or hereafter passed, which were formerly enforced by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, shall from the first day of June, 1928, be enforced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. These shall be enforced under the direction of the Attorney-General of the province in the same manner and to the same extent as though the Saskatchewan Provincial Police were still in existence and carrying on their duties heretofore assigned to them.

"8. The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in southern Saskatchewan, who will also be in charge of the Criminal Investigation for the whole province, and the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in northern Saskatchewan shall be specially charged with the administration of Justice, including the liquor laws and other laws in the province by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and shall act in conjunction with the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, who will give his directions to the Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in southern Saskatchewan who will, in turn, give orders to the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in northern Saskatchewan.

"9. The Dominion Government of Canada agrees when this agreement comes into effect to maintain and to continue to maintain throughout the life of this contract, at least two hundred and twenty men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the province of Saskatchewan, including men and officers of all ranks.

"10. (a) It is understood that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will require approximately seventy additional men to undertake the duties at present performed by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, and it is agreed between the two Governments that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will, as far as is possible, recruit from the Saskatchewan Provincial Police all men who will be required to augment the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on taking over the new duties at present being performed by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

"(b) The restriction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police regulations regarding marriage in the acceptance of the members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police to augment the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will not be enforced.

"(c) The age limit for original engagement in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is 40 years and all members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police who are under 40 years of age will be eligible to present themselves as candidates for selection, whether married or single. Of the members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police who are over 40 years of age, only those who have previously served in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be eligible for re-engagement, whether married or single.

"11. It is further understood that of the Officers of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, the Dominion Government will select one and appoint him by commission to the rank of superintendent, and three others to the rank of inspector in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by Order in Council.

"12. It is further agreed that the members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police doing police duty in the province of Saskatchewan, who are well trained in police work, peculiar to that province, will as far as possible, be kept in that province, so long as it is in the interests of efficiency and of the public service, it being understood that all members of the force serving in Saskatchewan are members of the federal force and are subject to the control of the federal Government, as stated in clause 1.

"13. In the administration of justice in the province of Saskatchewan, under the direction of the Attorney-General of that province, the Attorney-General will confer with the Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in

southern Saskatchewan, as stated in paragraph 8, who will give the necessary instructions to the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in northern Saskatchewan. The assistant commissioner at Regina will have charge of all matters pertaining to interior economy, discipline and personnel, and will represent the commissioner in any matters which may arise.

"14. In connection with the premises—it is understood by the two Governments that the Dominion Government owns police quarters at many points in Saskatchewan, including divisional headquarters at Prince Albert and Regina. At many other points the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have quarters under lease. On the other hand, the Government of Saskatchewan owns police detachments at many points in the province and rents police detachments at many other points. It is understood that where the Dominion Government presently owns quarters at any point which are suitable for the purposes of the police, that these premises will continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Where, however, the Dominion Government holds quarters under lease at any point and the provincial Government owns quarters at such point, then if the provincial Government quarters are satisfactory to the Dominion Government, the Dominion Government will surrender lease of its quarters and lease the quarters owned by the provincial Government at such point. If the two Governments have leased quarters at the same point, then the Dominion Government will surrender its lease and take over the lease of the provincial quarters, if the quarters are satisfactory to the Dominion Government.

"15. (a) Arrangements will be worked out whereby men taken from the Saskatchewan Provincial Police under this arrangement and included within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be entitled to the pension benefits now received by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and such men shall be entitled to credit for all service performed prior to the first of June, 1928, in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, and, the Government of Saskatchewan shall contribute to the Dominion Government such reasonable sum as shall be necessary towards the Dominion Government Pension Fund to enable such men to get the benefit in computing their pension for the number of years served with the Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

"(b) The amount to be paid by the Saskatchewan Government in this connection to be decided later, after consultation with the Finance Department, and an amendment to the Police Act will be passed at the first opportunity, making provision for such pension benefits.

"16. The officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police specially charged with the administration of justice in Saskatchewan shall be authorized to act on their own responsibility under the direction of the Attorney-General, as aforesaid, without reference to the superior officers of the force at Ottawa, except where federal statutes or federal police duties are concerned, the object being to avoid delay and so that prompt decisions can be given within the province."

VOLUME OF WORK

The amount of work done continues to increase, but the statement of it this year differs somewhat from that of former years, for two reasons. One is the change caused by the Saskatchewan agreement, under which we have discharged nearly all of the police work in that province, and the other is a change in our methods of computation. Certain duties are performed which demand attention, which must be shown in returns, and which can hardly be termed "investigations", the word formerly applied to all our miscellaneous work. For example, our men issue yearly several thousand radio licenses, an operation which constitutes a service to the department concerned, and in the aggregate takes time, but which is clerical and requires little "investigation" in the ordinary sense of the word. In order to present a clear analysis of our work a further sub-division has been made, and we now distinguish "investigations" from "assistance and protection" to federal departments, provincial authorities, other police forces, etc.

The total number of cases handled by the force in the period under review is 46,395, falling into the following categories:—

| | | |
|---|--------|---------------|
| Federal Statutes..... | 3,963 | |
| Criminal Code..... | 2,852 | |
| Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations..... | 1,938 | |
| Investigations for other departments..... | 16,816 | |
| | | 25,568 |
| Police assistance and protection rendered to federal departments, provincial authorities, other police forces, etc..... | | 20,826 |
| Total..... | | <u>46,395</u> |

Full particulars are given in appendix C. In 1927 the number was 29,955, stated thus:—

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Federal Statutes..... | 4,242 |
| Criminal Code..... | 721 |
| Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations..... | 494 |
| Investigations for other departments..... | 24,498 |
| Total..... | <u>29,955</u> |

It will be seen that while cases under federal statutes have declined somewhat, those arising under the Criminal Code and provincial statutes have been nearly four times as many, while the miscellaneous duties now described as "investigations" and "assistance and protection" have reached the sum of 37,642 as against 24,498 last year. The increase has not been quite so great as appears at first sight, for last year we omitted from the list of investigations a large number of cases of assistance and protection, taking no credit for them. On the other hand, before 1927 we were in the habit of including these operations, so that a comparison of this year's figures with those of earlier years is pertinent; and against the 37,642 of this year may be set the 23,280 of 1926, the 21,743 of 1925, and the 24,531 of 1924. Judged by any method of computation, this class of our work continues to increase.

These methods of classification may be worth a word of general explanation.

The term "enforcement of federal statutes" must be understood as signifying federal statutes other than the Criminal Code, the enforcement of which is the responsibility of the provincial Governments. At present this class of work means the enforcing of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes with which federal departments are directly concerned. For the past four years this item has remained fairly constant at about 4,000 cases a year. Since 1920, taken as a whole, it has fluctuated a good deal, rising in 1923 to 7,447, but the variations have been due to the fact that from year to year the number of cases which were investigated without prosecutions being entered varied greatly; in 1923 rather more than half of the cases looked into were not prosecuted, while for the past two years the proportion has been 30 per cent. In such cases as are actually taken to court we have a high proportion of convictions, ranging from 85 to 91 per cent; this year it was 85.2 per cent. The variations in the record of "no prosecution entered" are due in part to a policy which for some time was pursued of pursuing the smaller (and more numerous) dealers in narcotic drugs, who now are left to local forces while we concentrate on the more important personages. Another circumstance is that in those years there was an immense amount of illicit distilling of liquor, with its consequence of numerous raids, searches, etc. In both of these classes of work it is exceedingly difficult to obtain the very full evidence required for prosecution. A change of policy in one case, a change in social conditions in the other, have reduced the volume of unproductive work.

The enforcing of the Criminal Code until this year was undertaken by us only outside the organized provinces, except in certain national parks, and except in cases in which the aggrieved parties were federal departments; the cases arising in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and the National parks, and in connection with federal departments, for some time have numbered seven or eight hundred a year. For four months of the period under review this force has been enforcing the Criminal Code in Saskatchewan, with an instant and very marked effect. This year the total number of such cases amounted to 2,852, and of these 2,170 were in Saskatchewan. In 1927 the number of Criminal Code cases taken up outside of Saskatchewan was 678, and

this year the corresponding number is 682, so that the volume of work elsewhere has remained constant. The two thousand-odd cases in Saskatchewan have been handled in four months, so that we begin our work for the province with an average of some 530 cases a month. In these cases a certain number, sometimes rather more, sometimes rather less than one-fifth of the whole, for one reason or another, are not brought to trial; but among those brought to trial the proportion of convictions is high, about 80 per cent. It may be noted that the percentage of convictions in Saskatchewan this year was somewhat higher than elsewhere.

The category of "Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations" requires some explanation. So far as the National parks are concerned, by virtue of special arrangements made 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 statutes. This class formerly accounted for a small number of cases, about four hundred a year in 1926 and 1927. In addition, we now enforce the provincial statutes of Saskatchewan, and this naturally has caused a great increase in cases; our total figures are nearly five times what they were last year. In 1927, excluding Saskatchewan, there were 491 such cases; this year, exclusive of Saskatchewan, they numbered 370. The cases under Saskatchewan statutes were 1,568, of which 1,196, or about three-quarters, were tried, of which nine-tenths resulted in convictions. It will be observed that the monthly average of these cases so far has been nearly four hundred.

Under "Investigations for other departments" in former years we included a great number of miscellaneous duties, some of which hardly came under the description of investigations, while in 1927 we omitted many things, such as the inspection for the immigration authorities of eight or nine thousand tourists in the Yukon, which cost labour and kept many men busy. This year, as I have already explained, we have made a new category, so that the operations shown as "investigations" conform to a stricter definition. The duties thus described include inquiries and investigations made at the request of other departments of the Dominion Government, as well as of departments of the Saskatchewan administration, and in addition many miscellaneous activities, such as the rendering of assistance to provinces and to other police forces, inquiries for missing persons, executive action on behalf of other departments, etc. The rapid development of this class of work has been a commonplace of my recent reports. Almost non-existent in the earlier years, from 1920 to 1923 it stood at about 8,000 a year, and then abruptly increased to figures which ranged between 21,000 and 25,000. This year, owing to the reclassification, it stands at 16,800:

The new category, "Police Assistance and Protection rendered to federal departments, provincial authorities and other police forces," to some extent has been explained already. In part it represents the preventive work which is one of the most valuable features of any police force, such as the guarding of income tax offices, and post office and customs officials when they contain or are conveying large sums of money. In part it represents the performance of duties for other departments in out-of-the-way places, as when we collect income tax in the Far North and discharge most of the functions of administration in the Yukon. The issuing of radio-telegraph licenses, for the most part in rural districts, constitutes one aspect of this. The variety, indeed, of this sort of work is endless.

With these qualifications, and labouring under this difficulty of changed categories, I submit a comparative analytic statement of our statistical record for the past half dozen years:—

| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Federal Statutes..... | 7,447 | 5,210 | 4,173 | 4,379 | 4,242 | 3,963 |
| Criminal Code..... | 807 | 701 | 633 | 761 | 721 | 2,852 |
| Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations..... | 204 | 238 | 257 | 408 | 494 | 1,938 |
| Investigations..... | 7,915 | 24,531 | 21,743 | 23,280 | 24,498 | 16,816 |
| Assistance and protection..... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,826 |
| | 16,463 | 30,680 | 26,806 | 28,828 | 29,955 | 46,395 |

Both the "investigations" and the "assistance and protection" categories fluctuate, for we often have non-recurring pieces of work, such as the Chinese registration in 1924, and the census of the Prairie Provinces in 1926, and some species of work increase suddenly, perhaps to decline in later years. Owing to the change in classification it is difficult to compare this year with others, but I may exhibit the changes in certain sorts of work in the half dozen years preceding this, and then show the work done in 1928 for the same departments.

| | 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 |
| National Revenue (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 |

For 1928 the record for the same departments is:—

| | Investigations | Assistance and Protection | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Secretary of State..... | 7,027 | — | 7,027 |
| Marine and Fisheries..... | 220 | 6,306 | 6,526 |
| Mines..... | 2,429 | 213 | 2,642 |
| Interior..... | 117 | 1,465 | 1,583 |
| Immigration and Colonization..... | 284 | 10,402 | 10,686 |
| National Revenue..... | 239 | 1,463 | 1,702 |
| Indian Affairs..... | 380 | 488 | 868 |
| Health..... | 2,731 | — | 2,731 |

Thus the services to these eight departments for which we took credit in 1927 numbered 21,520, and in 1928 were 33,765.

It has in recent years been of some interest to note the proportion of our work done in Western Canada, the cradle of the force; in 1927 the west accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the total volume, the numbers being 20,827 cases in Western and 9,125 in Eastern Canada. This year the Saskatchewan arrangement has increased this preponderance, though there has been a perceptible increase in our work in the east. The numbers were 36,401, or 78.4 per cent,

in Western Canada, and 9,994, or 21.6 per cent, in Eastern Canada. In the latter there has been an increase of 869, or 9½ per cent. The details are:—

| | Federal Statutes | Criminal Code | Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations | Investigations | Assistance and Protection | Totals |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|--------|
| <i>The West—</i> | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 232 | 24 | 16 | 1,985 | 574 | 2,831 |
| Alberta..... | 328 | 216 | 289 | 2,063 | 2,110 | 5,006 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,281 | 2,170 | 1,568 | 2,298 | 4,832 | 12,149 |
| Manitoba..... | 625 | 30 | — | 2,017 | 969 | 3,641 |
| Yukon..... | 36 | 10 | 17 | 1,377 | 10,062 | 11,502 |
| Northwest Territories..... | 51 | 27 | — | 137 | 1,057 | 1,272 |
| | 2,553 | 2,477 | 1,890 | 9,877 | 19,604 | 36,401 |
| <i>The East—</i> | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | 889 | 276 | 48 | 3,734 | 357 | 5,304 |
| Quebec..... | 425 | 82 | — | 2,022 | 371 | 2,900 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 96 | 17 | — | 1,183 | 494 | 1,790 |
| | 1,410 | 375 | 48 | 6,939 | 1,222 | 9,994 |

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

The foregoing figures state what may be styled the positive side of our duties more completely than those of earlier reports, but there is an aspect of our duties, the preventive side, which cannot be expressed in statistics. Much of our protective work must rely for its testimony upon the scarcity of incidents, and therefore of "cases." Scores of buildings in Ottawa, as well as the dock-yards at Halifax and Esquimalt, are patrolled or guarded, the work absorbing the whole time of many men; permanent guards are maintained at the offices of the Assistant Receivers General in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria, as well as a permanent customs guard at Montreal; each of these guards is kept up day and night; experienced men are needed; and their work so far fortunately has been uneventful. We render other services in the protection of public moneys, the exact nature of which it is undesirable to disclose, but which so far have been effective. Distinguished visitors must be protected. Our Arctic work, which occupies one-tenth of our force—men particularly valuable individually—renders important services while contributing less than 3 per cent of our recorded cases.

In this connection I may notice the numerous patrols, some of them long and difficult, which form one of the traditions of this force. Particularly is this the case in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, where winter journeys of several hundred miles with dog-sleds have become a matter of routine. The sea-plane also is becoming a means of travel. The Arctic coast-line from the Alaska boundary to the neighbourhood of the magnetic pole now is under regular observation and control; so are Hudson strait, Baffin island, North Devon island, and the southern half of Ellesmere island; while the western coast of Hudson bay and James bay also are policed. The mineral developments in northwestern Manitoba are causing our patrols to go further north in that region and in northern Saskatchewan, while we are steadily working into the Barren Lands from the eastern ends of the great lakes of the north. Farther south, the patrolling method of surveillance is maintained, each journey by a policeman not only meaning the discharge of a number of specific duties, but the visible assertion of the supremacy of the law and the readiness of the Government to aid those

in destitution, sickness, or other distress. I may add that we always do a certain amount of humanitarian work, and that this year it probably has been heavier than usual owing to an epidemic of influenza which ravaged much of the north country.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

This department of our work, as has been already explained at length, has been materially changed by the agreement with Saskatchewan, and we now do all the police work in that province except in municipalities which maintain their own forces, such as Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. In addition, a certain amount of administration work was done for some of the other provinces, mostly in Alberta. That province has in its northern end a large area which contains few inhabitants, and where we have detachments our men enforce game laws, look after vital statistics, and perform a few other duties. Somewhat of the same conditions prevail in the far north of Manitoba and Ontario; we have attended, for example, to some crimes of violence close to James bay. Aid also occasionally is given in more settled districts.

The Officer Commanding in southern Saskatchewan, who has special duties to perform for the whole province in the enforcement of the Criminal Code, has given, in his annual report, which is summarized on a later page, a general view of the work done; it will be observed that he expresses the opinion that there has been a crime wave. The work undoubtedly has been very heavy, and has included a proportion of the most serious forms of crime. Notes of some individual cases, chosen more or less at random, may be given as examples of the work done.

A very brutal double murder near Ditton Park, some distance east of Prince Albert, resulted in one Ernest Olson being convicted and sentenced to death after the expiry of the period under review. On the night of May 24-25, 1928, the house of a farmer named William Robson was burned, and Robson and his housekeeper, a Mrs. Carrie Swanson, perished, the bodies being almost consumed by the heat. Robson was known to be addicted to the practice of smoking in bed; he suffered from insomnia, and at night would light his lamp to smoke and read; further, he was careless with the lamp, and once before had nearly had a fire from this cause. These circumstances, and the fact that the house was a fire-trap, caused the neighbourhood at first to conclude that the fire was accidental. Constable W. M. Jennings of the Nipawin detachment, on visiting the scene, observed that the situation in which the remains were found was not consistent with this theory, and he began an investigation which quickly disclosed the facts. Olson had formerly worked for Robson. The latter's wife had left him, and for a while she kept house for Olson, subsequently leaving him and obtaining employment elsewhere; Olson also found work a few miles from Robson's house. Knowing these domestic circumstances, Constable Jennings included Olson in the scope of his inquiries and soon found out that he had been absent from his employer's house on the night of the fire; when questioned, he gave an unsatisfactory account of his movements. The fact that a statement had been taken from him unnerved him, and he behaved in a manner that aroused the suspicions of many of those who met him; moreover, he went to see Mrs. Robson, who had broken off relations with him, and told her that he had killed Robson and the house-keeper with an axe, had sprinkled coal-oil over the bodies and the rooms, and had set fire to the house. He was tried at Melfort in November, 1928, and sentenced to be hanged, February 15, 1929, being set as the date.

A murder case which has not yet been brought to trial is noticeable for the promptitude and vigour of the pursuit. The scene was at Makwa in North Battleford, the region, in the language of the constable who effected the arrest

being "a wild, heavily timbered district, and very sparsely settled." An elderly man named Frank Carrier lived with his son; on September 5, 1928, Carrier was in bed, and a relative of his daughter-in-law named George Dawson was talking in an adjoining room to a young woman. About 9 p.m. Carrier called out to Dawson to stop talking and go away; Dawson refused; and Carrier came to the door with a rifle and shot Dawson down, death occurring in a few minutes. Carrier then fled, riding a horse and taking a rifle. Word was sent to the police by telegraph, and at 11.15 p.m. Constable A. J. Stretton at Turtleford, about 50 miles from Makwa, was ordered to investigate. He arrived on the scene at 4.15 a.m. on September 6, and after taking the necessary steps locally went in pursuit, visiting homesteads and searching houses and barns. By 11 a.m. he was on the track of the fugitive, who was making for the unsettled country in the north; he headed him off—motor car against horse—and at 4 p.m. found that he was hiding in a swamp; and at 7 p.m., 22 hours after the shooting, Stretton, with the aid of half a dozen residents, had driven Carrier out and arrested him.

The murder of George Edey, a bachelor farmer who lived near Duff, in the neighbourhood of Melville, presented a case somewhat unusual because of the rapidity and ease with which the perpetrator was detected and convicted. Edey was beaten to death in his barn on May 1 or 2 and his body was concealed in a manure heap. When his absence from his farm was noticed a few days later it was observed almost at once that one Mike Hack, an incorrigible member of a very respectable family living some distance away, was in possession of horses, a wagon, and other property belonging to the deceased. His explanations were seen from the beginning to be false, and on being brought to trial he was sentenced to death.

On June 28, 1928, at Eastbrook, a small community in southwestern Saskatchewan about 25 miles north of the international boundary, a ten-year-old girl on her way home from school was outraged and killed by an intoxicated farm labourer named Megill. Detection was almost instantaneous, and from the police point of view the interest in the case lies in the speed which is made possible by modern methods. The child's body was found late in the afternoon; the murderer had fled on horseback. At 7 p.m. a constable at Eastend, sixteen miles away, heard of the affair, and went to the scene by motor, arriving at 8.25 p.m.; after making inquiries he telephoned to Corporal E. Langton at Shaunavon, and then followed the fugitive. Corporal Langton, who received the message at 9 p.m., organized the pursuit; among other measures he warned customs and immigration officials on the border, and in addition the murderer's description was broadcast. As a result of the publicity given to the case by radio and telephone Megill was detained by citizens, late at night, and at 1 a.m. on June 29, about nine hours after the murder had been committed, Corporal Langton put him under arrest. A complete case was built up, and the trial, which began on October 30, resulted in the man being convicted and sentenced to death. He was addicted to liquor, and on the day of the crime, after brooding over some troubles which he had got into, he stole some liquor and got brutishly drunk.

After the trial Mr. H. M. Underhill, the agent of the Attorney-General who conducted the case, wrote to Superintendent Lindsay:—

"I wish at this time to especially mention the excellent work done by Corporal Langton . . . in not only co-operating with me . . . but also in using his own knowledge and experience towards placing all available evidence for the prosecution in readiness for the trial."

Acknowledgment should also be made of the help given by the radio station CKCM at Regina.

A tragedy which is mentioned because of its ghastly nature occurred at Mikado, near Canora, on August 4, 1928. The teacher of the village had married

the daughter of a near-by farmer; the couple had two children and at the time of the occurrence the wife was in hospital being confined. The younger sister of the wife seems to have been infatuated with the husband, for in the early hours of August 4 she shot and killed him and then shot herself. The man was sleeping with a two-year-old child in bed with him and his four-year-old daughter in a crib in the same room; there is every reason to believe that the girl stood at the foot of the bed and shot him in the head, that he rose and rushed towards her, that she shot him twice more, killing him, and that she then turned the pistol on herself.

In attempting to obtain evidence against a man suspected of bootlegging Constable N. Bretherton of the detachment at Cabri had the experience of being fired upon. A resident of Pennant lay under suspicion of breaking the Liquor Act, and two of our constables on the night of July 23 watched his house. The suspect apparently saw Constable Bretherton hiding in a bush, for he threw some empty bottles at him, and later, fired three shots from a revolver, pausing between them; the distance was 25 feet. Constable Bretherton and Constable G. P. Gaudet (who was watching from another place of observation) then rushed him and placed him under arrest, and on October 2 he was convicted of "common assault," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A hold-up case that was handled quickly occurred late in September. A Chinese living in Riverhurst, a small place near the South Saskatchewan river, asked a local character, described as an "alleged veterinary," to drive him to Lucky Lake, on the other side of the river. With the "veterinary" was staying a young labourer who was at a loose end and short of money. As the car in which the Chinese and his driver were travelling was slowly ascending a hill a masked man appeared with a gun, and took a rather large sum from the Chinese and a small one from the driver. The hold-up took place at 2.30 p.m. on September 27; word reached Constable R. S. Pyne at Elbow, about 25 miles away at 6 p.m., and Constable C. E. Carey at Beechy, in the opposite direction, somewhat earlier, and on the following morning the young man who had been living with the driver had been found, had been arrested, and had confessed, declaring that his host had suggested it to him and had made all the arrangements. The other man was then arrested. The two men have been committed for trial.

Motor accidents have been rather numerous, and have caused labour. As an example, I may mention one which occurred on August 26 near Winthorpe; a young man was killed by the upsetting of a car, and the evidence obtained was that during the day a certain amount of drinking of homebrew had been done by the deceased and his friends; that the car was old and in excessively bad condition; that it had been driven at high speed; and that it had skidded, left the road, and upset, on a smooth road. The jury found that the driver had been under the influence of liquor, and recommended that licenses be refused to cars in like condition. The driver is being prosecuted.

After the completion of the period under review an end was reached in a curious case. In July, 1924, one Isaac Braun arrived in Canada, having been brought from Southern Russia in the course of the working of a Mennonite colonization scheme. On arriving at Rosthern a Canadian Mennonite named H. P. Friesen tried to sell him some land; the negotiations were left in abeyance, and after a time Braun demanded payment of a note for \$5,000 which he alleged Friesen had given to him. Friesen resisted, the case came to trial and Braun produced, not only an I.O.U. bearing the defendant's signature, but also two witnesses, youths who swore that they had seen Friesen sign the document. Judgment accordingly was given for Braun. Later the two witnesses declared that they had perjured themselves, the case was reopened, and after the witnesses had been sentenced for perjury and sundry other complications had been introduced into it, Braun was tried at Saskatoon in the autumn of 1926 for suborna-

tion of perjury and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The trial lasted for sixteen days, and was marked by extraordinarily contradictory evidence; Braun proved a remarkably resourceful defendant, and the ramifications of the case were endless. On being convicted Braun appealed, and the legal fight was so prolonged that it was not until the autumn of 1928 that the case was tried again; Braun was convicted once more, and again sentenced to five years' imprisonment. In its earlier years this case was in the hands of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, though some of its side issues had to be investigated by us, but the work of assembling the evidence for the last trial fell upon us; witnesses had to be searched for and subpoenaed in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, in addition to many in Saskatchewan.

Notices have appeared from time to time of obnoxious behaviour by fanatical Doukhobors. The majority of these people seem to be settling down to a normal life, but a minority cling to the old extravagances. Many of these were in the colony which established itself in British Columbia; a society whose title may be translated as "Sons of Freedom" was organized there, and some of its members returned to the parent organization, to conduct an agitation against Peter Veregin the younger. The internal strife came to a head at a convention of Doukhobors held at Devil's Lake, near Canora, on June 29, 1928; from 5,000 to 7,000 people congregated at this place, and speeches were delivered by Peter Veregin and others, these including wholesome advice as to the behaviour of the hearers; the dissidents, however, created disturbances. A report by Constable F. A. Dann says:—

"It was quite evident that there were two bands present at the convention, one a peaceable body; listening to the speeches, singing hymns, and going through their religious rituals in a quiet and orderly manner. The other division, about 200 strong, were just the contrary, mocking the other parties' rites and ceremonies, heckling the speakers on the platform and generally trying their best to throw the meeting into disorder."

On this afternoon a woman stripped herself naked, but was induced by our men to clothe herself, and was warned. On June 30, when the crowd had dwindled to about 2,000, the "Sons of Freedom" behaved in a more outrageous fashion, a "naked prayer meeting" being held in the midst of a crowd, not all of whom were Doukhobors. Two of our men were called to the scene, and on their remonstrating and repeatedly asking the offenders to dress themselves, they were defied:

"When I had concluded, dozens of them spoke all at once and all to the same effect that they cared not for our laws; their laws were made by Christ, and the men in the sect defied me to lay hands on either of the women who were naked, or they would all strip to the skin at once."

An assault was attempted on Constable Dann, and the "Sons of Freedom" were so menacing that immediate action could not be taken. The leaders of the sane faction demanded that action be taken against the disturbers, our report saying:—

"I was informed time and time again that I would have the full support of the Doukhor Committee in any action I took. From them I learned that these women had been carrying on in this manner since early morning and just prior to the arrival of the police four men had been naked also, but had hurriedly clothed themselves."

Two of the women were arrested, charged with indecent exposure, and were sentenced to six months hard labour; both had been convicted before of similar offences. When removed to the train to be transported to Prince Albert, where they served their imprisonment, they created a disturbance, stripping themselves and throwing themselves on the floor, while at the railway station it was necessary to prevent their sympathizers from parading naked in protest. Since then we understand that these people have been quiet.

When the women were being removed two of the "Sons of Freedom" handed to our men a written protest, addressed "To the Executors of the Human Made Laws," in-part as follows:—

"DEAR FRIENDS,—This is to let you know that we the 'Sons of Freedom' appeal to you to release the two women our sisters, that you have arrested at Devils Lake on 30th June, 1928. Although they have done a shame to some extent. But dear friends: Do not forget for one minute, the deeds of your civilized people, they wear the shorts skirts, short sleeves and nearly half naked. Thats just as bad, as the women that took all the clothes from themselves.

"We are the Sons of Freedom, who do not resist evil and we do not go to fight against flesh or blood or for material possessions, but solely against the spirit of darkness—Satan destroying the souls of men.

"God's law does not agree with Human Made law, and we fulfil the Law of God alone, but not the man's made law.

"We have started on the straight path of Christ and will not stop to fulfil his love and truth, even if we need to suffer or give our lives for the truth.

"Please give this matter, your closest consideration, do not forget that those two women, are not the only ones who are standing on the straight path of Christ, but there are over 2,000 Sons of Freedom—here in Canada.

"Hope you will understand us and that there will be no misunderstanding between us."

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 special recognition is due to the Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis in England for the assistance which we have received from the several departments of Scotland Yard. This assistance includes the right to attend the courses in police work which from time to time are held there for the benefit of the police forces of the Empire; during the period under review one of our officers, Inspector C. D. LaNauze, availed himself of this invitation. From time to time we help and are helped by police forces in continental Europe, and we have co-operated with a number of police forces in the United States. With the provincial and municipal police forces of Canada we, of course, are in close and constant contact, and we gladly render to them all the assistance in our power; from time to time, for example, we are of service when a case which arises in a particular city and is dealt with by its police develops ramifications outside the municipal boundaries. Again, the identification work done by our Finger Print Section, with its collection of finger prints, photographs and records of criminals, is at their service.

A few examples of co-operation may perhaps be given.

Early in 1928 the English authorities asked for our assistance in arresting a man who was accused of a serious offence, and had fled to this country. The request was received by us on April 11, and the address given us by the English police was Tottenham; he had left that place and gone to Whitby, proceeding from that town to Toronto, and from there going to Downsview, a small place in the county of York. The actual tracing of this man by "O" division in Toronto began on the afternoon of April 14 and the man was apprehended in the evening of April 15. The legal proceedings took longer, as the prisoner was embarked on May 11.

An example of rapid co-operation over great distances was afforded by a young man from Northern Europe. Early in 1926 he was convicted of an offence in Winnipeg, and was deported. He made his way to British East Africa, and on February 10, 1928, the Commissioner of Police of Kenya cabled from Nairobi asking about him. On February 11 I replied by cable, giving the necessary particulars, and the Kenya police must have been in possession of the facts within two days of their inquiry.

Efforts to arrest one Johann Klimek for extradition furnished an example of the difficulty of finding and identifying a labouring man of foreign birth. Klimek is charged with having committed murder in Germany; he entered Canada in March, 1927, and lived for some time in and near Fort William. In May, 1928, his extradition was requested by the German Government. Partly because the description given of him was faulty, it proved very hard to find him, and he was not arrested until the middle of September. At the outset of the search he was living in the foreign quarter in Fort William, but later he made his way west on harvesters' trains, and the arrest was effected in Alberta. The search was at once widespread and intensive, many lumber camps near Fort William being visited, and a watch being kept in Fort William; it was through this latter measure that his whereabouts were discovered. Owing to peculiarities of German legal procedure it proved impossible to grant extradition, and he was deported.

The Northcott case in Southern California, which aroused much public interest, began, so far as the police were concerned, in our detachment in Vancouver. Late in August, 1928, Miss Jessie Clark, a young woman living in Saskatoon, called there and stated that she had just returned from a visit to her relatives, the Northcotts, in and near Los Angeles, and that she was dissatisfied with the treatment of her younger brother, who had been living with her uncle, Stewart Northcott, on his property at Wineville. She alleged gross immorality, but also stated that young Clark had told her that a boy who had stayed at the ranch had disappeared. This statement was placed in the hands of the American Consul-General. The Californian police investigated, and Stewart Northcott and his mother, Mrs. Louise Northcott, fled to British Columbia. On September 15 the Californian authorities telegraphed asking for the arrest of Northcott, that of the mother being requested later. The accused were arrested on September 19, the man in Okanagan Landing and the woman in Calgary, after a search by several police forces. Nine members of our force at Vancouver were employed day and night, and in addition our force co-operated in various ways at Banff, Calgary and Saskatoon.

The American Consul in charge at Vancouver on September 20 wrote to Superintendent Newson as follows:—

"I have to thank you for your assistance and that of your officers in apprehending Stewart Northcott and his mother, Mrs. Louise Northcott, for whom warrants of arrest are understood to have been issued by the Prosecuting Attorney for Riverside County, California.

"Undoubtedly, your first interest in this case, which led to the filing of complaints at this Consulate General by Miss Clark, directly resulted in the investigations of California officials into the alleged criminal activities of the accused."

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

As the pages immediately following will show, the assistance rendered to other departments has been as varied as in former years. The statistical record will be found in Appendix C. The remarks which I have made in earlier years under this heading are as applicable as ever; many departments need to have duties performed in the field, which are not sufficiently numerous in any one neighbourhood to warrant the appointment of whole-time employees, and yet in the aggregate are important; moreover, these duties often require a certain amount of authority, and the tact and experience in the handling of people which is expected of a trained policeman. In such cases our force meets the requirements of the departments, and, as is shown by the figures already cited, a very large amount of very miscellaneous work, calling for curiously varied acquirements, is performed. Some details are given in the paragraphs which follow.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

For some time during the period under review we co-operated with the Customs in combatting the smuggling of liquor into Nova Scotia, and while doing so had several interesting cases; later in the year the Customs Preventive Service assumed the entire responsibility for this work. The work of preventing the illicit distilling of liquor continued, centering mainly in Saskatchewan.

One arrest of a liquor smuggler was the occasion of a display of courage and firmness in keeping with the traditions of the force. Sergeant J. P. Blakeney received information that certain members of a family named Dauphinee, or their brother-in-law Clarence Davis, were in the habit of delivering small quantities of liquor to a certain house in Halifax. He accordingly arranged with two constables to intercept them on January 9, 1928. His report is:—

"We concealed ourselves in a yard near the place where we suspected the liquor would be delivered. After waiting there for a short time we noticed a car approach from the opposite direction to that which we suspected. . . . We came out of the yard and started towards the car, but as his lights were directly on us were immediately recognized by Davis, who threw his engine into second gear and started off with a rush. The car was a large Studebaker touring car with the side curtains closed, and as it passed I jumped on the running board and caught the front side curtain on the right side of the car. Part of the curtain gave way and I recognized the driver as Clarence Davis and ordered him, in the King's name, to stop. He only increased his speed and by this time was travelling perhaps 40 miles per hour, and all the time the side curtain to which I was holding was giving away. At one time I thought I would be compelled to fall back into the street, which I knew would mean serious injury to myself, owing to the rate at which the car was travelling. I finally managed to get my head and shoulders through the side curtain and when I was almost able to reach Davis he let go of the steering wheel with his right hand and struck me a blow on the face and head, but as he saw I was still getting further into the car, he let go the steering wheel altogether and opened the door on his side of the car. I saw that he intended to jump, but by this time I had got far enough into the car to get a grip on the back of Davis's overalls, although my feet and legs were still out over the door on the right side of the car.

"At this time the car, which was still travelling at a high rate of speed, struck a board fence, glanced off, and headed straight for a light pole and as it was still going about 30 miles per hour I knew there was going to be crash. In the meantime Davis was trying to get out through the door on the left side and, a few seconds before the car hit the post, he left the car but I still retained my hold on the back of his overalls, which owing to the position I was in, was the only grip I had been able to get. We both landed in the street, and my head struck the hard ground, which slightly dazed me. In the tussle which followed, Davis' overalls on which I had still retained my grip, tore completely from his body and he managed to get away, leaving me with the torn overalls.

"Davis is a man about 6 feet in height and only 27 years of age, and I knew that in my dazed condition I could not hope to catch him in a chase and besides I knew that the 5-gallon keg of rum was in the car and it was necessary for me to remain with that as it was our most important evidence.

"As soon as Davis broke away from me he raced down Market street in the direction from which he had just come, and Constables Beazley and Rockwell had, in the meantime, been running along Market street towards us and were several hundred yards away. They heard the car crash into the fence and post, and as the street was well lighted, they could see Davis running towards them. They waited until he got near and then made an effort to catch him, but he managed to get past them and raced down one of the side streets with Constable Rockwell in close pursuit. D/Const. Beazley continued on to where I was, as he feared I had been injured when the car crashed.

"Constable Rockwell chased Davis for about half a mile, sometimes on Barrington street, where there were crowds of people, and then down side streets, and finally captured him on Sackville street, where after a short struggle he placed Davis under arrest and returned with him to where I was on Market street and I took him to the Police station, where he was locked up.

"I seized the 5-gallon keg of rum and the car, which of course owing to the damage done when it hit the light pole had to be towed to the naval dockyard."

The prisoner pleaded guilty to a charge of being in possession of spirits unlawfully imported into Canada; further charges of refusing to stop and

assaulting an officer engaged in the execution of his duty were laid. A fine of \$500 was imposed in the former case, and another of \$50 in the assault charge; the car was seized.

On the night of August 30-31, 1927, a party of our men seized a car and thirty gallons of rum near Tufts Cove; the car was driven by one John Schelaman, who was accompanied by a man named James Maloney. Schelaman, who is known as "John the Belgian," at the time of his arrest, after being warned, admitted that the liquor and the car were his. He was tried before the Supreme Court on October 21, 1927, and the jury, after receiving a strong charge for a conviction from the trial judge, after several hours' deliberation reported a disagreement. Schelaman was tried again on October 24, before a new jury; our report says:—

"After addresses by counsel for both sides Mr. Justice Graham charged the jury in very strong and impressive terms and told them their duty was to find the accused 'guilty.' He said he could not understand how men who were supposed to be reasonable men and sworn to do their duty, could on such evidence as produced by the defence find the accused 'not guilty.'

"The jury retired and after about two hours deliberation returned and reported that they were unable to agree. His Lordship sent them out again and after about another hour's deliberation they again reported a disagreement. They were again ordered back to their room by His Lordship and returned a short while after with a verdict of 'guilty.'"

Schelaman was thereupon sentenced to imprisonment for one year. He appealed on sundry technical grounds, the most important of which was the contention that an instruction by the judge that the burden of proof of the lawful importation of the liquor seized was upon the accused was wrong. The appeal court upheld this contention, holding that in such cases the prosecution must show that the goods concerned are the kind of goods upon which duties are payable, and that they have been imported. Schelaman thereupon was tried again, on March 21, 1928, and, despite the facts that the defence offered no evidence and that the judge in his address to the jury charged strongly for conviction, the jury disagreed. The case was put over to the October session of the Supreme Court. Our report says:—

"Notwithstanding the fact that the evidence for the Crown in this case was uncontradicted, and the accused was a foreigner, I am informed that the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction."

In October, 1928, the case was tried for the fourth time, by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. No evidence was offered by the defence; the judge in his charge favoured a conviction; and the jury disagreed.

Turning to Excise work, in January and February, 1928, several searches, which almost might be called raids, were made in a neighbourhood in northern Saskatchewan known as the Ponass Lake District. One or two seizures were made in January, and then towards the end of that month information reached Sergeant W. J. Gray, in charge of the detachment at Humboldt, that a wedding was to take place at the house of a certain farmer of foreign birth, and that a number of his friends were making homebrew for the festivities. There being reason to expect resistance, the Officer Commanding the district strengthened the detachment, and Sergeant Gray and three other members of the force proceeded to the scene and made a number of searches. The alcoholic wedding was to take place on February 2, and on the morning of February 1 our men appeared at the farm and found a crowd of some size gathered, presumably preparing for the affair. The visitors made haste to depart, and, though every effort was made to intercept them, several managed to get away, and dispersed with their horses at the gallop; they presumably notified some of the distillers. The farmhouse which was the scene of the wedding showed no evidence of illicit distilling, but while the search was proceeding a man was noticed to run from a nearby house into a clump of trees with something in his arms, and on his being tracked a gallon of spirits was

found in the thicket; the inmate of the house explained that he used the liquor for outward application on a growth on his wrist, and was much upset on its being confiscated. One or two other houses which were searched yielded nothing but empty jars and bottles smelling strongly of illicit spirits, warning having presumably been given by those escaped from the wedding party. But in all four seizures were made, some of them despite opposition. One of the seizures is thus described:—

“On entering the dwelling house I found present the owner and his wife, also, a young man of about 18 years and a girl about 17 years of age. I at once explained my errand and showed my writ of assistance on which I was acting. After going over the premises I noticed that Mrs. Nyeolat remained close to a box turned upside down near the stove and on asking her to move so that I could examine what was under the box she refused to budge and tried to knock over the box. The other inmates gathered around, but with the assistance of Corporal Cooper, Constables Ramsey and Kerr I finally secured the article hidden under the box, which turned out to be a gallon stone jar half full of what was undoubtedly illicit spirits. I placed this under seizure and the search was continued but nothing further was found on the premises. I might state that during the time the place was in something of an uproar, all the inmates shouting in their own language and very excited.”

In another house more than fifty gallons of mash suitable for the manufacture of spirits was found, in a high state of fermentation; here also there was great excitement and loud shouting. The owner of this house is reputed to be the leading distiller of illicit spirits in the district; not long before a constable of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police had searched the premises; had found a crock filled with spirits, and the owner and his wife after a scuffle had managed to smash the crock and destroy the liquor—and the evidence.

HEALTH, PENSIONS, AND SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

During the year we have continued to co-operate with the Department of Health, Pensions and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in the efforts to suppress the traffic in narcotic drugs, our policy having been, as in the preceding years, to direct our attention mainly to the more important dealers; we have, however, dealt with some of the minor plague-spots in the country, and have pursued our campaign against those medical men who have cast discredit upon their profession by acting as distributors. The utmost harmony has prevailed with the department.

A good deal of work was done in British Columbia, and some valuable arrests made. In Victoria during December, 1927, and January, 1928, a carefully conducted operation struck a heavy blow at the traffic. The most important distributor on Vancouver island at the time is believed to have been one Wong Wa, and Detective Corporal Black proceeded from Vancouver, after the usual preliminary manoeuvres got into touch with Wong Wa, convinced him that he was a buyer from the United States, and managed to obtain a sample tin of opium. Returning to Victoria, Corporal Black after much work effected a more important purchase. Great caution was shown by Wong Wa, who, when the bargain had been made, declined to handle the purchase money. Instead, he accompanied Corporal Black to a warehouse across the street, where he introduced him to a Chinaman to whom he was instructed to pay the money; this Chinaman, on receiving the amount agreed upon, pointed out a fellow countryman in a nearby lane, who delivered the opium. Despite these elaborate precautions, the movements of the party were so well covered that both the satellite and the principal were convicted. Wong Wa was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$350, and the assistant to two years' imprisonment and \$200 fine. Wong Wa appealed and, on the appeal being dismissed, fled, his bail being estreated. Search still is being made for him. The work in this case included a laborious assembling of evidence to break an alibi offered as defence.

The prisoner swore that on the day in question he had driven into the country, and on cross examination made statements as to the amount of snow on the ground, which evidence obtained by our men proved to be false.

An important occurrence in Vancouver had to do with one Lore Yip, described as the third most important dealer in narcotics in the city. The arrest took place as early as July 14, 1927, and the accused was convicted on September 13, but an appeal was taken, and the legal proceedings did not terminate until January, 1928. Lore Yip was detected in a sale of cocaine to another Chinese, and a search of his premises revealed over 700 ounces of narcotics and a quantity of paraphernalia. The police magistrate convicted him and imposed a sentence of three years' imprisonment and \$200 fine. Appeal being taken on the ground that the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act is *ultra vires*, Mr. Justice W. H. Macdonald on January 10, 1928, gave judgment sustaining the conviction.

In Vancouver a Chinese named Lee Go and a native of India named Gulan Mohammed were convicted of the sale of narcotic drugs after efforts which, because of the caution displayed by the traffickers, were prolonged and at times disappointing. Lee Go, who conducted a restaurant and a vegetable store, was the actual seller, but Gulan Mohammed, who is an elderly man, and very poor, did the work of delivering, and the drugs were hidden in his cabin. The particular set of operations which caused the downfall of these men began in September, 1927, but the arrest was not effected until towards the end of November; it was necessary to make eight purchases before sufficient evidence was gained. Lee Go, who is a very astute man, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and \$500 fine, and the Indian to two years and \$200 fine.

Assistant Commissioner Duffus, the Officer Commanding in British Columbia at the time, remarked that "The trapping of Lee Go and Gulan Mohammed required careful preparation, and necessitated our men lying out in the bush in pouring rain on several occasions at all hours of the night before the case was completed." In passing sentence the police magistrate, Mr. H. C. Shaw, said:—

"And in connection with this case I think it is only right that I should make some reference to the admirable work of Detective Fripps in this case, also the other officers who were associated with him. Sergeant Fripps did, in my opinion, wonderful work in this case; and very rarely, if ever, have I seen a case where everything was so complete, without any unfairness—in fact Sergeant Fripps gave his evidence so particularly fairly I think it only right to call attention to it. And I do feel that it is my duty, and I do it very gladly, to emphasize in my opinion the value of the work that Sergeant Fripps is doing not only in this case but in a number of other cases that come before me."

The prosecuting counsel, Mr. W. M. McKay, wrote to Assistant Commissioner Duffus, speaking of "the most excellent work done by Detective Sergeant James Fripps and the officers associated with him," and adding:—

"I have had some fifteen years' experience in prosecution work, and I do not believe that I ever had a case so thoroughly worked up as this case was worked up by Sergeant Fripps."

Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, the chief of the Narcotic Division of the Department of Health, described this as "a perfectly handled case, in which discretion and patience were exhibited to a remarked degree."

The method followed by this trafficker is an example of the difficulties encountered in getting evidence. When Lee Go had received an order, the buyer would be told to meet the vendor at a certain place, and there he would hand over the money; then he would be told to proceed to another locality, where delivery was to be made by the Hindu. The latter hid the drugs at the designated place and directed the purchaser to find them. Moreover, the place of delivery was changed each time.

On May 22, 1928, our force, acting in association with the Customs officials in Vancouver, made an important seizure of opium while it was being smuggled ashore from ss. *Tacoma* by the chief steward, a Danish subject. The drugs,

which amounted to about 260 ounces, were concealed in the ship's laundry. The steward was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and a fine of \$500. The ship was also fined. This was the culmination of patient and careful operations which had extended over a period of several months.

Mention was made in the annual report for last year of the arrest in Winnipeg of a drug trafficker named Henry Venegratsky, *alias* Henry Vine. This man was induced to sell a quantity of heroin to a detective of this force who had been brought from a distance, and on being placed on trial pleaded guilty, whereupon the trial judge imposed a sentence of six months in jail and a fine of \$200. As this man was perhaps the most important personage in the illicit drug business of Winnipeg, this was regarded as inadequate, and the Crown appealed, and the term of imprisonment was increased to three years. Superintendent Allard in reporting this observed:—

"This is the first time in the history of the courts in Manitoba that the Appeal Court has seen fit to increase a trial judge's sentence, and the decision can, therefore, be considered an important and far-reaching one."

Closely associated with this case was another innovation. Venegratsky had an associate who went by the sobriquet of "Rusty Stevens," who was arrested with him. Bail being granted, the men fled; and on the bail being estreated, was found to be worthless. Proceedings accordingly were taken against the bailmen, who had made affidavits that they were possessed of real estate of considerable value; charged with perjury, they pleaded guilty, their counsel urging that they were victims of a vicious system. The magistrate imposed a sentence of two years' imprisonment, but suspended the sentence.

Another of the cluster of cases dealt with in Winnipeg was that against one Robert Seigel, *alias* Sam Walters. In October, 1927, it became known to us that a quantity of cocaine and heroin was being sent through the mails from Montreal, addressed to "Sam Walters" in Winnipeg. Thanks to excellent co-operation by the postal authorities in Winnipeg, our detectives were enabled to arrest Seigel in the act of accepting the parcel. Found guilty of possession of drugs, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to a fine of \$200, with a further term of two months' imprisonment in default of payment. The judge in sentencing the prisoner stated that the Appeal Court of Manitoba had decided what the sentence for a first offence under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act should be and he intended to abide by their decision—the reference being to the case of Venegratsky, already noticed. An appeal by Seigel was dismissed.

During a series of operations in Winnipeg designed to lay by the heels a group of persons engaged impartially in dealing in narcotics and in illicit distilling a detective of the force, posing as a buyer of narcotics, obtained a "sample" of heroin, which on analysis proved genuine, and proceeded to make a purchase of 32 ounces of the drug. Efforts to induce him to part with the money in advance failing, it was agreed to deliver the goods in a taxi. This was done; the parcel offered contained 32 ounce bottles, which contained a white powder resembling heroin; and the detective directed the taxi to drive to the Mounted Police barracks. There it was found that the bottles did not contain heroin, but a powder resembling it; the dealers had tried to cheat their customer. However, as a sample had been genuine, it was possible to lay a charge against them. The arrest occurred in April, but the trial has been delayed by the illness of one of the accused.

In this group of cases the suspected persons employed a private detective agency to follow and expose a valuable informant of ours.

Associated with this case was the detection of a group of people who were engaged in the unusual operation of reclaiming alcohol by distillation from iodine. Two of the party were convicted, sentences of \$400 and \$200 respectively being inflicted. It is believed that had they not been interrupted these people would have gone into this enterprise on a large scale.

In Eastern Canada the efforts to stamp out the practice by certain medical men of supplying narcotics under improper conditions have been continued. One case, that of a doctor in the vicinity of Toronto, was marked by a curious incident. This practitioner was charged in September, 1927, with offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and on conviction was fined; he appealed, a counter-appeal was taken against the sentence, and the result was that the punishment was increased to imprisonment for three months. A few days after he began to serve his sentence he was given an extra-mural permit, whereby he was "employed outside the jail in the custody of the chief constable" of his place of residence; that is, was allowed to return to his home; local sympathy had been shown for him, a petition in his favour having been signed, it was stated, by 2,000 persons. The permit was cancelled soon afterwards, and the doctor served his sentence.

In western Ontario during this year two cases which had been greatly prolonged were brought to an end. In the winter of 1925-26 an investigation in certain districts in western Ontario resulted in the laying of charges against a number of physicians of improperly supplying narcotic drugs to persons who represented themselves to be addicts. Two medical men in Brantford were convicted, a fine of \$200 being imposed in each case. Stubborn resistance was offered, an appeal being taken by one defendant on technical grounds, and the other withholding payment of his fine. Steady pressure was maintained, and in December, 1927, in one case and in May, 1928, in the other, the fines were paid.

We were able to be of service to a former Canadian soldier in a peculiar case. The man in question lived in Victoria until 1923, when he went to the United States. In November, 1922, a man was murdered in a village in Utah, and in 1928 this Canadian, who had never been in that state, was arrested in Los Angeles and charged with the murder, on the strength apparently of identification by one witness. The Canadian Legion took his case up, and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment asked for our aid. An overwhelming alibi was made out, a considerable number of people making affidavits that the accused had been living in Victoria at the time of the murder. The non-commissioned officer in charge at Victoria, Corporal T. C. Brice, collected these, and, on the court in Utah refusing to accept affidavits, the evidence was given in the form of a consular commission, Corporal Brice producing the witnesses and helping in the presentation of the case. Thanks to this the case against the Canadian collapsed, and he was acquitted on motion of the prosecutor. Colonel L. R. LaFleche, the Dominion First Vice-President of the Canadian Legion, was good enough to thank me for what he described as "the splendid and efficient co-operation" which we gave his society; he added:—

'It is worthy of notice that, in this instance, your efforts were directed towards establishing a man's innocence rather than his guilt. The Canadian Legion is indeed grateful for the efficiency demonstrated. We are convinced that, without the assistance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a different verdict might have been rendered.'

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Our relations with the Department of Indian Affairs continue to be as close and friendly as ever. The most interesting case of co-operation in the period under review had to do with the epidemic of influenza in the Mackenzie valley, which is treated at some length in a later section of this report. In this work we helped and were helped by the officers of the department, touching it particularly in the distribution of medicines and rations, in nursing the sick and burying the dead. Elsewhere we had perhaps less in the way of turbulence than in former years.

A case of witchcraft was prosecuted successfully in northern British Columbia in the spring of 1928, and the conviction which was obtained may aid in quenching superstitions which can easily prove harmful. At the request of the Indian agent at Hazelton, Corporal M. T. Berger, conducted an investigation which led to a charge being laid against an Indian of Kispiox known as Billy Williams. The particular case upon which proceedings were taken occurred in 1925, and was the treatment of an Indian woman who had a bad knee; a white doctor had treated her without success, and Williams offered to cure her if paid. The woman's husband, Jasper Skulsh, gave evidence which in substance was as follows:—

"On May 12 my wife was in the house of her half brother, Joshua Smith, at Kispiox. Billy Williams came to the house. He put on his dress of bear skin. On his head he had a crown of bear claws, he also had a wooden rattle. He danced around my wife and sang in the Indian language, I don't know what he sang. Then he went home. He said he was going to his ranch the following day. Billy Williams is the prisoner. The 10th May is the date of the annual celebration at Kispiox. After Billy went I took my watch and gave to Timothy Harris to give to Billy so that he would cure Emma. The watch cost \$30; I had very little money.

"On May 13 Billy came back in the afternoon. When he came in he put his outfit on. Emma was lying on a mattress on the floor. He pulled the blanket away and put a small piece of netting on her knee. He was smoking a pipe and he blew smoke on her knee and tried to straighten it. He was singing at the time. He sang and danced for two hours. He took the bad spirit out of her knee. Then he took a good spirit out of his own body and put it on my wife's head. Then he said that she would get better. She did get better."

This ceremony, it appeared, is called "Swanask", that is, "blowing away".

The patient's evidence was that she got well in less than a week; she added that she was afraid of the witch-doctor.

Williams was convicted and sentenced to forty days' imprisonment. The case aroused much excitement among the Indians of Hazelton and the Kispiox valley, many of them attending the trial.

The defence was in effect that Williams' behaviour amounted to what used to be called "white magic," but at the preliminary investigation Jasper Skulsh, after describing the cure wrought upon his wife in 1925, asserted his belief that his father's death had been accomplished by the accused:—

"It is reported amongst the Indians that the accused threatened my father and I believe those threats hastened my father's death. He died on March 11, 1928. That death happened on his trap line. I am afraid of the accused because what he said about my father was fulfilled. The threat was that my father would be dead this year before the snow went off this spring, and that he would die without any sickness. Before my father went on his hunting trip he went to see Dr. Connelly, to see if there was anything the matter with him. The doctor passed him and said it would be all right for him to go hunting as there was nothing wrong with him. Now we have a guard at night watching my father's grave for fear that the accused will perform some mysterious ceremony, which I have never seen. The ceremony called witchcraft I have never seen. I believe that the accused hastened my father's death. Also that I and by family are in danger from the powers of the accused."

Prosecution was entered in the earlier case, as more conclusive evidence was available.

Corporal Berger in one of his earlier reports on the case, after observing that "the roots of this case go very deep," added:—

"While it is generally known that the Indians have their 'medicine men' few people are aware of the influence these 'medicine men' exercise over the rest of the tribe.

"Tommy Michell, an Indian of Kispiox, who is at present under what amounts to a sentence of death from the accused, explained to me how it is done. The accused cuts a small piece of cloth from his victim's clothes and after some incantations puts it 'in a dirty place.' The victim then develops sores or a severe cough and gradually gets weaker and finally dies. Another way employed is the following: the witch doctor gets a piece of cloth and when his victim spits he soaks the spit into the piece of cloth and puts it 'in a dirty place.' Walking on his victim's shadow and saying certain things is yet another way.

These things would seem ridiculous if the Indians were not in deadly earnest about them. The above mentioned Tommy Mitchell is leaving the district with his wife and child in an effort to evade his fate."

"It is generally believed by the Indians that Billy Williams killed Timothy Skulsh who died on his trap line 11th March. As he, Williams, has got to dance around his victim's grave twice, the family of Timothy Skulsh set a watch on the grave with a shotgun. Billy Williams got wind of this and to distract their attention had his daughter-in-law lay a charge against Jasper Skulsh for assault. Jasper Skulsh was fined \$10 on this charge. Probably in consequence of this he was more willing to talk."

He also remarked, in forwarding certain statements procured before the trial took place:—"Only the fact that Billy Williams was in jail at the time enabled me to get statements of any consequence."

The insanity of an Indian at Fort Hope, on the Albany river, an exceedingly remote place in northwestern Ontario, caused this force to make the first patrol by air ever ordered specifically from headquarters; members of the force from time to time have made journeys by air when on duty, but these have been made on their own initiative. In July, 1928, the officer in charge of a fur trading post at Fort Hope telegraphed to the Department of Indian Affairs that one of the Indians there had gone out of his mind, that there was no one able or willing to look after him, that he should be taken to a home, and that the Indians could not be hired to take him out. At the request of the Department of Indian Affairs Sergeant A. P. Colfer, in charge of the detachment at Kenora, flew to Fort Hope, took charge of the patient, and flew back with him. Aid was given with great courtesy by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and by the Forestry Branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Although two days were lost owing to the weather, the Indian was in Kenora one week from the despatch of the original request for aid.

In February, 1928, two Indian boys of about 17 who were attending the Anglican Indian School at Onion Lake set fire to the roof at night, hoping to obtain their liberty by destroying the school. Prompt measures were taken, and the fire was extinguished before it had done much damage. The lads who were responsible were detected, pleaded guilty, and, in view of the gravity of the affair, were given short terms of imprisonment. One of the lads had run away from the school two or three years before.

Earlier on the same day the Roman Catholic mission Church at Onion Lake had been burned.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

In April and May, 1928, complaint was made in and near Windsor, Ont., that on several occasions bullets fired by preventive officers of the Government of the United States had lodged in Canadian territory. At the request of the Department of External Affairs Sergeant G. W. Fish, in charge of the detachment at Windsor, and Corporal P. E. Nelson made a careful investigation into all the cases reported, their reports covering the exact place where each incident occurred, the distance in each case from the Detroit river, the angle of incidence of the bullet (when this could be ascertained), the calibre, etc., of such bullets as were recovered, and such attendant circumstances as the vicinity or otherwise of places frequented by liquor smugglers and encounters between those people and American officers. In several cases the facts disclosed pointed strongly to the conclusion that the weapons had been discharged on the American side, while in one the conclusion was that the bullet had been fired on the Canadian side. In their investigations our men co-operated with American officials, who traced one bullet which was recovered to a revolver carried by a member of the Border Patrol in Detroit. Our reports were used by the Department of External Affairs in their representations which were made to Washington.

IMMIGRATION

For the greater part of the year we have been busy with a most complicated case, which is still in progress, which has to do with attempts to bring immigrants into the country by improper means, often (there is reason to think) for the purpose of smuggling them into the United States. When farmers make application for the admission of specified immigrants for the purpose of working on their property permits are issued; there is reason to believe that this privilege was abused; farmers being induced to sign applications, and the men thus admitted proceeding to the cities, or being smuggled across the frontier. Moreover, sundry astute men took to charging foreign-born residents in Canada considerable sums for permits which would admit their relatives still overseas; in 1927 the Department of Immigration refused permits to some of these traffickers, and soon afterwards forged permits began to appear. In November, 1927, our services were asked for, and investigation has been incessant ever since, the net result at the close of the period under review being that one man is awaiting trial, and that arrangements are on foot for the extradition of two fugitives from continental Europe. Apart from the outcome of these cases, the inquiries made disclosed an extraordinary volume of extortion of money from these newcomers, by a surprising number of people.

Aid was given to the Department of Immigration and Colonization in many other cases; as mentioned by the officers commanding in southern Saskatchewan and the Yukon, in certain places our men acted as immigration officers.

MARINE AND FISHERIES

The guarding of wrecked vessels occasionally falls to our lot, and in February, 1928, an odd instance of this occurred. The schooner *Loyola*, loaded with 1,100 cases of liquor, went ashore at Blueberry Point, 10 miles from Liverpool, N.S., and a crowd of some 200 residents of the district assembled and showed a strong disposition to raid her; indeed, a party of about 20 tried to wade out and board her at low water. The customs collector of the port appealed for assistance, and Sergeant C. E. Myers and four constables proceeded to the scene. Sergeant Myers' report says in part:—

"We arrived at the scene of the wreck and observed some 40 or 50 people on the beach close to the water line near the wreck, but when they saw the police approaching they fled through the darkness in all directions. The night was very dark and the tide quite low; the stones on the beach were covered with ice and a heavy sea was rolling in on the shore. We were unable to get aboard the wreck but remained on the beach close by."

After a while a small steamboat hired by the Customs Department to salvage the cargo arrived, and the work of transferring the liquor was begun; it took all that day, and part of the next, and the steamer then left. The report continues:—

"At 4 p.m. accompanied by Constable Johnson and George Hemeon, I went aboard the wreck at low tide to search the wreck and see if any of the cargo remained on board. In the hold of the vessel was about 4 feet of water and empty casks and oil barrels were floating around and much other refuse could be seen under water. With long pike poles we hooked out of the hold thirty-one packages of liquor, this being all we could find. This was taken ashore, loaded on trucks and taken to Liverpool where it was handed over to the Collector of Customs.

"During the time that the cargo was being salvaged 2 constables were continually on duty, exposed to the open beach without shelter from 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. of the 25th, when a small shelter was made from pieces of canvas that floated ashore from the wreck. An oil drum floated ashore and it was fashioned into a stove which afforded us a little heat. During this time a high wind was blowing and the temperature had dropped to 8 degrees below zero."

"It was quite evident by the attitude of the crowd on the beach at the time of our arrival, that they had every intention of interfering with the cargo."

As noticed in my last annual report, the services of several constables with northern experience were lent to the Hudson Straits Expedition. Acknowledgment must be made of the cordial and generous manner in which the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries treated the men who were engaged in this service. One example was the transmission, without charge, of personal as well as official wireless messages to our men at these stations. Another was the pains taken to notify me of the creditable part played by Corporal Nichols on the occasion when Flight Lieutenant Coghill and he broke through the ice at Port Burwell on June 9, 1928. Other civilities were rendered, and extremely good relations prevailed.

POST OFFICE

The outbreak of robberies of the mails has directed attention to the question of protection, and something has been done. This is a subject on which it is undesirable to be too specific, but it may be stated in general terms that in certain large cities special precautions have been taken to protect important shipments of mails; in some of these cases the municipal police forces had expressed their inability to furnish the protection deemed necessary by the Post Office department. This duty has strained the available resources of the Officers Commanding in these localities, and in one case I have had to increase the numbers of men available in the district. The subject is under further consideration.

Aid was given to the Postal authorities in unravelling an ingenious fraud. The *O.B.U. Bulletin*, a weekly journal owned by the One Big Union in Winnipeg, for some time has conducted guessing competitions, the type at the moment in favour being to guess the temperature in a number of given places each Sunday; the results were governed by the meteorological report in a Winnipeg newspaper of the Monday morning following, and letters with coupons containing the guesses were accepted as late as by the first mail on Monday morning, though this is delivered two or three hours after the appearance of the papers. A man living in Winnipeg induced a relative living in a town in Ontario to mail to him envelopes lightly sealed, and addressed to him very lightly in lead pencil; on getting them he rubbed out the address, wrote on the envelope that of the *O.B.U. Bulletin*, and early on the Monday morning substituted for the original contents of the letter a coupon correctly filled in. Thus the letter bore a genuine postmark. Next, he waylaid the letter-carrier as he approached the newspaper office, dropped the letter near him, and then spoke to him, telling him that he had dropped it. The scheme worked on two or three occasions, and some prizes were won dishonestly, but the letter carrier soon became suspicious, and investigation speedily resulted in the ostensible winner of the prizes being arrested in Ontario, and giving evidence against the principal criminal in Winnipeg. There was some ground for suspecting that this plan was tried about the same time by more than one person.

Aid was given in numerous smaller cases, a detective being kept continuously on this class of work.

COUNTERFEITING

In the late autumn of 1927 a number of counterfeit American bank notes were passed in various parts of Ontario, the culprits being a gang of Canadian criminals with American connections. The investigation was pursued in conjunction with the United States Treasury officials. After a good deal of work two of the Canadian members of the gang were arrested and convicted, sentences of three and two years' respectively being imposed. An American criminal who acted with them was tried in Detroit and received a sentence of ten years. An unusual incident marked this set of operations. A party of the counterfeiters travelling by motor visited a small town east of Toronto, passed a number of

bills, and proceeded on their way. Becoming suspicious, five citizens pursued them in a Ford truck, overtook them halted, held them up with revolvers, forced them to make restitution, and then undertook to turn them over to the police, only to have the counterfeiters elude them. These citizens were witnesses at the trial of the American criminal, identifying him as one of the party.

AGRICULTURE

During the period under review we have on three or four occasions carried through investigations relating to suspected fraud in dealings in the more expensive classes of live stock. This is a class of work, involving the identity of animals, the correspondence between their markings and the official registrations, etc., which can prove very tedious, and none of these cases had been brought to a conclusion on September 30.

The most long-drawn-out one, and perhaps the most important, has to do with Percheron horses in Western Canada, charges having been made against a dealer living in the vicinity of Calgary of substituting certain inferior horses for animals which had been registered. The case began in June, 1927, and Detective Constable A. J. Davidson, under the direction of Inspector J. W. Spalding, made an exhaustive examination which, supplemented by investigations in other parts of Canada, assembled a large body of evidence—and a considerable number of witnesses—to the effect that frauds had taken place. After many days, marked by stubborn fighting by the defence, the case was tried in the Calgary Police Court in February, March, and April, 1928, and the accused was convicted on two charges and fined in all \$1,000. The conviction was appealed, but the appeal was dismissed, though the fines were reduced.

Another case, in eastern Ontario, had to do with suspected manipulation of certificate of pure-bred cattle. A cattle dealer living in the vicinity of Brockville was the subject of complaint in the summer of 1928, it being charged that he had sold to some Americans a number of cattle which he alleged to be pure-bred, but which were not, the documents of the National Live Stock Records Association having been unlawfully altered. In August, Detective Sergeant F. Syms was directed to investigate the matter, and after a great deal of work, which included a visit to the American purchasers, he built up a case, it being charged that the dealer had committed numerous irregularities, tending to the detriment of the system of recording the pedigree of pure-bred animals; one being the recording of a certain bull as a sire years after he had been butchered.

This investigation took us to the end of September, and soon after its expiry the Department of Agriculture set on foot a prosecution of the dealer and a man who was closely associated with him. At the moment of writing the proceedings have been delayed by the illness of the accused.

A third case, which began in June, 1928, had as its scene the Eastern Townships; a large cattle dealer living at Ormstown in Quebec was suspected of having sold as pure-bred certain cattle which he had bought as grades, an act which involved tampering with official documents. Detective Constable Stevenson was sent to the scene and by July he had accumulated so large an amount of evidence that the person concerned was charged with making false statements regarding the breeding and pedigree of two animals; the trial took place at Valleyfield on September 25, and the accused was convicted and fined. Notice has been given of an appeal.

All these cases involved much travel, numerous farmers, breeders, dealers, drovers, etc., having to be found and questioned, and many witnesses having to be subpoenaed.

Somewhat similar work was done in the summer of 1928 in Prince Edward Island, several cases of tampering with the registration of fox puppies having

been dealt with; while visits had to be made to the scenes of the deceptions, the detective work was not as arduous as in the other cases mentioned. The local effect probably will be good.

Another matter in which we were concerned on behalf of the live stock standards of the country was an investigation into a hog-raising scheme in Western Canada. An American company, with nominal headquarters at Spokane, had been at work for some years in the United States pushing a variant of the endless chain scheme, as applied to live stock, and in 1927 they entered Alberta. They had a number of pigs of the Chester White variety; these animals, I understand, are not of particularly good quality, and belong to a type which the Department of Agriculture is trying to drive out, in favour of better strains. Employing "high pressure salesmen," they urged farmers to buy these at prices about double their real worth; apart from the general question of national standards, it was represented that the animals were pure-bred, and the company apparently agreed to buy, at a high price, the offspring of the sows for two years. The contracts differed from the oral assurances of the salesmen, and the scheme in general was disadvantageous alike to the individual farmer and to the country at large. Our investigations enabled the Department of Agriculture to denounce the scheme publicly—among other things we discovered carelessness in breeding methods—and the company apparently has withdrawn.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Aid was rendered to the military authorities in connection with an affair which at the outset created grave uneasiness. On the night of August 28-29 a building at the Long Branch rifle ranges near Toronto, occupied by one of the city militia regiments, was entered and two machine guns, some ammunition, and a number of other articles were abstracted. Coming soon after the robbery by armed men of mail matter from a train in the Union Station in Toronto, it was surmised that these weapons might have been stolen by persons contemplating further outrages of this description, and great pains were taken to investigate the matter. After about three weeks of work the missing guns and other articles were found concealed in a field several hundred yards away, the indications being that they had been taken by boys, who had not known what to do with their plunder. From the outset it was apparent that the theft was the work of amateurs, but the suspicious evasiveness of certain persons of dubious character caused a number of false clues to be followed up.

LABOUR

Assistance was rendered to the Department of Labour in tracing a defaulting agent for Government annuities. The culprit was authorized to operate in the district adjacent to Regina, and converted to his own use certain sums which he received in this capacity. He fled about May 1, proceeding by motor car to Sacramento, California. The search made extended to several eastern cities, as well as to sundry places in Western Canada, but in about three weeks' time his whereabouts were discovered through his having issued bad cheques in his place of refuge. To save the expense and delay of extradition, we arranged for his deportation by the American authorities, and on this being done took charge of him and escorted him to Regina to stand trial. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a term in gaol.

ESCORTS FOR HARVESTERS

The usual escorts were supplied for harvesters proceeding from Eastern Canada to the prairies, and, as usual, the administrative work was done by Inspector Hill, the Officer Commanding "N" Division, extra men being drawn

from several other divisions to make up the number required. So narrow is the margin upon which we are working that the modest number required was provided with difficulty. There was rather more roughness than usual on a few of the trains, but no serious difficulty was experienced, and, in most of the trains the behaviour of the men was good. In all, escorts were furnished for 26 trains, which carried over 18,000 passengers; the number of non-commissioned officers and constables employed was 30. Inspector C. H. Hill in his report observes:—

"From the reports received, the general conduct of the harvesters carried seems to have been very satisfactory. There have been, as usual, incidents of glass being broken in carriages and one case of damage by throwing stones.

"The N.C.O's and constables who were employed on this duty this year were more or less experienced and in consequence, they were able to handle the situation more satisfactorily.

"Every year, it becomes more evident that without proper police protection, a great deal of damage to property would occur, but with experienced men in charge of these trains, there should be no trouble whatever."

The work was complicated this year by the addition of some 8,500 British harvesters, who came from the mother country by a special arrangement. At Winnipeg difficulty was experienced in placing certain of these; energetic efforts were made to promote discontent by some communists who had come from Great Britain in the guise of men seeking work in the harvest fields, these being aided by the members of the Communist Party in Winnipeg, who circulated seditious leaflets, addressed the men at every opportunity, and in every possible way prevented the men from accepting employment. This small minority created some work for our men at Winnipeg, the Immigration authorities there asking for a guard which had to be continued for some time. Usually one man was sufficient to cause good behaviour, though once or twice the guard had to be strengthened. On September 5, when tickets were being given to about 300 of these men for their return to England, they were unruly and a corporal and constable had to be sent to supplement the efforts of the Canadian National Railway police; in the words of Mr. Flynn of the Canadian National Railways, "the uniform had a magical effect." Again, on the night of September 23-24, it was necessary to send a sergeant and two constables to restore order among about 150 of these men who were spending the night at the Immigration Hall; windows had been broken and some other damage done. Another complaint about the same time was the use of profane language at meal time. Escorts also were provided for some of the trains carrying British miners back to Quebec; on these the behaviour was good.

It may be added that the *Toronto Worker*, the organ of the Communist Party of Canada, published with approval a statement that at Calgary a British harvester who had visited the Communist quarters, on showing a disposition to accept employment, was assaulted and forced to refuse to work.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

An example of the out-of-the-way tasks which fall upon our shoulders may be mentioned a request from the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, to assist in compiling a census of wildfowl. That branch had arranged with Biological Survey in the United States to seek to arrive at an idea of the number and distribution of wild fowl on the continent, and we willingly aided. A large number of the cards supplied were filled out by members of the force, the ground being covered with especial minuteness in Saskatchewan owing to our wider distribution there. The work involved many patrols.

As in former years, trouble was experienced in protecting wild ducks upon the Detroit frontier, the special offence being the slaughter of the birds by swift motor boats coming from the American shore. On calm hazy days in the spring

and autumn these boats would appear, travelling down wind and coming slowly so as to approach close to the flock of resting ducks; then when the ducks on the edge of the flock began to rise the boat, quickening its pace would run into the centre of the flock and stop, while the occupants, generally four in number, would stand up and empty several automatic guns each into the flying ducks. Sometimes the boats would pursue the ducks, and as they can run faster than the ducks can fly, the fusillade would continue until the ducks were high enough to be out of range. The boats could, of course, return to the American side very quickly. There also is some shooting of ducks and geese from "hides." Corporal P. E. Nelson examined conditions carefully in 1927, and as a result of his report the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior provided a motor boat, with which Corporal Nelson patrolled the frontier waters in the spring of 1928. No arrests were made, and little shooting was observed, the fact of the patrol apparently being sufficient. The Dominion Parks Branch was assured by residents of the district interested in game protection that much good had been done, the wholesale slaughter having stopped, and large numbers of ducks having congregated at places from which they had been driven. Arrangements were made whereby our patrol co-operated with American game wardens. We were warned that some of these poachers were desperate characters and might offer resistance, but Corporal Nelson experienced no trouble of this sort.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE

In the remoter parts of the country the force collects revenues for several of the departments. At Herschel Island, for example, Inspector Kemp collected \$18,093.89 in customs dues, and \$1,664.18 in income tax. In the Northwest Territories, up to June 30, 1928, game animal and game bird licenses were issued to the extent of \$19,909. Of the fines imposed in cases instituted by us, amounting to \$137,639.78, we collected \$42,423. A considerable amount of money was collected for radio licenses which we issued. We also disbursed \$27,240 in wolf bounty, for the killing of 908 wolves.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

Superintendent H. M. Newson, the Officer Commanding E Division (British Columbia, less the Eastern Kootenay district), reports a total strength on September 30, 1928, of 80 all ranks, as against 90 on the corresponding date in 1927. He observes:—

Having to maintain our detachments (which at present account for 30 of all ranks) at effective strength, and the Criminal Investigation Branch staff at Vancouver to keep supplied with efficient men, our present strength is found to be inadequate to carry out our routine duties, such as mail guards... maintain the large barracks buildings and grounds in good order, attend to our 32 horses, and at the same time properly carry on training by means of drills and lectures. Staff and specially employed men have been reduced to a minimum, but I consider that a total divisional strength of 90 is necessary, which would allow a small reserve of constables to be available for C.I.B. and detachment duty as required."

Superintendent Newson also remarks:—

"As very few recruits have been posted to this division during the past two years, the average length of service of all N.C.O's and constables in the division is approximately 7½ years, while that of constables alone is 5 years; long service naturally results in increased efficiency, but on the other hand it must be noted that occasionally some promising constables and junior N.C.O's take their discharge as time-expired, as they see very little chance of promotion."

This division has seven detachments. With regard to that at Victoria, Superintendent Newson says:—

"A day and night guard is maintained at the office of the Assistant Receiver-General. The corporal in charge also attends to various investigations in the city and district; cordial relations have been maintained at Victoria with various federal and provincial departments."

The Esquimalt detachment is maintained in connection with the dockyard. The Officer Commanding observes:—

"Esquimalt and Victoria detachments have been visited by me personally, and although the duty at both places is of somewhat a monotonous nature, the men appear well contented, and the married men now stationed at Esquimalt appear to be well suited for the duties."

Penticton, where another detachment is situated, is described as an important centre of Indian reserves, investigations being continually carried out involving patrols through the whole of the West Kootenay district and the Okanagan. Inspector C. L. Cadiz is in command. Superintendent Newson adds:—

"The present personnel have been stationed there a long time, and are men of integrity and well thought of in the district."

Two of the detachments in northern British Columbia are thus remarked upon:—

"The work at Prince George and Telkwa detachments is mainly in connection with the enforcement of the Indian Act, there being a large number of Indian reserves adjacent to both towns. The district to be covered by our supervisory patrols and in the course of investigations is very great, often in sparsely settled country."

The opening of a detachment at Hazelton, 60 miles from Telkwa, on the Canadian Northern Railway, is under consideration, an alternative being the strengthening of the Telkwa detachment. Another detachment, that at Kitwanga, about half way between Prince Rupert and Telkwa, was opened on November 1, 1927, the remark upon this being:—

"This, again, is a centre of Indian reserves; in fact, there is practically no white settlement in the district. The detachment was established after we had instituted proceedings against Indians of the Kitwancool village, situated nearby, for obstructing Government surveyors. The regular patrols that have been carried on in this district since the detachment was established have had a very good effect."

The headquarters of the coast sub-district are at Prince Rupert, where Inspector J. M. Tupper is stationed.

In dealing with an important aspect of our duties the Officer Commanding declares:—

"We have maintained cordial relations and have co-operated to our mutual advantage with all departments of the federal Government, and with the municipal and provincial police forces."

A most important matter for co-operation is the campaign against the use of narcotic drugs. Superintendent Newson's general conclusion is:—

"Speaking generally, I am of the opinion that the narcotic situation in this district is improving slowly year by year. In Vancouver, where the bulk of the addicts are gathered, the activities of our drug squad, with able assistance from the city police, have driven the traffickers from the streets to such an extent that an addict has to be well known to make a purchase. Also, the drastic penalties imposed by our courts have had a most beneficial effect."

"A total of 267 investigations were conducted on behalf of the Department of Health."

He also says:—

"The efforts of our drug squad have, in continuation of the policy adopted last year, been directed towards the apprehension of principals rather than addicts. In this, I am pleased to say, we have been very successful. As a result of our activities a number of important members of the drug ring have been found guilty of contravening the Act and are at present serving long sentences which in the majority of cases will be followed by deportation."

Superintendent Newson instances several of the cases which are noticed at some length in another part of this report, that dealing generally with assistance to other departments.

Dealing with the Department of Indian Affairs, the report says:—

"Frequent patrols were established to maintain law and order on the reserves, and to enforce the special provisions of the Indian Act. Repressive measures were not often necessary, as, generally speaking, the Indians were found to be quiet and law-abiding, in this respect a great improvement over former years.

"For one week during the Vancouver Exhibition in August, 1928, one N.C.O. and two constables were quartered at the Exhibition grounds, supervising and controlling the activities of a band of 60 Indians from the East Kootenay district who were camped there for a week, giving tribal dances, etc., at the invitation of the Exhibition authorities and with the approval of the Indian Department."

As regards the Department of National Revenue, he says in part:—

"The illicit distillation of liquor is not common in this district, due to the fact that reliable brands can readily be obtained at Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province.

"Close co-operation has been maintained whenever possible with Customs officials, particularly with regard to prevention of smuggling of narcotic drugs from ships."

Assistance was rendered to the Department of Mines:—

"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 firecrackers from the Orient and the United States of America—mostly the former—were inspected, during which operations a total of 521 cases were rejected for non-compliance with regulations.

"Accidents arising out of the handling of explosives, of which there have been fewer than for years past, have been enquired into, and in all a total of 129 investigations have been reported upon for the information of the department."

An incident of the year was the supervision exercised over the construction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner *St. Roch*, designed for service in the Western Arctic. She was launched on May 7, 1928, was taken over on June 15, and the arrangements regarding equipment, stores, and personnel were carried out by the division.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Superintendent Christen Junget, the Officer Commanding K Division (Southern Alberta and the East Kootenay district of British Columbia), reports a total strength on September 30, 1928, of 84 all ranks, this including one special constable who had been discharged but not struck off. This was a slight increase from the corresponding date in 1927, when the number was 79. The detachments numbered 20, there being no change in this respect. In writing about them Superintendent Junget observes:—

"Six of these detachments are located in the Canadian National parks, of which the greater portion are located in this district, namely, Rocky Mountain, Kootenay, Yoho, and Waterton Lakes. The first three of these parks form the Banff sub-district, and five of the detachments mentioned are located within the boundaries of these three parks. The other, Waterton Lakes National park, is in the Lethbridge sub-district, and a detachment is maintained at that point throughout the year. This point is becoming one of greater importance every year, being visited by a large number of American tourists during the season, as well as by visitors from all parts of Canada. A fine new detachment was erected at this point last winter, and during the season an N.C.O. and two constables, and also a motor-cyclist were stationed there.

"A motor-cycle patrol, consisting of six machines, has been maintained in the National parks, five in the Banff sub-district, and one at Waterton park, for the purpose of patrolling the highways and enforcing regulations as regards speeding, etc., as well as assisting tourists whenever they may be found to be in need of help or advice. This motor-cycle patrol renders a most important service, as careless driving over the roads in the parks—in spite of the warning signs, and efforts of our men—is responsible every year for a number of serious accidents, some of which have fatal results. Each motor-cycle is equipped with a first-aid kit, and the men so instructed that they are competent to render first-aid in case

of accident until such time as a doctor can be summoned. These motor-cyclists are also instructed to use discretion in dealing with tourists and visitors in the parks, and to avoid court cases as far as possible, unless, of course, a courteous warning is unheeded."

After a reference to a large number of cases handled in the parks under the Criminal Code, provincial statutes, etc., and to the work done in the Indian Reserves, he says:—

"There are also four detachments in this division situated at ports of entry along the international border, the work of these detachments being chiefly in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration Act, and the prevention of persons entering Canada by stealth without reporting themselves to the immigration office. At Twin Lakes our N.C.O.'s in charge also performs the duties of an acting sub-collector of customs and a part-time immigration inspector."

After some further remarks he adds:—

"Of the twenty detachments in this division it will be noted that quite a number are engaged in actual police work of a general nature."

In dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments, Superintendent Junget notices first the work done for the Department of Health under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, observing that there has been an increase in cases:—

"The list contains the following: a medical doctor; a manager of a wholesale drug firm; an apprentice druggist; a Chinese storekeeper; men working in the woods; persons of the underworld being in the minority rather than otherwise.

"The kind of drugs forming the basis of the convictions is also varied, there being morphine, heroin, opium, cocaine, Tr. Opii, and Yen Shee.

"An unique method of obtaining a supply of morphine was adopted by a drug addict. He would ascertain when a medical man was absent from his office, and would then go to the nearest telephone and get in touch with the wholesale druggist, and impersonate the doctor by voice and order a supply of the drug. He would then wait near the doctor's office until the delivery boy arrived with the supply of morphine, would impersonate the doctor to the boy and receipt the delivery order, forging the doctor's signature. He did this on several occasions, being finally arrested and convicted on three charges, supplying morphine, heroin, and cocaine. This forcibly brought to light the fact that a qualified druggist who was guilty of selling drugs could be fined the sum of \$200, whereas a druggist apprentice or other employee of the store could not be sentenced to less than six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200, and if an alien would be liable to deportation."

"As a result of information received, an investigation was carried out at Revelstoke, B.C. This was brought to a successful conclusion, a Chinese dealer in opium being convicted, and also two Chinese who were obtaining supplies from him."

There has been an increase in the number of convictions registered under the Indian Act, these having to do with liquor, with vagrancy, and with truancy from the schools. One case is noticed thus:—

"The case of an Indian who became intoxicated whilst camping at Lethbridge, and who was allowing his sick wife to remain in a neglected condition in a tent, was investigated. The man was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, emergency rations being obtained for the woman, who was later removed to the Reserve hospital."

Work for the Department of National Revenue has fallen off, as this department now has a preventive service of its own. Superintendent Junget adds:—

"Apart from this, I am convinced that the practice of petty smuggling has fallen off, largely due to the fact that a good brand of whisky—especially the Canadian-distilled product—can be obtained at a reasonable price. Domestic wine can also be obtained in gallon jars at a very reasonable price."

The investigations made for this department numbered 54, and assistance was rendered in 17 other cases.

He also remarks:—

"The N.C.O. at our Twin Lakes detachment is an acting sub-collector of customs at that point, and during the year a total of \$5,147.42 has been collected in duty; export entries to the amount of \$152,382.42 supervised; and no less than 3,709 persons have entered or left Canada at this point during the year."

The investigations for the Department of Immigration and Colonization have increased from 112 to 160, these often involving much work. There also have been many investigations for the Department of the Secretary of State

(usually naturalization cases) and for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the latter including much work under the Radiotelegraph Act. Many hardware stores have been inspected under the Explosives Act. In recounting the work done in enforcing provincial statutes, the Officer Commanding mentions an interesting circumstance:—

"One of the Dominion parks is situated some 40 miles from the nearest Government liquor vendor, and is visited by large numbers of American tourists. They, of course, expect to obtain liquor locally, and are somewhat surprised to find that they must send some 40 miles for their supplies. This, naturally enough, gives an opening for a bootlegger. However, a fine of \$300 was imposed in one case early in the season, and this had a salutary effect on others who were inclined to break the Act."

The remarks upon the domestic affairs of the division include paragraphs upon the new detachment building at Waterton park, and its inspection by their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Willingdon. A guard of honour was furnished for Their Excellencies when they visited Lethbridge. In reporting upon drill, training and musketry mention is made of the good pistol-shooting of this division:—

"This year a team consisting of Sergeant A. E. Smith, Corporals A. Ford and D. E. Forsland, and Constables W. Mowat and J. G. Pelletier were successful in winning the Dominion Open Police Championship Cup in the Chief Constables' Association Revolver Championship Competition, sponsored by the Dominion Cartridge Company, of Montreal.

"This team made a score of 1,040, which I am informed by officials of the Dominion Cartridge Company, constitutes a world's record for a team of five men.

"The competition was fired under the supervision of an official of the company, the Service Colt .455 being used.

"Corporal A. Ford was successful in winning the Burgess Trophy for the highest score made by any individual in this competition."

NORTHERN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Superintendent James Ritchie, Officer Commanding G Division, (Northern Alberta and the Western part of the Northwest Territories), reports 116 all ranks on September 30, 1928; this included several members of the force who, though still carried on the rolls, had been transferred, or had taken their discharge, and the real strength (including 16 special constables) was 110; this is an increase of 7 over last year.

Dealing with those of our duties which fall inside the province of Alberta, Superintendent Ritchie remarks that no new detachments have been opened, and that the one at Brule has been closed owing to the mines there shutting down. The work at Jasper is increasing, owing to its growing popularity as a tourist resort. There has been no change in the three detachments in the Peace River district, Grouard, Peace River and Grande Prairie. There are three other detachments outside the Northwest Territories, Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan and Stony Rapids. The first of these, in addition to controlling Indian reserves, is an important forwarding point; at Chipewyan much of the work which has been done was for the Province. The Stony Rapids detachment, which was established in the summer of 1928, is in Saskatchewan, on the Black river and east of Fond du Lac, at the eastern end of lake Athabaska, where the Saskatchewan Provincial Police formerly had a post. The site chosen is described as excellent.

Dealing with the Northwest Territories, Superintendent Ritchie first notices the western Arctic sub-district, which is under Inspector V. A. M. Kemp, with detachments at Herschel, Aklavik, Baillie Island, Bernard Harbour, Cambridge Bay, and the schooner *St. Roch*, which is a floating detachment. Thanks to the arrival of this vessel, Inspector Kemp was able during the summer to visit the detachments east of Herschel, this voyage being performed with no untoward circumstances. Sergeant F. Anderton, an experienced non-commissioned officer, who is familiar with conditions in the Arctic, was placed in charge, and she will

spend the winter at Langton Bay, east of Baillie Island. "The experiment of running our own boat has been an unqualified success so far," Superintendent Ritchie observes.

The detachment at Herschel has been kept busy during the summer in duties arising from the considerable shipping business done there. In mentioning some improvements there Superintendent Ritchie says:—

"This is not the first time that electricity has been used for lighting purposes in the Arctic. An Eskimo, named Pokiak, who lives at Aklavik, purchased a complete electric lighting system from the Anglican mission at Shingle Point, and installed it in his own house. He was probably the first Eskimo to have an electrically lighted house. When this system was first installed the other Eskimos derived endless pleasure and amusement in working the switches. It was a real novelty to them to see the light come on and go off by just pressing a switch.

"When Inspector La Nauze brought Uluksuk and Sinnisiak to Edmonton in 1916 on charges of murder, several native witnesses accompanied the party. They were all greatly taken with the electric lights in barracks which they described through their interpreter as, 'You just push a button and the moon comes in the room'

"Most of the natives now use 'Coleman' gasoline lamps for lighting their shacks; the old fashioned coal oil lamp is a thing of the past."

At Aklavik building plans which have been formed have been held in abeyance owing to uncertainty as to the future of the place, which may possibly be abandoned as a trading centre. However, Superintendent Ritchie observes that "the wireless station there is a tremendous assistance to us."

The Baillie Island detachment probably will have to be moved to the mainland, the sandspit on which our buildings and those of the Hudson's Bay Company are situated having been swamped in a severe storm. Some long patrols were made from this place by Corporal G. M. Wall. In dealing with this the Officer Commanding says:—

"This non-commissioned officer and Constable Fielder (in charge at Aklavik) deserve great praise for the highly energetic and thorough manner in which they have carried on these patrols, as they visited or obtained news of practically all the natives and trappers throughout their district."

He adds:—

"Corporal Wall reports that he finds older Eskimos very truthful and law abiding, but that some of the younger ones, who have spent a few years at Indian schools, are inclined to be smart, and much less truthful."

At Bernard Harbour Constable Wild is to take charge in place of Sergeant E. G. Baker, who replaces Sergeant F. Anderton at Cambridge Bay. Inspector Kemp specially mentioned the excellent order in which this detachment was kept. The Cambridge Bay detachment also is in good condition; it is remarked that very heavy winds are encountered here. During the winter Sergeant Anderton had heavy patrol work, and two cases of homicide. A census also was taken, the Eskimo population being 964.

A remark is:—

"The system of inter-detachment patrols, inaugurated by Inspector Caulkin and fully described last year, has been maintained. These patrols have served a dual purpose; the whole coast has been patrolled, and the official winter mails, in-coming and out-going, were handled exclusively by our own men."

Superintendent Ritchie mentions a condition of some importance:—

"There is another matter which is causing concern all along the coast and which is worth mentioning: that is the fuel situation. The natives and many white trappers, who have been unable to pay the ruinous prices demanded for coal, have depended on the drift wood which has floated down the various rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean, and which has been cast up in various bays and on headlands along the coast. The supply of drift wood has seriously diminished. Many trappers travel so far in search of wood that they have to neglect their trap lines. The Eskimos have lived in shacks for so long now that snowhouse building is a lost art, and they depend entirely on drift wood to heat the shacks in which they reside."

Another passage in the report is:—

"In my last annual report I quoted some information gathered by Sergeant Baker in reference to Eskimo marriage customs. I have received some further particulars from Sergeant Anderton at Cambridge Bay and some of his information varies a little from what I wrote a year ago. Sergeant Anderton says most of the marriages are arranged by the parents when the prospective bride and groom are mere babies. They do not actually live together as man and wife until they are about 12 to 15 years old. Cases have been known where a man of 20-30 years of age has taken a girl, not more than 8-10 years old and lived with her as man and wife, but this is exceptional. Where no arrangements have been made by parents, when a girl reaches a marriageable age, a price is set on her by her father, and any one desiring to marry her has to pay this price, which is usually so much ammunition, rifles or food. The wishes of the young people themselves are not taken into consideration at all, but despite this, they usually manage to get along well together. The practice of exchanging wives is practically non-existent now.

"The pulling match which was described last year is only used, *vide* Sergeant Anderton, in the case of a widow who has two or more suitors. He says this method of settling who is to marry the widow is often very severe on the woman, but that she automatically becomes the wife of the successful contestant, and there is no more bother."

In dealing with the Mackenzie sub-district, which is commanded by Inspector W. J. Moorhead and comprises detachments at Simpson, Norman, Good Hope and Arctic Red River, the Officer Commanding notes the system of inter-detachment patrols set up by Inspector Moorehead; "by this means the Mackenzie river from Wrigley to Arctic Red River has been well patrolled." He also remarks:—

"The Simpson detachment made two long patrols into the Liard river country during the winter and conducted a number of prosecutions for illicit manufacture of liquor."

"The Great Slave Lake sub-district is under the command of Inspector C. Trundle, who has Inspector R. A. R. Gagnon stationed with him at Fort Smith. The following detachments are included in this sub-district: Fort Smith, Resolution, Rae, Hay River, Providence, Reliance, as well as Stony Rapids, Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray."

An event in this sub-district was a visit by a judicial party to Resolution to try a half-breed. Another incident is thus noted:—

"On the 13th of June, 1928, a trapper named Edward Martin was found dead in his shack, just across the river from Fort Smith. . . . This man left about \$6,000 and an unsigned note saying that the money was to go to the police, after his funeral expenses had been paid. I do not ever remember hearing of a case where a legacy, even if it is not really a legal one, has been left to the Police. I do not think it is too much to say that Martin must have appreciated the assistance he has received from members of this force."

It may be added that search is being made for this man's relatives.

The following general remark is made:—

"Not many serious cases have been reported for investigation in the Northwest Territories during the year now under review. I said last year, and I repeat again this year, this does not mean that our men have not been kept busy. By their constant attention to duty, and by their long patrols through this enormous territory in which they have to operate, they have been fulfilling the most important duty of any police force, the prevention of crime."

Another remark of a general nature has to do with the manner in which dogs are taken care of. As noticed elsewhere in this report, a four-year-old girl was killed at Resolution by sled dogs which were running loose. Superintendent Ritchie says:—

"I have now issued instructions to all my detachments that the police dogs are to be kept tied up or corralled. Material for the erection of dog corrals has been sent to all detachments where dogs are on charge. The non-commissioned officers and men in charge of detachments have been further instructed that when the dogs are in need of exercise they are to be harnessed to a sleigh, and not turned loose to run around the settlements."

He adds some remarks on the advisability of promulgating a "Dog Ordinance," at once ordering that these creatures be tied up when not in service, and providing against their ill-treatment.

Superintendent Ritchie refers at some length to the influenza epidemic, which is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

A feature of the transport of this division is the number of boats in use. Including the *St. Roch*, "G" division has on charge eighteen vessels, most of them launches, and all of them fitted with motor-engines. The dogs on charge number no fewer than 200; steps have been taken to breed them, as the price is high, as much as \$60 or \$70 being readily paid for a beast that can be put into harness. After the epidemic on Coronation Gulf the local price ran as high as \$150.

Turning from the Far North to our more ordinary duties, the usual volume of work in aid of other federal departments and of the province is mentioned. One interesting duty thus noticed has to do with deceased person's estates:—

"Investigations were made regarding a total of 26 estates. Twenty of these were investigated on behalf of the Public Administrator for the Northwest Territories; five on behalf of the Public Administrator for Alberta; and one on behalf of the Public Administrator for the Yukon.

"Work in this connection consisted of collecting data of all assets and liabilities of the deceased persons concerned, holding sales of effects, etc. In the performance of this work a total of \$10,505.17 was collected and forwarded to the public administrators concerned."

One remark is:—

"I would like to place on record the cordial relations that exist between ourselves and the Alberta Provincial Police, and the city police. They are always ready and willing to co-operate with us, should occasion arise, and we reciprocate."

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

Superintendent W. P. Lindsay, the Officer Commanding the Southern Saskatchewan district, reports not only for his own district, but also in certain respects for the whole province, as under the new arrangement the Criminal Investigation Branch for the province is under his supervision.

The boundaries of the Southern Saskatchewan district have not been altered, but, as a result of the change made on June 1, 1928, there has been reorganization and an increase in numbers. There now are three sub-districts, Regina, Weyburn and Swift Current; his report enumerates the detachments as follows:—

Regina Sub-district.—Balcarras, Broadview, Craik, Canora, Elbow, Esterhazy, Foam Lake, Holdfast, Kipling, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Preeceville, Punniichy, Regina, Strasboug, Wolseley, Yorkton.

Weyburn Sub-district.—Arcola, Assiniboia, Avonlea, Bengough, Carlyle, Carnduff, Diamond Crossing, Estevan, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Mossbank, Milestone, North Portal, Radville, Ogema, Weyburn, Willow Bunch.

Swift Current Sub-district.—Cabri, Climax, Fox Valley, Gull Lake, Leader, Maple Creek, Morse, Ponteix, Shaunavon, Robsart, Swift Current, Val Marie.

Total, 48 detachments; 4 officers, 35 non-commissioned officers and 55 constables. Superintendent Lindsay adds:—

"There are also on command, one detective sergeant, two detective corporals and one special constable, employed on plain clothes duty. In the Criminal Investigation Branch office there are one special constable and seven civilians engaged in clerical work, and at Weyburn and Swift Current there are at each two civilians doing office work."

In addition there is a "Liquor Enforcement Squad," which now numbers six; these men are special constables.

After some remarks upon conduct (which is described as good), inspections, etc., Superintendent Lindsay states that during the year 5,229 patrols were made, with a total mileage of 396,675. During the first eight months, the patrols numbered 2,051, and the mileage was 113,415, so that the monthly average was about 250 patrols and over 14,000 miles. In the four months after June 1, the patrols numbered 3,178, and the mileage 283,240, so that the patrols averaged nearly 800 a month, and the mileage over 70,000.

Dealing with the new arrangement he observes:—

"On June 1 arrangements with the province of Saskatchewan became effective, whereby this force became responsible for the enforcement in Saskatchewan, of the Criminal Code and the statutes of Saskatchewan, and the Saskatchewan Provincial Police disbanded; 59 members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police were absorbed and Saskatchewan Provincial Police detachments were taken over, these being:

"Weyburn Sub-district: Arcola, Assiniboia, Avonlea, Bengough, Carnduff, Diamond Crossing, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Milestone, Mossbank, Ogema, Radville and Willow Bunch. At Estevan and Weyburn, where both this force and the Saskatchewan Provincial Police had detachments prior to June 1, the detachments were combined.

"Swift Current Sub-district: Cabri, Morse, Leader, Maple Creek, Ponteix, Robsart, Val Marie were taken over, the detachments at Swift Current being combined. Detachments at Gull Lake, Cliniax and Fox Valley have been established since June last.

"Regina Sub-district: Canora, Craik, Foam Lake, Holdfast, Elbow, Esterhazy, Kipling, Moosomin, Preeceville, Strasbourg and Wolseley. Detachments were combined at Kamsack, Punnichy, Balcarres, Melville, Moose Jaw and Yorkton."

As the officer in charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch for the province, Superintendent Lindsay furnishes a report which deals with the suppression of crime in both South and North Saskatchewan. He observes:—

"On the first day of June we took over from the Saskatchewan Provincial Police all files, etc., belonging to them, and at the same time occupied their offices on Cornwall street, which are centrally located and suitable for our work."

After some remarks upon organization, Superintendent Lindsay says:—

"I would like to invite your attention to the amount of crime which we have had to handle. Between the 1st of June and the 30th of September our detachments, I may say, have been working overtime, and have only been able to cope with the situation by working Sundays, holidays and nights; as the crime wave throughout the province, during the past four months, seems to have been growing steadily, as will be seen from the statistical return attached.

"Since the first of June, I think we have been called upon to handle nearly every offence mentioned in the Criminal Code, from murder down to common assault.

"Since taking over we have had three murders, namely:—the brutal murder committed by Hugh Megill; the Mike Hack murder case; and the Frank Carrier murder case. Four murder cases were also handed over to us by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, namely, the Cohen murder, the Pelly murder, the Olson murder and the Sam Pat murder case."

After some references to these cases, several of which have been noticed already, the Officer Commanding says:—

"Besides these murder cases, one case of incest was handled and a conviction obtained, the accused herein being sentenced to five years and 15 lashes. No doubt feeling the disgrace of his act, he committed suicide in the police cells of the Leader detachment. An inquest was held and the coroner's jury found that no blame could be attached to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"Six cases of manslaughter were also handled, of which five cases were dismissed and in one no prosecution was entered. The majority of these cases arose from automobile accidents and careless driving, and under these circumstances it is usually difficult to obtain convictions.

"Five attempted murder cases were investigated, two of which are now awaiting trial, one is still under investigation, and in two no prosecutions were entered.

"Five convictions were obtained under the charge of rape, and heavy penalties were meted out to the culprits.

"Numerous cases of grain stealing have been investigated and in several instances the perpetrators have been apprehended and dealt with by the courts. These cases are very difficult to investigate and need a lot of careful and patient investigation.

"I regret to report that we have had a number of safe blowings and robberies, particularly in the northern part of the province. Very little success has been met with in combatting this situation. The chance of our lives was lost, when three men were attempting to blow a safe in the town of Humboldt."

Superintendent Lindsay explains that the burglars were seen at work at the safe, and the person who saw them, instead of notifying our constable, lost his head, made a noise, and frightened the robbers away. Had this person had more coolness, he adds:—

"I feel satisfied that the numerous safe blowings in the North would have been accounted for . . . as I am convinced that this gang is responsible for all the safe blowings."

He also says:—

"In connection with the southern part of this province, we took precautionary measures by placing a boundary patrol under the command of Corps Sergeant-Major Cooper, and I am fully convinced that this patrol has had a moral effect, and has prevented the yeggs from across the line from coming over and blowing safes, etc. Weather conditions have been ideal, and the roads in perfect shape.

"We have also experienced one or two cases of robbery with violence. I am of the opinion that the law in respect to carrying concealed weapons should be stricter. Personally I am issuing no permits for the carrying of revolvers to any persons except to bank employees and a very few reputable citizens."

Superintendent Lindsay next gives a statement and analysis of the work done.

During the four months from June 1 to September 30 cases handled under the Criminal Code numbered 2,167, resulting thus: convictions, 1,223; dismissals, 242; awaiting trial, 47; still under investigation, 124; no prosecutions entered, 531.

Under provincial statutes 1,567 investigations were conducted, resulting thus: 1,076; withdrawn or dismissed, 120; awaiting trial, 15; still under investigation, 69; no prosecutions entered, 287.

In connection with the enforcing of federal statutes, 1,215 new cases were investigated, resulting thus: convictions, 619; withdrawn or dismissed, 72; awaiting trial, 18; handed over to departments concerned, 122; still under investigation, 59; no prosecutions issued, 378. Superintendent Lindsay add:—

"Besides these cases, 15 cases under the Indian Act were investigated in the province of Manitoba, resulting in 15 convictions, and 6 in the province of Alberta, resulting in 5 convictions and 1 dismissal."

Thus the total number of such cases dealt with by these districts numbered 1,236.

The investigations conducted on behalf of federal departments numbered 1,095, and those on behalf of provincial departments—a new feature—numbered 29.

Thus the work done can be stated thus:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cases under the Criminal Code..... | 2,167 |
| Cases under provincial statutes | 1,567 |
| Cases under federal statutes | 1,215 |
| Investigations | 1,122 |
| Total | <u>6,071</u> |

This does not quite exhaust the tale, for Superintendent Lindsay add:—

"Besides this, our detachments were called upon to issue radio licenses, which numbered 2,912; to check all drug stores under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; to check hardware stores for the Department of Mines; and our Bengough detachment issued 808 tourist permits and admitted as non-immigrants into Canada 1,047 persons. A number of our detachments are empowered to issue interim motor licenses for the Motor License Branch at Regina; the number issued was 944.

"I may also state that numerous inquiries were made for other police forces, and inquiries were made for missing persons. Investigations were conducted into accidental deaths, suicides and sudden deaths, which numbered 109."

Yet another duty is thus described:—

"Besides these duties, our detachments have also been called upon to escort all prisoners to and from gaols, attend King's Bench, and district courts, all justices' courts and coroners' inquests. For this reason alone I would strongly recommend that all detachments which are single be doubled. Prior to taking over from the Provincial Police, this escort duty was performed by the Department of Public Works. Prisoners in the northern part of the province are sentenced to the Prince Albert jail, and for southern Saskatchewan to the Regina jail. Our town station at Regina has been a clearing house for prisoners for the southern part of the province, and during the four months, June to September, 658 prisoners were handled, being an average of more than 5 per day."

In dealing with the enforcement of provincial statutes Superintendent Lindsay remarks:—

"The majority of these cases are accounted for under the Liquor Act, this Act taking up a great deal of our time. I am very pleased to say that with the men on detachment, this Act has been rigidly enforced; during the four months 414 convictions were obtained and only 31 dismissals. I have now authority from the commissioner to employ a larger liquor enforcement squad, and a number of men have now been enlisted; this I hope will alleviate the work on detachments as far as the Liquor Act is concerned."

With regard the enforcing of federal statutes he says:—

"The majority of cases investigated were under the Excise Act, numbering 643, resulting in 244 convictions and 34 dismissals, this being a considerable increase over last year. The fines imposed under the Excise Act amounted to \$37,600."

In concluding this part of his report the Officer Commanding says:—

"In summing up the crime for the province 5,033 cases were investigated, 2,938 convictions obtained and 435 withdrawals and dismissals. The balance of 1,536 are accounted for as follows—80 awaiting trial, 124 handed over to departments concerned, 257 still under investigation and 1,075 cases in which no prosecutions were entered on account of insufficient evidence."

In his concluding remarks Superintendent Lindsay writes:—

"I would draw to your attention the hearty co-operation I have received from all ranks, irrespective whether they were members of this force or ex-members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police. From the beginning they have all pulled together as one unit and have worked continuously, day and night, Sundays and holidays, so that the increased amount of crime (due largely, in my opinion, to the amount of advertising which our wonderful crop received prior to the harvest, which not only reduced the price of wheat for the farmer, but also attracted a number of crooks to this province looking for easy money) could be handled without the public service suffering. These men have never grumbled, but have worked willingly at all times, and the only complaints I have received were, not that they were overworked, but that the public service might suffer if they were to break down and not be able to continue.

"I might particularly draw to your attention my C.I.B., interior economy and office staff, who, I don't think have had a dozen evenings off since we took over provincial duties, and certainly have never had a Sunday or half holiday free, but have been continually on the job, working cheerfully at all times, often until 3 or 4 in the morning, and being back on the job again at 8.30 a.m., so that the work might be kept up as much as possible.

"I would also like to again draw to your attention the conduct of two of our constables on detachment, to show that the old spirit of devotion to duty is as active as ever in the force: Constable F. W. Davis of Wolseley detachment, and Constable E. G. Graham of Milestone detachment.

"On June 10, 1928, two prisoners, David Forbes and Ernest H. Bryan, escaped from Regina jail, stealing a car and a fully loaded revolver; all detachments were notified and warned that these men were bad actors and might use the pistol if cornered. I quote the following extract from Constable Davis' report: 'About two miles east of Montmartre I observed a movement in the bush on the north side of the road; stopping the car I ran to the bush and discovered the two prisoners lying on the ground. I placed them under arrest, took a fully loaded revolver from David Forbes, etc.'

"As Constable Davis was alone in broad daylight, in the open without any cover when these two prisoners were lying, one armed, in the bushes, and could see and cover every move he made before he got up to them, one does not have to do much reading between the lines to realize the chances he took in making these arrests.

"Constable Graham of Milestone arrested a prisoner and took him into court for his trial; on the way Constable Graham fell and dislocated his shoulder; although suffering terrible pain, he continued into court, prosecuted his case, took the accused away, locked him up, and then, and not until then, sent for a doctor. The doctor found the shoulder so badly dislocated that he was forced to place Constable Graham under an anaesthetic to reduce the dislocation. After the shoulder had been set Constable Graham put his arm in a sling, never put himself off duty or reported himself sick, and continued on with his work, I only finding out about it when the doctor's account came in."

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

Superintendent T. C. Goldsmith, the Officer Commanding F Division (Northern Saskatchewan) has to report the expansion caused by the assumption of responsibility for law enforcement in the province. He observes:—

"The strength of the division has been increased from 40 to 67, all ranks. New detachments have been opened to meet the change in organization, and there are still other points being considered with a view to opening detachments.

The increase in strength has been effected by a transfer of 23 all ranks (two officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and 14 constables) from the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, and the transfer of 16 from other divisions; there were of course decreases, due to members leaving the force, or being transferred elsewhere. The new detachments opened are: Beechy, Biggar, Cut Knife, Elrose, Humboldt, Hudson Bay Junction, Hanley, Hafford, Kindersley, Kerrobert, Lanigan, Melfort, Macklin, Nipawin, Radisson, Rosetown, Rosthern, Sturgeon Landing, Shellbrook, Turtleford, Wadena, Wakaw, Wilkie, Young, Vonda, and the Town Station, Prince Albert. Saskatoon is the headquarters of the Saskatoon sub-district, with Inspector J. Kelly in command.

In the north a new detachment is to be established at Pukatawagan, and the detachment at Sturgeon Landing is to be moved to Cumberland House.

The breeding of dogs for northern work has been begun at the Pas, and four young dogs will be ready for work at the beginning of the winter. Dogs are kept at Pelican Narrows, the Pas and Port Nelson; at Pelican Narrows a second train is necessary because of the long and heavy patrols made from the detachment.

MANITOBA DISTRICT

Superintendent A. B. Allard, commanding D Division (Manitoba and Ontario west of lake Nipigon), in his report makes the following general remarks:—

"The strength of my division on September 30, 1928, was 56 all ranks, including 6 attached and one transferred, but not yet struck off. I am nine men under strength, and, owing to the increased work at Winnipeg, I have been forced to decrease the strength of my detachments, transferring the men to Winnipeg to cope with the extra duties which must be done. On occasions, men have been on guard duty for eighteen hours at a time. At the present time, most of my detachments have been reduced to one man at each, which is insufficient to do the necessary work on hand. When there are prisoners at Norway House Detachment, the N.C.O. and interpreter have to do night guard and escort duty alternately, as I have no constable to send there. A N.C.O. and 5 men are required daily for duty at the office of the Assistant Receiver-General and Customs escort. . . . These duties are very tedious for the same men to perform daily without relief. The only reserves I am able to call upon for duty are my quartermaster-sergeant and district orderly room clerk, and for race track duty this has been done, thereby delaying my clerical work. I have frequently been called upon to furnish guards daily at the Immigration halls, and also to escort harvester trains returning east."

As regards the work performed, he gives the following summary:—

"The statistics attached hereunto show an increase in cases coming under the federal Acts, the 1927 figures being 716 as compared with 739 this year.

"Criminal Code cases show an increase in the number handled from 25 to 35, and a corresponding increase in convictions.

"Assistance to other departments totalled 3,231 cases. This is a decrease of 121 under last year's figures, but it will be noticed that there is a falling off in naturalization applications.

"An increase is shown in fines imposed, the 1927 figures being \$22,553, while this year the amount totalled \$26,351. Terms of imprisonment are almost the same. Money collected and refunded to other departments last year was \$2,053, while this year it amounted to \$2,108."

"Increased work is noticeable in connection with guard duties for other federal departments."

On the distribution of strength he writes:—

"The district, with headquarters at Winnipeg, has 13 permanent detachments, which is an increase of one over last year."

Much work has been done in aid of other departments, a prominent place being given to the war upon narcotic drugs. Here Superintendent Allard thinks that the situation has somewhat improved, and that there has been a considerable falling off in the use of opium locally. He remarks:—

"An important decision was handed down by the Manitoba Court of Appeal, sitting *en banc*, when they increased the sentence passed on Henry Venegratsky, charged under the Act, from six months to three years. This decision, while based to a large extent on the findings of the Appeal Court of British Columbia, shows how sentiment in the local courts has changed in the past year or two. The decision was also of value in fixing the severity of subsequent sentences in the Assize Courts of this province."

Two other observations are:—

"Probably the most important seizure of the past year, was the large amount, approximately 19 ounces of narcotics, seized in *Rex vs. Seigel*. This seizure resulted from information received from our Montreal detachment. Growing out of the *Seigel* case, three informations were laid against one Louis Rando, probably the most important offender against the Act in this district. Rando is now being sought and it is thought that he is in the United States.

"The arrest and imprisonment of two bondsmen in *Rex vs. Stevenson*, also had an excellent effect, and the so-called 'Straw-bond' is not so much in evidence now as in the past."

Dealing with the assistance rendered to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, after noting work done by the Emerson detachment in making cases against persons who had entered the country by stealth, the Officer Commanding says:—

"Both in the spring and fall of this year, guards have been detailed for duty at the request of the Immigration officials at Winnipeg, in keeping order at the Immigration halls. In connection with the British harvester movement, there were times when unruly conduct prevailed, resulting in slight damage to government property. At one time, additional guards were supplied.

"There is no doubt that the presence of uniformed men was of considerable assistance to the department officials in the handling of such a large body of harvesters, especially as we have knowledge of agitators in their midst attempting to stir up trouble."

The patrols made on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs numbered 78; special attention was paid to the prevention of supplying liquor to Indians, 27 convictions, marked by heavy fines, having been secured.

With regard to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the report says:—

"The sturgeon fishing in the Lac du Bonnet district, which in the past has been subject to extensive illegal interference, has been given special attention, and complaints in this respect are now less frequent.

"An investigation at Cypress River, Manitoba, into a complaint of slaughtering of fish disclosed the cause to be suffocation by jamming at ice holes."

No fewer than 239 hardware stores and magazines were inspected periodically on behalf of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, the standard of compliance with the regulations being high. Only one accident from explosives occurred in the district during the twelve months.

After mentioning sundry cases of assistance to the Customs, Superintendent Allard observes:—

"Most of the petty smuggling, which formerly was prevalent along the boundary, has ceased, partially due, no doubt, to the close co-operation between members of my command and United States and Canadian customs officials."

With regard to the Excise Act, he says:—

"The number of cases handled throughout the year in my division coming under this heading show a slight increase, and, as in former years, it is quite noticeable that this class of crime is, to a very large extent, among persons of foreign nationality, and in the rural districts. The practice prevailing of magistrates allowing convicted persons extended time

to pay fines has, in several cases, led to the abuse of the privilege by absconding, thus making it necessary to obtain a warrant of commitment, and incurring the expense of locating the absconder.

"While last year's seizures included five stills of large size, this year only one outstandingly large still was discovered, it being a 400-gallon boiler capacity one, the reason for this, no doubt, being the large financial loss involved if discovered."

WESTERN ONTARIO DISTRICT

Superintendent G. L. Jennings, Officer Commanding "O" Division (western Ontario as far as lake Nipigon), reports a strength of 39 all ranks, as compared with 45 on September 30, 1927. After certain deductions for men permanently employed, etc., he has a mobile strength of 32. As there are ten detachments and seasonal duties, such as race track duty, escort for harvesters' trains, etc., the work has been severe; "heavy work and late hours are compulsory on other members of the division." He adds: "The pinch was occasionally so great that chauffeurs and staff men had to assist in other duties." Drill, musketry instruction, and other forms of training have been hampered by this shortage. Despite difficulties, he was able to report:—

"All the detachments have been visited by inspecting officers during the year, reports on which have been satisfactory. Members on detachment are carrying out their duties to the best of their ability. Detachments are inspected as often as possible."

In outlining the operations of the Criminal Investigation Branch in his division, Superintendent Jennings says:—

"The Criminal Investigation Branch of this division is under the supervision of Staff-Sergeant Darling who, with his staff, has worked most assiduously throughout the year in an endeavour to keep pace with the amount of work on hand, and at the same time give that careful attention which each individual case required. The work of this branch is especially brought to your notice."

Under the heading of "Federal Statutes," some attention is paid to the Air Board Act, the remark being made:—

"A few breaches of the regulations were dealt with in the courts, but of the 10 convictions 2 only were of a serious nature as affecting the morals of this new service. One occurred at River Belle, Ont., and the other at Sarnia. Both cases were somewhat similar—pilots using their machines for the purpose of transporting liquor for export from Canada. A heavy fine was inflicted in both instances."

Dealing with the Customs and Excise Acts, the Officer Commanding writes:—

"Our efforts in assisting the customs preventive service at border points were rewarded with 15 seizures, involving the payment of approximately \$1,082 in duty and taxes. Where possible each investigation was brought to the attention of the preventive service, who either forfeited the goods or released them on payment of duty plus a penalty for attempting to evade the requirements of the Act.

"We also assisted excise officers in 93 searches, securing convictions in 19 cases."

Attention is drawn to the misuse of permits to make "home-brew," it being observed that some-brewed beer is sold in large quantities.

Upon the subject of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Superintendent Jennings notes with regret that

"evidence of trafficking in narcotic drugs by members of the medical profession was again brought to our attention. Several doctors in Toronto and district were convicted for breaches of this Act and sent to jail. One doctor was convicted on 11 charges."

He also comments on the obstacles encountered in some cases of prosecution of this nature. In this connection he remarks:—

"There is evidence of a number of paregoric addicts in this province. Paregoric is obtainable without a prescription in drug stores, provided the opium content does not exceed two grains per liquid ounce. Recently a coroner's jury at an inquest into the death of a prisoner in the Toronto jail recommended that steps be taken to curtail the sale of this preparation. As I write these lines I have in mind the case of a druggist who at one time had a store in Toronto. It was the haunt of undesirable characters. His sale of paregoric

was large, and although we were unable to secure any evidence that would justify prosecution under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, yet I am quite sure it was a rendezvous for paragoric addicts."

Mention is also made of some prosecutions under the Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act.

We were the victim of an unusual outrage, which is thus described:—

"The sudden death of three police horses at Ohsweken was found on investigation to have been caused by the animals being given paris green. At first there was no suspicion of any foul work but when, after the first horse died, a second and then a third expired, investigation showed that the horses had been poisoned. So far no clue has been found which would help identify the one responsible for this outrage. It would appear to have been the work of someone possessing a knowledge of the handling of horses and having a grievance against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

Another passage from this report is:—

"Patrols were made from time to time to Indian reserves in Ontario where there is no permanent police detachment. These patrols are useful, not only because of their deterrent effect upon wrongdoers, but also because they keep us in touch with the Indians generally throughout the province. On one occasion we were called upon to see that the quarantine at Contin island for smallpox was properly observed. Warnings given to two or three Indians who attempted to evade quarantine conditions had the desired effect. The epidemic was of short duration, due, in a great measure, to strict adherence to quarantine regulations."

Mention is particularly made of Constable W. V. C. Chisholm's patrols from Moose Factory to Rupert House, and along the east coast of James bay and Hudson bay. A curious episode with which we came into contact was the victimization of some of the Six Nation Indians by an adventurer, an English solicitor who is unable to practice in his own country, who stirred them up to dissatisfaction and, under the self-conferred title of "Minister of Justice of the Confederacy" telegraphed to the Government a burlesque "Declaration of Independence." His telegram demanded the "withdrawal of armed forces," that is, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, from the Ohsweken reserve. He extracted some money from them, and disappeared after we had begun investigations as to his career.

Superintendent Jennings deals at some length with the robbery of the mails in Toronto, in connection with which we did a considerable amount of work:—

"The mail robbery referred to in the preceding paragraph occurred on the night of Tuesday, June 19, 1928. The robbers drew their automobile alongside the door of a mail car in the Union Depot, Toronto, and two of them entered; two others remained on the platform and one remained at the wheel. All were heavily armed with saved-off shot-guns, riot guns or revolvers. The two men who entered the mail car held up the employees and removed seven mail bags, containing \$100,000 in currency, in addition to a very large amount in securities of various kinds, threw them to the platform, where they were picked up by the other two and placed in the automobile. The operation only took a few seconds when all jumped on the automobile and drove away. Suspicion at once pointed to it being the work of one Findley McLeod, who in 1923 had been arrested by D/Sergeant G. W. Fish for the theft of \$100,000 from a registered mail bag in Toronto. McLeod had completed his five-year prison sentence and was now employed by the City of Toronto street-cleaning department. Investigations made soon turned our suspicion into a certainty. At a conference called by the Chief of Police, Toronto, at which we were asked to be present, arrangements were made with a view to arresting McLeod together with an accomplice, information having been received that these two men were meeting by appointment in Toronto with reference to the division of the stolen money. Early Sunday morning, July 8, acting in concert with the city police, postal officials and Pinkerton's detective agency, Findley McLeod was arrested by D./Constable A. M. Veitch of this force and turned over to the city police, who had also effected the arrest of his accomplice and a woman companion. Part of the stolen money was recovered at this time and further amounts since. Other arrests followed, but the leader has so far evaded arrest. The cases of the arrested parties are still before the courts."

A DIVISION

Superintendent T. S. Belcher in reporting for A Division (Eastern Ontario and part of Western Quebec) notes a loss in strength, the numbers of the division standing at 246 all ranks, as compared with 248 on September 30, 1927.

To this division is attached our tailoring department, and in mentioning it Superintendent Belcher notes:—

“At present all kit, including pea-jackets, is made by the tailoring department, and as a result the clothing is much better fitting and looks a great deal smarter than when it was supplied by the contractors.”

In dealing with the transport of the division, which is all mechanical, Superintendent Belcher remarks:—

“Most repairs to the transport have been done by Sergeant L'Ecuyer and Constable Heeney, assisted by the other chauffeurs. They are all good mechanics now and are competent to make repairs of a minor nature and really could do better work if they had the machinery. Of course, we have nothing of that kind, so in some cases we have to send the cars to motor garages for fixing up.”

Under the heading “Conduct and Discipline,” after noting that these on the whole have been satisfactory, he says:—

“Considering the large number of men employed and the monotonous type of work, I consider they behave very well. They are carefully checked up and the slightest carelessness or slackness which comes to notice is noted immediately.”

Upon the subject of investigations the Officer Commanding says in part:—

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

“During the year, we station guards on 26 buildings, the same as the previous one. We also supplied men temporarily for the Prime Minister's residence when he was absent from the city. Six men were detailed for Parliament hill during the session to control the traffic, and one man for duty in front of the House of Commons all the time. Four n.c.o.'s and men were supplied every Sunday and Thursday for the carillon concerts; one man extra for the main gate at Rideau Hall; an extra man for the Art Gallery to protect some new pictures which were purchased; one man supplied to the Supreme Court when sitting, and lately an extra man has been asked for to control traffic outside of this building. In addition to this, our patrols visited and inspected 39 buildings at night time; these were ones on which we had no men stationed. 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. I cannot say that the employees in these buildings have improved any since the previous year, as we find, night after night, doors and windows left open, which leaves the buildings to the mercy of any thief who happens to be prowling around.

“To carry out the above mentioned duties we had to use 174 n.c.o.'s and men and this work was all done by the men during their regular working hours.

“In addition, since the 1st of January of this year, we supplied men for 28 functions at Government House and places of like nature, which required 315 men, and they were on duty for 1,216 extra hours. I may state that this work was done in the men's own time over and above the eight hours which it was necessary to keep them on the doors. . . .

“We have kept a heavy guard on the Finance Department and supplied armed escorts, both in uniform and plain clothes, for the currency branch to protect gold coming from the Mint.

“We have also supplied 16 n.c.o.'s and men for special duty at Ottawa, Belleville and Kingston for protection to the Taxation offices during the year; this duty lasted for ten days and was carried on satisfactorily.

“The mail service run by this division is handled by three constables. We carried and collected, during the year, 32,942 letters, which is a slight decrease from last year. Four trips a day are made to 11 buildings, three trips to ten buildings and two trips a day to four buildings; each evening the slips are turned into the guardroom and put on file so that they can be referred to in case mail is reported missing. I am glad to be able to report that in spite of numerous inquiries for missing mail, we have always been able to conclusively show that our men delivered this mail and had it signed for, therefore, we were not to blame 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 to see that everything is safe, and at the conclusion of each hour around, they have to report same to the guardroom. A record is kept by the sergeant in the guardroom, so that if any man fails to telephone at the hour stated he is immediately called up to see what is the matter; if he does not answer at once, a relief is sent to him to see if he needs any assistance. The buildings are also visited by the officers and n.c.o.'s, all of which tends to keep the men alert and does not give them a chance to sleep or be slack. We have the same control clocks as we had the previous year, but a lot of them are old and cost considerably for repairs; they should really be replaced by new ones.

"We have kept the usual patrols on the Experimental Farm and Major Hill park, during the day and night; this to protect the flowers and fruit, and also to see that the public, when visiting these places, behave properly, and no damage is done to Government property."

Particulars have been given in former reports of the fire protection system; the fire department consists of one sergeant and six constables, and during the twelve months sixteen recruits were trained in protection work and the use of apparatus, each man spending two months in this form of training. The scrutiny of public buildings to remove possible causes of fire is thorough. Superintendent Belcher adds:—

"During the year, 1927-28, twenty-five fires occurred in the different Government buildings, an increase of eight over the previous year. In ten cases, the city fire brigade responded and helped to put out these fires, mostly with the use of our fire appliances. The other fifteen were put out by our men with our own appliances. The loss is estimated at about \$3,000; this was mostly made up by the fire which occurred in the Army Service Corps department at 311 Wellington street."

The work of the Criminal Investigation Branch of this division is considerable; a large proportion of it is the investigation of innumerable complaints, small as crimes, yet important to the persons concerned, which are inevitable when numerous offices, employing an enormous number of clerical and other employees, are congregated in one city. In that part of the work which did not conform to this description, the work was much the same as usual. Dealing with "Police Assistance and Protection", Superintendent Belcher says:—

"Under the new heading are included all cases not requiring investigation, although almost all required a knowledge of some federal statute and police work on the part of the member performing the work. They were cases that were not of a secret or criminal nature.

"Most of these cases consisted of checking druggists' records of narcotics, on behalf of the Department of Pensions and National Health, and checking and inspecting the records and manner of handling explosives by dealers, on behalf of the Mines Department. I might say that during the past year every drug store in this district that handles narcotics has been visited and also all the hardware stores which handle explosives or ammunition, as well as all general merchants who are known to handle ammunition or explosives. Some three years since a similar comprehensive check was made throughout this district for these two departments, when the general condition found to exist was a complete ignorance of or disregard for the requirements of the law on the part of both druggists and explosives dealers. On the check made during the past year it was gratifying indeed to see to what extent these people had lived up to the instructions previously given. Only a very few had ignored the instructions or neglected to keep their records up to date, and the offences of those who were inclined to be lax, concerning either drugs or explosives, were of so minor a nature that in no case did the department concerned consider that a prosecution would be justified. This check was the most comprehensive yet made regarding drug stores, for on the previous occasion the work was discontinued before the counties of Lanark and Renfrew had been checked up."

A somewhat curious case which came partly under the Indian Act is thus noticed:—

"Of the five cases handled by the Ottawa Detachment one consisted of executing a warrant for the removal of an Indian from a particular farm, with all his goods and chattels. It took two constables with three men and teams a full day to do this and also resulted in a prosecution under the Criminal Code. One was a charge of trespass under Section 115, which was eventually withdrawn as the offender was prosecuted and convicted for a more serious offence under the Criminal Code."

" N " DIVISION

Inspector C. H. Hill, in command of " N " Division, which is stationed at Rockcliffe, close to Ottawa, reports a total strength of 32; a decrease of 4 since the corresponding date of 1927.

The duties of this division are of a rather miscellaneous nature, Inspector Hill mentioning such tasks as race-track duty, ceremonial parades, the escorting of harvesters' trains, etc. An unusual feature of life at the barracks has been the breeding of dogs for the northern work. In all thirteen pups have been bred during the year, and have been shipped to Chesterfield Inlet; all were strong, good-looking animals.

The barracks are situated at the old Rockcliffe rifle ranges, and part of the field is being converted into an air-port. Inspector Hill recommends the leveling of the remainder, and its use to grow hay for the horses of the division.

QUEBEC DISTRICT

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer Commanding in the province of Quebec, reports an increase in the number of detachments under his command, some by transfer from " A " Division, while one or two are new. The one at Quebec city and the temporary one at Pointe Bleue have been maintained for some years. Those at Amos, in northern Quebec, and Bersimis, on the gulf of St. Lawrence, have been taken over from " A " Division. A summer detachment was established at Gaspé and another detachment has been stationed at the St. Hubert aerodrome. The Pointe Bleue and Bersimis detachments are chiefly occupied in keeping order in Indian reserves. That at Amos, which is near the Rouyn mining camp, has a good deal of work with regard to illicit distilling of liquor, and also has oversight of Indians. Regarding Gaspé, Inspector Phillips says:—

" Owing to Gaspé being a seaport of importance between Quebec province and Pictou, N.S., and as there was no police protection there, upon your instructions a detachment was opened at Gaspé, on April 16, 1928. The main duty of this detachment is the prevention of rowdiness in the villages of Gaspé, York, Sandy Beach, Peninsula and Frontenac, all in Quebec province. The constable in charge also attends to any federal work required."

Work also was done in the Indian reservations at Caughnawaga, Oka and Becancour. At Pointe Bleue Corporal Delvallet acted as Indian agent for about a month, between the death of one agent and the appointment of a successor.

Mention is made of the guards furnished, a continuous one having been mounted for the Customs examining warehouse, and other duties of this sort having been performed.

The Montreal area, it is noted, has been particularly free from counterfeiting during the period under review:—

" Counterfeiting of paper currency has been stamped out in Montreal—at least for the present, owing to energetic action in the past. As to silver currency, this has been in circulation, and probably always will be in large centres such as Montreal and Quebec city. In this regard we secured the conviction of three men who were in possession of a large quantity of United States counterfeit fifty-cent pieces. One of these men, it may be interesting to note, was a conductor on the Montreal Tramways service, and used his position as a cover to carry on his nefarious practice of 'passing.' A fourth man of this number was also convicted; it was proven that he was the seller of these coins, and we have little doubt that he was also the manufacturer.

" These convictions have had a most excellent effect, and are much appreciated by the general public, from whom, as it should be, we are getting very helpful assistance, which in itself is a wonderful factor in both the detection and the prosecution of the manufacturer of spurious currency."

Regarding narcotic drugs, Inspector Phillips observes:—

" There is no doubt but that the drug traffic has fallen off very greatly; drugs in large quantities are difficult to obtain, and the greatest caution is observed by traffickers.

" A number of addicts were arrested during the year for forging and uttering narcotic prescriptions; owing to the difficulty in obtaining drugs from deck peddlers, addicts now turn to doctors to supply their wants."

Another remark is:—

"As mentioned in my last year's report, the small man, that is, the opium smoker, addict and deck peddler, has been left entirely to the local police forces throughout the province to deal with; consequently the number of cases handled by us is not nearly as large as used to be the case. We have endeavoured to get to the man higher up in the traffic; during the course of our work in this regard a seizure of 56 ounces of novocaine was made. It appears that the peddlers are selling this preparation in place of cocaine."

Several specific cases are mentioned.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector G. F. Fletcher, the Officer Commanding the Maritime Province District, had a strength of 35 all ranks, as compared with 36 in 1927. He writes:—

"The general health of the command has been good, as has also the discipline. It was found necessary to increase the strength of the detachment at Saint John, N.B., by one constable. I find that the work keeps the Criminal Investigation Branch staff constantly busy, so much so that I have had to recall members from leave to be able to keep up with the work."

As regards the work performed, Inspector Fletcher notes:—

"Comparing the work with last year's, a slight reduction is noticed in forms 'A' and 'B.' This is due to the fact that our services to the Department of National Revenue were discontinued for the last three months under review. Form 'D' shows a substantial increase in general investigations undertaken."

Much of our work in Halifax has to do with the naval and military services. This has been carried on as usual, and in addition Inspector Fletcher remarks that,—

"The stranding of H.M.S. *Dauntless* at the entrance to Halifax harbour, and the consequent landing here of the crew and stores, caused an increase of work for our dockyard guard."

With regard to another aspect of our work which has assumed some importance in the past, he says:—

"A large amount of work was performed for the Customs Department until the end of May, when our services were terminated for this department. Numerous patrols were made and eight automobiles and a large quantity of liquor seized."

Included in the work done for the Department of Health was an inspection of the records of sales of narcotic drugs in all the drug stores of the district, many irregularities being discovered.

With regard to the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Inspector Fletcher says in part:—

"Nova Scotia has been covered by one of our deputy inspectors of explosives at the request of this department. Considerable improvement in the matter of the keeping of records of receipts and sales was noticed this year. Similar inspections were made by our St. John, N.B., detachment."

Two successful prosecutions were conducted for the Live Stock Pedigree Branch of the Department of Agriculture in Prince Edward Island, in connection with the registration of foxes.

THE YUKON DISTRICT

Superintendent R. Field, Officer Commanding B Division (the Yukon), took over the division in March after the sudden death of Superintendent Shoebottom, who had been in command since October, 1927. He had on September 30, 1928, a strength of 41 all ranks, as compared with 39 last year. His report contains the usual enumeration of long patrols:—

"During the year the whole district has been patrolled as well as circumstances would permit; in all instances reports were sent to you, so it will not be necessary for me to comment upon them. Many of our patrols to outlying points are for the purpose of investi-

gating reports of accidents, destitution, sickness, persons reported missing and in many cases to bring in for treatment old and decrepit miners who are unable to look after themselves. Some of these patrols entail considerable hardships on our men, as in many cases these old men have their cabins in inaccessible places in the hills.

"The principal patrols were:—

| | Miles | Days |
|---|-------|------------|
| 2 Carmacks to Whitehorse and return..... | 264 | 21 |
| 2 Rampart House to Fort Yukon and return..... | 380 | 22 |
| 1 Champagne to Klwane and return..... | 259 | 14 |
| 1 Rampart House to Crow Flats and return..... | 174 | 6 |
| 1 Ross River to Slater Rapids and return..... | 203 | 32 |
| 1 Keno to Beaver District and return..... | 136 | 5 |
| 1 Teslin to Whitehorse and return..... | 369 | 19 |
| 1 Rampart House to Dawson..... | 597 | 24 |
| 1 Rampart House to Fort Yukon and return..... | 450 | 17 (water) |
| 1 Dawson to Rampart House District and return.. | 1,400 | 27 (water) |

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

| | Miles |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Horses | 20,032 |
| Motor | 3,446 |
| Foot and dogs | 15,694 |
| Train and stage | 11,764 |
| Water | 26,473 |
| Total | 77,409 |

He adds:—

"I am pleased to report that there has been very little crime in the territory during the past year, and I might say none of a serious nature."

With regard to Indians, Superintendent Field observes that outside their propensity for drink the Indians are well behaved, observing:—

"On the whole they are prosperous; many of them work as deck hands in the summer. In the southern part of the district several of the Indians own motor cars, and the majority have outboard motors for their boats."

As I have pointed out before, our duties in this division include the enforcement of all laws, including municipal ordinances, and impose on us a variety of duties. All of the officers, seven of the non-commissioned officers, and three of the constables discharge sundry offices in addition to their duties as police. Superintendent Field is sheriff, magistrate and coroner, as well as filling two or three minor offices. Inspector W. V. Bruce, Commanding the White Horse sub-district, is invested with the following posts:—

Magistrate,
 Coroner,
 Mining Recorder,
 Crown Lands and Timber Agent,
 District Fire Inspector (Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior),
 Veterinary Inspector,
 District Fire Inspector (Railway Commission),
 Deputy Inspector of Explosives,
 Forest Ranger,
 Deputy Clerk of Court,
 Deputy Sheriff,
 Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
 Registration Clerk.

Two non-commissioned officers and a constable at Dawson have ten offices amongst them; Staff-Sergeant Dempster at Mayo has eight.

Big game was plentiful, but wolves did great damage and as they are increasing in number every year, measures to combat this pest are suggested.

Superintendent Field remarks once more on the increase of tourist travel.

With regard to interior economy, mention is made of the impending removal of the detachment now at Rampart House to Old Crow.

A melancholy occurrence was the death by drowning in the Yukon river on October 6, 1927, of a party of three persons, one of them Dr. J. D. Lachapelle, acting assistant surgeon of the force in Dawson. Their canoe was swamped in a dangerous channel below Stewart City.

A pathetic feature of the affair was the part played by the doctor's dog in the identification of the scene of the disaster. On October 17 the creature, a cocker spaniel, appeared in Stewart City, very thin and weak. Our search party took the animal with them in a small boat, following the route taken by the ill-fated party. "About six or seven miles from Stewart City I noticed the doctor's dog kept looking over towards one of the islands in particular, and we could not attract his attention anywhere else, so I put in for the shore of the island; when the boat landed the dog made up the shore and stood, and kept looking at the water, and I could not get him to leave this spot; all along the shore of this island it was covered with dog tracks in the snow, where he had been running up and down the shore of the island and along the high banks."

In dealing with the patrols made in this division, it is remarked that the work grows more arduous as population decreases and the facilities for travel—such as roadhouses—disappear. Activity is somewhat increasing in the remote Rampart House district, our detachment there being nearer to Herschel Island than to Dawson. Staff-Sergeant G. B. Joy was despatched by the Officer Commanding to inspect it, and the round trip, which took him into Alaska, accounted for 1,400 miles, and 27 days. He went by steamer down the Yukon to Fairbanks, Alaska, and then ascended the Porcupine river in a gasoline launch to Rampart House.

Staff-Sergeant Joy reported game to be plentiful, the musk-rat catch being especially heavy. A feature of the winter of 1927-28 was the invasion of this region, which belongs to the Yukon Territory, by about 150 Indians, with 400 dogs, from the Mackenzie river; these newcomers killed about 2,000 caribou, in addition to many moose. Staff-Sergeant Joy observes:—

"The only occupation or business, carried on in this district is that of trapping, and the annual catch is greater than that in any other part of Yukon Territory. Throughout the whole length of the Porcupine river from its mouth to head one encounters trappers' cabins every few miles, some belonging to whites and others to Indians, and the unwritten law regarding trespass on each others' trap-lines is strictly upheld."

Constable A. B. Thornthwaite, in charge of the detachment at Rampart House, in reporting upon a patrol (of 174 miles altogether) to Old Crow in October, 1927, included the following paragraph:—

"On October 31 we left Old Crow for Schaeffer Creek, travelling through the Crow Flat district; this district is an area of lakes approximately 90 miles by 100 miles. It is one of the largest muskrat locations in the country; the muskrat being there in large quantities for periods of four years at a time. There are still signs there of prehistoric animals, which show up in the banks of Old Crow river every spring. The Indians this spring took the Rev. A. C. McCullum, of the Church of England Mission, a thigh bone of some large animal; the bone is approximately 36 inches long by 20 inches high. During the course of this patrol the muskrat houses showing up through the ice forecast a large catch of rats; the catch should be between 20,000 and 25,000 rats. Plenty of fox of all kinds were seen, but only a few mink tracks; this not being a marten country, no tracks were seen."

The enforcement of the law in this very remote region is illustrated by the following extract from this report:—

"In the evening of November 2 I called a meeting of the Indians at Old Crow, Y.T., in which I explained to them the game laws and the Criminal Code, and the penalties for the breach of them; warning them that for any offence they would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. I took this course as the Indian Chief, Big Joe, who does his best to assist the police, told me that the Indians no longer cared about the police coming as they knew that there was no judge here to try them, and that unless they committed a big offence they knew that the police would not take them to Dawson to be tried. I also told

the Indians that for future offences that they would be brought to Rampart House and kept there until it was time for them to go to Dawson for trial. The chief after the meeting came to me and told me that the Indians, now knowing that they might be kept here during the winter and made to work till they could come to court, were frightened, and he thought that there would not be much more trouble."

Between February 5 and March 4, 1928, Corporal C. B. Tidd, in charge of the Ross river detachment, performed the annual patrol from Ross river to Whitehorse and return. Inspector W. V. Bruce, the Officer Commanding the Whitehorse sub-district, remarks in forwarding the report that the patrol passes through a district which cannot be visited at any other time of the year; the patrol is to obtain information of a general nature about the district. Corporal Tidd's report contains the following remarks:—

"On my outward trip between Ross river and Carmacks I was fortunate in being able to travel in the company of W. Atkinson and an Indian. The former is in the employ of Messrs. Taylor and Drury, fur traders at Ross river, and he was taking out a load of fur to Carmacks. It would have been practically an impossibility to make the trip between Ross and Carmacks alone this year on account of the very deep snow; Atkinson reports that it was deeper this year than he has ever known it to be. In spite of the advantage of his company and help, however, very slow time was made. On the Little Salmon slope the trail runs through a stretch of country that has been burnt over, and there is an enormous lot of fallen timber that has to be cut out each year to make the trail passable at all, and it is impossible to avoid it. To make a trail on the Magundy river would be still worse as this is a shallow mountain stream, which is continually overflowing. The divide between the Pelly river and the Little Salmon headwaters where we crossed over is very steep indeed and heavily timbered on the Pelly side."

TRAINING

As noticed in my last report, Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight, in command of the depot, died on November 4, 1927, to the great regret of all. Superintendent W. P. Lindsay commanded until April 18, 1928, when, in preparation for the assumption of police duties in Saskatchewan, Assistant Commissioner G. S. Worsley took command. The new conditions have caused the enlistment of a larger number of recruits, and the demand for additional men has been so great that even with the larger numbers it has been necessary to send men into the field with less training than is desirable. In dealing with instruction in riding and mounted drill Assistant Commissioner Worsley makes two remarks on the subject:—

"All recruits have been given instruction in the riding school and later trained in troop and arm drill as time permitted, some having been sent out before being efficient, owing to the exigencies of the service."

With regard to the musketry training, he also says:—

"Owing to the constant changes and the amount of work we have had since taking over the enforcement of the criminal laws in the province of Saskatchewan very little musketry could be carried on during the summer months and with your permission the annual course was not fired."

A further remark is:—

"The reorganization in Saskatchewan necessitated my not bringing any men in from detachments to fire the annual course, owing to the excess of work. Next year I propose to bring all in for both musketry and revolver shooting, starting very early in the spring. In this manner we will be able to complete the training under this head properly."

The statistics given, as of September 30, 1928, are as follows:—

Strength:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| All ranks. | 199 |
| Increase since last year. | 62 |

Of this number three officers and 95 N.C.O.'s belong to Southern Saskatchewan District, the majority of whom are on detachment.

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

Promotions:

- 1 sergeant to the rank of staff-sergeant
- 4 constables, Saskatchewan Provincial Police, to rank of sergeant
- 8 constables, Saskatchewan Provincial Police, to rank of corporal
- 1 corporal to rank of sergeant
- 6 constables to the rank of corporal.

Reductions:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Nil. | |
| Recruits posted to Depot | 131 |
| Special constables engaged | 13 |
| Transferred to other divisions:— | |
| Officers | 1 |
| N.C.O's | 9 |
| Constables | 67 |
| Transferred from other divisions:— | |
| Officers | 2 |
| N.C.O's | 4 |
| Constables | 25 |
| Struck off strength:— | |
| Time expired | 2 |
| Purchased | 7 |
| Invalided | 8 |
| Dead | 1 |
| Free discharge | 1 |
| Unsuitable | 4 |
| Dismissed | 5 |
| Special constables discharged | 10 |

The lack of a riding school is noted, Assistant Commissioner Worsley observing that "one is seriously needed, especially in winter, when it is difficult to do much in training recruits in mounted work with the very severe cold and storms which so frequently occur in Regina." In dealing with shooting he mentions the interest taken in rifle and revolver competitions, in which a considerable number of prizes have been taken. With regard to the rifle range he writes:—

"A great deal of work was done on this range to put it in shape for the annual Saskatchewan rifle meeting, and, as heretofore, the whole of the preparation of the range was done by ourselves. The police furnished the markers, pitched the tents and ran the camp and canteen. In fact it would be difficult for this rifle meeting to take place without our assistance. We received a very hearty letter of thanks from the association, who said the arrangements were the best that had been experienced."

Interest was taken in sports of various sorts, and in athletics.

Discipline has been good, and health satisfactory. In this connection the following passage is of interest:—

"I have received good support from the whole staff. They have all worked with good will, especially during the very strenuous time when taking over the duties of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

"The spirit and *esprit de corps* at depot are good."

CONTROL OF THE NORTH

In the Far North on September 30, 1928, we had stationed a total of 101 all ranks (including special constables) as against 77 in 1927, and 70 in 1926. The detachments and the distributions of strength are as follows:—

The Eastern Arctic sub-district, Inspector A. H. Joy: 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, fifteen other ranks. These are administered from headquarters.

Hudson Bay—Chesterfield Inlet; Port Nelson; Moose Factory; the Pas; Pelican Narrows; Sturgeon Landing: six detachments; ten other ranks and two special constables. Chesterfield Inlet is administered from headquarters, Moose Factory from Toronto, and Port Nelson, The Pas, Sturgeon Landing and Pelican Narrows from Prince Albert. (The Pas and Sturgeon Landing are included as the gateways of Northern Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan.)

Western Arctic sub-district, Inspector V. A. M. Kemp: Herschel Island; Baillie Island; Bernard Harbour; Cambridge Bay; Aklavik; Arctic Red River; ss. *St. Roch*: seven detachments; one officer, 24 other ranks, and three special constables.

Mackenzie sub-district, Inspector W. J. Moorhead: Simpson; Norman; Good Hope; Providence; four detachments; one officer, 11 other ranks, and three special constables.

Great Slave sub-district: Inspector C. Trundle and Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon: Fort Smith; McMurray; Chipewyan; Resolution; Reliance; Rae; Hay River; Stony Rapids: eight detachments; two officers, 21 other ranks, and four special constables.

In addition three other ranks were lent to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in connection with that department's work in Hudson strait.

Thus in all there are 31 detachments, and (including those lent to the Marine and Fisheries Department) five officers, 84 other ranks, and 12 special constables; or 101 in all. In 1927 the increase in uniformed ranks over 1926 was 7, or 10 per cent; this year the increase is 12, or about 15 per cent. There are three new detachments: ss. *St. Roch* (which is a floating detachment in the Arctic ocean), Stony Rapids (east of Lake Athabaska, and in northern Saskatchewan), and Sturgeon Landing (in northeastern Saskatchewan). 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. If, indeed, the Yukon be included, we have 142 all ranks doing duty under Arctic and sub-arctic conditions.

No change has taken place in the northeastern islands. In northeastern Saskatchewan a detachment has been opened at Sturgeon Landing, northwest from The Pas, as great activity prevails in this region owing to developments in mining. The detachment at Stony Rapids on Black river, is in place of the one at Fond du Lac, which was mentioned in my last annual report as projected; Stony Rapids is a more advantageous situation, alike as regards the site and as being deeper in the trapping country which is served.

The most interesting and important development in this department of our work is the addition to our equipment of a sea-going schooner, specially designed for work in the ice, which has been placed on the Western Arctic coast, to serve the double purpose of a means of travel and a floating detachment. A number of detachments—Herschel Island, Baillie Island, Bernard Harbour and Cambridge Bay—are strung along the shore, the distance between the easternmost and the westernmost being about 1,500 miles; navigation is possible during the short summer, and the supply of food, fuel, building materials, etc. can be maintained only in this way, as during the winter it is possible to maintain communication only by long patrols with dog sleds. Hitherto we have been dependent upon the vessels owned by traders or natives, and with the purpose of releasing ourselves—to some extent at least—from this condition, a schooner with a deadweight capacity of some 200 tons has been built at Vancouver, every precaution being taken to make her strong enough to withstand the Arctic ice; the planking of her hull, for example, is 22 inches thick, and she has engines of great power for her size. She was completed

early in 1928, and was named the *St. Roch*; she left Vancouver on June 26, arrived at Herschel Island on July 30, after a prosperous voyage, and she will spend the winter at Langton Bay, at the bottom of Franklin Bay, some distance east of Baillie Island; while immobilized by the ice she will do duty as a base for the patrols and other winter work of a detachment.

EPIDEMICS OF INFLUENZA

The most important event during the period under review along the Arctic coast and in the Mackenzie basin was the dreadful visitation of influenza, which caused some three hundred deaths, in a very small population. There were two sets of outbreaks. In the remote Coronation Gulf and Bathurst Inlet region there was an epidemic in the spring and summer of 1926, which is believed to have cost the lives of 43 people, while in the summer of 1927 another outbreak of influenza caused 31 deaths. These were not connected with the epidemic in the summer of 1928 along the Mackenzie river and about its mouth, which is known to have caused nearly two hundred deaths. In both regions the scourge was closely associated with the arrival of vessels.

The first of these outbreaks, at Bathurst Inlet in 1926, did not come directly under our observation; Sergeant F. Anderton, in charge at Cambridge Bay, compiled from the reports of employees of the Hudson's Bay Company in March, 1927, a report which reached me in April, 1928. He wrote:—

"The sickness apparently commenced early in the spring and lasted all summer until the cold weather came at freeze up, and I believe that in all 43 people died, of all ages and of both sexes; the great majority of them taking sick, had high temperatures, and on the second or third day chronic diarrhoea commenced, and this condition lasted until death. Some of them were sick two or three weeks and some died in a few days, and apparently the few drugs administered by the Hudson Bay men had no effect upon relieving the condition, and as soon as the diarrhoea commenced all of them were in a most weak and helpless condition, simply lying wherever they were and dying.

"The same symptoms were also existant amongst all the dogs belonging to these people, and of which a large number died, but this may have been caused by the dogs eating the refuse thrown out from the tents of the sick people, as they have no idea of sanitation, or cleanliness even when in health, and it is deplorable the filthy and unthinkable acts which they employ when a member of the family is sick."

In October, 1927, Sergeant E. G. Baker at Bernard Harbour reported 14 deaths having occurred during August and September of that year—eight at Bernard Harbour, one at Krusenstern, four at the Coppermine River, and one at East Kugaryuak. He wrote:—

"The symptoms were high temperature, rapid pulse, loss of appetite and vomiting, and resembled the stomach variety of influenza.

"We did all that was possible for the patients, prepared milk, bovril, soups, etc., and endeavoured to keep them clean and warm. Assistance was given by the Revd. J. H. Webster and Mr. J. H. Bonshor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

"The weather was very much against them during the time of the sickness, being very damp and cold. These people will not keep covered up when they are feverish. Keeping warm when they are already too warm does not seem reasonable to them.

"When sick they become absolutely helpless and seem to have no resistance."

Sergeant Anderton reported from Cambridge Bay on January 5, 1928, a further outbreak, which followed immediately after the arrival of a trading vessel. He describes the illness as apparently a severe cold in the chest, developing into influenza. When the stage of high temperature was reached, "all the nourishment and medicine had to administered by force." At Cambridge Bay there were sixteen natives, and all went down with the illness, about the same time. Sergeant Anderton and the missionary there, the Rev. C. M. Hathaway, worked with them, and all of the patients recovered. The illness left the victims very weak. At Bathurst Inlet the illness, which occurred about the same time, and was of the same type, caused eight deaths. Elsewhere there was no epidemic.

Sergeant Anderton supplements this information with some general observations which may be quoted in part:—

"In the first place, the sickness has commenced after the arrival of the boats from outside; this may have no material bearing on the cases, but as it is a fact, I am stating it, and it has been my experience, both on the river and the coast, the whole population of the settlements, white and native, do get colds after the arrival of the boat, or ship.

"These colds do not seriously bother the white settlers, but they certainly do the natives, who are to-day partially wearing white man's clothes and partially native clothes. When they wear white men's clothes they do not wear sufficient to compensate for the clothing they have been used to all their lives, and it is no uncommon sight to see a native going around with fur pants on, and nothing above but a thin woollen undershirt, even though it may be raining at the time; when he gets cold towards evening, he puts on deerskins over the wet undershirt, which remains there and dries on his body; also when they wear white man's clothing, it remains on their bodies from the time it is procured until the time it rots off, and it is never changed or washed. The same thing applies to the bedding used by these people. They will now use a couple of old blankets spread on the ground, where previously they used nothing but deerskins, which do resist dampness more than blankets. I have spoken to them, but they simply say a white man does not use deerskins until winter, quite true, but they utterly fail to grasp the idea that a white man used a ground sheet of some waterproof material, and has sense enough to dry blankets when they get wet or damp.

"In the case of sickness spreading rapidly amongst them, I will simply state what happened with one native family here last fall, named Nuckahou, comprising the man, two wives and four children, seven in all. During the summer he built an igloo, of a layer of rock, then a layer of sod, also the sleeping platform was built of sod and rock; in the fall this igloo naturally drew dampness, and the inside was always wet. When they were all taken sick, he would not vacate it. I attended this family throughout their sickness; they were all lying on the platform, naked and covered by two blankets and three deerskins, and would not get out of bed for anything."

The details which follow are so appalling as to be suitable for quotation only in a medical journal. The white men tried to remedy these conditions, but it is difficult to influence the people. Inspector Kemp in forwarding this report agreed with Sergeant Anderton's remarks about the use of white men's clothing. He also confirms the remarks as to the difficulty of getting the Eskimos to adopt a hygienic mode of life. Both Inspector Kemp and Sergeant Anderton express a desire for the presence of a doctor in the Coronation Gulf region.

The outbreak of influenza which scourged the Mackenzie valley was a separate matter. The river valley was afflicted from Great Slave Lake to the Arctic coast, but this outbreak was prevented from reaching the Eskimos farther east along the coast line by the quarantine measures taken by Inspector Kemp, who forbade communication along the coast, and maintained a separation between the crews of ships and the people ashore. His measures, it may be added, were substantially identical with those suggested from various sources in civilization when news of the epidemic began to be received. In a report dated July 30, 1928, Inspector Kemp, after some preliminary observations, said:—

"The symptoms are high fever, rapid pulse, severe pains in the chest, and general weakness.

"A patrol from Herschel left on the 22nd instant with coal for Aklavik; on arriving at Shingle Point, Constable Kells found some 95 natives sick, with three dead, and remained there for purposes of looking after the natives, being assisted in an admirable manner by Mr. G. E. Craig, who was going to Shingle Point to fish. Since then seven more have died, but I hear that some of the early cases are around again. Their job has been most difficult, including the feeding of the sick, also their dogs, whose name is legion, treating the patients, burying the dead and generally striving to keep the severity of the attack down.

"At Herschel we have had similar conditions. Of 24 native residents, six have died, three of whom were ill with tuberculosis before the epidemic reached here. We have had a very difficult time treating these people, who are all imbued with fear, and who make no effort to help us bring them back to health. I have taken charge of their treatment, assisted by the other white residents who have turned to and done everything possible. On the 28th instant, finding that it was impossible to treat the patients in their homes, as any attempts to reduce their temperatures resulted in their stripping themselves of

all clothing 'to get cool'. I arranged for a temporary hospital in the Church of England mission here. To do this it was necessary to purchase four double blankets, and two camp beds, the other beds being arranged for by the local detachment. Mr. J. F. Moran of the North West Territories Branch, who is here at present, has been assisting in this work in a most whole-hearted manner and when the accounts for the expenses in connection with this epidemic are rendered, he will fully appreciate the necessity for some expenditure. The hospital has been watched day and night by either a member of the force or another white man, and we have used one or two natives to do the orderly work. The patients show some improvement, and we can at least make them take the treatment properly.

"Owing to the arrival of boats from outside, our hands have been quite full, as the work of digging graves, and making coffins, as well as visiting and tending the sick entails considerable labour."

Two of our men, Corporal Belcher of Aklavik and Constable Chartrand, contracted the disease and recovered, the former going to Macpherson to take charge there. Inspector Kemp acknowledges in this report the excellent co-operation of the Hudson's Bay Company, the missionaries, and some other white people.

In a report dated August 30, 1928, Inspector Kemp pronounced the epidemic ended, and stating the number of deaths at 74—Macpherson, 31; Aklavik, 18; Shingle Point, 14; Herschel Island, 7; Kitlagaruit, 4. He observed:—

"From all places are the same accounts of the difficulties of treating the natives. To endeavour to reduce a temperature by means of quinine was risky unless one stood guard to see that they would keep warm."

He also stated that the latest information indicated that the disease had not got into the east. One aspect of the work associated with the affair was the management of the estates of the deceased, some of whom had an appreciable amount of property.

At Aklavik, Corporal A. Fielding reported, only about six people were unaffected, and he and a few other white men had to help to nurse and feed the sick. A request for help came from Macpherson, where there now is no detachment, and he sent Corporal A. T. Belcher there. Corporal Belcher (who himself had just recovered) accompanied by a white trapper, F. Carmichael, found "everybody sick and helpless, and consequently starving". He turned the church into a temporary hospital, putting 25 of the worst cases in it, and had soup prepared by a Mr. Nyman, one of the white men there; "though some of the patients were too weak to feed themselves and had to be spoon fed, at the first mouthful or two they almost swallowed spoon and all, they were so ravenous". Mr. Nyman fell ill, and Corporal Belcher had to cook as well as look after the sick:—

"Soup and bread was made for those in the hospital and about 200 outside as well as cooking fish, etc., but I thoroughly believe that the food cooked did more to check the epidemic than the medicine we used."

Here also the lack of bedding was an evil. One remark was:—

"I also had to shoot about 50 dogs that were starving and whose owners had died. These dogs had not tasted food or water for days and days and were in a fearful condition."

The deaths number 31; about 10 per cent of the Indian population.

At Arctic Red River, where seven deaths occurred, Constable A. S. Wilson, in charge of the detachment, remarked:—

"The following symptoms seemed to be the most prevalent. First a headache which they gave way to, followed by vomiting and bleeding at the nose, then a racking cough; one curious thing was; after a nose bleed they began to get better, but they suffer most from weakness, which apparently lasts for some time. Owing to this same weakness, Constable Johnstone and myself were the regular grave diggers, although we had a little help from the natives, but as soon as they worked hard it started them off coughing terribly, giving one or two a relapse."

The same conditions prevailed along the lower course of the Mackenzie river. At Good Hope the whole of the Indians and the greater number of the whites were ill less than a week after the arrival of the *Distributor*; eighteen

deaths occurred. Constable J. D. Cumings sent all the Indians who could move away, fumigated their houses, gave medicine to the sick, and distributed food and medicine to Indians along the river. At Norman, Corporal R. A. G. Baker remarked that only the elderly Indians succumbed; here again in addition to prescribing our men had to help in digging graves. At Simpson it was remarked that the Indians began to complain of sickness a few days before the *Distributor* arrived. The whites suffered less than the Indians, thirty-seven of whom died; it was remarked that nearly all of these were of persons who were either very old or very young. Here also the white men, including the police, had to dig the graves and conduct the burials. Inspector W. J. Moorhead read the burial service during the illness of the Anglican missionary. At and near Providence thirty-one deaths occurred, the visitation coinciding with the assembly to receive the treaty money. Again it was remarked that most of the deaths were among the elderly. Aid was given to the sick, camps were visited, and the dead were buried, by Corporal R. E. Parker and Constable W. S. Carter.

In the Great Slave Lake region most of the posts reported much the same state of affairs; at Hay River thirteen deaths occurred out of 133 Indians; no deaths occurred in the mission school. Corporal Cook mentions the good service done by Miss D. M. M. Bradford, the Government nurse, and by Mr. E. Demelt, a white fisherman, who "fed all the dogs and carried wood and water to the natives"; the lack of resisting power of the latter is mentioned here also. At Resolution there were twenty-two deaths, two small children and the rest aged people. There was destitution, and Sergeant Clifford reports that "for a matter of ten to fifteen days we were busy digging graves and attending to the ration issue". Property also had to be looked after when husband and wife died. At Reliance, Corporal R. A. Williams was visited by the local band of Yellowknives, about forty-five in number, nearly all ill, and having had nine deaths. He issued food and medicines from police stores, as the Indians were in great need. Another band of Yellowknife Indians, living northeast of Great Slave Lake, had a still a worse time. Corporal J. L. Halliday and Constable J. G. Emerson of the Rae detachment, while on summer patrol, found these people's village deserted, with some thirty dogs left behind, some of them so famished that they had to be shot. Corporal Halliday repaired to Fort Smith, replenished his supplies, returned and visited the village again, killing more starving dogs, and succouring the main band of the Yellowknives.

Later, on July 31, 1928, Corporal Halliday and Constable Emerson patrolled to Gros Cap on the east shore of Great Slave Lake "for the purpose of investigating reports that an Indian camp in this district had been wiped out by the flu epidemic and a number of dogs left behind by a couple of survivors who were believed to have gone into the Barren Lands". The camp was known as Goulet's and the patrol found that twenty-six people had died and four men, two women and a ten-year-old girl had fled in panic. The report continues:—

"Proceeding on to Gros Cap we located the Goulet camp. . . . There havoc had been played with the houses and all effects here by some sixty odd dogs that were starving around the five houses that constituted the camp; a few of these were dead and others unable to get around, while some of them were still able to run around; about thirty of the worst were shot before dark, the remainder left for consideration in the morning. The horses had been torn to pieces by the dogs in search for food; deerskins, bedding, harness and such like were chewed up; it is hard to explain the complete wreck the dogs turned four of these houses into; only one house escaped; it was soundly locked, also all trunks, etc., in the building were locked, and therefore I took it that this was the building belonging to the men that had left the camp for the Barrens. We pushed out in the bay and camped on board for the night."

Another dwelling place known as Felix camp was found deserted. "I learned later that the families living at this camp had died off from the flu at Resolution and Stony Island about Treaty time."

Shortly before this Constable R. C. Gray patrolled from Resolution to Stony Island, and at Roher River found that nine Indians had died of the disease, while some on an island nearby who were convalescent needed destitute rations. Some miles further on five families more were found; "they had all been sick but were getting better; we left destitute rations with them. All the Indians so far have been living on nothing but fish."

WIRELESS AND RADIOTELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

The development of means of communication with our detachments in the Far North has been so rapid as to warrant a brief notice. These means fall into two classes, by wireless, and by broadcasting from radio stations of suitable power. The continental part of the Far North now has a considerable wireless equipment. There is a line of stations under the Department of National Defence down the Mackenzie river, permanent stations having been established at Fort Smith, Simpson and Aklavik, with summer stations at Resolution and Herschel. The Marine and Fisheries Department have permanent stations along Hudson strait at Nottingham Island, Cape Hope's Advance, and Port Burwell. Along the Arctic coast at sundry places are vessels with wireless equipment—the Hudson's Bay Company's ships *Baymaud*, which spent last winter at Cambridge Bay, and *Fort James*, near the Magnetic Pole, and our own *St. Roch*, at present in Langton Bay not far from Baillie Island. In Hudson bay the Department of Railways and Canals has permanent stations, at Port Nelson and Churchill, while two private concerns have stations, the Dominion Explorers Ltd. at Mistake Bay, near Rankin Inlet, and the Northern Aerial Mining Exploration Company at the west end of Baker lake. Thus a fairly good network of wireless communication exists. For example, our equipment on the *St. Roch* could not at first, for technical reasons, communicate with Aklavik, but it could with Nottingham Island, and by using that route messages were sent to Ottawa when the Mackenzie route (now practicable) was not available. Acknowledgment should in this connection be made of the liberality shown by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in transmitting messages over its system from Ottawa to the north.

This system naturally does not affect stations like Bernard Harbour and Baillie Island, and those on the Eastern Arctic islands, which have no wireless equipment. It has been found possible to communicate with them by means of broadcasting. For several years I have provided the northern detachments with efficient receiving sets, and at stated times they listen; at those times, if I have any instructions for them, these are broadcast from a suitable broadcasting station. This has been greatly facilitated by the cordial response given by the various sending stations to requests to perform this service. Lieutenant Commander C. P. Edwards of the Marine and Fisheries Department has kindly conducted the technical negotiations for us, and most of these messages have been sent by station KDKA at Pittsburgh, Mr. G. W. Wendt, the Canadian manager of the Westinghouse Company having been most obliging. In addition to furnishing a means for official communications, these sets have the advantage of alleviating loneliness in these remote parts.

Many of our officers and other ranks took particular interest in this matter, and we have received a number of reports upon it, some of which may be reproduced. Thus Inspector C. E. Wilcox, who spent the winter at Ponds Inlet, at the northern end of Baffin Island, says:—

"Reception was faint but clear at first, then as darkness advanced it improved, news events coming through regularly from Chicago. Some of the countries which were heard are as follows: Germany, British Isles, Canada and the United States. From Germany programs were received from Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel, Breslau, Silesia and Frankfort-on-

Main: The British Isles broadcasted from 5 C.B. Birmingham, which later in the evening always changed to the Royal Opera House, Covent Gardens and also the new Princess Restaurant, Piccadilly, London; Newcastle-on-Tyne was also a contributor.

"The Westinghouse station at Pittsburg, Boston and Springfield, Mass., and also Chicago, played an important part in the transmission of radio during the past winter. A full radio log has been submitted and it is given as the messages were received from the above mentioned stations, being enumerated with news, personal and general, and police matter in particular being tabulated in date order. Other stations received were: WGN; EGY; WTAM; WLS; WEAF; and many other stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as well as the southern states. Stations in Canada heard were Vancouver, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg and Toronto. Of the Canadian stations, Winnipeg (CKY and CNRW) and Vancouver (CNRV) were the first."

From Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, Corporal E. Anstead reports:—

"Receptions during the dark period of the winter were, generally speaking, fairly good; some were very good, and according to the statement of Constable Garnett, who has been at this detachment two years, the receptions were better this year than last. KDKA, Pittsburg, is reported to have been by far their best station during the past winter. No Canadian stations were heard."

From Dundas Harbour, in North Devon Island, Constable W. Urquhart reports:—

"Radio receptions came in well from September, 1927, to the end of April, 1928, and most of the messages and concerts were received from the different stations and greatly appreciated by the members, especially KDKA which came in very clearly at all times during the winter months. A few Canadian stations were heard from during the winter."

Superintendent J. Ritchie has reported on another station:—

"The wireless set at Bernard Harbour has achieved marvellous results. It is impossible to give a list of all the stations logged, but it will suffice to say that they heard London, England, 67 times, and have heard the following European stations on various occasions: Dublin, Cork, Bournemouth, Birmingham, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Danzig, Berlin, Hamburg, Madrid, Stockholm, as well as Japan, and Brisbane, Australia. These radio sets are a never ending source of amusement and pleasure to our men at these far distant parts. I do not like to think what they would do now without the wireless.

"Constable Wild also arranged a code with the operator in the Hudson's Bay ship *Baymaud*, anchored at Cambridge Bay, and in this way received several official communications during the winter, which could not have reached Bernard Harbour by any other means until open water."

From Chesterfield Inlet Staff-Sergeant M. A. Joyce reports:—

"The radio instrument received during 1926 has proven to be most satisfactory in every respect. The reception here has been simply wonderful since about the middle of November last. Nearly every afternoon for the past three months we have been able to pick up German, English and French stations, but we have not recorded them because we have been unable to get the station symbols. The fathers of the R.C. mission here have an experimental radio station here for Morse code. Radio messages received indicate that their call has been picked up in civilization, but to date no Morse messages have been received by them. One of the Reverend Fathers is becoming quite a radio expert, and during the past few days we have been amusing ourselves by experimenting in wireless telephoning. The distance between the Mission and the detachment is about three-quarters of a mile, and we can hear each other as distinctly as if the person speaking was in the room. Our difficulty has been that we have but one microphone and have to reply by making signs to the one using the microphone. We simply attach the wires leading from the microphone to our ground wire, which is connected with the receiving set. We have as yet no idea how far our voices carry in this manner, but by amusing ourselves at intervals we shall know before long. There is, however, no doubt that the day is not far distant when the radio shall be a means of communication in isolated districts at least."

At Pangnirtung the reception was, on the whole, poor. Many European and distant American stations, however, were heard, and Constable G. M. Curleigh, who took charge of it, submitted a log which was pronounced by Mr. Wendt to be exceptionally complete.

THE VOYAGE TO ELLESMERE ISLAND

Inspector C. E. Wilcox, who wintered at Ponds Inlet in command of the Eastern Arctic sub-district, came out in the summer of 1928, and has been replaced by Inspector A. H. Joy, an experienced northern traveller, whose patrol reports often have been quoted in my annual reports. Inspector Joy travelled in the ss. *Beothic* with reliefs, and will winter in Dundas Harbour.

Inspector Joy's report of the voyage in the *Beothic*, as far as Dundas Harbour, where he disembarked, after noting the incidents of the voyage and the visit to Godhavn, proceeds:—

"We left Disko at 5 p.m. the same day (July 26). Icebergs among the Greenland coast, as usual, were very numerous and large.

"In the evening of the 27th we encountered what appeared to be the outskirts of the Melville bay ice-pack. It was mostly of last winter's formation, however, and not densely packed, so that the ship made steady, but slow, progress by steering a tortuous course. The pack was finally cleared the following evening. We were now near the 75th parallel of latitude, and a course was set for Ponds Inlet.

"Our progress on the 28th was delayed by dense fog, which prevailed until we reached the entrance to Eclipse sound.

"At Button point Inspector Wilcox and four families of Eskimos and their belongings were picked up. We then proceeded westward to Ponds Inlet and reached the detachment at midnight. An easterly gale prevailed until 6 a.m. on the 30th, and conveniently held the ice a few miles west of the post. As soon as the gale subsided the pack began to advance eastward, but by the time it reached our position the stores and coal for the post were delivered and the ship ready to leave. We left the detachment at noon for Dundas Harbour, *via* Eclipse sound and Davis strait."

The ship's first visit to Dundas Harbour, on July 31, is mentioned, and the depressing sight of the flags at half-mast, owing to the accidental death of Constable W. R. Stephens, which is noticed later. Late on July 31 the *Beothic* resumed her voyage, heading for Bache peninsula:—

"On reaching the south entrance to Rice strait early on August 2 it was found to be blocked by a large pan of ice reaching from cape Sabine to the mainland. Inside the north entrance to Rice strait we were met by Corporal Anstead, Constable Makinson and Constable Garnett, and three Eskimos, in the detachment motor boat. Taking them aboard, we started for the detachment at the mouth of Flagler fiord. Kane Basin was packed with heavy ice, and it soon became apparent that the ship could not do much in it. When opposite the mouth of Alexandra fiord it was decided to take the ship back to Rice strait and wait for better conditions. A second attempt was made the following morning, with no better results.

"I then decided to try and reach the detachment by following the shore in the detachment motor boat, Corporal Anstead, Constables Makinson and Garnett, and Eskimos Nookapeungwak and Ahkeeo and I left the ship about 1.30 p.m., followed the south shore of Kane Basin and crossed to the detachment from a few miles west of Alexandra fiord. We reached the detachment at 8.30 the same evening. We were immediately cornered in the small bay at the detachment by the heavy drifting ice, and were unable to leave until 3.30 the following morning.

"The return trip to the ship was more difficult. We first followed the south coast of Bache peninsula but were soon forced to return to the north side of Hayes sound. We later succeeded in crossing the sound some distance inside with difficulty, then followed the south shore to Alexandra fiord. The ice had been moving rapidly and packing all morning, and by mid-day Kane basin and the adjacent fiords were packed as full as could be.

"We were held up for an hour or two at the mouth of Alexandra fiord waiting for the opportunity to cross the fiord at low tide when the ice pressure was less heavy. We finally succeeded in making the crossing several miles inside the fiord, and reached the ship at Cocked Hat island about 8 p.m.

"Our report on the prevailing ice conditions in Kane basin and the vicinity of the detachment determined the commander and captain to make no further attempt until these improved. A retreat was immediately made with the ship to Fram Havn.

"The following day, August 5, observations of the ice were made from the hills nearby, but our view on every occasion was marred by fog. It could be seen, however, that heavy close-packed ice had closed around the north entrance to Rice strait and blocked the ship's passage in this direction. An attempt was made to break through this early next morning without success, and the ship returned again to Fram Havn. With the prevailing south

and southeast wind there were no prospects of the ship being able to reach the detachment for many days, and we therefore decided to land the detachment supplies at the police cache in Fram Havn.

"The ship left anchorage at 2 p.m. Outside Rice strait we encountered a very heavy pack with no open lead or patches of open water to be seen anywhere. Huge pans of old arctic ice, measuring miles in diameter, could be seen to the north, east and south.

"Our objective now was Cape Alexander, Greenland, where several North Greenland Eskimos on board, who had been employed at Dundas Harbour during the past year, wished to be landed.

"Late in the evening the ice slackened a little and we advanced by short distances as the opportunity occurred until midnight.

"About 9 a.m. on the 7th the ice slackened again, and by a special effort a lead was reached which carried the ship to the outskirts of the pack, and in two hours we were clear of the ice.

"At 5 p.m. we arrived at an Eskimo camp of two families about 30 miles south of Cape Alexander, and the Eskimos Klishoo, Sadluk and Kaingak and their equipment brought from Dundas Harbour were landed.

"The resident natives here told us that an Eskimo named Mittik had been attacked and killed by a walrus a few days previously, and only a battered kayak was recovered to tell the story."

Inspector Wilcox, who joined the ship on her first visit to Ponds Inlet, in his report tells of the visit to Rice strait, and of the return. At the old detachment at Craig Harbour sundry stores were taken on board to be distributed among the other posts. At Cape Sparbo on North Devon Island a party landed to photograph a herd of musk-oxen, and the ship then proceeded to Dundas Harbour, where Inspector Joy landed. The ship then steamed to Beechey Island on the southwest corner of North Devon Island, where a cache was established for Inspector Joy's use in the coming winter. The *Beothic* then called at Ponds Inlet and steamed down the coast of Baffin Island to Pangnirtung, Lake Harbour and Port Burwell. The vessel then proceeded to North Sydney.

BACHE PENINSULA

The post at Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, was in charge of Constable (now Corporal) E. Anstead, with Constables G. T. Makinson, and R. R. Garnett. Corporal Anstead's annual report after mentioning the departure of the *Beothic* on August 1, 1927, and the difficulty she experienced in forcing her way through the ice, says:—

"The ice then remained packed tight during the rest of August and the outlook appeared bad for procuring our winter's supply of dog meat. We managed to get out and secure a few walrus, but it was a struggle. Owing to the strong currents hereabouts the ice is continually on the move, crushing and grinding whenever there is a jam.

"This is mostly old polar ice, heavy and sheer, and is rather unsafe in a jam. The whaleboat, equipped with a Ford marine motor, is not suitable for working amongst same, being too heavy for six men to haul on the ice, which when necessary has to be done quickly; no time to fix pulleys or other devices.

"On several occasions we narrowly averted being crushed; for our own safety we also towed a rowboat, which would enable us to reach shore. Continued east winds prevailed, so that the ice could not drift out till the end of August, when it loosened up quite a lot. The temperature was also rather low, five degrees above zero, and the sea froze over to the thickness of one inch wherever the current was not very strong. Although we always took care when encountering this new ice, the bow of the boat was nevertheless, cut quite a lot, owing to not being sheeted high enough.

"During early September a patrol by boat was made to the cache at cape Sabine to pick up some camping equipment we required. Whilst off cape Rutherford a thick fog descended so that we could see only a few yards ahead. Between Cooked Hat island and the mainland we became jumbled up in a veritable maze of swirling, grinding, heavy ice, which was continually moving, and whichever way we turned we could not find an outlet. Eventually we only had a hazy idea as to our whereabouts; until, after about four hours struggle, we saw what appeared to be land, and finally reached it, finding we had landed on the south east point of Cooked Hat island. Next day the fog lifted and we reached the cache. Here we were obliged to stay a couple of days, owing to the ice, but it did not loosen, so we had to float the boat around the shore at high tides; chopping and pushing

lumps of ice out of the way, and encountering great difficulty in breaking a way through the new ice, which in places was nearly two inches thick. We were exceedingly lucky we did not lose the boat on this trip, as it is about one of the worst spots in this district.

"During the latter part of September a strong west wind cleared most of the ice out of the fiords and sound, and apparently most of the walrus also went, because we saw no more except an odd one now and again. We only had about 14 walrus in cache, which would not be sufficient to last to the spring.

"The sea kept freezing over, but was continually broken by wind and wave. October 8th the ice was good, but not safe towards the centre of the sound, which improved in a few days time and was good to travel upon.

"Saw the sun for the last time October 17, a few of the following days being overcast.

"Early in November an attempt was made to cross to the western coast for deerskins and fresh meat, but Flagler fiord was open water for nearly the whole length, owing to strong current, so we returned.

"During November the weather was very poor, with heavy falls of snow; so much fell that it weighed down the new ice, which began to thaw through in places. The ice became so bad that it was not safe to travel upon for about a fortnight.

"The spring tide, November 10, was extraordinarily high, fully two feet higher than the highest of the previous year, half filling our blubber tanks and covering some coal stacked near the shore. The coal has since been removed. As this may be due to some unusual phenomenon I will make a separate report which may be of some interest to the Meteorological Bureau.

"During this month whilst out with the dogs, I sprained my right hand or else broke a small bone.

"During the dark period the members were kept busy working at outside jobs, hauling in meat for dogfeed, and, weather permitting, patrolling about twenty miles per day to keep the dogs fit. Owing to dull weather we had some dark days, sometimes impossible to see the dogs as one drove. This necessitated using lanterns and numberless globes were broken, because the storm lanterns supplied are not suitable for use on a moving sled."

After mentioning the Christmas festivities and one or two other details, he proceeds:—

"On January 10 whilst out with the dogs and extricating one that was caught in the traces, the dogs bolted and I was dragged about one hundred yards, which resulted in a dislocation of the left arm at the shoulder. Was reduced with the aid of Constable Makinson and now is all right

"Saw the sun at the detachment on 25th February, making a total of 129 days without the sun.

"Hearing there was a good route from Sawyer bay to Canon fiord, over the ice-cap, I had the natives gather minute directions regarding same, wishing to proceed that way and patrol the Lake Hazen region. On March 14, Constable Garnett and I, accompanied by the three natives, left the detachment to attempt this route, but when on the glacier they did not think it very good. The dogs kept falling down crevasses about every 50 yards on the ascent, and they appeared to be getting larger, so the natives thought we were on the wrong glacier, and we descended to the sea ice again. Had a look at two other glaciers, but they appeared no better, and, as the natives expressed doubts as to whether they could find the route, we returned. Going *via* the valley overland, north along Eureka sound and then Greely fiord, would take too long; probably miss the ship.

"I then with two natives left on patrol to the west coast, and Constable Makinson with one native left soon after for patrol to Craig Harbour.

"During the latter part of March a number of wolf tracks were observed within a few miles radius of the detachment. A visiting native saw two in Flagler fiord, at which he unsuccessfully fired. Constable Garnett caught one in a trap, but it gnawed off its foot and so escaped. They are very wary, and with traps, guntraps, and hunting them when espied, we have only bagged one so far. If we don't eliminate them they will play havoc with our caches of meat for dog-feed during the fall.

"During March, April and May, a few natives arrived visiting from Etah, where they apparently had spent a hard winter.

"The latter part of May the natives left for, and remained hunting in the vicinity of, cape Sabine, securing a number of seal and two narwhal, which were placed in cache for our winter's dog feed. Constable Garnett and I stayed and hunted at Beitstad fiord, making another large cache of seals for the winter.

"During June we had a lot more snow, and, combined with the winter's heavy fall, it was as much as the dogs could do to wade through it; impossible to haul a load. The ice out from the detachment became very thin and was worn through in places.

"The ice wore through and broke up during the second week in July, and cleared from in front of the detachment on the tenth. Owing to strong west winds very little ice was to be seen from here to cape Sabine.

"In early June, Constable Makinson, whilst cutting up a stink seal for dog-feed, slightly nicked the thumb of his right hand which turned to blood poisoning. Although it received every attention it affected the arm and hand, rendering it useless, so that he was off duty for about five weeks. It is now much better and should be well before the ship arrives."

Corporal Anstead speaks highly of "the conduct and quality of Constables Makinson and Garnett."

Inspector Joy's inspection report contains the following passage, illustrative of the severity of natural conditions:—

"The rubberoid roofing in the bluber shed has been badly torn by the wind, and I would recommend that three rolls, in addition to the amount requisitioned for, of heavy rubberoid roofing, be sent in next year, so that there is some on hand in case the roofing on quarters is torn by storm.

"Whale boat complete with Ford marine motor installed on charge. This boat is badly grazed on both sides of bow and underneath half the length of the boat. This is caused by coming in contact with ice, which cannot possibly be avoided at this detachment."

Other remarks in this report are:—

"Walrus meat and seal meat is used almost entirely at the post. Imported pemmican is used for patrol work. All fresh meat for dog feed is captured by members of the detachment and native hunters employed there.

"There was shortage of fresh dog meat at the detachment in February last. Conservation was effected by sending the natives with their dogs to the edge of the floe on the Greenland coast, where sufficient seals and walrus could be caught for their immediate needs. They were absent about a month. Corporal Anstead reports a scarcity of seals and walrus in the vicinity of the detachment at present, and the amount of meat in cache for the coming winter is only about two walrus and 30 seals.

"The detachments were handicapped in their movements in the fiords and sounds adjacent to the post through the exceptionally great depth of snow, which remained soft throughout the winter. There was a marked absence of wind throughout the winter, although the winter has been much colder than the previous year, with an almost constant dampness."

Patrol to Craig Harbour

Constable G. T. Makinson, accompanied by one Eskimo, patrolled from Bache Peninsula to Craig Harbour in Southern Ellesmere Island, his return journey being signalized by an interesting geographical discovery. The patrol occupied 40 days, from March 27 to May 5, 1928, and accounted for 700 miles. On the outward journey, the patrol had to work through rough ice from Cape Herschel to Cape Tennyson, or nearly all the way. "On nearing Cape Isabella we were confronted by drifting ice and open water. Here we had to wait a chance to make a quick crossing on the moving ice to the point; this accomplished, we camped on the shore ice at the point." Soon after a severe blizzard held them up for three days near Cape Dunsterville, some of their equipment being torn off their sleds and blown away. Constable Makinson remarks:—

"Situated a few miles off this point about due east is a small island, on which there are remains of native igloos. This island is not marked on the maps; it is very low and could not be seen from a great distance."

Held back by soft snow and rough ice, Constable Makinson got to Clarence Head:—

"As we were about to camp we ran upon a large bear, and before we could shoot it two of our dogs got badly cut. During the day while going through some very rough ice, the native's komitik fell on top of him, spraining his leg so badly that he could not walk. As we had lots of meat we remained here an extra day so as to rest and attend to Coolitanga's leg."

"On the evening of April 6, we continued our patrol towards Cape Tennyson; we made very poor time owing to the native's leg, as he could not move his komitik by himself when it got stuck. About noon of April 7, we reached Cape Tennyson, where we got on good smooth ice, the first we had seen until we reached this point."

Craig Harbour was reached on April 9, and the party rested in the buildings of the disused detachment, the Eskimo's leg needing time to recover. A design to cross Jones Sound and North Devon Island to visit Dundas Harbour had to be abandoned, as Jones Sound was open. (A patrol from Dundas Harbour was prevented by the same conditions from visiting Craig Harbour.)

On April 22 the homeward journey was begun.

"On leaving Clarence Head, instead of cutting straight across the bay we turned in around the point towards the head of the bay, as I had decided to explore a large fiord which natives had reported as existing somewhere in this vicinity, but which is not marked on any of the maps. On turning the point of Clarence Head, one can see a very large bay running about southwest; this also fails to show on any of the maps.

"On turning the point we cut straight for the mouth of the fiord. The snow was very deep but improved as we neared the fiord.

"April 26, after leaving the greater part of our kit behind so as to travel quickly, we headed up the new fiord. A few miles up this fiord is quite a large island, situated about in the centre of the fiord; looking at it from a distance one would think it blocked the entrance, but it leaves an opening on either side of about half a mile.

"A few miles beyond this island I found signs of musk oxen on the sea ice, being fully seven or eight miles from any feeding. I may state that this was the only sign of musk oxen we saw while in this fiord, although we kept a sharp lookout. But without a doubt they range somewhere in the vicinity, as the signs we saw were unmistakable.

"This fiord as far as we could determine is about two miles wide; about 20 or 25 miles up, it branches, one branch leading southwest, the other northwest. We camped near where the fiord branches.

"April 27 we continued up the southwest branch. This branch is about 5 or 6 miles wide by about 20 in length, bordered on either side by low rolling land free of ice cap. Half way up this branch we shot a bear which we fed before proceeding, camping at the head quite late in the evening. From here I could see two large valleys, one running southwest, the other about due south, probably connecting up with Starnes or Fram fiord.

"The next morning the native headed back to our last camp while I patrolled up a valley leading about due west, with the intention of determining whether there was a pass through to the west coast. According to native reports, there is a narrow neck of land to cross, taking only part of a day. Later, however, I found out that where they had crossed was up the northwest branch. About a hundred yards up this valley I got on a small lake, about one mile long by about a quarter wide. It was at this point, years ago, that a large party of Greenland natives who were travelling down the coast starved, although it is reported that they were able to catch some fish in this lake.

"A mile or so beyond this lake I was forced to stop, owing to wind-swept stretches of gravel which would have spoilt the runners had I proceeded. From here I could see with the field glasses the remainder of the valley, which only continued for a short distance, rising into high rocky land, with only a small water course leading through. Late in the evening I met the native at the camp.

"April 29 we again arrived at the mouth of the fiord; here we camped for an extra day as our dogs needed a rest badly."

The party then proceeded to Bache Peninsula, giving some food to some Greenland Eskimos who were met in a starving condition.

Constable Makinson made a map of the fiord which he had explored.

Patrol to Axel Heiberg

The longest patrol of the year was made by Constable Anstead, accompanied by two Eskimos, across the island, along the southwest coast of it, and among the islands farther west; he was absent from March 22 to April 30, or forty days, and travelled, counting inland patrols, about 850 miles.

The preliminary march to the mountain pass through which access is had to the west coast was uneventful, though toilsome, owing, in one place, to "crusty snow, gravel, stones and rocks," and in another to the need to surmount a waterfall "which was full of large rocks and impassable, so we sledged over the solid rock of the river bed." The watershed also had to be climbed.

"Here we made good time, having a good stream to travel upon and no steep drops, till we reached the glacier that blocks the valley. We mugged up whilst the natives had a look at the route between the glacier and the hill-side. On their return Nookapeungwah reported that was impassable, owing to the glacier having advanced and was now jammed against the face of the cliff, and advised camping as he knew a better way.

"Taking note of the pressure ice at the base of the glacier I estimated that it had advanced about 10 feet since the freeze-over, September. The lake ice is continually buckling and fresh water can always be obtained. The next day the natives had a look at the route of Nookapeungwah's whilst I climbed the hills to the north and so obtained a good view of the glacier and ice-cap, and saw it would be almost impossible to cross this glacier owing to the edges dropping sheer.

"The route Nookapeungwah wished to take meant hauling the komatiks up seven miles of hill to the top of the glacier and then over the ice-cap. This would take too long, and be too hard on the dogs and an almost impossible route, so I had a look at the old route.

"It was very forbidding to look at. To the left, the glacier towered to a height of from 40 to 100 feet, furrowed with cracks and crowned with pinnacles of ice that weighed tons, which threatened to fall at any moment. To the right, the hills rose abruptly, sometimes as a cliff. The course was strewn with pieces of ice from 20 feet square and so down to powder where the impact of falling had splintered it. Several recent falls had occurred, and also there was danger to the right from falling rocks, which also strewed the course. In one place the glacier was tight against the face of the cliff for a distance of about 12 feet, except for a narrow passage sufficient to allow us to squeeze through. This we widened so that we could manipulate a komatik through. Once that was passed it was up and down over huge falls of broken pieces of ice, through which we made a fair passage with our axes.

"The next day we set out and not wishing to carry the loads piecemeal we all worked one komatik through at a time and then returned for the next, etc.

"On the down grades we had to use a line, belayed to a lump of ice to steady the komatiks, or else they would have been smashed. In the summer the overflow from the lake flows through this gorge and so gradually undermines the base of the glacier.

"The dangerous part is about 500 yards in length, and it took us five hours to work all the komatiks through, making us sopping wet with perspiration, although the temperature must have been at least thirty degrees below zero. After a much-needed drink of coffee, we proceeded on our way, which consisted of a gradual descent to the sea ice. The going here was rather good, except where the stream kept petering out and commencing again, which meant crossing the rocks and stones.

"This crossing, counting a day wasted, occupied four days. As soon as we arrived on the sea ice at Grethasoer Bay fiord we saw a herd of 11 musk oxen, on the hills to our right.

"Having lived solely on a diet of seal and walrus meat all winter I shot one musk-ox for our consumption whilst travelling. By the time we returned to our komatiks it was 5.30 a.m., and we were certainly pretty tired. When we arose we spent the remainder of the day bringing back meat, drying clothes and caching skin. (This skin the wolves eventually managed to secure, and by the time we returned on our homeward trip it was torn to pieces.) One of our primuses began to leak, the solder having melted around the stem and the filling cap so that we now had only one good primus for future use. The next day we headed west along the fiord having fine, bright, cold weather, and good going so that we were enabled to ride. Saw numerous old tracks of caribou on the ice, made during the fall. Saw several fairly fresh bear tracks and we eventually sighted a small female, which we shot, fed to the dogs, and camped.

"From here to the mouth of the fiord we met much rough ice, so hugged the south shore, where the going was much better. We then entered Eureka sound and proceeded south. Here the land rises fairly abruptly, forming a kind of a funnel, so that there is always a wind. With the wind behind us we made excellent time, and camped about ten miles south of the point of the fiord.

"Near this point we saw a herd of 11 musk-oxen which rapidly climbed to the tableland on top of the hills. From here we proceeded south another ten miles before we passed the southeastern point of Storen, so that this island must be marked too far north on the maps. It then commenced to blow a gale from the northeast, and the drift was so bad that at times only could I see the dogs. All knowing where to camp and the sun's position being visible through the drift, we kept going and finally met at the south point of Stolz Peninsula where we mugged up.

"We then proceeded to Aakland, where, inshore, we met a male bear that we shot, fed to the dogs, and camped.

"The following day it was blowing and drifting so much that we remained in camp. Here Nookapeungwah reported that we had very little oil, and when I looked in the drum I found that we had only eight gallons left.

"It was my intention to encircle Axel Heiberg Island, but owing to this fact I had to abandon that idea.

"This drum was tightly screwed down, did not leak, and I know that we had not used twelve gallons in eight days.

"I am fully aware that the natives did not wish to make this patrol, owing to tales of hardship they had heard from natives who had travelled with Dr. Cook on his supposed trip to the pole, and also because they wished to hunt bears, having the idea that they could trade same for some fabulous amount on board ship, which I quickly knocked on the head. The only conclusion I can arrive at is that the oil was purposely wasted, although I have no conclusive proof, as yet.

"The next day it was still blowing and drifting, but I decided to push on in the hopes of meeting better weather further south, with the meeting place at the southern point of

Ulvingen. The natives proceeded along the eastern coast of the island and I took the westerly coast. The east coast was packed with miles of rough ice; the west coast was good.

"Owing to the drifting snow it was impossible to see anything, but the west shores must have been very low-lying in places because I found myself ashore several times without noticing the tidal cracks.

"The dogs smelt game several times, but the following day all we could find was ptarmigan, although there were old caribou tracks. I stayed here for a day because Nookapeungwah was complaining of his kooletar being frozen, but he made no attempt to dry it, instead went out hunting expecting to see caribou. He then had the sulks for a couple of days because I reprimanded him.

"We then crossed to Bjornesvingen; from there to the northeast point of Bjorne Peninsula, two very uneventful days except that we saw several wolf tracks travelling south, but no sign of the wolves. The northern shores of this peninsula rise very gradually from the water's edge, and run inland a distance of from ten to fifteen miles till they meet the hills. On these slopes away inland, we saw two herds of musk-oxen, of about ten and six.

"From here we headed towards Hove Island.

"About 10 miles north of Hove Island we passed a small island, about two miles long by half a mile wide, running about southwest by northeast. Made camp on Hove island, saw traces of musk-oxen about a week old.

"From here we went to the mouth of Sor fiord in the hopes of securing a bear for dog feed, which was getting low, but had no luck, so returned to Hove Island, because Nookapeungwah was complaining about his bed-roll being wet. Here we dried our clothing, with the aid of the sun and some old logs that had been washed ashore ages ago. Nookapeungwah again had the sulks because I checked him using the primus unnecessarily. Our other primus now commenced to leak owing to the solder having melted, so I plugged them both up with soap, which answered fairly well.

"We then crossed Bjorne peninsula at the neck of Eidsfiord. We had very good going, considering it was over the land, plenty of snow, only it was crusty, and ascents and descents very gradual. Passed a herd of 11 musk-oxen. The distance across this neck is about 24 miles instead of about ten as per map. From the mouth of Eidsfiord we proceeded towards Bjorne cape. Here we ran on top of a bear that was asleep, which injured a few of the natives' dogs before they were aware of its presence. Killed same, fed and camped. Seeing caribou tracks ashore, the next day the natives went hunting for same but had no luck, whilst I climbed to the top of cape Bjorne.

From here a splendid view is obtained of the whole horizon, because the cape rises sharply from the waters edge to a height of about eight or nine hundred feet, and gradually descends inland where the surrounding country is almost level, rising gradually to the hills inland. The earth appears to be composed of a sandy loam and old sea deposits, with very little vegetation.

"A good view is also obtained of Graham island, which appears to be much longer (north and south) than shewn on the map, and the north point is about due northwest by west.

"Also saw three caribou a few miles inland which I managed to secure, although the walking on the land was hard, owing to about two feet of soft snow covered by a thin crust which gave way as soon as all the weight was placed on one foot. The caribou had full stomachs but were in a poor condition. Cached the bear skin on some cliffs, also a few stores, and headed for Graham island.

"The east coast was packed with rough ice for miles out from land, so we followed the edge of it till we reached cape Torrens, which was clear. Graham island is fairly high in the centre and gradually runs down to the water's edge. Cape Torrens runs out so gradually that we thought it and Buckingham island were one. Owing to a bend in the channel it is impossible to obtain an unobstructed view. Camped on southwest point of Buckingham island.

"Following day walked to the height of land inland and ascertained that it was an island.

"Earth consists of a sandy loam and red limestones, with very few rocks on the surface. Vegetation scarce. Saw tracks of caribou a few days old and one fresh wolf track. The waters surrounding the two islands must be very shallow (on the east coast) because we saw small bergs aground, which indicated a depth of about eight or nine fathoms at least ten miles from shore.

"Having only three gallons of oil left, and the weather still cold, I decided to start the return towards the detachment. We then headed southwest toward North Kent, and when within a few miles of shore met much rough ice.

"The island appeared to be very wind-swept, containing many glaciers, and no signs of game, so we headed north, passing close to Landsend, on the north shore of Hell's Gate. Inshore of Nordstrand, we sighted and shot a huge male bear, which we fed to the dogs and camped.

"During the day's travel we saw there a large herd of caribou had crossed to Ellesmere from Grinnel peninsula or thereabouts.

"From here we returned to Bjorne cape, hard pulling all the way owing to crusty snow, so that the dogs were tired out on our arrival. We picked up our cache of provisions and a bear skin and headed for Gaaseneset. Shot two more bears *en route*, one of which we fed, and the other loaded for future use.

"Owing to the huge snowfall this year all the bears we shot had no hair on the soles and on the top of their feet; one had no hair on its back.

"The going still continued bad, and also much rough ice to contend with. The natives said they had never seen so much rough ice in this district before.

"At Gaaseneset the natives saw four caribou, but did not succeed in shooting them.

"Travelling continued bad to Bjornesvingen, and the dogs appeared to have no life in them. Ever since eating that huge bear most of the dogs appeared to be off colour, vomiting what appeared to be bile and suffering with acute diarrhoea, sometimes passing blood.

"One of the police dogs, Nobby, was so bad that I had to place him on the komatik all day, because he was so weak he could hardly walk. Owing to this fact we gave the dogs two days' rest, but it did not appear to do them much good. Three of my dogs refused to eat raw bear meat, and having no other meat, I parboiled some which they ate. Living solely on walrus meat all winter, I presume that the sudden diet of bear upset their stomachs.

"At Bjornevingen I found several outcroppings of soft coal about two hundred feet above sea-level. This coal was of poor quality, having powdered on the surface, and when ignited gives off plenty of smoke and strong fumes. Saw also old tracks of musk-oxen and caribou. Once again in Eureka sound the going improved, shot another bear which we loaded for future use, and finally camped after a good day's travel against a strong head wind. Saw where a wolf had killed and eaten a caribou. With bare ice most of the way we then made good time, and camped at the southern point at the mouth of Grethasoer Bay fiord. Here I found a lake about half a mile in length, in which were some curious looking fish. Viewed through the ice they appeared as per attached sketch (which I am forwarding in case they should be some unknown species). Owing to the ice being about nine feet thick, but perfectly clear and wind-swept, it was impossible to obtain any owing to lack of tools long enough to make a hole. Should a patrol be made there next year endeavours will be made to obtain a specimen. Nookapeungwah, who has done quite a lot of travelling, said that he had never seen any like it before; had we obtained a specimen they may not have appeared so curious. The lake is about 60 feet above sea level, about half a mile inland, and connected by a fair sized stream. There are plenty of shells and other deposits denoting that the sea once covered that region.

"Here dog Nobby died after five days sickness, during which time he was carried on the sled.

"The return journey along Grethasoer Bay Fiord was without incident. Deciding to return by the ice-cap, we camped at a handy spot and sought for some musk-oxen to take back to the detachment.

"We saw two herds of ten and twelve away inland, and shot three males. As we had a very rocky road with several cliffs to traverse, we had to leave the heads and skins. We here saw plenty of hares, and of which we shot about a dozen. Saw a seal on the ice for the first time this year, but could not get within range. Gave the dogs a day's rest ready for the drag to the ice-gap. Uphill over rocks and earth for a distance of three miles, the going was rather hard, and on one incline it required two teams to one sled.

"At the base of the ice-cap, which runs into a lake, we rested for six hours till a strong easterly wind died out, and then proceeded. The incline is not too steep, and we made good time once on top. The route on the ice-cap runs between two ranges of hills, forming a valley and is fairly level.

"The hills on each side vary from a quarter to half a mile in distance apart. On the eastern side it is a gradual descent to another lake, formed by another glacier that blocks the valley, which has then to be surmounted. We then crossed the lake, about one mile, mounted the other glacier after a little trouble, and started the descent. Great care then had to be taken that the dogs did not bolt, because the glacier broke off into a sheer drop of about sixty feet or so.

"With the aid of a line the natives cut a series of steps in the snowdrift of an old water-course, which was about the only place to descend, and that was almost sheer. Everything was then lowered, piece by piece, on a long length of line, and occupied six hours.

"We were then about 600 yards from the sea ice of Beitstad fiord. From sea ice to sea ice, across, would be about 33 miles, but it takes 26 hours of continuous hard work, without stops, to do same.

"It would be almost impossible to proceed from east to west owing to difficulty in mounting the first glacier. In Beitstad fiord we saw several seals on the ice and finally at the mouth the natives managed to bag one, so we fed the dogs and camped.

"The next day, April 30, we arrived at the detachment.

"During this patrol bears and musk-oxen were fairly numerous, but caribou were very scarce. Probably we were too early and they had not started to migrate north in large numbers."

DUNDAS HARBOUR

Constable W. Urquhart, in charge of the detachment at Dundas Harbour, North Devon island, reports an uneventful year, apart from the accidental death of Constable W. R. Stephens. His report says:—

"Weather conditions were mostly dull and overcast during August, September and October; from then on to Christmas very mild weather was experienced; from then on till March very cold. Spring weather conditions were very backward and the snow was very slow in going. June, 1928, has been exceptionally warm with bright sunshine. No heavy wind storms were had during the year, and snow was not so heavy as the previous year."

"Ice conditions were very poor, not till February did the sound freeze up and stay along the coast and rather rough. It was not till June 23, 1928, that the ice moved out leaving the bays and harbour still solid."

Game was fairly plentiful, it being remarked that "it is almost impossible to get within gunshot distance of the geese in the fall, as they always stay on high open ground, and are very timid."

In February, 1928, a patrol was made westward along the south shore of the island to Cuming creek, and the course of this inlet was followed about ten miles inland; the valley runs northward and then northwestward, is about a mile wide at the mouth, and gradually narrows as the creek is ascended. The creek, and a narrow gorge which enters it from the west, both have their origin in the ice-cap. Old traces of Eskimos and musk-oxen were observed. Bad ice conditions at sea, and a glacier entering the sea prevented any further travel westward. Constable S. J. Wilson in March patrolled across the island to the north shore at Belcher Point; travelling conditions on the ice-cap which occupies the centre of the island were not very good, and open water in Jones Sound prevented Constable Wilson from pushing the patrol on to Craig Harbour on Ellesmere island, as had been intended. The report says:—

"Only one crevasse appeared to be somewhat dangerous near Belcher Point, this crevasse being about 18 feet wide embidged with snow gave way at one side leaving a hole about three feet long and two feet wide, by a hurried glance very deep, however, it was crossed without any trouble."

In his inspection report Inspector Joy remarks:—

"About 600 miles were covered in all the above-mentioned patrols combined. This district is apparently a decidedly unsatisfactory one to patrol, owing to the dangerous condition of the ice on Lancaster Sound, which periodically breaks off close to shore without warning and drifts out to sea, making travel by komitik impossible for long periods.

"The ice in Lancaster Sound broke up and drifted out to the sea very frequently throughout the winter, making patrols anywhere in this vicinity almost impossible and extremely dangerous."

The year was marked by a distressing accident which on August 26, 1927, caused the death of Constable W. R. Stephens. On the date mentioned, soon after the ship had left, walrus hunting being in progress, Constable Stephens went out with his rifle to look for game. He saw some walrus, fired at them, wounded one, returned to the detachment for more ammunition, and left for the scene of the hunt, and on his way in some way discharged his rifle; the bullet entered his head and killed him instantly. A careful investigation went to show that the death was due to misadventure.

Constable Stephens, who had completed a year in the Arctic, was an efficient member of the force.

PONDS INLET

Inspector C. E. Wilcox spent the winter at Ponds Inlet with Constables C. J. Cox and S. H. G. Margetts. He says:—

"The usual stormy weather prevailed during October, and by November 15 the sound was frozen over solidly. The weather became colder as the daylight grew less, the ice being in a condition to travel on by dog team. Throughout the dark period the weather kept a steady cold without any great change.

"An eclipse of the moon on December 8, 1927, was observed, commencing about 10.26 a.m., full at 11.45 p.m., over and clear at 2.04 p.m. The sun shone on the east side of the house for the first time on February 15, 1928. The weather during the month was normal in comparison to other years. The minimum temperature recorded during the winter was 53.

"Local patrols were made during the winter to Eskimo villages at Button Point, Navy Board Inlet and Arctic Sound. Three more extensive ones were made to Home Bay on the east side of Baffin Island. Fury and Hecla Strait and Milne Inlet and in connection with the above-mentioned patrols all the natives in the district were visited, with the exception of a few scattered families which we were unable to locate. The total mileage covering these patrols by dog team was approximately 2,000 miles.

"Conditions in regard to the obtaining of meat for both the natives and their dogs in Ponds Inlet have been fairly good. The seal upon which the Eskimo depend for their existence have been fairly plentiful during the past year. Walrus are very scarce; last fall not more than three or four were caught; but as a rule they are seldom seen near the detachment. The only ones that come in are those that become lost or detached from their usual habitat. Several schools of narwhal were sighted about one thousand yards from shore last fall before the freeze-up but none were shot. This spring a few schools were also observed and three were obtained which makes excellent food for the natives.

"Fur bearing animals of all kinds have been very scarce, the natives just trapping sufficient to purchase the necessary ammunition and tobacco."

After some account of the various bands of natives—those at Igloodik being described as in splendid condition—Inspector Wilcox remarks that little destitution was experienced. Some remarks about health follow, and Inspector Wilcox says:—

"As the spring advanced the greatest trouble the majority of the natives experienced was from snow blindness. The natives from the outside encampments suffered most from this and continual treatment was given these people for their eyes. The number thus afflicted in comparison with the population of this district was surprisingly large. A deviation from the general trend of cases was that of a native woman named Nooveeah who was suffering from lung trouble; everything under the circumstances was done to aid her, and after a few weeks she improved perceptibly. This woman and her family had travelled northward from Chesterfield Inlet and Igloodik eventually arriving at Ponds Inlet.

"The disease among the dogs which became prevalent in 1921 and periodically during the following years did not make its appearance this year and it is thought that the disease has run its course. The natives are all well supplied with dogs and I do not anticipate any hardships this coming winter.

"The payment of Wolf Bounty has proved a great help to the natives. Bounty was paid on 42 pelts, the most of which were killed in the vicinity of Fury and Hecla strait and Arctic bay."

Other remarks are:—

"Quite a comparatively large number of registrations under the Vital Statistics Ordinances were effected during the period 1927-28. The natives were given special attention along these lines as the opportunity presented itself, exhibiting a lively interest in this matter.

"Three births were registered in Ponds Inlet, three more at Arctic Bay, one at Admiralty Inlet, one at Port Leopold, Somerset Island, one on the east coast of Baffin Island, five in Igloodik district, one at Koog-look-too, one at Cape Kater and one at River Clyde, totalling 17 in all.

"The number of deaths registered were smaller, being as follows: one at Ponds Inlet, one at Arctic Bay, two at Kongatikvak, one at Milne Inlet, one at Moffat Inlet, one on the trail from Igloodik to Ponds Inlet and two at River Clyde, making a total of nine."

"No marriages were registered during the period of 1927-28.

"The health of the members of the detachment has been very good throughout the year. In spite of the restricted character of the work during the dark period all members have been fully occupied and to this fact the preservation of good health is attributed in no small measure."

Inspector Joy in his inspection report remarks that "the appearance of the detachment and surroundings is excellent".

An incident of the year was the stranding of the motor launch *Lady Laurier*, in a storm on August 30, and her repair. The storm was so severe that her anchor chain broke and she drifted ashore. Her injuries were severe, twelve planks being broken on one side, seven on the other, and seven ribs also were

broken. With the materials on hand the detachment replaced the broken ribs and planks, and the vessel is seaworthy again. Constable Margetts, the engineer, showed himself resourceful and efficient in this affair.

Patrol to Foxe Basin

The most important event of the winter at Ponds Inlet was Inspector Wilcox's patrol of some 900 miles to Fury and Hecla Strait, Foxe Basin, Melville Island and Igloodik Island. He left Ponds Inlet on February 20 and returned on April 4, having been absent for 45 days. He was accompanied by three natives and two dog-teams; they carried supplies for 50 days. His report says:—

"Upon leaving Ponds Inlet the weather was fine and clear, with a slight breeze in our backs. We travelled in a westerly direction across Eclipse sound, until about 5 p.m. when we arrived at the southwest corner of Bylot island, where we had a meat cache previously left there by Constable Margetts for the patrol. It then was very dark, so we decided to build an igloo and camp for the night. The next morning we broke camp at 9 a.m., with a clear sky but very cold; we travelled in a southwesterly direction until we reached the entrance to Milne inlet, where we went into camp at 4 p.m. near Ragged island. The next morning, with a clear, fine day and good ice, we continued travelling southwest until 7 p.m. when we reached Kooglooktook, a small village near the foot of Milne inlet, the village consisting of five igloos with a population of 18 souls all told.

"After the usual greetings and making us welcome, the men assisted in building our igloos, while the women prepared our native lamps. The Eskimos at this point were cheerful, happy, and healthy; only one case of sickness was reported, which appeared to be a minor ailment, and prior to our departure the woman was up and around. They had large quantities of seal, caribou and salmon in store, sufficient food to last them for several months. It would appear by the prosperous state of this village that the natives will never require any further Government relief. We remained in camp on the 23rd and 24th to give the natives a chance to hunt seal, as we required about 200 pounds of fat for our native lamps to carry us over the land.

"At 7 p.m. two dog teams belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company arrived in camp en route to Igloodik to notify the Eskimos at that point that the trading posts at Sekanik and Tukik were closed and to go to Ponds inlet to do their trading. The dog teams were in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company interpreter—Abe Ford.

"On the 25th we broke camp at 9 a.m. and proceeded up Milne inlet arriving at Phillips Creek about noon, where we boiled the kettle and iced the komatik. At 2 p.m. we left the salt ice and continued our journey up the creek, reaching Keetinggooyah (water falls) early in the evening. We had considerable difficulty in climbing over the falls, but eventually made it. This was hard work for the men and dog, and we were ready to make camp for the night. It was bitterly cold throughout the day and the coal oil in our primus stoves froze solid, making it necessary to thaw them out over the native lamps before they could be started. This, of course, made it very late before we could bed down for the night. Caribou tracks were seen several times throughout the day.

"The next day we continued travelling on the creek bottom, and often during the day we had to stop to re-ice the komatik runners where it had been scraped off by contact with rocks, which were so thick we could not avoid them. During the afternoon a head wind came up making it very cold; our faces and hoods of our koolitangs were one mass of ice. At 5 p.m. I called a halt, as we were completely worn out. As we were nearly completing our igloo the wind turned into a gale, completely demolishing it, tangled up our dogs, which had not been unharnessed, and mixing things up in general. At last we managed to build a shelter with snow blocks, where we spent the night.

"On the morning of the 27th (the wind having receded during the night) we spent some time in collecting our gear, which had been blown about and covered up with snow by the storm during the night. At 10.30 a.m. we broke camp, but our speed was checked by soft deep snow. It required the force of all the dogs and men available to drag the heavily laden komatiks along. At 3 p.m. we picked up our last cache left there at this point by Constable Margetts for the patrol, he having returned to Ponds Inlet.

"Kipoomee, one of the native dog drivers, shot two ptarmigan and three Arctic hare during the day. Several caribou tracks were crossed, and one herd of 8 were observed some distance to our left, but as it was getting dark we did not molest them. Owing to the depth of the soft snow our mileage for the day was small; on going into camp in the evening I estimated we had not travelled more than 8 miles.

"With a fine clear sky, but very cold, we broke camp at 9 a.m. the next day, travelling due south; at about 10 a.m. we traversed quite a large lake which was free from snow and

made the going better. During the afternoon I suddenly realized that the sun was setting in our faces; this would make our course wrong; and after surveying the country a little we decided to turn back. After travelling about two hours we came to the right creek, where we went into camp at 6 p.m., the whole afternoon being wasted. About an hour later Abe Ford, interpreter for the Hudson's Bay Company, and natives Peewattoo, Ahnooyah and Tatteegah arrived with two dog teams, *en route* to Igloolik. Many ptarmigan and hare were seen, and several caribou tracks were crossed during the day.

"On February 29 the weather was stormy, but fortunately the wind was on our backs. We travelled over a fairly even surface during the morning, to the left of a high hill, through high rolling hills during the afternoon, and over rocks towards evening, camping between high rocky hills. We saw several herd of caribou during the day, but as we had sufficient meat for the present, and our komatiks were so heavily loaded, we decided not to shoot any.

"A great deal of trouble had been experienced in the last few nights with our primus lamps from the coal oil freezing and having to be thawed out by the native koodlies, making it very late before we could get into our sleeping bags.

"On March 1, weather overcast, we broke camp at 8 a.m., and proceeded along the creek bottom until about noon, when one of the natives pointed out a herd of eight caribou on the side of a small hill; I sent him on with instructions to shoot one caribou (male), as that was all that we could carry on our komatiks at present. He returned shortly, having killed a fine buck. As it would be late in the afternoon before the meat would be cut up, we built an igloo and went into camp.

"The next day was stormy, and we remained in camp.

"The following day our trail passed over a chain of small lakes running through a deep valley bearing south and slightly west. The ice was good, and we made excellent progress; at noon we boiled the kettle near a wide open running stream of fresh water—the first time we made tea on our journey without thawing ice or snow. During the afternoon we again encountered a rocky surface, which caused us a great deal of trouble, and the men and dogs some very hard work. When we strike soft snow or hard going it means every man, woman and dog in the party has to get into harness (one made for that special purpose) and assist in hauling the komatik along. This may be for a few hours, or for day after day.

"The next day was stormy, and we remained in camp. On the 5th we again passed over several small lakes which merged into quite a large river, where the surface was even, and we made excellent progress. At 5 p.m. we arrived at the head of Clifford fiord, where we went into camp. The weather was fine and calm throughout the day. During the day we crossed a line of cairns northwest by southeast for miles. The Eskimos informed me that they were built by the Igloolik natives to show the route of migration of the caribou in the spring. Hundreds of tracks of these animals were crossed during the past few days. Several herds were observed grazing on the hillside, but we were not in the need of meat, so did not disturb them. This would go to show that there are sufficient caribou in the country for the requirements of the natives. From information received by the older Eskimos it would appear that the herds are not decreasing.

"If it were necessary, with the amount of game in the district a party could travel from Ponds Inlet to Melville peninsula, in the spring, and live off the country.

"On the 6th we broke camp at 9 a.m. with a slight breeze in our faces, later turning into a blizzard; we proceeded over good ice in a southwesterly direction towards Fury and Hecla strait. Early in the afternoon all hands became so badly frost bitten on account of the strong wind that we were compelled to go into camp, not far from the mouth of Gifford fiord.

"We made an early start the next morning and shortly afterwards we saw a fresh komatik track upon the snow; following this up we overtook an Eskimo who informed me that there was a native village not far away. This was good news, as we had fed the last of our dogfeed the day before. We arrived at Kongatikuak in Fury and Hecla strait the same evening, where we went into camp. The village consists of 8 large snow igloos with a population of 31 people, all in good health and spirits. These natives belong to the Igloolik tribe and are divided into several small villages, the largest being near Igloolik island, and all are located within a radius of 50 miles. They make their homes on the ice except when driven ashore by the warm weather, or hunting caribou, generally during August and September. Large quantities of seal, walrus, caribou and fish were in store, with a huge cache of meat located on an island a few miles away. I was informed that they had enough meat in cache to last them through another winter. There was no scarcity of dogs; each family had from 15 to 35 dogs, well fed and in good condition, as well as a large number of puppies.

"It was observed that their caribou skin clothing was new and clean and that they had sufficient numbers for their sleeping platform and several put by for next year.

"Bird life is also plentiful in summer, more especially the eiderduck, where they make their nesting grounds on the numerous islands in that vicinity. The natives gather large

quantities of eggs of all kinds, which they use for food during the summer, and make large caches of them for winter use. They are within easy reach of the track of migration of the caribou, which passes only a few miles inland off Fury and Hecla strait.

"Walrus, seal and bearded seal can be killed at the floe edge near Arlamak point any time throughout the winter, and are very plentiful about the small islands in Fury and Hecla strait during the summer.

"On the night of the 9th shortly before midnight, we were awakened by the sound of dogs fighting; we rushed outside as soon as possible and found that they had broken into a little igloo built on the side of the sleeping hut where we kept our supplies, and in a very few moments destroyed the entire contents including 30 pounds sugar, 16 pounds candy, 10 pounds tobacco, 10 pounds tea, 10 pounds coffee, 1 gallon molasses, also some coal oil and dog feed. These articles I brought with me on the patrol as trade store goods to purchase dog feed, clothing, etc. Fortunately I had placed sufficient stores in a cache on a small island near the mainland, for our return journey. It was estimated that there were 300 dogs at least in the pack. On the 8th, 9th and 10th we remained at the camp, resting and feeding our tired and hungry dogs, taking pictures, etc.

"We got an early start on the morning of the 11th, travelling south in the direction of the Igloolik island. About noon we arrived at a small native village, consisting of two large igloos with a population of 9 people all told, in good health. These people had large quantities of meat of all kinds in store, and were happy and contented. Here I boiled the kettle and gave them tea and biscuit, the first they had had for nearly a year. In the afternoon we continued our journey in a southerly direction; the day was bright, but a strong cold wind and a low drift blew directly in our faces, making the going very unpleasant. We had only travelled a short distance the following day when a strong wind sprang up later, turning into a blizzard. We became lost and were compelled to go into camp at 11 a.m. somewhere in the north end of Foxe Basin.

"On the 13th we got an early start, but on the previous day we had gone somewhat out of our course and we had to travel in an easterly direction. About noon we met four komatiks of natives with 13 people *en route* to Ponds Inlet to do their annual trading. We travelled through soft deep snow the rest of the day, arriving at Igloolik at 6 p.m. in a blinding blizzard.

"The village of Igloolik has a population of 52 souls. They also have huge quantities of meat in cache on the several small islands in that district. No sickness of a serious nature was reported. Two deaths (both aged) and five births occurred during the past year. A record of births and deaths will be forwarded in due course, under the Vital Statistics Act. I learned from the natives that whilst hunting near Arlamak point last summer a ship of some description was sighted by them, but they were not in speaking distance. This is all the information I could gather from any of the Eskimos. The ship was no doubt a schooner belonging to one of the fur-trading companies operating near Repulse bay.

"On the 14th a profitable day was spent at the floe edge, Foxe Basin, hunting walrus for dog feed. We shot two large ones; I should estimate that they would weigh a ton each. Hundreds of these animals were observed during the day. The next day was spent in cutting up the meat and preparing for our return journey.

"It was my intention to push on to Repulse bay, but Peneloo, one of my dog drivers, refused to go any further, stating that it was too far, and that he was afraid we might not be able to return to Ponds Inlet next year. This is a big fault with the natives from this district; they are afraid to go into a strange country. I could not leave him at Igloolik, as I did not have sufficient rations to divide up. Much against my wishes, I had to abandon the patrol further south.

"Preparations were made for the patrol to leave Igloolik on the return journey on March 17, but the weather was bad and our departure was postponed until the following day.

"We left the village on the morning of the 18th with sufficient food to last until we reached our cache on the mainland (Baffin Island). We made excellent time during the day, arriving at a point of land north of Richard bay, Melville peninsula, at 7 p.m. During the night of the 19th a bad blizzard sprang up, lasting for five days. We were compelled to remain in our igloo the whole time.

"On the morning of the 24th, I crawled out of the hut and found that it was still snowing, but was possible to travel. After feeding our hungry dogs and gathering up our gear, we left camp at 8 a.m., travelling in a northerly direction, passing to the right of Ormonde Island in Fury and Hecla Strait about noon. The snow was soft and deep, the going hard, but we made good progress. Our dogs were in excellent condition and were being well fed. We reached the mainland at 7 p.m. where we built our igloo.

"The next day was bright and clear, but very cold. We travelled due north, crossing Gifford river near the head of the fiord by the same name, where we picked up our cache of provisions previously left there by us. During the afternoon we overtook two of the Hudson's Bay Company's komatiks on their return journey to Ponds Inlet. They were cutting up four caribou shot by them during the day. On the 26th the weather was clear,

with a strong wind from the north. The going was hard. We travelled all day between huge mounds of boulders, through deep snow over an uneven surface. At 4 p.m. we sighted a herd of caribou directly ahead. I sent two natives on and they succeeded in killing four. Three wolves were observed by one of the party during the day, the first and only ones seen on the entire patrol.

"Shortly after leaving camp the next day we turned east and during the afternoon travelled along the west side of quite a large lake, later camping on a small lake near a large mountain directly to the east. Several herds of caribou were seen during the day but they were not molested as we had sufficient meat to see us through. All hands were suffering somewhat from sore eyes, through carelessness in not wearing snow glasses. This was the first fine day we had had in two weeks.

"Travelling due north again on the morning of the 28th, we crossed another large lake, and in the afternoon several smaller ones, all with a good even surface which made excellent travelling. The next day it was snowing very hard; we crossed a small lake, but were compelled to go into camp early as we could not get a glimpse of the sun to ascertain our direction. We only made about five miles in that day.

"On the 30th, with a strong wind from the east, we travelled northeast over the hills and struck our old trail shortly after noon, on the south side of the 'height of land.' The rocks had been blown free of snow and the surface was hard from the wind, which helped considerably. We passed two of our old igloos during the day. The dogs were becoming very tired and commenced to show the effects of the hard trip. We were only able to feed them every other day at this time owing to the shortage of meat.

"The next day was clear and nice; we made excellent progress throughout the day, arriving in the camp at the 'height of land' at 6 p.m. with a good day's run to our credit. On April 1, we also made good time, passing through Keetinggooyah (Hole in the Wall) about noon, arriving on the salt ice at the head of Milne Inlet at 6 p.m. Here we fed the last of our dog-feed.

"On the 2nd and 3rd, in spite of the lack of dog-feed and the miserable condition of our dogs, we made good time, arriving at Ponds Inlet on the night of the 4th of April.

"Many herds of caribou and fresh tracks were observed nearly every day on our return journey. No wolf or tracks were seen other than the three mentioned in my report; it would indicate that the liberal wolf bounty granted by the North West Territories Branch is having a good effect, and it is apparent that in course of time, if the present enthusiasm remains, that these pests of the caribou will be reduced to a minimum.

"Fur-bearing animals have been scarce and foxes in particular. The average foxes caught by a native family in the year 1926-7 was well over the 100 mark, in 1927-8 it was said that they will not exceed 10 per family.

"Five caribou (males) were shot and utilized and approximately one ton of meat, walrus, and seal for dog feed was consumed on the patrol. The patrol occupied 45 days, covering a distance of 900 miles and visiting approximately 150 natives."

It may be added that during the blizzard of March, 1924, the party were in some danger, as they ran short of food and even of water, as, owing to the freezing of the coal-oil, they could not melt the snow; the cache with its food supply was only three miles away, but it was impossible to leave the hut. Had the storm lasted much longer they would have been in distress.

In preparation for this journey, Constable S. H. G. Margetts made a patrol of 14 days and 380 miles, to establish a cache for Inspector Wilcox's party. He left Ponds Inlet on January 26 with two Eskimos and travelled by Milne Inlet and Arctic sound, reached the height of land on February 1, left the cache there, and on his return left another smaller cache, just above a frozen waterfall which he had climbed up. The sun was seen for the first time in 1928 on February 2. A passage in Constable Margett's report is:—

"Instead of returning to the detachment by the same route we had come I turned east, after a few miles travel north along Milne Inlet, and crossed the narrow neck of land between Milne and Arctic sounds. This crossing took two days; travelling mostly over fresh water lakes where the going was impeded by about an inch of sandlike snow which made the komatiks hard to draw and yet afforded very poor footing for the dogs on the glare ice below. These lakes are numerous and are said to abound with fish. On the second day crossing we were unfortunately surprised at going through the ice in a small river and getting most of our gear wet. Although the temperature had been fluctuating between 25 and 35 below for the past two months we passed open holes in the lake later in the day."

Later, in April, Constable C. J. Cox made a patrol to the height of land to recover the cache left behind by Inspector Wilcox.

Constable S. H. G. Margetts made a long patrol of 945 miles to Home Bay and return, from April 12 to May 31. The party travelled light, as the season was late and the dogs were in poor condition (owing to shortage of dog-feed), and Constable Margetts drove one of the two dog teams. Weather conditions on the whole were good, except for one period of a few days, during which they were held up, but during part of the journey rough ice and deep snow made travel slow, and also hindered the hunting for dog feed. The last lap of the patrol was from Cape Kater to an uncharted island in Home Bay called by the natives Evesak. Most of the Eskimos met were well, healthy, and prosperous; some elementary medical aid was given to them, though one or two cases were seen of illness for which Constable Margetts could do nothing. So far as is known, all the natives on this coast were visited. A passage in his report dealing with game is as follows:

"Foxes were reported to be less plentiful this year, although in the Clyde river district, the catch is better than at Ponds Inlet. A number of wolves have been seen and a few caught. Clyde river, Isabella bay and Dexterity Harbour seem to be good deer-hunting grounds, as the natives visited were all well dressed and report enough deer. From Scott inlet to cape Kater many polar bears have been shot this winter. Patrol passed plenty of bear signs, and were fortunate in getting one small bear. The islands in Isabella bay and to the north of Home bay are said to be great duck-breeding grounds. Sealing is generally good along this coast. No fishing, worthy of mention, is done. Walrus are plentiful in summer off capes Kater, Raper, Aston and Hewett. Practically no white whale or narwhal is taken in these waters."

PANGNIRTUNG

Sergeant O. G. Petty, M.M., who has had a good deal of experience in the Hudson Bay region, was in charge of the detachment at Pangnirtung, with Constables G. M. Curleigh and T. Dunn. The year was normal, one measure taken by Sergeant Petty being the establishment of two hunting camps, "with the double purpose of obtaining (dog) feed, and keeping the men occupied during the dark days. Almost any man," he adds, "would rather be out where there is a chance to put in a few hours hunting, possible even on the shortest day, than remain to brood in the house." He also remarks that the exercise hardens men for the long patrols in the later part of the winter.

Sergeant Petty makes some general remarks which are of interest:—

"The work done this year, as it appears in reports, has been mostly in the nature of assistance to other departments, but in my opinion the preventive work done by patrols cannot be exaggerated.

"We had a very fortunate year, there being nothing of a criminal nature to report on at all.

"We must, however, in this district I think, always expect such outbreaks of religious mania as the one which caused the murders at Kivitoo; or cases such as the Caw-Caw murder and suicide, caused through sheer brooding.

"Where the native is in constant contact with us, I think there is little to be feared.

"These men have the brain of a hunter, and their book is the land and animals.

"Their minds are getting filled with ideas that they cannot understand, and the danger is when a man gets away from a white settlement and broods.

"Even a yearly patrol breaks the current of these unhealthy thoughts, and gives the native something to occupy his mind for some months.

"Patrols have also done very much to show that the Government has a paternal interest in the native, and he is beginning to have some real respect for the big white men outside whose servants the police are.

"Considering that the native's natural state is one in which no Government is recognized, and little authority except his own personal desires, instilling even the germ of the idea of a wise, unselfish, but very powerful directing authority outside, is to pave the way for easy future administration to his own very great benefit.

"For these reasons I think we should endeavour to visit every camp, if possible every native in our district, and am sorry it was impossible to do this last year, although we did see a good 75 per cent."

His remarks upon the Eskimos are valuable, partly because he has had experience of these people in another part of the country. The natives in this region, he says:—

"Seem to me to be easy to control, but for reasons mentioned elsewhere, should be kept under constant observation, and settlements often visited. They are considerably inbred I think, and most have some white blood. To me, they seem to resemble gypsies, only perhaps not so nomadic. It is a pity they have acquired so many of our tastes and habits. To a primitive native, the Gulf should be a paradise, but these people require or desire so very many things that were unnecessary to their race. I often think that the Gulf people might be of great interest to an ethnologist such as Dr. D. Jenness, who has made a study of the primitive Eskimo. These people are generations removed from the primitive, and sometimes appear more white than native. Yet, no matter what their blood or habits may be, they retain, it seems to me, the native brain, with all its limitations. A report from a scientist would be of great value, I think, to the Government, in the deciding upon the administration of the country.

"The Gulf supports for this country a large population, and there is no doubt it draws other natives to it; those who have left it, have generally done so because they were connected with some white commercial interest. I see no reason why it could not support many times more."

Some remarks on health follow, to the effect that the Cumberland Gulf people are healthy for natives, but that their standard of health is not as high as that of white people; one remark is significant in view of what was happening at the very time in the Western Arctic. "In the case of an epidemic everything is against the people." Some remarks on sanitation follow. Other remarks are:—

"On the whole these are a contented and happy people. That they are not more prosperous is due to the fact that they lack all idea of thrift. That they are ever hungry is due to the fact that they have no idea and no desire to conserve. In their own minds, biscuits, flour, tea, sugar, tobacco, etc., are necessities, and they are always hungry for these. The fact that isolated camps can and, when they have to, do keep in good health without, proves this is not the case, but as soon as these people can reach a post, a large portion of their catch goes in these articles.

"A small free issue of these articles to an outlying settlement, seems to put new heart into the people."

"Generally speaking these people can afford to be, and are, more wasteful, not only in native food, but in goods they purchase, than the average white person. They have no sense of value, as we know it. As illogical as children, they want badly many things that are of no use to them; once obtained they are very careless with the articles. They are also, however, very shrewd in some matters, and I think our peculiarities and characteristics are discussed with an accuracy that would surprise us.

"The Government's help is needed badly, but it must be given very carefully; just as a child can be spoiled by over-kindness they can; in fact the tendency is that way already."

Patrol to Cornel Grinnell Bay

A difficult patrol was made from Pangnirtung by Constable G. M. Curleigh and one Eskimo in February and March to Cornel Grinnell Bay, in an attempt to visit Frobisher Bay. In the preceding winter Corporal Friel had made this patrol, and had reported that it should be practicable to obtain dog-feed at the numerous "suk-buks," or water holes, which are to be found along the routes; the experiences in this winter vividly illustrated the uncertainties of Arctic travel. It may be added that this particular patrol probably will not be necessary again, as the newly-established detachment at Lake Harbour, on Hudson strait, normally will take care of the Frobisher Bay settlements.

On setting out the party proceeded to Blacklead Island, and on leaving that point had good going for four days. Constable Curleigh's narrative continues:—

"The fourth night we camped in sight of a point of land and what appeared to be very rough ice; we fed all the reserve dog-feed on the sled in order to make our load as light as possible; we had cached a supply of provisions and coal oil the previous day in an igloo inside of Leybourne island.

"Leaving at daylight the next morning we were soon into the rough ice; the further we got into it the worse it became, until by evening we were hauling the sled over hummocks 12 and 15 feet high; but we pressed on as it seemed but a short distance to the point and we hoped for better conditions on the other side, but on reaching the point were disappointed to find our further progress barred by the proximity of the floe edge, open water extending right to the land which rose abruptly from the water's edge.

"We made our camp in the rough ice and the next day walked back over the ice and climbed on to the land to where we could obtain a view of the farther side; although the day was hazy we could see that there was much less rough ice, and smooth stretches of new ice close to the floe edge. We found a place on the land less steep than the rest, and the native thought we should have little difficulty in getting the komitik over as there was plenty of snow.

"The following morning, February 23, we worked our way out of the rough ice and crossed the land; we had no sooner started along the new ice when we were overtaken by a sudden blizzard from the north; being able to see only a few yards ahead, we were forced to run with the storm and travel as fast as possible, seeking an opening in the rough ice to our right that would take us away from the floe edge, as the possibility of the young ice breaking away again could not be disregarded. It was not till late evening, however, that we found a small bay into which we turned and found sufficient snow to erect a shelter.

"We were compelled to remain here until the 29th, during which time the storm raged continuously, and we spent most of the time in our sleeping bags. On the 26th we thawed out and fed to the dogs our meat balls and beans, as by now they were very hungry; we found that the cans containing coal oil were all broken, probably in the rough ice, and we were left with a half gallon of fuel.

"At 1 p.m. on the 29th we left the snow house; the wind had dropped, but light snow was still falling, making visibility very poor, Nukigwah was not sure of his bearings now, but we knew that we were close to Anderson channel. We camped at night about six miles inside of a fairly wide channel which ran westwards.

"The following morning the storm was with us again, but as we could catch occasional glimpses of the land on either side we loaded sled and prepared to pull out, as we were anxious to reach a suk-buk to obtain food for the dogs and fat for the native lamp, which we had been without for some days; by the time we had the komitik lashed the wind had increased so much in violence that we were obliged to take shelter again in the snowhouse from the wind, and the driving snow, leaving the dogs harnessed and the komitik loaded. About 2 p.m. we sighted a bear within 50 yards of the igloo, so turning several dogs loose we gave chase and succeeded in killing it and obtaining the meat and fat, which we badly needed. One dog got lost in the storm and found its way back to the snowhouse; the only thing inside was a sack of biscuits, which it promptly devoured leaving a couple of pounds of crumbs scattered around.

"The next morning, March 1, was overcast and hazy, with just a light breeze from the northwest; we followed the channel, which now turned northwest, and crossed a neck of land on to ice which trended southwards; after travelling a couple of hours we found that we were on the wrong road, the trail leading us back to the ice we had left early that morning; evidently we had missed the entrance to Anderson channel in the storm and were now inside of islands to the south of cape St. David. Turning north again we came to a suk-buk just before dark and the native was able to recognize unmistakable landmarks and locate the neck of land which connects with Cornel Grinnell bay; we were now at the north end of Robinson Sound and we camped for the night close to the suk-buk, which was much larger than the average, with a very fast current and large quantities of loose ice.

"The following morning while Nukigwah hunted at the water hole I walked over the land, finding the route marked out with rocks and cairns. I soon came to the bay ice, which was covered with about two feet of soft snow; the natives report soft snow here at all times during the winter; the bay is long and narrow, with very high land on either side which prevents the wind from reaching the snow and packing it. Returning to the suk-buk I found that Nukigwah had caught two seals and fed the dogs; there were many seals to be seen, but the fast current and loose ice made it very difficult to get them after they were killed. We started off immediately to cross the land; a light snow was falling, and by the time we had reached the other side of the neck of land, which was about eight miles in width, the snow was falling so heavily that we built a snow house on the land close to the shore ice and camped for the night.

"This was the beginning of a snowstorm which lasted until March 8; for six days and nights snow fell heavily, and we were forced to remain in the igloo waiting for a break in the storm which would allow us to continue on our way; we were now about 65 miles from the native settlement of Singiyah straight down the bay.

"On March 7, the snow on the ice was lying eight or nine feet deep, Nukigwah tried to walk through it but sank up to his shoulders and could make no progress; we realized it would be impossible to travel down the bay, at any rate not for some weeks until the

snow had a chance to pack a little, and as we were now out of food and coal oil, the dogs having eaten our biscuits besides the beans and meat balls, I decided our only course was to abandon any further attempt to get through to Frobisher Bay and return over the land to the suk-buk to obtain seals to feed the dogs and then go on to the snowhouse where we had cached food and oil.

"At first we contemplated leaving the sled behind and hauling our sleeping bags along on deer skins, but we found that by lashing the deer skins underneath the sled runners it could be made serviceable, and would be valuable to us further north where we hoped there would be less snow.

"We had made snowshoes from the cross bars of the sled and early on the morning of March 8, we left camp and started on our return across the land; two dogs which had been missing for some days had not returned, and we had to leave without them. The snow lay very deep on the land, but by avoiding the valleys and keeping high up on the sides of the hills we got to the other side, and reached the snowhouse about an hour after dark; we found one of the missing dogs at the snowhouse; the other had probably been killed by a bear or by wolves. The following morning we hunted at the suk-buk, shot several seals but lost them owing to the fast current and bad ice; we started off in the afternoon without procuring any seals, hoping to run into a bear or perhaps a seal on the ice. The weather, which had been extremely mild, now turned very cold, and our clothes were frozen hard, making walking hard; there was now about two feet of slushy water under the snow into which we sank at every step; the water freezing to the komitik runners made it necessary to stop frequently and chop the ice off; our dogs were now in very poor condition, and one man had to break trail ahead all the time and encourage them along.

"On March 14 we arrived at the snowhouse, or rather the remains, as it had been demolished by bears and everything scattered around; most of the food had been eaten by foxes and grows; however, we found one or two articles in the snow and were pleased to find our can of coal oil intact. There was a large suk-buk near this igloo but we could not hunt at it, as the ice for quite a distance around was very thin and rotten, caused by the soft snow lying on it and the current underneath. When we camped that night we cut up a deer skin and other pieces of clothing which were now unfit for use, and fed the dogs.

"The next day we came to another suk-buk in the afternoon, but could not get any seals as the ice was very bad, so we continued on towards Bear sound; towards evening we killed a bear in Littlecote channel and fed the dogs some of the meat, it was dark by the time we had caught the bear and skinned it, and we were unable to find snow of sufficient hardness to build an igloo, so we had to spend the night in the open. As we were now only about eight miles from where we had camped the first day out from Blacklead island, I decided to cache everything with the remainder of the bear meat and try to make into the post next night, with an empty sled, we had both been suffering with bad colds for some time and were not in condition to spend another night in the open.

"The dogs had been left in harness all night, and we started away at 4 a.m.; the snow was very heavy in Littlecote channel, but local winds had cleared most of the soft snow of the land crossing into Bear sound; about fifteen miles from Blacklead Island we found fresh komitik tracks which seemed to put new life into our tired dogs. We arrived at the post at 11 p.m. that night, March 17.

The patrol had lasted for 45 days and the distance traversed was about 640 miles.

In commenting on this Sergeant Petty remarks:—

"One hunter from Blacklead, an experienced native was held up for 2 weeks, only 20 miles from home, and had to make snowshoes to get home."

Other Patrols

In March and April, 1928, Sergeant Petty made the usual patrol, of some 537 miles, from Pangnirtung to Kivitoo and Padlee settlements in Home Bay. He says:—

"This patrol having been made and reported on regularly for some years past, I have omitted reference to location of camps, nature of country, etc.

"It is hard at all times, and during a great part of the year, impossible for these camps to communicate with us, in fact a camp might be decimated with sickness, and nothing be heard by us, for nearly two years.

"The natives look forward to the arrival of the patrol with pleasure. It certainly does much to prevent them getting into that state of mind which occasioned the murders at Kivitoo, during the winter of 1921-22.

"There are always sick at every camp, and we do what we can for them; undoubtedly we often cure or at least relieve, due I think more to 'faith' on the part of the patient, than to the very simple drugs to which the average policeman confines himself."

"Particulars for vital statistics are taken, a sharp look out kept for insane, and any cases of a criminal nature investigated."

The two settlements were reported on in detail. Mention is made of these people's craving for tobacco, "as their ancestors have been users of tobacco for generations;" one man met was going to Pangnirtung, and expecting a toilsome journey, only because his village had exhausted its supply. Special reference is made to the hospitality of the natives.

Constable Curleigh in April and May patrolled eastward along the north shore of Cumberland gulf to Cape Mercy, visiting the various native camps, and spending some time in hunting, to subsist the dogs. His report gives particulars of some of the vicissitudes of Eskimo life:—

"I continued on to Kekerton arriving there about midnight; as expected, there was no dog-feed to be obtained here, although the natives were obtaining a sufficient supply of baby seals, and were not hungry. The Kekerton natives depend chiefly upon the floe edge for their hunting, there being no suk-buk or waterholes for many miles; they are always hungry in the winter, in fact almost from freeze-up until the young sealing season begins in April, and the seals come onto the ice, the chief cause of being the winds; a sudden storm from the east or northeast will quickly destroy the floe edge ice, making it impossible to hunt until the loose ice freezes again. Relief was sent to this camp from Pangnirtung between Christmas and New Year, when they were very hungry.

"The only sickness at this camp is that of a young woman, daughter of Kaka, who has been suffering for a long time from severe pains in the head; medicine has been sent to her several times earlier this year from the detachment, but so far she has received no relief; being unable to accurately diagnose the disease, which no doubt is some form of neurasthenia, I gave her some nourishing food from the patrol rations, and advised Kaka to bring her to Pangnirtung about ship time and have the doctor examine her."

Again at a place called Sohlmea:—

"Padloopik and his family alone were here; the rest of the settlement, three families in all, were away hunting in the vicinity of Kekerton islands. Padloopik reported that during the winter he and his family had been very hungry; he had lost his kayak and best rifle at the floe edge during a storm; most of his dogs had died from starvation; and he was left with one dog and three small pups; the other natives had left the camp and gone further into the gulf, where chances of obtaining food were better, but, as he had charge of the Sabellum Trading Company post, he felt obliged to remain close to Sohlmea, but when conditions became too bad he moved with his family into a small fiord near Oojuktung, and managed to catch sufficient seals to keep them from starvation. When I arrived, seals were more plentiful and he was having no difficulty in getting a good supply.

"The Sabellum Company's supply ship has not been here for some years, and Padloopik has very little in the way of trade goods, a little hardware merchandise and a few clay pipes being the only things in the store. He has between sixty and eighty fox pelts and a few bear skins, and he is anxiously awaiting advice as to the disposal of these; if the post is not to be continued, he intends to leave Sohlmea and cross to the other side of the Gulf.

"The natives of Sohlmea have always had a hard time in the winter; they, like the Kekerton natives, have to rely on the floe edge for their hunting, and being at the mouth of the gulf where there is always open water, is very susceptible to quick changes; it does not take a very strong wind to make conditions at the floe edge dangerous; extremely rough ice is another feature with which these natives have to contend."

Sergeant Petty made the usual fall patrol of Cumberland gulf in the launch *Lady Borden* in the second half of October, calling at all the settlements, except one, and sailing in all about 450 miles. Sergeant Petty, who had had previous experience in the Hudson bay region, makes the following remarks:—

"Generally speaking, in my opinion the natives should have been far better off, considering last year was one of the best fur years on record for the district.

"The result of generations of contact with whites is very apparent, both as regards admixture of blood and the habits of these people. To my mind they compare unfavourably with the more primitive and purer bred Eskimo.

"One cannot help sympathizing with these people's craving for our foods, but except at bad seasons and in certain cases, issue should not be necessary.

"The request of the sick is more often than not for biscuit, teas or sugar or tobacco.

"As a matter of fact the small issue was made more to impress on the people that the Government is their friend and willing to help the needy without hope of return, separate from a commercial interest, than because it was really necessary. They receive tobacco and a certain amount of food by trading with us, mentioned above.

"Very great care has to be taken that these people do not impose in the matter of relief."

An adventure during a walrus hunt in August, 1928, resulted in damage to the launch. The hunt was for the purpose of getting food for the dogs. Constables G. M. Curleigh and T. B. Dunn were the hunters:—

"Early morning on the 13th, we headed towards Kekerton again, crossing a very large expanse of open water in which we sighted two large ice pans literally covered with walrus; they took to the water at our approach but we killed eight or nine of them; some of these sank before we could fasten a line to them, but we secured five and hauled them back onto the ice with the aid of the launch.

"The wind, which had been blowing strongly from the southeast all morning, now freshened to a gale with quite a rough sea running, the pan on which we had the walrus was breaking up, a piece striking the stern of the launch broke the rudder cable close to the quadrant, two of us were employed dismantling the inside of the launch and repairing the broken cable, while the other two were kept busy shielding the boat from buffeting against the ice. During this operation the wind was carrying us towards the heavy ice jammed against the Kekerton group of islands, it was obvious that if we were to save the launch we would have to make for anchorage immediately, the nearest safe spot being about 15 miles away, we could not load the walrus into the surf boat which we were towing, as to do so would have meant it swamping and probably sinking before we reached the land; as it was the boat was over half full of water by the time we reached shallow water.

"The following morning as the wind had died down considerably, we went out in search of the ice pan but did not locate it and concluded that it had been broken up in the storm."

Constable T. B. Dunn also made a 500-mile patrol along the southern shore of Cumberland gulf.

LAKE HARBOUR

The detachment at Lake Harbour, where Sergeant J. E. F. Wight is in charge, had a quiet year, partly owing to the labour needed to construct and fit up the barracks, and partly because of special conditions; Sergeant Wight's report says:—

"The patrol mileage for the past year has been small on account of being occupied building detachment last fall and during winter. Our dogs were pups not grown and seven died in late fall, and we were not able to procure any for winter patrols."

The patrol mileage aggregated 500, one patrol westward to Kannetukdjuak accounting for 140, and one eastward to Ward Inlet, Frobisher bay, for 360 miles.

The eastward patrol was made between February 9 and February 13. Part of Sergeant Wight's report is:—

"We arrived at the first camp of eight families about 20 miles west from Lake Harbour about dark and camped in one of the native's snowhouses. I visited all families, and, although they had not overmuch seal meat, they were in no ways as badly off as they lead one to believe. The men were absent on a caribou hunt and arrived back that night about seven o'clock without having seen any, but had noted signs of a small herd with a few wolf tracks following. These older wolves that hang about the country become known individually to the Eskimo by some characteristic about them and it is almost impossible to trap or get an opportunity to shoot them."

In describing the next settlement visited, he remarks:—

"One thing is noticeable at every camp is the scarcity of dogs; some have five or six for a team and some as low as two, while it takes 12 or 14 to make a fair team; but these people would not be able to feed a team through the winter. We are always obliged to take our feed from the detachment as there is no chance of getting dogs fed from the natives during the winter months."

It proved difficult for sundry reasons to get dogs enough for the Frobisher bay journey, which began on March 23 and ended on April 5. The patrol was marked by the customary incidents of Arctic travel at that time of year, and the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Ward Inlet was duly reached:—

"The snow was too deep to make a prolonged trip around all the native camps, but after the Lake Harbour detachment is established a thorough patrol should be made around Frobisher bay and Sinaiyah, as family life among the natives in that vicinity seems to be very much disorganized. A common practice of a number of the natives seems to be in taking a wife and raising a few children, leaving her for some more attractive one, and the other family usually becomes an expense to the trading post, the Government, and the other

natives who are decent enough to look after them. If the cast-off woman has any sons who might be of help to her, the father does his utmost to take them from her when they are old enough to be of help, which leaves the mother a dependent on others for the rest of her life.

"On the night of March 30 a strong wind storm arose and by next day all the snow of the previous snowfall had disappeared. A few native families visited the post while I was there and all seemed to be looking for a hand-out, as the trapping season had ended and had not proved a successful one. A few families had received temporary destitute relief through the Hudson's Bay Company post; these I visited on my return journey, and by the appearance of the camp and the people the assistance was quite necessary, as they consisted of cripples, one of unsound mind, old women quite helpless, and a few children. Some women who have no one to look after them attend to most of these cases, besides occasionally raising a child of their own. During the past year 13 births have been recorded at the Hudson's Bay Company post and 10 deaths. Eight of the deaths were of six years old and of a nature unknown to the post manager, save that all seemed to have a severe attack of dysentery; two others died in a demented state at 13 and 21 years of age. The births showed 7 males and 6 females. Only four seem to have taken wives. Six old widows were issued with destitute relief during the year, 13 men received relief, six of whom always will need assistance as they are cripples, blind and bedridden cases. Seven received temporary relief through a poor production of seals and have families of children. No caribou were procured by the natives during the winter."

PORT BURWELL

Almost at the conclusion of the period under review, on August 3, 1928, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment, Corporal H. G. Nichols, was the victim of an unfortunate accident. Corporal Nichols, who had been for four years in Port Burwell, and had done particularly well, was shooting in company with some members of the crew of a ship in the harbour, and the accidental discharge of a shot-gun blew off the thumb and two fingers of his right hand.

The winter had been somewhat eventful, partly because of the neighbourhood of the Marine and Fisheries Department's base for flying work in connection with ice conditions in Hudson Strait, and partly because of shipping occurrences. In November the ss. *Canadian Raider* went on the rocks, was moored for the winter pending salvage, broke away from her moorings, and had to be beached; Corporal Nichols gave assistance in these events. Later, in February, 1928, Flying Officer Lewis, Flight Sergeant Terry and an Eskimo were lost for two weeks, having flown seawards in a seaplane; both Corporal Nichols and Constable S. R. Montague, on loan to the flying base, participated in the efforts made to find and succour them. In June, 1928, Flight Lieutenant Coghill and Corporal Nichols fell through the ice in the harbour, and had a narrow escape, Corporal Nichols rescuing Lieutenant Coghill; his conduct in this respect was the subject of a very handsome acknowledgment sent to me by the Department.

The usual visits were paid to the Eskimo families in the vicinity, their general health having been excellent.

WAKEHAM BAY

Constable J. Murray, who was stationed at Wakeham Bay in connection with the agreement with the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Air Force, in his report upon his work during the winter gives the following account of the place:—

"Wakeham Bay is situated on the south side of the Hudson Straits and about midway between Port Burwell and Eric Cove. The bay itself stretches inland for a distance of 16 miles, running in a South to Southwestern direction, it is about 3 miles wide throughout and is considered one of the best harbours on the south side of the straits.

"Winter sets in about the end of October, the bay freezing up on the later part of November, but is not considered safe for travelling until about the second week of December; the ice on the bay reaches a depth of four feet and remains smooth. The same applies to the other bays and inlets along the coast line of which there are quite a number towards the west.

"The country is very rugged and mountainous from the coast inland, for a distance of 12 to 15 miles and then falls away to low rolling country. Lakes and rivers are numerous between Sukluk Inlet and the west coast of Ungava bay and as far south as the Poyungnituk and Payne rivers. Vegetation is fairly plentiful, but no trees or shrubs are to be found. The winter is fairly cold and long, lasting from the end of October till the end of April. Snowstorms are fairly frequent in the later part of winter and early spring, the last snowstorm being on the 25th May this year. The remainder of the year is varied, warm weather intermingled with considerable rain and fog."

Dealing with the Eskimos he says:—

"The natives round this district are all Eskimos and are scattered around the coast line, each family having their own recognized hunting ground. They usually collect round the trading posts in the summer months, remaining till the supply ship has left. There is very little destitution amongst these people, and then only amongst the older people and a few widows with families, this matter is attended to by the trading companies. They live chiefly by hunting and trapping, their chief means of subsistence is walrus meat, seal meat and fish, which are procurable both in winter and summer. They also purchase considerable quantities of food mostly flour and tea, from the traders, and have a tendency to live mostly on it when they find means of buying it, and have an idea they can't live without flour and tea even though they have a good supply of fresh meat.

"The general health of these people during the past year has been very poor. Two serious epidemics have broken out amongst them since last fall. The first took place in the fall of 1927, when they all suffered from a severe intestinal infection, which developed into intestinal intoxication in several cases, it being the most severe in the younger children, seven of whom died, all under the age of five years. The next and most serious outbreak took place in July and August this year, when every native in and around the trading posts (about 100 all told) was laid up with influenza. This developed into pneumonia in a large number of cases, which caused the death of 12, all adults."

Constable Murray gives an account of the measures taken to combat the epidemics by Dr. Clothier, medical officer with the expedition, and the other white people there, and of the medical assistance given to the Eskimos in other respects. He further notes the vital statistics: 8 births and 32 deaths, with a native population which at the end of August, 1928, numbered 208.

After giving some information about the fur-trading companies' stations, he says:—

"The only game to be found here is caribou; the hunting ground for them is about 100 miles to the south, and then only found in small numbers. The natives inform me that they are getting less in numbers as years go on, and that they have to go further south every year.

"The only birds that are seen around here in the winter are ptarmigan, but not in any numbers. I understand they gather in larger numbers further west towards the east coast of Hudson bay. Eider ducks are very numerous along the coast in the spring and summer. They nest on the islands along the coast between Eric Cove and Cape Hopes Advance. Only one goose has been seen here, that being a Canada grey goose."

In February Constable Murray performed a 300-mile patrol eastward to Payne Bay, on the west coast of Ungava bay. The cause of the journey was the temporary disappearance of Flight Lieutenant Lewis and his companion while on an air patrol; it was desired to establish an emergency store of gasoline and oil at a trading post there, and Constable Murray was asked to convey it. A blizzard delayed the start, but Constable Murray set out on February 25 with three Eskimos and two sledges. His account of the journey is as follows:—

"Leaving at 10 a.m. we travelled east through the valley leading to Stupart's Bay on to the sea ice, which was smooth. On reaching there one of my dogs took sick and had to be sent back to the post with a native whom we met on his way to Wakeham Bay. Continuing, we followed the coast line, which was very rugged and bare of vegetation, till we reached the east end of Joy bay, then we crossed a small neck of land into Whitley Bay. Reaching a small island in the middle of the bay we found the passage between it and the mainland was full of rough ice, so we followed the west shore with the intention of going round the island, but on reaching the north point we had to climb on to the land, as the open water came right up to the point. Difficulty was experienced getting over the barrier as the tide was low; one komitik at a time had to be taken over, with the assistance of the two teams, the last one being got ashore at 9 p.m., with the mud completely ripped off one runner. Camp was built on the east side of island, alongside another igloo occupied by a native and his wife.

"The next morning we found two dogs missing, they had returned to the post during the night. Moving off at 2 p.m. having spent the forenoon fixing up the komitiks, we reached Burgoyne Bay at 4 p.m., where three native families were residing. As the komitiks were not satisfactory we stopped and built camp, and had them fixed up properly. We received a very cordial welcome from these natives; they were all in good health and had a plentiful supply of fresh seal meat which was procured at the floe edge, about 5 miles off shore. They were complaining about the very poor winter for fur, very few foxes having been caught.

"The following morning, Monday, the 27th, we left camp at 8 a.m. accompanied by native Ilisituk and his son with a komitik and 4 dogs. Travelling east for a distance of 5 miles we turned south on the land, where we had to climb up the face of a hill, which was almost straight up for a distance of 200 yards. All the dogs were hooked on to the first komitik, which was got to the top after quite a struggle, the snow was deep and kept piling up in front. The next one was then brought up. After resting for a short while, we dropped down the other side on to a small lake, then over another sharp hill on to a very large lake. Stopping here we had some lunch and rested the dogs. Native Ilisituk and his son, whose assistance was very much appreciated, left to return to his own camp. Crossing this large lake we followed Mr. Berthis' trail through a very rugged ravine, filled with soft snow, which made very heavy pulling for the dogs. Half way up this ravine we came across a drift of snow about 20 feet high which had to be cut away with snow knives before we could get over. By this time dogs and men were played out handling the heavy loads, so we stopped and built camp, having covered about 12 miles for the day. The dogs were given a good feed that night. On examination of the gas tins I found one empty and 8 more leaking badly; nothing could be done to stop the leaks, as the cans were very frail, and had cracked down the seams and some across the bottom.

"Next morning we broke camp at 7.30 a.m., followed Mr. Berthis' trail through a series of low-lying hills and small lakes. We passed his igloo that he built on his way to Chimo about 3 p.m. Stopping at 6 p.m. we built camp and found that two more tins of gas had completely gone. The weather during the day was fine and clear with a slight wind from the northeast.

"Wednesday, the 29th, we left camp at 8 a.m. amidst a very heavy snow storm which cleared about 10 a.m.; still travelling in a southeast direction we reached the shores of a lake about 6 p.m. This lake is about 20 miles long and runs east and west and empties into the Payne river, near its mouth. While the natives were building the igloo I cut a hole in the ice and tried to get some fish but was unsuccessful. The dogs were fed, one being very sick, having taken ill during the afternoon. On getting up the next morning we found the sick dog had died during the night. The weather was very hazy and threatened snow. Leaving at 9 a.m. we cut across this lake, following the same trail until mid-day, when the snow came on, and shortly after we missed the trail. Some time was lost trying to locate it, but without success, so we continued in a southeast direction in the hopes we would strike it further on. The natives were not very sure of the way until 5 p.m., when they recognized some of the hills round Payne river. Shortly after they informed me that we would reach the trading post about an hour later, much to my surprise, as they said the night before we would be two days before we got there. We reached the post at 7 p.m. and received a very hearty welcome from Mr. Askew, manager of Reveillon Freres Trading Company, and Mr. Ford, Hudson's Bay Company. They informed me that they had just arrived about an hour earlier that day from Chimo, having met Mr. Berthis on the south side of the river, he having left for Chimo that morning. On examination of the gas I found that 34 gallons out of 104 had leaked away, the remainder was poured into a gas drum borrowed from the Hudson's Bay Company.

"The post consists of two buildings, one to each trading company and is situated about five miles west of the mouth of Payne river on the north shore. There are about 20 native families in the surrounding district. Hunting has been very poor this past year, few walrus and seal have been got, but quite a number of fish are caught during the winter and summer. Very few foxes have been caught this past winter. The health of the natives has been good during the past year.

"The next day being very stormy, I spent the day visiting the natives which were around the post, and informed them about the missing airmen and requested them to keep a look out in case they had come down in Ungava bay and to inform all the natives round about.

"Saturday was still blowing a blizzard, with no signs of letting up. On Sunday, along with Ford and Askew, I went to the lake about one and a half miles northeast of the post, and marked out a landing ground in case any of the machines came over that way. Snow began to fall in the late p.m., and by Monday morning it had turned into a howling gale of wind, which quietened down towards night. Having cleared up by Tuesday morning, March 6, we made ready to leave for Wakeham Bay. Getting off at 11 a.m., we made fast progress; carrying a very light load we reached our last igloo at 6 p.m., when the snow again began to fall. The dogs were fed the meat we left on the way out.

"The weather being good for the next four days we reached the base at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th March. Native Noonalik and myself suffering from snowblindness. Distance covered about 300 miles."

An earlier patrol was made to Sugluk Inlet, west of Wakeham Bay, also of some 300 miles, and beginning on February 9, 1928. This also was undertaken, at the request of the Air Force, to establish a depot of gasoline. Constable Murray was accompanied by one native; his account of his journey is:—

"Proceeding to the mouth of Wakeham bay, we turned west along the coast line, between Wales island and the mainland. Wales island is a barren rock, about 500 feet high and about 8 miles long, standing about 8 miles off shore. The ice was in perfect condition for travelling until we reached the west side of Fisher bay, when it began to get rough, getting worse as we went along. On turning the point after passing Fisher bay we came across a native camp consisting of three igloos. There were 11 natives all told; all were in good health with the exception of one little girl. She was suffering from sores all over the head and face, also very badly infected eyes. I gave her parents instructions to take her to Wakeham Bay and have her seen by the doctor. Leaving there at 3 p.m. we continued till 5 p.m., when it became too dark to pick a way through the rough ice. Some time was spent looking for snow to build an igloo, eventually finding sufficient to build a very small one.

"Next morning we left at 8 a.m.; getting clear of the rough ice about 11 a.m., we crossed the mouth of King George's sound, then along the coast until we reached a native camp at 3 p.m. The camp consisted of four igloos and about 20 natives, who gave us a very kindly welcome. They were all well supplied with fresh walrus meat, having killed a number in the late fall, also a large quantity of fresh fish, which were caught in a lake about 20 miles further west. Their winter catch of fur was exceptionally poor, only five foxes having been caught in the whole camp for the winter. All their dogs were dead, having had to be shot on account of rabies.

"During the evening native Coolila asked me if he could accompany me to Sugluk, as he wanted to go to the trading post. I told him he could come along as his help would be very much appreciated, as we had a very heavy load and a stiff road overland.

"On the morning of the 11th we left at 9 a.m., travelling overland through a valley, reaching the sea ice at 2 p.m., where Coolila found a red fox in one of his traps. We then crossed a small bay to the mouth of a small river which we followed for a distance of about five miles, which led on to a large lake surrounded by very high hills. Coolila had a fish net set there, which was examined, only three fish being found in it; they were eaten for supper. Very slow progress was made over this lake as it was wind swept, the dogs being unable to get a footing on the glare ice. Reaching the south end about 6 p.m., we built camp.

"Leaving camp the following morning, we turned west up a mountain watershed; in several places the water was running on top of the ice, causing us to go over bare rocks for some considerable distance. Stopping half way up we had some lunch and re-iced the runners, which were badly torn up. Shortly after moving off a strong wind from the south-west sprang up, accompanied by a heavy ground drift, which continued all the afternoon, getting worse towards nightfall. The top was reached at 6 p.m. and camp built.

"Next morning, Monday the 13th, we left camp in a blinding snowstorm which came on after we were all ready to start. Progress was slow for some time as it was difficult to see the way, but towards noon it cleared. After crossing several small hills we reached a large river which empties into Sugluk inlet, which was reached at 9 p.m., arriving at the post at 10 p.m. We were received by Mr. Pearson, manager of Reveillon Freres Trading Company, and Mr. Ford, Hudson's Bay Company.

"This post is an outpost from Wakeham Bay and consists of two small buildings, both being shared by the two companies. It stands on the east shore of Little Sugluk inlet. (This inlet is not named on the map and is about 30 miles east of Sugluk inlet, proper.) This place is considered one of the best hunting grounds for walrus anywhere in the straits. Caribou are very scarce, the hunting ground for them being about 150 miles inland. At one time they were very plentiful, but of late years very few have been seen, then only in herds of 10 to 12 and less. Very few foxes have been caught this winter. The natives round this district have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. In all about 20 families trade at this post.

"Tuesday being very stormy I spent the day visiting the natives. The following morning, having cleared up, accompanied by Mr. Pearson, I left at 9 a.m. for Sugluk inlet. Crossing to the west side of the inlet, we left the ice and proceeded over land. Progress was very slow until we reached the height of land. During the afternoon a strong wind came up with a heavy snowfall, which continued until we reached Mr. Hall's trading post at 9 p.m.

"We received a cordial welcome from Mr. Hall and his clerk, Mr. Bishop.

"The post consists of two small buildings, standing in a small cove on the east side of Sugluk inlet and about 5 miles from the entrance. There are about six native families who stay around the post at frequent intervals; the health of these people has been fairly good during the past year, and they have been fairly well off for food, having cached quite a number of walrus in the late fall. Foxes are very scarce, the worst year for them for some time. Dogs are all dying off with the disease common amongst the dogs in this country.

"I remained there until the morning of the 18th as three of my dogs were a little sick on arrival, one having died on the 16th. Leaving there at 9 a.m. we made a fast trip back to Little Sugluk, arriving there at 5 p.m. Later in the evening the native informed me that the most of the dogs were looking sick and that another one had died after we arrived, so I decided to leave the next morning for Wakeham Bay, as there was every chance of some more dying before we reached the base.

"The weather being fine we left for Wakeham Bay at 8 a.m. on the 19th; travelling very light, we camped half-way to King George's sound. The dogs were looking much better at the end of the day. Next morning we moved off at 7.30 a.m. with a strong wind from the southwest and heavy ground drift, this cleared off at noon and remained fine and clear for the rest of the day. Coolik's camp was reached at 8 p.m., where I was informed that one of the machines at Port Burwell was lost with three men, and that two machines from Wakeham Bay had gone down to Burwell.

"Leaving the next morning at 7 a.m., we reached Wakeham Bay at 5 p.m."

CHESTERFIELD INLET

In October, 1927, Staff-Sergeant M. A. Joyce, in charge of the detachment at Chesterfield Inlet, with Constables W. B. MacGregor and J. F. S. Fletcher, made a patrol to Baker Lake, in the course of which he discharged a good deal of police business. In his report he remarks:—

"It was over nineteen years since I passed this spot in company with Inspector Pelletier on a patrol from Fort Saskatchewan; where we had seen great bands of caribou in 1908 there is now quite a thriving-looking little settlement."

The patrol in question was made across the Barren Lands, from Great Slave lake to Hudson bay, in 1908. The settlement, Staff-Sergeant Joyce observes, gives promise of permanence.

One remark in his report is:—

"Our new motor launch looked very smart, and is most suitable for the class of work required of it. Both Constable MacGregor and I wore uniform on the trip, and the whole outfit presented a police-like appearance. This was not possible with the smaller type of boat when making a long patrol."

This is followed by mention of a terrible wind storm which raged on October 10, 11 and 12; they could not get to the launch, which was anchored in the lake, there being no harbour near; two whale boats anchored near were swamped, and then, on the 11th:—

"Early on the morning of the 12th we noticed that our anchors were dragging and the launch was slowly being driven ashore. With the assistance of all the white population and several native women, we managed to bring the launch ashore on a sandy beach, and with block and tackle haul it out of harm's way. To do this it was necessary to meet the incoming launch well out in the water and guide it to a safe landing place on a sandy beach, otherwise it would have been badly damaged on the rocks. Both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Stewart were extremely kind in the assistance which they rendered. The water was ice cold, and we were all in it to our arm-pits for several hours whilst the women were hauling on the tackle."

In suggesting that a detachment be situated here, Staff-Sergeant Joyce remarks:—

"I would strongly urge that consideration be given to the establishment of a small detachment at Baker Lake, so that we would be in touch with the natives from the districts referred to. A detachment is a great source of protection to both human and animal life."

A patrol to Fullerton from Chesterfield Inlet in July, 1928, is interesting in that Staff-Sergeant Joyce travelled in a motor boat "hired from and operated by Native Cadjuk and a crew of two other natives."

A false alarm of starvation caused an Eskimo named Nooviar, who has been employed by us for some ten or twelve years, to be sent on a patrol. Early in April, 1928, it was reported that an Eskimo named Kav-Va-Uot had come to the post from near Corbet Inlet, south of Chesterfield.

"This native had reported that when near Corbet Inlet he had seen the tracks of one native man, one woman and a child—they were all walking and pulling a small sledge. He followed the tracks for a considerable distance but saw nothing of the natives who had made the tracks. The fact that the child walked so much, and that there was only one man in the party caused Kav-Va-Uot to suspect that the party were starving, and that they had left the other man to die. Kav-Va-Uot claims to have spent some time looking for the tracks of another man, as well as following the tracks which he had seen. The only natives who were camped in that district this spring are Ke-Suvh-Ah-Wah and his wife and small child, and a native named Ou-Tow-Ney who is the adopted father of the above named native."

As the native who brought the report "was so superstitious that he would not attempt to locate and assist, if necessary, the natives in question," Staff-Sergeant Joyce sent Nooviar to go with Kav-Va-Uot and look for the party. After six days' absence Nooviar returned with the news that he had found the little party in good health, living on fish caught in the lakes; their dogs had died, which had accounted for their peculiar track.

Earlier in the period under review reports had been received by Staff-Sergeant Joyce of a case of cannibalism among the Eskimos south of Baker Lake, in the winter of 1926-27, and these unfortunately seem to have been well founded. The first account came from the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Baker Lake. According to this, on December 22, 1927, two natives arrived at the post bringing with them a woman named Ikotak. "This woman" said the post manager in his letter, "is the unfortunate individual who, during a time of starvation during the latter part of last winter, managed to live through it by eating the flesh of bodies of other natives who had died of starvation. It appears that Ijugarjuk had been keeping this woman for some time, and that her husband and relatives absolutely refused to have anything to do with her. She is an outcast, and but for fear of a police investigation would have been allowed to starve to death long ago."

Bishop A. Turquetil also reported the occurrence to Staff-Sergeant Joyce, having been informed of it by a letter written by an Eskimo.

Ikotak, was taken from Baker Lake to our detachment at Chesterfield Inlet, where she has been detained. In his preliminary report Staff-Sergeant Joyce says:—

"I feel that it would be very unwise to send this woman back to her people at the conclusion of the police investigation, as she would be deserted and left to perish, if not actually killed by some of those very primitive people who inhabit that district."

The girl herself made a voluntary statement, according to which the party—Noo-jug, his wife and two children and herself—had been weakened by starvation; Noo-jug stayed behind to hunt, and was later found by them dead, killed by a shot from his own rifle; the women and children starved, and Noo-jug's wife and her children died; and she then ate flesh from the bodies. A statement by an Eskimo woman who found Ikotak in the igloo tends to discredit some of the exculpatory circumstances which she alleged. However, Staff-Sergeant Joyce observes:—

"This girl has made the statement in a simple and straightforward manner, and I see no cause for suspecting that she has not told the absolute facts. She is very primitive. I do not think she is over 17 years of age.

"Although it is not a custom among the Eskimo people, many of them have been known to eat the dead to save their own lives."

Two remarks in Ikotak's statement are of some general interest. In narrating the discovery of Noo-jug's body by the two women she says:—

"We then returned to the camp where we had left the little boy. We took the Savage rifle with us to the camp, as Noo-Jug's wife said he had not paid for it, and it should be returned to the trading post at Padley."

The other, repulsive as it is, may be quoted as bearing on Eskimo beliefs:—

"I cut the flesh from the bones, but I did not break the bones. I was afraid of the spirits of the dead people, they would have been angry if I had broken their bones, and would have caused me more misery, and perhaps death."

In time this woman will be tried for the crime, but the remoteness of the region offers considerable obstacles.

Staff-Sergeant Joyce in his semi-annual report of February, 1918, makes some remarks that throw light on the duties which have to be performed:—

"Both constables stationed here have performed their many duties in a cheerful and willing manner, and this is saying a great deal when one considers the unpleasant nature of many of their tasks. The handling of putrid blubber, and travelling in the same small boat with a cargo of it, is by no means pleasant, but I have never heard either of them complain. Travelling in this country for about ten months of the year, even under the most favourable conditions, is disagreeable and hard work, to say nothing about the dangers to which one is constantly subjected in either summer or winter travel, yet I dare say, 'were it not for the latter, it would be much harder to obtain men for northern service.'"

Upon the subject of patrols he says:—

"Patrols were made by boat to Southampton Island, Baker Lake, Marble Island, Depot Island and several short hunting patrols since my last report of July 31st. Since the snow came patrols have been made to Fort Churchill, Cape Fullerton, Rankin Inlet and Baker Foreland. Also several short hunting trips in quest of caribou. The winter patrols have all been made by dog team. I am expecting Constable Fletcher to return from Fort Churchill every day. Constable MacGregor is at present on a trip to Fullerton. On all patrols the greatest care has been taken to converse as much as possible with all natives who were camped near our line of travel. They were given as much local news as possible, and every effort made to gain their confidence and good will. The following is an approximate mileage made during the past six months in which some member of the detachment was on the patrol, but does not include trips made by natives alone on purely hunting trips.

By boat, approximately 2,400 miles.

By dog sled, approximately 1,350 miles.

"I attach the greatest possible importance to a patrol of any kind which brings a member of the force in contact with a native in his home. When a native comes to the settlement where there is a detachment, he has friends to visit, trading to do etc. which takes up his time, but when he is visited at his home camp he excels himself in trying to make things pleasant for his visitors. It is then that we can get his best attention, become thoroughly acquainted and get a good opportunity to explain many things to him which it is most desirable that he should know."

In discussing the natives and their welfare, Staff-Sergeant Joyce makes an interesting comment:—

"The natives of this district are a very happy and care-free people, childish in the extreme; easily made to laugh, angered or saddened. They are kind and generous and very quick to learn. A few days ago I learned that an old native named Talerucktuk, hearing that a number of natives who were camped several miles from where he was, were without meat, sent one of his sons with a big load of caribou meat to the camp in question. He did not wait to be asked for it—neither did he expect to get anything in return; he was happy to be in a position to assist his less fortunate neighbours who were neither of his tribe or faith. Acts of this kind are frequent amongst the Eskimo of this district."

This leads to a discussion of the effect upon the natives of the efforts of the missionaries, some passages in which merit quotation:—

"I have heard it said in civilization that the Eskimo people would never become Christians in the true sense of the word; that those who did accept Christianity only did so as a sham, and that they continued to believe in and practise their old pagan ideals. This is not correct, or in keeping with facts, and could not truthfully be said by any person conversant with those facts. I first came into this district nearly twenty years ago, and lived with those people for two years before the coming of the traders or missionaries into the district. I took a keen interest in them; travelled and worked with them during both summer and winter. I knew them well, and I know that child-murder; desertion of cripples, old and infirm men and women with consequent death; wife-trading and many other pagan customs were then practised by them. Their taboos and superstitions were adhered to to such an extent that it was almost impossible to have an Eskimo do any work at the time one wanted it done. This was most annoying to, and a great loss of time to white men who were either living in or travelling through the country. I beg to quote the following as an instance:—

"'Before the coming of the missionaries, a native death and burial meant that all those who took any part in the burying of the body could not work for several

days after. Men of some tribes took three days, while other men of a different tribe insisted on a lapse of five days before they would perform the simple duties required of them around the detachment. Last March I watched our four employed natives assisting to bury a native. Two of our employed men are Christians, the other two are pagans. Within an hour after assisting in this burial all four of our employed men were carrying on their various duties around the detachment as if they had not taken part in the burial.'

"Child murder; desertion of the old and cripples; wife-trading, etc., are now things of the past amongst the Christians, and, I might add, also amongst those natives who have been coming in contact with the Christian natives, but who have not become Christians. Our force has done much towards civilizing the Eskimos of this district, and the Eskimo has every reason to be grateful for what has been done for them by members of this force, but until about three years ago it was impossible to obtain the services of a competent interpreter at this detachment, and as a consequence members of the force were labouring under that great difficulty, and few of our men remain in the country long enough to learn the language of the Eskimo. Although the missionary fathers came into the country nine years after the police, I consider that they have done quite as much, if not more, towards civilizing the natives and establishing law and order in the district than we have done. As soon as one of the reverend fathers arrives in the country he immediately commences a study of the language, works at it day and night until he has mastered it. Once he has done so he becomes a tireless worker in the interest of Christianity and the bettering of both the spiritual and temporal condition of the natives. They work early and late trying to instil into the minds of the natives the vast difference between right and wrong. In this respect they are almost constantly and in a most efficient way doing the very work which we are trying to accomplish. They are the greatest support we could wish for, and whether they be Catholic or Protestant, the greater the co-operation between the missionaries and the police, as well as that of the other white men in the country, the greater shall be the advantage to the Eskimos and our Government."

Constable J. F. S. Fletcher, of the Chesterfield detachment, in October, 1927, visited Repulse bay, sailing in the Hudson Bay Company's schooner *Fort Chesterfield*. He reported that caribou had been more plentiful at Repulse bay than in most other districts. Many seals also had been killed. In January and February, 1927, Constable W. B. MacGregor visited Fullerton by dog-team, reporting that the natives had sufficient food.

A hunting party from the Chesterfield Inlet detachment to Baker Lake, in August, 1927, found caribou scarce; the object of the expedition was to obtain caribou skins for winter clothing; Constable W. B. MacGregor in his report on it remarks:—

"Caribou this season in the vicinity of Baker Lake are scarcer than during the two previous seasons, and the hunting was of individual animals only, no large herds being seen. The natives attribute the fact of caribou being so scarce in the vicinity of shoreline to the noise and odour of motorboats travelling on the inlet and Baker lake."

THE WESTERN ARCTIC SUB-DISTRICT

Inspector V. A. M. Kemp, the Officer Commanding the Western Arctic sub-district, in his half yearly report for the period ending June 30, 1928, mentions three homicide cases which had come before him. A young Eskimo girl was charged with infanticide; a woman named Isyumatok, of the Bathurst Inlet district, was committed on a charge of manslaughter, she having shot and killed her husband, Higluk, alleging persistent cruelty and threats to kill her as the reason; and a man named Okchina, also of Bathurst Inlet, had been committed for murder, having killed one Oksuk. The two Bathurst Inlet cases had been dealt with by Sergeant Anderton, of the Cambridge Bay detachment, and prisoners and witnesses were to be sent to Herschel Island during the summer to await trial in 1929. The epidemic of influenza has been noticed already.

In dealing with the question of game, Inspector Kemp observes:—

"From all my detachments come reports on the scarcity of caribou. Sergeant Baker reports none seen around Bernard Harbour. Sergeant Anderton states 'they are not plentiful' at Cambridge Bay but a few are secured about three days' journey inland.

Corporal Wall at Baillie Island states they are very scarce, and from the time I arrived at Herschel Island until I left to come to Aklavik towards the end of April, no caribou had been killed by any residents of the district. At Aklavik, they are reported as being found only by going a long distance away, and then only a few have been secured.

"This may be due to the large number of wolves noticed. I am shipping 135 wolf pelts on which bounty has been paid to Fort Smith this summer. One native on a hunt on the mainland south of Herschel told me that after a four-day hunt, he saw no caribou but counted 40 wolves.

"Regarding fur conditions, the past season has been about the poorest experienced here in years. The only bright feature was the satisfactory number of muskrat obtained. Rats were very plentiful but most of the other fur was scarce. The situation at Herschel Island is a fair example of conditions generally through the sub-district. The total foxes secured there, white and coloured, only amounted to 60. Last year was thought to be poor, but one native there alone secured 56, almost as many as the entire population of the island this winter. In the eastern part of the district conditions were discouraging. One partnership of two men secured seven foxes between them, and I am informed shot their dogs to cut down the cost of feeding them. The outlook for traders, particularly those who have any debt out, is not at all bright: I believe on the river other fur-bearers were not so scarce, but on the coast, foxes are the main animal trapped, and their scarcity is discouraging to trades and trappers alike."

After a further reference to the ravages of wolves, he mentions a subject glanced at in my annual report of 1927:—

"It would be a great advantage to natives and other residents if the open season on game birds could be changed so as to permit hunting from the 1st August instead of 1st September as at present. The existing legislation provides the same season for the southern part of the territories as for the Arctic coast, and by the time the season opens the birds are mostly on their way south. The breeding season is well over by the beginning of August, at any rate in these northern latitudes, and if the date could be changed at any rate for the territory north of the Arctic circle, it would be greatly appreciated by all the residents here."

With regard to patrols Inspector Kemp says:—

"The detachments report an active patrolling of their respective districts during the six months ended 31st December, during which period a total of 4,678 miles were covered. The greater part of the patrolling is carried out between January and June, as the summer break-up on the coast occurs during the end of June or beginning of July and freeze-up takes place in October, so that the period July to December includes two periods when travel is impossible either by boat or dog-team.

"The winter mail patrol has been carried out satisfactorily, without any unfortunate incident being reported. This patrol takes the mail to Cambridge Bay and brings all detachment mail to Aklavik, and is undertaken by relays."

Progress is reported in the provisioning of shelter cabins, to be used in winter patrols.

Other paragraphs in this report are:—

"Expressions of appreciation have been received from all detachments for the kind gift of books from the Upper Canada Tract Society, and I am also in receipt of interesting reports, which have been forwarded, regarding radio reception. A well-stocked library and interesting radio programs go a long way to providing interest and recreation for members of the force in these isolated places, particularly during the period when the sun is not seen."

"Total game licenses receipts from the sub-district for the year ended December 31 last were \$3,430 for the Northwest Territories and \$225 for the Yukon Territory. One hundred and thirty-five wolf pelts were accepted and warrants issued amounted to \$4,050."

"Assistance has been rendered the Public Administrator at Edmonton in connection with the estates of deceased persons. At present the estates of four men are being attended to by members of the force in this sub-district, two of them, the late S. MacIntyre and F. W. Bezona, represent considerable value, and the disposal of outfits, schooners, etc., is only accomplished by a fair amount of work."

Acknowledgment is made of the service in the matter of wireless messages rendered by the Hudson's Bay Company steamer the *Baymaud*.

Inspector Kemp in his earlier half-yearly report, dated December 31, 1927, gives the following figures for the distances covered in patrols in the year between August 1, 1926, and July 31, 1927:—

| | By Dog Team | Transportation Company's Boat | Police Boat |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | miles | miles | miles |
| Bernard Harbour..... | 2,020 | ..... | ..... |
| Cambridge Bay..... | 1,252 | ..... | ..... |
| Aklavik..... | 2,850 | ..... | 877 |
| Baillie Island..... | 2,027 | ..... | 462 |
| Herschel Island..... | 2,098 | 2,000 | ..... |
| Incoming patrol..... | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| Total..... | 10,247 | 3,800 | 1,983 |
| Grand total..... | 16,030 | ..... | ..... |

Inspector Kemp had to make several jourmies from Herschel Island to Aklavik. On one of these occasions, in February, 1928, a storm was experienced which he thus notices:—

“On our return journey we ran into bad weather at Shingle Point and also at Kay Point, when what has so far proved the worst storms of the season tied us up. The blizzard was so dense for 30 hours that from the cabin door the sled, which was only six feet therefrom, was totally invisible, and the wind blew the snow-blocking away from the west side of the cabin.”

SS. ST. ROCH

In the sub-district, the most interesting development is the establishment of our new “floating detachment,” the *St. Roch*. Some account of her construction and of her voyage from Vancouver to Herschel Island appears on an earlier page. She left Herschel Island on August 1, 1928, for the eastern detachments, returned on August 24 after enabling Inspector Kemp to inspect them all and discharge stores, left for her winter quarters on August 30, and on September 8 arrived at Langton Bay, at the bottom of Franklin Bay, where she will spend the winter.

With the exception of the wireless operator (who has been sworn in as a special constable), the vessel's crew is altogether drawn from the ranks of this force. For the voyage from Vancouver to the Arctic a civilian master and engineer were taken, but on arrival Constable H. A. Larsen was appointed navigator, Constable A. F. C. Tudor first mate, Constable M. J. Olsen second mate, Constable M. F. Foster engineer, and Constable R. W. Kells assistant engineer; all of these are thoroughly qualified. The civilian master, Captain W. H. Gillen, expressed himself as highly satisfied with the crew. Sergeant F. Anderton is in charge of the schooner for police purposes, as she is officially a detachment, and during the winter at Langton Bay patrols will be made and supervision exercised in the same manner as from other detachments. In future she can be used to deal with districts temporarily of interest, but not worth the expense of the erection of a permanent post. The arrangements made by Inspector Kemp, Officer Commanding the sub-districts, for the use of the vessel were judicious. The wireless equipment, owing to a difference in wave lengths, at first was unable to communicate with Aklavik, but messages have been sent to the outside world by Nottingham Island, in the opposite direction.

HERSCHEL ISLAND

In the latter part of 1927 a case of infanticide occurred at Clarence Lagoon, Demarcation Point, on the shore of the Arctic ocean, and near Herschel Island, though a part of the Yukon Territory. In August, 1927, a 15-year-old Eskimo

girl named Lily Sarniyak gave birth to an illegitimate child and, fearing her parents' anger, killed and buried it. Inspector Kemp heard of this late in October, and in November, as soon as the ice was practicable, visited the scene. The investigation showed that the girl was exceptionally stupid and ignorant, while the father of the child, who is a native of Alaska, was encouraged to return there, the circumstances not warranting a prosecution.

BAILLIE ISLAND

At Baillie Island, where Corporal G. M. Wall is in charge with Constable L. F. Fielder, the most important incident was a storm so severe as nearly to destroy the post. The detachment has been situated on a sand-spit two and a half miles long and 300 yards wide, about three miles from the mainland, and separated from it by a deep channel. On August 15, 16 and 18, 1928, a violent storm prevailed there which did great damage. When it broke, 10 schooners and a scow were in the harbour, and of these three schooners and the scow were wrecked. The gale drove the sea upon the spit in such volume that nine-tenths of it was under water, while so much of the said spit was washed away that it will be necessary to remove the detachment to a safer place. The waves came to the buildings, and one of them, the dog-house, was flooded; it was necessary to shelter the natives who had been camping on the island. A considerable quantity of coal and gasoline was washed away and lost.

Corporal Wall, in his semi-annual report for the period ended December 31, 1927, in describing the buildings, says:—

“As soon as the snow was deep enough and hard a snow wall was built round the detachment, and snow blocks placed on the roof for protection against the strong winds. When it is stormy, with strong winds and both fires banked up at night, the temperature for a number of mornings has been zero, and the few fresh vegetables that were left were lost on this account.”

With regard to game, he says:—

“Caribou are reported as very scarce. In September there was a very severe snow storm, lasting two days; at the end of which, drifts three feet high were around the settlement. It is the belief of the natives that the caribou have moved inland to the heavy timber for shelter.

“The white fox catch up to this date is a failure, and there is very little hopes of an improvement until the sun comes back, when there is a possibility of a run of these animals from the north of here.

“On a patrol to Horton river in December, Mr. Wyant, trader at this point, reported killing seven wolves. These wolves came in from the ice and lay at the back of the post all within 100 yards of the buildings. During the night they came around the building and picked up bits of refuse from the slop pile. Mr. Wyant, when he saw this, the following morning set six traps and in less than two hours had caught six of them, and the seventh one he shot. All were in a very poor condition and starving.

“In the summer and fall a number of eider ducks (King) were picked up dead by the natives. Three of these were found on the sand-spit close to the settlement, the rest on the mainland; all were very thin and in poor condition.”

In his later half-yearly report, for the period ended June 30, 1928, he gave some further details:—

“The caribou, which in former years have always returned to the coast from a few miles south of Norton river to Pearce Point in the month of January, did not appear before the end of April, and then only in small bunches of six or seven; these were also scattered. In this part of the district wolves were reported to be causing damage to the game. One native told me he saw where the tracks of seven had followed his trap line, taking all the bait, and destroyed two foxes. Messrs. Beaupré and Lessard also report that where they were trapping in Darnley Bay the wolves were taking bait from their traps as soon as they put it out. The natives who hunted inland from Langdon Bay also reported seeing a number of wolf tracks. From the reports, and people questioned on patrol, it seems as if the wolves had come from a southeasterly direction and were travelling west, and this would account for the scarcity of caribou in this section of the country. From Horton river west no wolf tracks were seen, and a few miles up the Anderson river and inland from there the caribou

were plentiful. On a patrol to the forks of the Anderson river in the month of March I made a detour inland and caribou signs were numerous and all the tracks showed the caribou to be travelling towards the east.

"The geese were later in coming north this spring and they were not in such large numbers. The usual nesting places were still covered with snow of which there was a great depth this year, but towards the end of June ducks were in abundance."

Upon the weather he reports:—

"The weather was exceptionally good. There were no very severe storms of long duration, and the sun was seen up until the last day it disappeared on November 15 and reappeared again January 17. The temperature was much lower most of the time, but without the strong winds did not affect conditions at all. The month of March was the severest month, when it seemed as if all the bad weather let loose during those 31 days. The temperature was below -30° most of the time and there were a number of gales, but with having the sun for ten to twelve hours a day by this time it did not seem so bad."

This was written, of course, before the great storm already mentioned.

In January and February, 1928, Corporal Wall made a very thorough patrol from Baillie Island to Cape Parry and Pearce Point, arranging his route so that, with two exceptions, every person in the area visited was seen. An old Eskimo in bad circumstances was supplied with food. Some of his geographical observations were interesting, and he found one bay which was uncharted. The health of the natives was fairly good; the fur season had been poor. Two remarks may be quoted:—

"The scarcity of driftwood along the coast is taking up considerable of the trappers' time, some having to haul wood ten miles. This wood has accumulated for the past several years and will probably be a difficult proposition to obtain fuel in the near future.

"In all the natives camps visited the subject on the conservation of game was discussed and to my belief the natives appreciate the interest taken in their welfare."

Towards the end of March, 1928, Corporal Wall, with an interpreter and guide, made a patrol inland up the Anderson, a river emptying into Liverpool Bay. He ascended the river as far as the forks, finding a trading post which had been established there deserted and dismantled. On the subject of game he said:—

"Caribou are more plentiful in the Anderson river district than in previous years. The feeding grounds are all to the east and about 15 miles from the river. On the return a detour inland was made and during the whole of one days travel signs were seen where caribou had been feeding. On the second day a herd of 21 caribou were observed, six of which were shot by the natives. Although the caribou are numerous, they are only found in small herds of 5 to 50 in number, all of which were travelling towards the coast. Natives travel from Cape Dalhousie and Atkinson Point, distances of 100 to 150 miles, to hunt these animals.

"Several flocks of ptarmigan were observed in the timbered country we passed through, the largest being about fifty.

"Foxes, on which the natives depend for trade, were very scarce on the sea ice, but inland the fox signs were in abundance, two of them being seen by the patrol. Apparently they are all inland this year, and did not migrate on to the sea ice as in former years."

The weather was very cold, with strong winds, and both men and dogs suffered; all the men got their faces frost-bitten, and both interpreter and guide were afflicted with snow-blindness.

In April and May, 1928, Corporal Wall patrolled from Baillie Island to Aklavik and return, 622 miles in all; at Aklavik he reported to Inspector Kemp, who was at that place at the time.

The epidemic which raged at the mouth of the Mackenzie did not extend to this place. Corporal Wall in his half-yearly report for the period ended June 30, 1928, describes the health of the natives as good on the whole, remarking:—

"The few minor ailments, such as colds and constipation, suffered by the natives were treated from the medical supplies on hand at the detachment, where such cases came to the notice of any of the members. On patrols a small medical case was carried, which came in very useful to relieve the few cases that were met with."

He mentions a case of a man who had been so severely ill that the Eskimos had expected him to die, and adds:—

"The other natives informed me that during the summer (1927) his wife had carried him on her back from place to place, doing the hunting to feed the family at the same time."

An illustration of the hardships and dangers of travel in these regions is afforded by an accident which befell Constable L. F. Fielder of this detachment on February 24, 1928. Accompanied by an Eskimo interpreter known as Tom Goose, he left the detachment with a team of nine dogs, on a hunting trip to procure seals for dog feed. Another Eskimo named Tomiak had left the detachment earlier, on the same errand; he was carrying on his sled a kayak, or skin boat, for use in the hunt; Constable Fielder's party encountered a ridge of rough ice which bordered the open water of the day before.

"A loose dog of Tomiak's was observed, and instantly disappeared behind the rough ice, followed by a succession of howls. Crossing Tomiak's trail we passed over the ridge when Prince, the leader of our team, saw the loose dog and, probably taking it for a seal, started the whole team over the weak ice in its direction, travelling at the rate of about 12 miles an hour. Frantic efforts were made on our part to stop them with the sled anchor but in vain, and eventually we had to leave the sled ourselves, being in a precarious position on 'rubber ice' which is about 1½ inches thick.

"The team continued on for another 40 feet when the ice gave way, and all the dogs and the sled were in the water.

"Native Tomiak was observed a mile west and immediately hailed; he arrived about 10 minutes later with the skin boat. Meanwhile we had managed to get three dogs, and the others were weakening fast with the temperature of the water and their efforts to get on the ice, which was breaking away all the time.

"Interpreter Tom Goose handled the kayak to where they were, and by ingenious methods managed to free the dogs, which were hauled on to the ice by Tomiak and myself.

"The dogs Reg. Nos. G610 Pointer and G613 Bob were dead, and Reg. No. G614 Buster was in a critical condition, and by the useful method of resuscitation was brought back to life after an hour's work. The remainder of the dogs were relieved of their harness and inside of an hour were none the worse off for the episode."

Two rifles, as well as sundry harpoons etc. were lost. As there had been no negligence, the Eskimo's rifle was replaced. Constable Fielder in concluding his report observes:—

"These accidents frequently occur in this locality where very often members of the party just manage to get away with their lives.

"The people of the Baillie Island district find the dog-feed question a strenuous and gigantic problem, and numerous prospecting trips have to be made, covering 10 to 20 miles to the Beaufort Sea ice, in search of the floe edge, or the open leads where seals may be obtained."

BERNARD HARBOUR

The detachment next to the eastward along the coast is Bernard Harbour, where Sergeant E. G. Baker was in charge, with Constables R. S. Wild and C. E. Wood.

In his semi-annual report for the period ended December 31, 1927, Sergeant Baker, in dealing with vital statistics, says:—

"During the six months' term 8 births, no marriages and 28 deaths have been recorded.

"It is not possible in most cases to obtain all the information required by the Act in regard to the registration of deaths. The accurate age is impossible to determine, and very few of the older people know the names of their parents. This is further complicated by the practice, which in the past has been prevalent, and is even now sometimes done, of exchanging or giving away of children.

"Nor is it possible for the natives to give notice of births or deaths within the prescribed time. I obtain most of the reports from the various traders in the district, whose co-operation I have solicited, and who are in closer and more constant contact with the various bands."

In his report for the half-year ended June 30, 1928, Sergeant Baker remarked that the mileage of the detachment was 1,433.

Inspector Kemp inspected this detachment on August 8, 1928, and in his report observes:—

"This was one of the neatest detachments I have ever seen and Sergeant Baker and the two constables have put in a lot of work to make it a success."

Of one of the men, Constable C. E. Wood, he says:—

"I understand that on the winter mail patrol he made such excellent time that he established something of a local record, to the extent that the native special Ikalukpiak declined to travel with him again and quit."

Sergeant Baker in December, 1927, patrolled to Tree River, where we formerly had a detachment. Some of his general remarks are:—

"There are eight families of natives at Krusenstern—about thirty-five people in all. I found them all in good health. Some have a little fish left from last fall, but they have no seal, no caribou, and no deer skins other than their clothing. But for the debt given them by the traders they would be very badly off. There are very few foxes being trapped. There is one old widow—Oolalook—about 70 years of age, and her small grandson, who are destitute. These are being provided with necessaries by the Hudson Bay Company.

"At west Kugaryuak I saw eight families, about thirty-four natives altogether. These people are in good health, with the exception of two or three cripples. One Uluksak (one of the principals in the murder of a priest in 1915), is on crutches owing to an injury to the right foot caused by falling on the ice a year ago. He has been lame ever since. Another, a young man about thirty years of age, is blind. He was accidentally shot across the bridge of the nose several years ago.

"These two men are being provided with necessaries by Mr. Barnes of the Hudson's Bay Company (ex-Sergeant Barnes), who intends sending them to Bernard Harbour next spring, in the hope of a doctor coming in on the ship. Both these men are helpless, and should be taken care of. There is probably nothing that can be done to bring sight back to the blind man, but medical attention would most likely cure the lame foot.

"Another man, Kyuwana, is paralysed down one side and leg. This man, however, refuses to go to Bernard Harbour, so very little can be done for him."

Constables Wild and Wood in September, 1927, visited the Coppermine river to procure fish for dog-feed. Owing to the weather they were but moderately successful. Some observations when windbound may be quoted:—

"While at Krusenstern from the 12th to 14th September we visited the ten native families residing there. A large number of the natives were sick, and appeared to be suffering from a severe attack of 'flu'. Mr. D. M. Pierce, the Hudson's Bay Company Post Manager here, did all he possibly could for the natives, with the medicine at his disposal, and only one death occurred, that of a young baby.

"At the Coppermine River thirteen families have their tents, seven on the western bank, and the remainder on the east bank. The 'flu' epidemic also visited these camps, and three old men and one old woman died as a result."

The two constables in April and May, 1928, travelled from Bernard Harbour eastward to the Wilmot islands and Bathurst Inlet, visiting the site of the former detachment at Tree River, and connecting with a mail patrol from Cambridge Bay. They were absent thirty days, travelled 495 miles, and did a good deal of police business.

A glimpse of changing conditions is given in Constable C. E. Wood's report of the winter mail patrol, from Bernard Harbour to Baillie Island, in February, March and April, 1928—818 miles in fifty days. After noting that the weather was bad nearly all the time, so that on several occasions they were storm-bound for several days, he says:—

"We were fortunate in not having to use snow houses, with the exception of a few nights, as there were plenty of trapping camps along the route and good accommodation at all the Hudson's Bay Company outposts."

CAMBRIDGE BAY

The winter at Cambridge Bay, where Sergeant F. Anderton and Constable S. Dykes were stationed, was marked by two murder cases which are described later.

In his report for the six months ended December 31, 1927, after some remarks about the condition of the natives, Sergeant Anderton observes:—

"Owing to the keen competition that has been prevailing for the last two years between the trading companies operating in this district, the prices paid to natives for fur is now comparatively high, and only slightly lower than the price paid to the natives to the westward; at present this probably has a tendency to make the native lazy, as he now

gets as much for one fox as he previously got for three, but it will only be a short time before he is educated sufficiently to realize his present faults, and the many advantages he can obtain through a little energy spent on the trap line.

"The localizing of the trading posts, as at present enforced, will in the near future prove its worth amongst the natives; in the past they never knew where a post would spring up, or whose it would be, and as the native was naturally hanging around the place where caribou were easily obtained, so were the posts becoming situated in the best hunting centres, and this particularly applies to the present posts in the vicinity of Perry river; if these posts are removed it will cause no hardship whatever, but it will have the great advantage of drawing the natives away from there for a certain period of the year, to places where they can live on fish and seal, which is easily obtained, but which the natives will not work at, if caribou are around; if the posts are removed next summer, so will the natives leave there, and migrate to other places, and therefore will not cause so much destruction amongst the caribou in the fall, which is the time of the year when most of the killing is done by them."

Sergeant Anderton made a mail patrol, 781 miles in 68 days, from Cambridge Bay to Bernard Harbour and return, the route taking him along the north shore of Kent Peninsula, across Bathurst Inlet, and then along the coast of Coronation Gulf. His report in part was as follows:—

"The weather during this patrol was very fair, and only a few severe winds were encountered, but the travelling, especially along the Dease straits, was very rough, and the second day out we broke the sled badly, and had to practically rebuild it the best we could in a snowhouse; also in Bathurst inlet the going was very rough, and only short distances per day were made; in places where it was not very rough we were compelled to continually re-ice the sled, owing to the bare choppy ice which was sticking up all over caused by the strong winds taking away most of the snow. This year most of our camps were fairly comfortable, as Special Constable Punewyuk is an excellent snowhouse builder, but was useless as a guide, as he had not travelled this section previously; this was no inconvenience, as I have a thorough knowledge of this part of the district now.

"We were very fortunate this year in being able to see a great number of the natives, who were scattered around the various seal camps, and for some reason or other they had come out to the coast from inland much earlier than they usually do, the reason I could get out of them, was that for the last few years they had not bothered very much with sealing, and were all getting short of seal skins, for boots, etc., and were also hungry for seal meat, this may have been the main reason, but I confidently believe that it is owing to the great number of deaths which have occurred amongst them this last few years, and are now a little afraid, and wish to congregate more with one another for company. I was distinctly given to understand that Bernard Harbour and the bottom of Bathurst Inlet were places which they wish to keep clear of, owing to the many deaths occurring there last fall; what cause they give I could not find out; they simply say that there were too many deaths in those places; they were no good. One outstanding fact which proves to me that a feeling of this nature is prevalent amongst them, is that the seal camps were all in entirely new places to which they have been before, and when asked the reason, such as, were there more seals here, and whether the seals had left the old places where they used to hunt, they would say, 'plenty of seals at the old place, some here too, but no one has died here.' To this movement to new sites a short distance away from the old ones I certainly gave all the encouragement I could and tried to impress upon them the necessity for such a movement; one has only to visit the site of an old seal camp, which they have occupied for a very short time, and see the great amount of filth and unsanitation left behind, and the impression would immediately substantiate the promptings for them to move to a clean area.

"During the patrol I did not come in contact with any cases of destitution or serious sickness; quite a few of them had very bad colds; and were doing quite a lot of coughing and spitting. I relieved a few of these cases, as I had taken along with me a few of the drugs from the detachment. None of them had any great catch of fur; foxes throughout the whole district are very scarce this year, but seal very numerous, and the killing of caribou has been much smaller than in previous years, but they all had sufficient to eat, and their general health was fair at the time of my visit to them."

During the winter of 1927-28 Sergeant Anderton took a census of the Eskimos in the region covered by his patrols, to Bernard Harbour westwards, and eastward as far as King William Island. Along the coast line his figures were exact, based on careful questionings of the natives; he was unable to

visit Prince Albert Sound, in Victoria Island, and King William Island, and procured estimates from Eskimos acquainted with the places. The totals arrived at are:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Census dated March 29, 1928.. | 519 |
| Census dated June 8, 1928..... | 270 |
| Prince Albert Sound, estimate.. | 50 |
| King William Island.. | 125 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total.. | 964 |

The various tribes, Sergeant Anderton remarks, are much intermarried. Constable S. Dykes patrolled in May and June, 1928, to Perry River, reporting thus:—

“I was held up two or three days en route owing to strong winds, and found the travelling very rough, and progress very slow, and I arrived at C. H. Clarke’s place p.m. on the 24th, and stayed there until the 27th, visiting natives and taking census, etc., there were quite a few natives here, just hanging around until the spring sealing commenced. I then went on to the Hudson’s Bay Company’s at Perry River, and remained there until June 2, again taking census and visiting all the natives, and during my conversation with them I found that most of the natives are not returning inland from Perry River but distributing themselves along the mainland between Perry River and Kent Peninsula, also quite a few are coming to Victoria Land, in the vicinity of Cambridge Bay; this movement is due to the number of deaths which have occurred inland from Perry River last fall, and which fact has made them afraid to return to the same ground for fear of another epidemic.

“During this patrol I received no complaints, and no cases of destitution were evident amongst them, and no sickness at the time of my visit, it has been a very poor year, in reference to fur caught amongst the natives, foxes being generally scarce during the last winter, but in this district, caribou, seal and fish are very plentiful for all their needs.

“I left Perry river on the morning of 4th of June, on return to Cambridge Bay, arriving there at 4 a.m. the 8th, on the return journey owing to the warm weather, the ice was very rough, and most of the dogs had sore feet, apart from the fact that I used dog shoes during the whole trip.”

He was absent 20 days and travelled 243 miles.

THE OKSUK AND HIGLUK HOMICIDES

Two more deaths by violence are to be added to the list of crimes by the Eskimos of the Western Arctic. Both of these took place in the Bathurst Inlet district, in the latter part of 1927, and the comparative speed with which they became known and action was taken forms an interesting contrast with the Radford-Street case of a decade ago. Messrs. Radford and Street were killed in June, 1912; the fact became known in June, 1913; in 1914 this Force began its effort to reach the scene in order to investigate the circumstances; in May, 1917, Inspector French reached Bathurst Inlet, travelling from Baker Lake, and it was not till January, 1918, that he returned to Baker Lake and completed the incident. With that may be compared the record in these two cases, and the contrast emphasizes the rapidity with which this area has been opened up and brought under control.

The first case was the killing of Oksuk by Okchina. In April and May, 1928, Constable Dykes patrolled to meet the spring mail from Bernard Harbour, and on April 26, at an island named Oongeevik, at the mouth of Bathurst inlet, he heard from a trader that a murder had been committed. He acted upon this information, and at a trading post on April 28 found a native named Okchina, who was accused of the crime, which was that in the preceding autumn, about November, he had shot and killed one Oksuk. Questioned, after the customary warning, Okchina readily admitted the charge, and he was arrested. By May 9 the prisoner and witness were at the Cambridge Bay detachment, and, thanks to wireless telegraphy, by May 12 the affair was known at headquarters, and arrangements for the trial were under way. On

May 10, Sergeant Anderton, who is a Justice of the Peace, held the preliminary hearing and committed the prisoner for trial. A judicial party will be sent to the Arctic in 1929 to try this and other cases.

The murder was of a somewhat unusual type, in that Oksuk seem to have acted as agent for another Eskimo, in collusion with the victim's wife. Constable Dyke's report outlines the case:—

"I also found here native Avacona, second wife of the murdered man, Oksuk, and after warning her as to any statement she may make concerning the murder, she stated that she was present at the time Okchina killed Oksuk, by shooting him with a rifle.

"From the information I could gather, it appears that last fall there was trouble between natives Nellikok and Oksuk while out hunting, and Oksuk had previously tried to kill Nellikok but had not succeeded; later on apparently the bad feeling was still in evidence and, though Nellikok, Ehakhilak, and Avacona, 'the second wife of Oksuk' wanted Oksuk killed, they were afraid to do it themselves, as they were afraid they might not kill him outright, and thus give him a chance to retaliate; it was then that Okchina shot Oksuk, apparently after having been asked by Avacona and Nellikok to do so."

Nellikok and the other Eskimo, Ehakhilak, had disappeared. The evidence of Avacona may be quoted:—

"Question by J.P. Did you see Okchina kill Oksuk?—Answer. Yes.

"Q. How did Okchina kill Oksuk?—A. When Oksuk was coming in the snowhouse, Okchina shot him with a rifle, a 38-55.

"Q. Where did the bullet hit Oksuk?—A. Over the eye, and came out in his abdomen.

"Q. What happened then after Oksuk was killed?—A. They packed Oksuk out to some big rocks, put him alongside and left him there.

"Q. Why did Okchina kill Oksuk?—A. Nellikok got this fellow to kill Oksuk.

"Q. Why did Nellikok want Oksuk killed?—A. Because he used to beat me so much.

"Q. What did he beat you for?—A. He used to get mad over everything."

The prisoner, Avacona and her small daughter, were taken in the summer of 1928 from Cambridge Bay to Herschel Island, and are still there, under detention.

The other case came to Sergeant Anderton's attention on March 20, 1928, and the report reached me on March 30. On the earlier date Sergeant Anderton while on patrol camped at Detention Harbour, Bathurst Inlet, and there was informed by an Eskimo that during the winter a murder had occurred, and that the murderer, a woman, was at Oongeevik Island. Sergeant Anderton was at the place in question on March 22, and on March 23 he arrested an Eskimo woman named Isyumatok on a charge of murdering her husband Higluk. The woman made a statement to the effect that she had been married to Higluk about four years, that he had beaten her constantly, that he had threatened more than once to kill her, that about November, 1927, he not only beat her with his rifle but tried to shoot her with it and threatened her with a knife, following this up by beating her with an axe and by ill-treating their two-year old child; and that she had shot him with his own rifle as he lay asleep. Her statement added:—

"No one else were near us when I shot Higluk, if there had been other people near to help me, I would not have shot him, I shot him because I was scared of him, and scared that he would kill me the next day, as when he beat me with the rifle earlier in the evening there was no shells in it, when I looked at the rifle after Higluk had gone to bed there was one shell in the barrel and one in the magazine, and he had threatened to shoot me, but when he looked in the rifle there were no shells in it, so he beat me with the rifle."

There were no eye-witnesses, but such evidence as could be obtained corroborated Isyumatok's story. Sergeant Anderton in his report expresses the opinion that "the woman was driven frantic with his continual beatings and his threats to kill her," that "she was under the impression that Higluk meant to kill her," and that in the absence of any person to whom she could appeal for help, "in her own mind she undoubtedly took this means of preserving her own life." Other Eskimos had seen Higluk beating his wife, but had been afraid to interfere; Sergeant Anderton was given to understand that he bore

a bad reputation and was feared by the other natives; he was big and strong, "very mean tempered and always looking for trouble." Sergeant Anderton adds:—

"Higluk was apparently one of the tribe who travelled and stayed very much alone, and quite frequently changed his location from one part of the district to another; these are acts which are only done by natives who are very unpopular with the rest of the tribe, and some reason is usually very apparent; jealousy of this woman does not account for the beatings or threats to kill her, for I could not get any information where the woman had ever given him cause to be jealous of her."

The accused and her child were taken to Cambridge Bay, and Isyumatok was committed for trial.

AKLAVIK

Corporal A. T. Belcher, in charge of the detachment at Aklavik, made a journey of 150 miles at the turn of the year, for reasons which he explained thus:—

"Large numbers of Indians and halfbreed families travelling from Aklavik to McPherson for the New Year's celebrations at McPherson camp two or three days on the trail, using each night some trapper's cabin, and as most of the trappers are away at this time their cabins are not watched, and according to the customs of the country not locked, so I deemed it wise to accompany this outfit of Indians as at times they are not particular what they take at another man's cabin, especially when travelling in a crowd. In the past I understand a patrol has always accompanied these Indians on their visit to McPherson."

Constable R. W. Kells made the official mail patrol from Aklavik to Baillie Island and return, 628 miles in all, between February 13 and March 1, 1928; he had to wait about three weeks at Baillie Island for the mail patrol from the eastern posts to arrive. His general remarks are as follows:—

"On this patrol I visited approximately 17 families, and find that although it has been a bad fur year, there seems to be no cases of destitution, with the exception of Mrs. John Grubin (native), of whom I am rendering a separate report.

"From Kittigaruit to Atkinson Point there has been no caribou killed this year, and the natives have had to live mostly on seal and fish; for these they are obliged to travel quite a distance from their camps. At Dalhousie they have been more lucky as they were able to get caribou five days south of them; this relieved their food question for them although there were only a few killed.

"Throughout the district there seems to have been a great loss of dogs through sickness, which the natives have had to do their trapping with much smaller teams than in previous years.

"Though the year has been a poor year for both fur and food, there has been no sickness reported or deaths."

ARCTIC RED RIVER

The detachment at Arctic Red River has recently been transferred from the Mackenzie sub-district to the Western Arctic sub-district. Constable A. S. Wilson is in charge, Constable C. J. L. Johnstone also being stationed there. The total patrolling done has amounted to 1,430 miles, of which 980 miles were by dog-team and 450 by boat. One patrol in winter was to Norman and return, 810 miles; two visits were made to Macpherson by dog-team, and several trips were made there during the influenza epidemic.

THE MACKENZIE VALLEY

Work in the Mackenzie river valley is assuming a routine aspect, though long patrols in severe weather constantly characterize our winter duties in this region, and our work has to do with the life of men who live adventurous and hazardous lives. This year the influenza epidemic, which already has been noticed, has added an element of labour and tragedy. Inspector W. J. Moorhead, who commands this sub-district with headquarters at Simpson, after remarks about the epidemic, makes the following observations:—

"An inter-detachment system of winter patrols was arranged for and subsequently carried out, thus the entire sub-district was completely patrolled and Indians and white trappers, traders and hunters were visited.

"The gramophones and radio sets furnished detachments are very entertaining and are greatly appreciated by the men. The long winter evenings would be cheerless otherwise.

"A seam of good coal has been located near Fort Liard which it is hoped to mine and distribute before opening of navigation in 1929. The territory will greatly benefit by this industry.

"A dozen white trappers and prospectors have left for Flat river on the Yukon boundary. They will trap and prospect during the winter. They are being assisted in transporting their outfits by two aeroplanes and the Northern Traders Ltd. gas launch and scow.

"The aeroplane company is known as the Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration Ltd. This firm brought in eight experienced mining men."

A proposal to breed dogs for the police detachments is a feature of this report.

GREAT SLAVE LAKE

The sub-district known as the Great Slave lake is of considerable extent, its southernmost detachment, Fort McMurray in Alberta, being not far short of five hundred miles distant from Rae, at the head of the northern arm of Great Slave lake, while at two points it extends far to the eastward, the new detachment at Stony Rapids, east of lake Athabaska, being situated in the central part of northern Saskatchewan, about 250 miles from the Mackenzie, and Reliance, at the eastern end of Great Slave lake, being close to the Barren Lands. It is commanded by Inspector C. Trundle, who, with Inspector H. Royal Gagnon, is stationed at Fort Smith.

Inspector Trundle made his winter inspection patrol in January, February and March, 1928, and, despite an injury which disabled him for some days, travelled 1,125 miles by dog sled. His route was from Fort Smith to Resolution, from Resolution to the new detachment at Reliance at the eastern end of Great Slave lake, with a halt at the Snowdrift river, back to Resolution, and then to Hay River and Providence and return. Some very cold weather was experienced, his diary for January 30 reading:—

"Cold, 47 below and wind.

"Left at daybreak, made a fire on Basile's portage, camped on mainland opposite west end of Redcliffe island for the night. Everyone a bit bitten by the frost. Miles 30."

Inspector Trundle reported on the whole a shortage of furs, though there was no want; the health of the people met was good except for a number of colds, and for some influenza at the eastern end of Great Slave lake. At Reliance he remarks:—

"I was told by Chief Lockhart that he had never seen caribou so plentiful. Charlton Bay was dotted with them; the members of the detachment have shot them from their door.

"I took particular care to warn all Indians I met, *re* the unnecessary slaughter of caribou. I never saw any while I was here, and wondered why they didn't kill more and dry it for future use, but it is characteristic of them, they don't think of the future; the same applies to fish—they won't put them up in the fall."

Inspector Gagnon made a summer inspection from Fort Smith to Reliance in July and August, travelling over 1,000 miles by steamboat. One remark of his may be quoted:—

"The Hornby and Inconnu channels are the most beautiful routes possible; at every moment there is something to captivate attention, either in the abrupt shores or cliffs, or their varied coloration, or the thousand and one islands one encounters. Both channels are lined with innumerable pleasant little harbours. The waters are very clear and cold, and full of delicious trout. Both channels are very easy to follow by map without the aid of a guide or pilot; although the pilot is very much needed when off the mapped route.

"The country about Reliance is very pretty, there is no grass but plenty of moss of a light green hue, making the grounds look like freshly cut lawns; there is no undergrowth so that the whole has the appearance of a well-kept park."

He remarked on the serious fires which were prevalent, inclining to the opinion that they were due to natural causes.

Both officers in their summer reports dealt at length with the outbreak of influenza.

STONY RAPIDS

A new detachment has been opened at Stony Rapids on the Black river, some 55 miles east of Fond du Lac, at the eastern end of lake Athabaska. This detachment is in Saskatchewan, and a detachment was maintained at Fond du Lac by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police; developments in trapping and other activities in the north have rendered a more eastwardly situation preferable; there is some possibility, indeed, that at this place contact may be established with the Eskimos, who seem disposed to range farther south. The detachment is in charge of Corporal H. W. Stallworthy, with Constable W. R. Browne and a special constable. It was established on July 3, 1928, the equipment including the auxiliary sloop *Halifax*, and the site, which Inspector Trundle later described after inspection as "very beautiful", affords a good harbour, and also is well supplied with fish for dog-feed. In his first report Corporal Stallworthy stated that, owing to the absence of patrols in this region, a bad feeling has grown up between Indians and white trappers, and complaints of petty crime have been made.

Early in September Corporal Stallworthy, through the courtesy of the Dominion Exploration Company Limited, made a patrol over 200 miles long by aeroplane; the aeroplane had crossed the Barren Lands from Baker Lake. Corporal Stallworthy's report contains the following:—

"We left Stony Rapids at 3 p.m. and travelled over the uncharted country to the north-east to Wholdaia Lake which is on the height of land in the North West Territories; travelling at an average speed of 100 miles per hour; we sighted a tent on the lake shore and after landing on the lake we found that Mr. Carrol, the man whom the party wanted to locate, was there with Mr. O. E. Johnson, trader of Stony Rapids, and a white trapper; as there was a strong southwest wind we took off for Stony Rapids shortly after landing and arrived at 5.30 p.m. While at Wholdaia Lake I learned that the caribou migration was at the time at the north end of that lake; I am informed that the migration is not thought to be so big as in former years, and that the Indians had not killed so many this year, as they did not meet them at the Wholdaia and Boyd Lake narrows; I have since heard from Indians that they could not kill them in the water with bows and arrows on which they usually depended.

"I believe the chief reason that the killing of caribou is less on this district is because the migration is smaller, and that after the treaty payment at Fond du Lac this summer the Indians were not extended the usual credit by the traders; in the past some families have gone to meet the caribou with four to five hundred rounds of ammunition.

"Very little is known of the territory northeast of Stony Rapids; although white trappers and Indians travel in that direction every year and take the same route, from the air there appear to be several other water-routes and probably better ones; the visibility was very good; from an altitude of three thousand feet one could see a lot of territory which in no way resembles any of the maps that I have studied. To observe that district from the air it appears to be about sixty per cent water, it resembles a large area of water filled with irregular shaped islands; the country is well timbered as far as I could see, but the trees are small and not thick, one should be able to travel without chopping trails in winter. No caribou or other game were observed."

FORT SMITH

The death of a lonely trapper near the Barren Lands caused Corporal L. M. Lloyd-Walters a patrol of 600 miles in very cold weather. The Indians having reported that they had found the body of one Walter Lanner, an American, in his camp by the Upper Taltson river, half a mile away from the Barren Lands, Corporal Lloyd-Walters left Fort Smith on November 24, 1927, with one train of dogs and a special constable, returning on December 19. The trapper's camp was reached on December 7; the tent had been closed up by the Indian who had found it, and a notice written in Chipewyan placed on it advising Indians to leave it alone. The unfortunate man had died of starvation, the caribou having been late in coming and his efforts to fish having failed. Corporal Lloyd-Walters buried him.

This patrol was rendered arduous by the extreme cold; the search of the camp was made in a temperature of 60 degrees below zero, and the record of the journey contains several references to the severity of the weather. Thus on November 28, at the portage to Lady Grey lake, after a 22-mile march: "We camped on this portage, but could not get any sleep, as the weather was too cold, and we had to be up making fires". The next day they made 24 miles, still in intensely cold weather. On December 5 he passed a trapper's tent in which two trappers were "getting warmed up. They had given up hunting for that day as the weather was so extremely cold." Indians also were met who had suspended their hunting for the same reason. At one time supplies were low; "we struck caribou immediately after leaving this camp, which was fortunate as we were now out of dog-feed and very low on our supplies, although having only one train I knew I could get enough to go through from the Indians out of their scanty supply, as I had known them all years ago at Fitzgerald and could depend on them".

Corporal Lloyd-Walters' arrangements with regard to the dead man's property were approved by Mr. H. Milton Martin, the Public Administrator, who expressed the opinion that he had been "most diligent in protecting to the best of his ability under existing circumstances the interests of this estate". The mother of the deceased expressed her thanks to Corporal Lloyd-Walters for the services which he had rendered and for the information which he sent her.

Some of the general observations included by Corporal Lloyd-Walters in his report upon his journey through a little known region are:—

"Fur signs after we got away from the belt of timber bordering the Slave river were very scarce. A few marten tracks were seen near Baptiste Nataway's camp. The Indians reported fur scarce. Marten from all reports were fairly numerous before the cold weather set in, but whilst we were out they were not travelling, owing to the intense cold. Wolf tracks were plentiful nearer the Barren lands. Caribou are more plentiful this winter than they have been for many years, and we met them on the upper Taltson in countless thousands. We travelled from the Caribou Eater camp on Nanoocha lake to the Barrens and back to within 7 miles of Russell's, and were never out of sight of them all the time. The Indians described them as being like maggots on rotten meat, which was certainly true, especially on the upper Taltson and Nanoocha Lake. They all were travelling in a westerly direction and the last bands we passed southwest so that it would seem that they will come in close to the forts. The cows were still with them leading.

"I paid particular attention to the killing of caribou by Indians, as I have done before when travelling amongst Indians when caribou have been plentiful, but I was unable to find one instance of meat being wasted or any more caribou killed than was needed. I did notice that with a certain brand of ammunition that has been brought into the country of late years, that in exceptionally cold weather such as we experienced, this ammunition was the cause of a considerable number of wounded animals which got away, as it does not seem to hold range. The Indians, however, are refusing to take this particular brand, for which they have to pay the same price as the more reliable stuff.

"Most of the Indians put up a little fish this fall for their dogs, of course not nearly enough to carry them through the winter. An old moose had been killed in this country since fall but they are scarce. On the portage from the Hanging Ice river to the Slave river, however, I saw more moose tracks than I have ever seen in such a small area.

"The Indians were not able this year again to get to the Barren lands, with the exception of one or two families, in time to get the caribou for dry meat in August. They have to bring their dogs in with them to Fitzgerald for Treaty in July, which means that they can only travel slowly going back to their hunting grounds. They have to fish and hunt for their dogs and themselves as they go along. This means that in the average year they get out too late for the caribou hunt in August. If the caribou do not come in the winter or are scarce they nearly starve, as has frequently happened of late years. If some arrangement could be made to pay them close to their hunting grounds and they could be persuaded from coming into Fitzgerald with their families, it would be to their advantage. Now that posts have been established at the Snowdrift river and they have started to go in there to trade in the winter they may also go into here in the summer, for whilst there are a number of portages on the summer route to this post, the distance is short compared to the route to Fitzgerald. Russell's post on this end of Thekulthili Lake is perhaps the best place for fish both summer and winter that I have heard of in this country, and it had been my intention if I found that there was no sign of caribou coming in this winter to try and

persuade the Indians to work up that way before they ran out of fish and supplies entirely and thus would not be able to move. This, however, proved unnecessary as we met the caribou.

"At the last camp, that of Vincent Vital of Fond du Lac, we were informed for the seven short days from there to Fond du Lac there were Indian camps every night, and in one place, 10 families. The Indians claimed that the Southeast branch of the Taltson heads near lake Athabaska and that it is this river that they follow coming in from Fond du Lac. I understand that in the country between Black bay on lake Athabaska through to the Hill Island Lake country is also full of Indians and white and half-breed trappers. . . . A few white foxes have been caught by the Fond du Lac Indians. I made inquiries all along the route from Indians as to the use of poison in this country, and they all claimed that none was being used. . . .

"Very little fur has been caught by either whites or Indians, owing to the extreme cold weather, the lack of dogs, and food, but they have hopes of doing fairly well after the weather moderates now that the caribou are in."

Corporal J. L. Halliday made a patrol of rather more than 500 miles in April, 1928, from Fort Smith to Gravel Lake, near the Thekulthili river. One passage in his report is:—

"From Russell's to Nataway's was our hardest day on the trip as it stormed in the a.m. and drifted in p.m.; the bottom of the trail was hardly hard enough to run on without snowshoes, and yet too hard for easy shoeing; the distance was about 70 miles, 15 of which had to be fore-ran with snowshoes. I left Russell's at 5.30 a.m. made two fires on the trail and reached Nataway's camp about 9.30 p.m."

Another passage is:—

"I had no trouble in procuring all the feed necessary. The Caribou Eater Indians all have plenty of meat killed as caribou are plentiful. There is no meat wasted and no unnecessary slaughter allowed. The caribou are banding together at this time for the trek north, the cows have returned two months ago. Quite a number of these animals were sighted on the smaller lakes, and one place on Sparks Lake was noted where a herd of thousands must have passed travelling north as there was half a mile width of trail trampled like a barnyard. The Indians have quite a supply of dried meat put up for summer use.

"At Nataway's camp information was secured to the effect that 5 muskox had been sighted several times between Tyrrell lake and the Thelon river by natives."

OTHER DETACHMENTS

A patrol of about 175 miles undertaken in March and April, 1928, by Corporal R. A. Williams, in charge of the Reliance detachment, at the eastern end of Great Slave Lake, in search of Mr. Hornby, took the party into the Barren Lands; Corporal Williams remarked:—

"This short patrol has had a salutary effect up on my preconceived ideas of equipment for a Barren Land patrol. Firstly, the uselessness of any type of clothing other than caribou skin clothing. The whole time on the patrol we experienced strong westerly blizzards, and the cold blew right through our canvas parkas and trousers. Any extended future patrol into the Barren Lands will have to have skin clothing. Secondly, the carrying of fuel; we carried wood, but in future I intend to equip patrols with oil stoves (Optimus) carrying coal oil for that purpose. And finally, the tent we used was a Graham tent (silk) supplied from Ottawa 8 by 10 'A' type—excellent in a sheltered country—but the wind blew right through the cloth on the Barrens. The Woods ilderdown people, I understand, make a double silk tent (one tent slung inside the other) with blizzard doors (a circular hole with a draw string) and a canvas lap around the edges to bank with snow blocks and equipped with take-down metal tent poles. This type of tent I am assured is excellent for the Barren Lands."

Constable E. B. Burstall of the detachment at Fort Chipewyan made a patrol in March, 1928, to Richardson Lake to investigate reports of intimidation of Indians by white trappers. The reports proved unfounded, but an incident occurred which is thus reported:—

"I came across three dogs which had been left to starve as the Indians had no feed for them. I located the owner of these dogs and had them tied up in the bush where I shot them."

One of the difficulties of life in the North is the savage disposition of the sledge dogs; from time to time these creatures set upon human beings, and

these attacks occasionally have resulted fatally. One such lamentable incident occurred on November 3, 1927, at Resolution, when a number of dogs running loose worried a little girl, aged four and a half, inflicting injuries from which she died after a few days. In consequence, steps have been taken to have our own dogs confined within wire-fenced corrals at all posts where there is a general population.

HUDSON BAY

Our detachments on the shores of Hudson Bay and in the regions adjacent are under several controls. Chesterfield Inlet, as being very far north, has been treated already. The others may be noticed here, as the conditions encountered are much the same as those farther west.

Corporal J. H. Hellofs, in charge of the detachment at Port Nelson, at the turn of the year made a patrol to Churchill, where he discharged sundry duties. A passage in his report is:—

"Conditions in general are not very good at Fort Churchill this winter, the fur catch being exceptionally poor, and on interviewing William Dennyassis, chief of the Fort Churchill band of Indians, he informed me that their deer hunting last fall had been very successful, but that their trapping had been very poor, not one man in the band having caught over six foxes; he said that if conditions did not improve in this respect and the beaver season was not opened for the Indian, there would certainly be a great deal of hardship and many destitute Indians, as the deer meat which they had preserved this last fall was practically all used up. The health of the Indians in general had so far been very good this winter.

"There were only about 25 Indians in all in for the Christmas festivities."

THE PAS

Sergeant William Grennan, in charge of the detachment at The Pas, made a number of patrols with dogs during the winter 1927-28. Thus on one occasion he left the detachment on January 13 and returned on January 18, traversing rather more than 150 miles. His report continues:—

"There were no complaints and everywhere the patrol was very welcome. These trips have a very steadying effect in the preservation of law and order for scores of miles in every direction of the line of patrol, as moccasin telegraphy is very rapid in these parts. The dogs again excelled themselves, giving no trouble at all, and always appeared to be keen and eager to get into harness. As the trails were not extra good I did not overtax these animals' keenness. We averaged between 20 and 30 miles a day. The weather was very fair, except for January 14, when it was 40 below."

One rapid journey was made in February, to Athapuskow by way of Sturgeon Landing, 65 miles, and return; Sergeant Grennan says:—

"The run from Sturgeon Landing to The Pas yesterday was made under ideal conditions in the time of eight hours. The trail was perfect and I had no load to speak of.

He adds:—

"The traffic along this route is very heavy, an endless procession of freight and people going to the mining and railway camps. Three tractors drawing five hundred tons a week for the Dominion Construction Company pass along this route."

PELICAN NARROWS

Corporal J. J. Molloy, in charge of the detachment at Pelican Narrows, in a wild lake-strewn region of Northern Saskatchewan, has made a number of long patrols. During January he made one to the Upper Churchill river, in the course of which a drop in the temperature to 50 degrees below zero was welcome, as it froze the slush which had hindered travel in the preceding days. This patrol was marked by much good advice to Indians.

Later, on February 14, Corporal Molloy set out on a patrol which took him, by way of Reindeer lake and du Brochet, to the northern boundary of Saskatchewan, and some distance into the Northwest Territories; he returned to his detachment on April 5, having covered 1,050 miles in 52 days with dog

teams; on one day over 50 miles were travelled. Among his observations was an entire absence of caribou at Lake du Brochet; another was that a mineral strike had been made on the east shore of Reindeer lake, near Porcupine point, and that a rush of prospectors might be expected. Of the northward extension of his patrol he writes:—

“My patrol north of Lac du Brochet to Poorfish lake in the Northwest Territories, will, I am sure, have a good effect on the Indians and white trappers in the district; during the patrol I visited as many camps as I could, looked over their houses, tents, condition of their family and dogs, also investigated and settled any minor disputes or family troubles that were brought to me. Caribou have been plentiful all winter in this district, and as it forms the chief article, if not the sole article, of food used by these natives, they consider they have had a good winter; they use little flour, and when one considers that flour retails to them at \$80 per 100 pounds at Casmir River, and \$100 per 100 pounds at Poorfish lake, it may be classed as a luxury. The majority of the Barren Lands band I found camped together on Casmir river; they showed surprise at seeing the patrol; the chief stated the band was uneasy, as they had heard rumours that the Hatchet lake band, to the west, were trapping beaver, and they wished to do likewise; this turned out to be just trail gossip, and all were satisfied. They reported a poor fur hunt, but I asked them, how they expected to make a good hunt when they were all assembled together, and trapping over the same ground, if they spread out they could cover more territory.”

In August Corporal Molloy made a patrol by water to Lac la Ronge, his report including the following:—

“A large number of prospectors have visited this district during the summer, and aeroplanes are a common sight there, I did not hear of any case in which prospectors interfered with the Indians; a number of Indians have obtained work as guides, fighting bush fires and clearing the channel in the Montreal river; this work has proved a great help to them, and has enabled them to pass the summer comfortably.”

MOOSE FACTORY

At Moose Factory the principal incident was an assault during August, 1928, by a party of three Indians upon two other Indians, a man and his wife. The offenders took a keg of beer to the other people's tent, and in the course of their visit clubbed their hosts severely. There being no magistrate in the vicinity, Inspector C. D. LaNauze was appointed temporary police magistrate and in October proceeded from Toronto to Moose Factory, and tried the accused, who had been arrested by Constable W. V. C. Chisholm, in charge of the detachment, after a patrol to Lake Kisagami, over 100 miles southeast from the settlement. The Indian who had actually committed the assault was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the others were given shorter sentences. Before taking them to Haileybury to serve their term it was necessary to give these men clothing and footwear; arrangements also were made to help them to get home after their release. Inspector LaNauze took occasion to impress on the accused the importance of keeping the peace.

THE HORNBY CASE

A long-drawn-out tragedy of the Barren Lands was the death of Mr. John Hornby and his party, probably early in 1927, on the Thelon river, the uncertainty which prevailed for months as to his fate adding to the poignancy of the misadventure. Mr. Hornby, an Englishman of means and good social position, had spent years in the north, was an admirable traveller, and was devoted to life in the wilds; at the time of his death he was about 48 years of age. In 1925 he arrived at Chesterfield Inlet, having travelled across the Barren Lands from Artillery lake (east of Great Slave lake) by the Thelon river and Aberdeen lake to Baker lake; he proceeded to England. In 1926 he returned to Western Canada, accompanied by two young men, Messrs. Edgar Christian and H. C. E. Adlard, the former being a cousin of the leader. Apparently they intended to prospect in the Barren Lands and then return to Great Slave lake,

but as they were uncommunicative before entering the wilds this point is uncertain. In June, 1926, the party left Fort Smith, going to the east end of Great Slave lake; their equipment seems to have been slight, but Mr. Hornby's skill as a traveller must be set against this. In July, 1926, they were seen by sundry trappers, but after that they were lost to view. While the Barren Lands can be traversed—a police patrol crossed them twenty years ago, several travellers have explored them, Mr. Hornby had crossed them in 1925, and Mr. H. S. Wilson repeated the journey in 1928—they none the less are very remote, and are dangerous because of the reluctance of Indians to traverse them.

In 1927, the non-appearance of the party caused uneasiness, and in December, 1927, alarm was felt in earnest, and steps were taken to find them. So far as this force was concerned, inquiries were made and patrols set on foot in the country east of Great Slave lake, while vigilance was exercised on the Hudson bay and Arctic coasts—for example, so remote a post as Cambridge Bay on Coronation gulf was on the watch. By February, 1928, we had learned of Mr. Hornby's earlier movements and knew approximately where he had intended to spend the winter of 1926-27, near the confluence of the Hanbury and Thelon rivers; we also had traced and dissipated one or two rumors. Later in the winter of 1927-28 Corporal R. A. Williams, in charge of the Reliance detachment, had visited Mr. Hornby's old camp north of the Casba river, and had been prevented from going to his intended winter camp by the refusal of his Indian guides to accompany him. Later still, Corporal Williams collected additional information as to the belongings of the party, and also learned that in 1927 a note from Mr. Hornby had been found on the Casba river, confirming the belief as to the location of his winter quarters.

Then, on August 7, 1928, Mr. H. S. Wilson, a prospector, came to Chesterfield Inlet after crossing the Barren Lands, with the information that on July 21, 1928, his party had discovered the bodies of Mr. Hornby and his companions. They were in a cabin among some trees about 70 miles below the junction of the Hanbury and Thelon rivers, the unfortunate travellers clearly had perished of starvation, and Mr. Wilson judged that they had been dead for at least 18 months, that is, since the winter of 1926-27. The cabin was left undisturbed by Mr. Wilson, who on reaching Chesterfield Inlet notified our force. About the same time information was received of a cache left by Mr. Hornby east of Great Slave lake, and steps were taken to get it. An attempt to reach the scene by seaplane from Baker Lake was frustrated by an accident to the machine, and in the coming winter a patrol will be made from Great Slave lake.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE

The report of the Ticket-of-Leave Branch, by Lieutenant-Colonel R. de la B. Girouard, shows a smaller number of persons released than in 1926-27; in the earlier year the Act of Grace and Mercy in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of Confederation caused an increase in licenses. The figures are:—

Report for the Period: September 30, 1927, to September 30, 1928

| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries | 410 | 298 |
| Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails, and reformatories | 408 | 360 |
| Totals | 818 | 658 |
| Licenses revoked for failing to report or not carrying out the conditions of same | 32 | 24 |
| Revocations recalled | 5 | 3 |
| Licenses forfeited for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty | 20 | 21 |
| Licenses made unconditional | 9 | 1 |
| Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave | 694 | 692 |
| Sentences not yet completed | 666 | 589 |
| Delinquent percentages | 5.74% | 6.38% |

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Report for the Period: from the Commencement of the Operation of the Ticket-of-Leave Act
in 1899 to September 30, 1928

| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries | 9,138 | 9,436 |
| Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails, and reformatories | 10,501 | 10,861 |
| Totals | 19,639 | 20,297 |
| Licenses revoked for failing to report or not carrying out the condition of same | 677 | 698 |
| Licenses forfeited for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty | 496 | 517 |
| Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave | 17,800 | 18,493 |
| Sentences not yet completed | 666 | 589 |
| Totals | 19,639 | 20,297 |
| Delinquent percentages | 5.97% | 5.98% |

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS

The statistical report of the Criminal Identification Branch is to be found in appendix C. The number of finger prints received numbered 25,395, an increase of 1,049, or 4.3 per cent, upon the number received last year, while the identifications effected, 3,272, were 343, or 11.7 per cent in excess of those effected last year. The total number of records received since the service was begun in 1911 has been 243,874, and for fully ten years every year has seen an increase. The photographs received numbered 5,675, as against 6,306 in 1927, and 5,415 in 1926. The parole violators identified were 36 in number; escapes, 13.

This service is maintained for the general benefit of all the police services in Canada, and in order to co-operate in the detection of crime abroad. It is designed for the benefit of other forces rather than our own, and, as in former years, I extend an invitation which is earnest as well as cordial to public authorities everywhere at once to co-operate with and to make use of it.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----|
| Engagements— | | |
| Engaged constables (three years) | | 123 |
| Saskatchewan Provincial Police (three years) | | 47 |
| Saskatchewan Provincial Police (one year) | | 6 |
| Engaged Special constables | | 60 |
| Re-engaged after leaving | | 10 |
| Total increase | | 246 |
| Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc. | | 165 |
| Total increase for the year 1928 | | 81 |
| Died— | | |
| Reg. No. | 5649 Staff Sergeant Jones, J. | |
| " | 9079 Constable Berry, A. T. | |
| " | 9597 Constable Stephens, W. R. | |
| " | 10024 Constable St. Georges, H. J. | |
| Pensioned— | | |
| Reg. No. | 3419 Sergeant Major Nicholls, T. | |
| " | 4523 Staff Sergeant Reckitt, P. S. | |
| " | 4693 Staff Sergeant Millar, R. M. | |
| " | 3116 Sergeant Bruce, E. F. | |
| " | 4493 Sergeant Birtwistle, A. | |
| " | 4657 Sergeant Bridger, G. H. | |

Officers

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:—
Superintendent A. W. Duffus.

Promoted Superintendents:—
Inspector T. M. Shoebottom.
Inspector R. Field.

Appointed Superintendent:—

Inspector T. C. Goldsmith of Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

Promoted Inspector:—

Reg. No. 4919, Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy.

Appointed Inspectors:—

Inspector R. R. Tait of Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

Inspector J. Kelly of Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

Inspector J. Taylor of Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

Died:—

Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight.

Superintendent T. M. Shoebbotham.

Superintendent Shoebbotham was a veteran officer, having joined the force in 1900; he died a very short time after having been promoted after long service as an inspector, and a few weeks after his appointment to command the Yukon district.

HEALTH

The general health of the force has been satisfactory, and the sanitary conditions of the barracks have been good.

At headquarters 496 persons desiring to enlist were examined; of these 277 were found to be unfit, the main causes of rejection being deficiency in height, varicocele and hypertrophied tonsils.

Credit is due to the acting assistant surgeons for the care bestowed upon members of the force and their families, and for the courtesy with which this care has been accompanied.

The medical department at headquarters has been well managed, a feature of its work being the increase in the supply of medical equipment for northern work; as our patrol reports show, part of the work of the Arctic detachments is the giving of elementary medical treatment to Eskimos who are affected with the simpler ailments, and first aid cases, medicine boxes, etc., are a necessary item in the stores at these northern posts.

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:—

“On October 1, 1927, there were 283 members of the force holding first aid certificates and subsequent awards. During the year classes and examinations were held at some divisional points with the following results:—

| Place | Awards | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|------------|--------|
| | Certificates | Vouchers | Medallions | Labels |
| Regina..... | 82 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Ottawa..... | 15 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Winnipeg..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Lethbridge..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vancouver..... | 10 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Victoria..... | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Totals..... | 115 | 20 | 9 | 11 |

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

"During the year 30 members of the Force holding first aid awards took their discharge, leaving a net gain of 85 at the end of the year. This is a much better showing than the previous year, but it will be seen that with the exception of Regina the classes have been very small, and at some posts owing to the scarcity of men and frequent changes of personnel, first aid classes could not be formed, and for the same reason the Royal Canadian Mounted Police teams entered in the Dominion and Provincial Competitions did not do so well as in former years, as the following report will show.

Shaughnessy Police Western

- 4th "E" Division, Vancouver
- 6th "K" Division, Lethbridge
- 9th Depot, Regina (No. 1 Team)
- 10th Depot, Regina (No. 2 Team)

Sherwood Police Championship

- 8th "E" Division, Vancouver
- 10th "K" Division, Lethbridge
- 13th Depot, Regina (No. 1 Team)
- 16th Depot, Regina (No. 2 Team)

British Columbia Provincial Shield

- 2nd "E" Division, Vancouver

Saskatchewan Provincial Police

- 3rd Depot Division, Regina (No. 1 Team)
- 5th Depot Division, Regina (No. 2 Team)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Trophy

- 1st "E" Division, Vancouver
- 2nd "K" Division, Lethbridge
- 3rd Depot, Regina (No. 1 Team)
- 4th Depot, Regina (No. 2 Team)

"It will be seen from the above that in the open competitions no police team were in first place, but it is hoped that with the renewed interest this year and increase in numbers that our teams will be more successful during the competitions next spring.

"First aid has been rendered on many occasions by members of the Force during the year, throughout the provinces and Northwest Territories with beneficial results to the recipients, and I am sure in several instances the prompt measures taken resulted in the saving of life."

HORSES

The number of horses now stands at 228, a decrease of 20 from the figures of last year. The details of gains and losses during the twelve months are:—

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Purchased | 75 | |
| Increase | | 75 |
| Cast and sold | 89 | |
| Destroyed | 6 | |
| Decrease | | 95 |
| Total decrease for year 1928 | | 20 |

TRANSPORT

Year by year motor transport assumes new importance, and it is of especial value for the patrolling of great areas of settled country. The trend is towards cars, the motor-cycle being relegated to highway work. Replacements and additions have been made as necessary.

BUILDINGS

The provision of new buildings goes on steadily. Suitable detachment buildings have been opened at Waterton Park, in Southern Alberta, a place which is attracting a considerable amount of tourist traffic. A set of buildings of the standard type have been erected at Stony Rapids, the new detachment in

Northern Saskatchewan, east of lake Athabaska. At Bersimis buildings are being constructed, in conjunction with the Department of Indian Affairs. The provision of new quarters at Aklavik is under consideration.

CLOTHING

The supply of clothing has been satisfactory, and the quality has been unusually good. Since the force undertook its own tailoring the uniforms have been better cut and fitted, and economies have been effected.

FORAGE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

By Order in Council of June 20, 1928 (P.C. 999), authority was issued for the use of a revised edition of the Rules and Regulations of the force, to come into operation on October 1, 1928.

This brings to a conclusion a task of considerable magnitude, as the former revision of these regulations was made as long ago as 1909, and in the interval the amendments have been numerous. The new compilation should prove of substantial use.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,

Commissioner

APPENDIX A

SENIORITY ROLL OF OFFICERS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

Honorary Commandant

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., P.C., etc., etc., etc.

Commissioner

Starnes, Cortlandt.

Assistant Commissioners

Worsley, George Stanley.

Duffus, Arthur William.

Superintendents

Douglas, Richard Young,
Cawdron, Albert John,
Ritchie, James,
Allard, Alphonse Beddy,
Belcher, Thomas Sherlock,
Jennings, George Leslie, O.B.E.,

Newson, Henry Montgomery,
Junget, Christen,
Lindsay, William Pentland,
Field, Richard,
Goldsmith, Thomas Charles,

Inspectors

Acland, Arthur Edward,
Spalding, James Wilson,
Dann, Thomas,
Wood, Stuart Taylor,
Tupper, James McDonald,
Phillips, John Willett,
Humby, Frederick,
King, Charles Herbert,
Ryan, Denis,
Cadiz, Raymond Lowder,
LaNauze, Charles Deering,
Vernon, Mark Henry,
Tait, Robert Rose,
Hill, Cecil Henry, M.C.,
Irvine, Thomas Hill,
Mead, Frederick John,
Caulkin, Thomas Benjamin,
Wilcox, Charles Ernest,
Wunsch, Theodore Vincent Sandys,
Montizambert, Guy Cecil Percy,
Fletcher, George Frederick,

Trundle, Charles,
Mellor, Arthur Howard Llewellyn,
Forde, Percy Ronald,
Reames, Albert Edward George Oaks-
leigh,
Bruce, Wyndham Valentine McMaster
Brice,
Moorhead, William James,
Kemp, Vernon Alfred Miller,
Frere, Eric Gray,
Eames, Alexander Neville,
Foster, Edward,
Gagnon, Henry Albert Royal,
Giroux, Honoré,
Munday, Walter,
Kelly, John,
Marcoux, André,
Cunning, William Angus,
Joy, Alfred Herbert,
Cooper, Arthur Stafford, M.C.

Surgeon

Morrison, Thomas Andrew, M.D.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon

Littlehales, John Eldred, V.S.

Honorary Surgeons

Mewburn, Dr. F. H.,

Braithwaite, Dr. A. E.

Honorary Chaplains

Venerable Archdeacon E. H. Knowles, LL.B., Honorary Chaplain to the Force,
Rev. Henry Charles Lewis Hooper, Honorary Chaplain to "E" Division,
Vancouver, B.C.

APPENDIX B

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

| 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 | 2 | 2 | 26 | | 33 | | | | |
| St. John..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Totals..... | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 27 | | 35 | | | | |
| <i>Quebec District—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 26 | | | | |
| Amos..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Bersimis..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Caspé..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Totals..... | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 33 | | | | |
| <i>Eastern Ontario—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Headquarters Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bache Peninsula..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 20 |
| Chesterfield Inlet..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | 30 |
| Dundas Harbour..... | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | 13 |
| Lake Harbour..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 18 |
| Pangnirtung..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 24 |
| Ponds Inlet..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | 5 |
| Port Burwell..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 5 |
| On Command..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | |
| On Leave..... | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | 9 | | | | |
| On Loan to Marine & Fisheries Department..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Headquarters Staff..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 5 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 13 | 68 | | | | |
| On leave..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| "A" Division, Ottawa..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 13 | 13 | 158 | 4 | 193 | | | | |
| On leave..... | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 16 | | | | |
| "N" Division, Ottawa..... | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 26 | 10 | 2 | 21 | 3 |
| On Command..... | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 5 | | | | |
| Totals..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | | | 9 | 30 | 34 | 235 | 21 | 342 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 113 |
| <i>Western Ontario—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>"O" Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | | 19 | | | | |
| Haileybury..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Ningara Falls..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Windsor..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | |
| Sarnia..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Muncey..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Hamilton..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Ohswegen..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Camp Borden..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Moose Factory..... | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| On Command..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 5 |
| On leave..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Totals..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 26 | 1 | 40 | 7 | 2 | 9 | |

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1928—Continued

| Place | Commissioner | Asst. Commissioners | Superintendents | Inspectors | Surgeons | Asst. Vet. Surgeons | Staff-Sergeants | Sergeants | Corporals | Constables | Special Constables | Totals | Saddle Horses | Team | Total | Dogs |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| <i>Manitoba—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>“D” Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 28 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Berens River | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Brandon | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Dauphin | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Emerson | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | |
| Fort Frances | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Fort William | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Hodgson | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Kenora | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 5 |
| Lac du Bonnet | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Norway House | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 6 |
| Rosburn | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Shoal Lake | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Waskada | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| On Command | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Totals | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 9 | 8 | 22 | 6 | 50 | 8 | | 8 | 14 |
| <i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>“Depot” Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 64 | 13 | 100 | 66 | 11 | 77 | |
| Arcola | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Assiniboia | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Avonlea | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Bengough | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Balcarres | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Broadview | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Cabri | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Carlyle | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Carnduff | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Canora | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Climax | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Craik | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Diamond Crossing | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Elbow | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Esterhazy | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Estevan | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Fillmore | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Foam Lake | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Fox Valley | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Gravelbourg | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Gull Lake | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Holdfast | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Kamsack | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Kipling | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Leader | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Melville | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Morse | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Moosomin | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mossbank | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Milestone | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Maple Creek | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| North Portal | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Ogema | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Ponteix | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Southern Saskatchewan—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>“Depot” Division—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Punnichy | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Preeceville | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Regina Town Station | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 25 | | | | |

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1928—Continued

| Place | Commissioner | Asst. Commissioners | Superintendents | Inspectors | Surgeons | Asst. Vet. Surgeons | Staff-Sergeants | Sergeants | Corporals | Constables | Special Constables | Totals | Saddle Horses | Team | Total | Dogs |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| <i>Southern Saskatchewan—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>"Depot" Division—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radville | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Robsart | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Shaunavon | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Strasbourg | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Swift Current | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 | | 7 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Val Marie | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Weyburn | | | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | 5 | | | | |
| Wolseley | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Willow Bunch | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | |
| Yorkton | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 4 | | | | |
| On Command | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Totals | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 22 | 25 | 124 | 15 | 200 | 74 | 11 | 85 | |
| <i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>"F" Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prince Albert | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Beechy | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Biggar | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Cutknife | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Elrose | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Humboldt | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Hudson Bay Junction | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Hanley | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Hafford | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Kindersley | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Kerrobert | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Lloydminster | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Lanigan | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Melfort | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Macklin | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Meadow Lake | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| North Battleford | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Nipawin | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Port Nelson | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | | | 9 |
| Pelican Narrows | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 10 |
| Radisson | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Rosetown | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Rosthern | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Saskatoon | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 7 | | | | |
| Sturgeon Landing | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Shellbrook | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| The Pas | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 4 |
| Turtleford | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Wadena | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Wilkie | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Wakaw | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Young | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Vonda | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Prince Albert Town Stat. | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | |
| On Command | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Totals | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 8 | 18 | 32 | 4 | 66 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 23 |
| <i>Southern Alberta—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>"K" Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lethbridge | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 10 | |
| Banff | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 4 | | 4 | |
| Blairmore | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Calgary | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 3 | | 3 | |
| Canmore | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Cardston | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | |

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1928—Continued

| Place | Commissioner | Asst. Commissioners | Superintendents | Inspectors | Surgeons | Asst. Vet. Surgeons | Staff-Sergeants | Sergeants | Corporals | Constables | Special Constables | Totals | Saddle Horses | Team | Total | Dogs |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| <i>Southern Alberta—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>"K" Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coutts..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Cranbrooke..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Drumheller..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Exshaw..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Fernie..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Field..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Gleichen..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Kingsgate..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Macleod..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Medicine Hat..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Morley..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | | 3 |
| Newgate..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Radium Hot Springs..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Twin Lakes..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Waterton Park..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| On Leave..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| On Command..... | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Totals..... | | | 1 | 4 | | | 3 | 14 | 13 | 36 | 13 | 84 | 38 | 3 | 41 | |
| <i>Northern Alberta—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>"G" Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 26 | 3 | 2 | | 5 |
| Peace River..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Grand Prairie..... | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Grouard..... | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Fort McMurray..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Fort Chipewyan..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 13 |
| Fort Smith..... | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 | | | | 27 |
| Stony Rapids..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Resolution..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | | | | 15 |
| Reliance..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 12 |
| Rae..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | | | 12 |
| Hay River..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | | 24 |
| Providence..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 17 |
| Simpson..... | | | | 1 | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 6 | | | | 11 |
| Norman..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | 4 |
| Good Hope..... | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | 6 |
| Arctic Red River..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 10 |
| Aklavik..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | | 11 |
| Herschel..... | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | 4 | | | | 11 |
| Baillie Island..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | 9 |
| Bernard Harbour..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 11 |
| Cambridge Bay..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | | | 7 |
| St. Roch..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | | | | |
| Jasper..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 10 | 2 | | | 2 |
| On Command..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | | | | |
| On Leave..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Totals..... | | | 1 | 7 | | | 3 | 10 | 18 | 57 | 20 | 116 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 200 |
| <i>British Columbia—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>"E" Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver..... | | | 1 | 4 | | | 3 | 6 | 8 | 22 | 6 | 50 | 30 | 2 | | 32 |
| Victoria..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | | | | |
| Esquimalt..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 2 | 13 | | | | |
| Penticton..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | | |
| Prince Rupert..... | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | |
| Prince George..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Kitwanga..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Telkwa..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Totals..... | | | 1 | 6 | | | 3 | 7 | 14 | 41 | 8 | 80 | 36 | 2 | 38 | |

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1928—Concluded

| Place | Commissioner | Asst. Commissioners | Superintendents | Inspectors | Surgeons | Asst. Vet. Surgeons | Staff-Sergeants | Sergeants | Corporals | Constables | Special Constables | Totals | Saddle Horses | Team | Total | Dogs | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|------|-------|------|--|
| <i>Yukon Territory—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>"B" Division—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dawson..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | | 7 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Carcross..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Champagne..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Carmacks..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Dawson Town Station..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Granville..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | |
| Keno..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Mayo..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Rampart House..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 6 | |
| Ross River..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 5 | |
| Teslin Lake..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| White Pass Summit..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Whitehorse..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | | 2 | 2 | | |
| On Command..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Totals..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 41 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 22 | |

RECAPITULATION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|-----|----|-----|-----|--|
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 27 | | 35 | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 33 | | | | | |
| Eastern Ontario..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | | | 9 | 30 | 34 | 235 | 21 | 342 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 113 | |
| Western Ontario..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 26 | 1 | 40 | 7 | 2 | 9 | | |
| Manitoba..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 9 | 8 | 22 | 6 | 50 | 8 | | 8 | 14 | |
| Southern Saskatchewan..... | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 22 | 25 | 124 | 15 | 200 | 74 | 11 | 85 | | |
| Northern Saskatchewan..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 8 | 18 | 32 | 4 | 66 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 23 | |
| Southern Alberta..... | | | 1 | 4 | | | 3 | 14 | 13 | 36 | 13 | 84 | 38 | 3 | 41 | | |
| Northern Alberta..... | | | 1 | 7 | | | 3 | 10 | 18 | 57 | 20 | 116 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 200 | |
| British Columbia..... | | | 1 | 6 | | | 3 | 7 | 14 | 41 | 8 | 80 | 36 | 2 | 38 | | |
| Yukon Territory..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 41 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 22 | |
| Totals..... | 1 | 2 | 11 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 112 | 150 | 640 | 96 | 1087 | 196 | 32 | 228 | 372 | |

APPENDIX C

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, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| | 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..... | 232 | 141 | 28 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 47 | 232 |
| Alberta..... | 328 | 261 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 14 | 328 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,281 | 621 | 73 | 18 | 122 | 59 | 388 | 1,281 |
| Manitoba..... | 625 | 290 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 249 | 625 |
| Ontario..... | 889 | 366 | 69 | 7 | 38 | 23 | 386 | 889 |
| Quebec..... | 425 | 232 | 51 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 96 | 425 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 96 | 29 | 30 | 5 | 9 | | 23 | 96 |
| Yukon Territory..... | 36 | 32 | 2 | | | | 2 | 36 |
| Northwest Territories..... | 51 | 40 | 7 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 51 |
| | 3,963 | 2,012 | 347 | 61 | 213 | 123 | 1,207 | 3,963 |
| <i>Criminal Code—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 24 | 12 | 8 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| Alberta..... | 216 | 180 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 216 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 2,170 | 1,230 | 243 | 43 | | 124 | 530 | 2,170 |
| Manitoba..... | 30 | 23 | 3 | | | | 4 | 30 |
| Ontario..... | 276 | 83 | 46 | 8 | 23 | 24 | 92 | 276 |
| Quebec..... | 82 | 47 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 82 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 17 | 8 | 9 | | | | | 17 |
| Yukon Territories..... | 10 | 9 | | | | 1 | | 10 |
| Northwest Territories..... | 27 | 18 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| | 2,852 | 1,610 | 349 | 66 | 28 | 153 | 646 | 2,852 |
| <i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | | | | 16 |
| Alberta..... | 289 | 268 | 18 | | 3 | | | 289 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,568 | 1,076 | 120 | 15 | 1 | 68 | 288 | 1,568 |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Ontario..... | 48 | 42 | 3 | | | | 2 | 48 |
| Yukon..... | 17 | 15 | 2 | | | | | 17 |
| | 1,938 | 1,415 | 144 | 16 | 5 | 68 | 290 | 1,938 |

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| British Columbia..... | 1,985 |
| Alberta..... | 2,063 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 2,298 |
| Manitoba..... | 2,017 |
| Ontario..... | 3,734 |
| Quebec..... | 2,022 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1,133 |
| Yukon Territory..... | 1,377 |
| Northwest Territories..... | 137 |

16,816

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Federal Statutes..... | 3,963 | |
| Criminal Code..... | 2,852 | |
| Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations..... | 1,938 | |
| Investigations for other departments..... | 16,816 | |
| | | 25,569 |
| Summary of Police Assistance and Protection rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928..... | | 20,826 |
| | | 46,395 |

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Air Board Act..... | 28 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 11 | 28 |
| Animal Contagious Diseases Act.. | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Customs Act..... | 202 | 74 | 27 | 5 | 45 | 4 | 47 | 202 |
| Dominion Seeds Act..... | 4 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act..... | 4 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Excise Act..... | 1,183 | 365 | 57 | 12 | 21 | 53 | 675 | 1,182 |
| Explosives Act..... | 31 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 11 | 31 |
| Extradition Act..... | 10 | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| Fisheries Act..... | 101 | 90 | 6 | | 1 | | 4 | 101 |
| Fugitive Offenders Act..... | 4 | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | 4 |
| Income Tax Act..... | 155 | 117 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 155 |
| Immigration Act..... | 94 | 18 | | | 60 | 5 | 11 | 94 |
| Indian Act..... | 1,102 | 848 | 99 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 118 | 1,102 |
| Juvenile Delinquents Act..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Live Stock Pedigree Act..... | 13 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | 13 |
| Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act..... | 29 | 16 | 12 | | | | 1 | 29 |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act.. | 30 | 7 | 4 | | 13 | | 6 | 30 |
| Militia Act..... | 12 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| Naval Act..... | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Northwest Game Act..... | 16 | 6 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| Northwest Territories Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.... | 561 | 161 | 59 | 19 | 25 | 34 | 203 | 561 |
| Post Office Act..... | 5 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 5 |
| Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act..... | 24 | 8 | 16 | | | | | 24 |
| Radio Telegraph Act..... | 181 | 164 | 16 | | | | 1 | 181 |
| Railway Act..... | 79 | 77 | 2 | | | | | 79 |
| Special War Revenue Act..... | 32 | 16 | 16 | | | | | 32 |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act..... | 50 | 1 | | | 14 | 1 | 34 | 50 |
| | 3,963 | 2,012 | 347 | 61 | 213 | 123 | 1,207 | 3,963 |

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| | 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> | | | | | | | | |
| Assault, common..... | 487 | 361 | 88 | 3 | | 4 | 31 | 487 |
| Assault, causing bodily harm..... | 30 | 15 | 4 | 3 | | 3 | 5 | 30 |
| Assault, indecent..... | 32 | 15 | 8 | 4 | | | 5 | 32 |
| Abortion, attempted..... | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Abduction..... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 5 |
| Bigamy..... | 4 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 4 |
| Carnal knowledge..... | 21 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 21 |
| Carnal knowledge of an idiot..... | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Concealment of birth..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Child desertion..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Communicating Venereal Disease..... | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Furious driving..... | 34 | 22 | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | 34 |
| Intimidation..... | 7 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 7 |
| Libel..... | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Murder..... | 13 | | | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Murder, attempted..... | 5 | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Manslaughter..... | 9 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 9 |
| Non-support..... | 48 | 12 | 9 | | 1 | 13 | 13 | 48 |
| Neglect at child birth..... | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Rape, attempted..... | 4 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Suicide, attempted..... | 5 | | 1 | | | | 4 | 5 |
| Threatening to kill..... | 3 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 |
| Wounding unlawfully..... | 24 | 20 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| Wife desertion..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Offences Against Property—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Arson..... | 14 | 3 | | | | | 11 | 14 |
| Arson, attempted..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | 5 |
| Burglary..... | 5 | | | 3 | | | 2 | 5 |
| Cattle poisoning and killing..... | 22 | 7 | 2 | | | 1 | 12 | 22 |
| Counterfeiting..... | 29 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 19 | 29 |
| Cruelty to animals..... | 33 | 20 | 1 | | 1 | | 11 | 33 |
| False pretences..... | 106 | 43 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 28 | 106 |
| Forgery and uttering..... | 48 | 19 | 9 | 1 | | 2 | 17 | 48 |
| Forgery..... | 31 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 31 |
| Fraud and intent to defraud..... | 18 | 4 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | 4 | 18 |
| House and shopbreaking..... | 146 | 46 | 23 | 1 | | 21 | 55 | 146 |
| Mischief..... | 149 | 74 | 26 | | | 1 | 48 | 149 |
| Receiving stolen property..... | 10 | 6 | 3 | | | | 1 | 10 |
| Robbery..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Robbery with violence..... | 11 | 3 | 4 | | | | 4 | 11 |
| Theft..... | 683 | 238 | 65 | 16 | 13 | 64 | 287 | 683 |
| Theft of cattle..... | 40 | 13 | 4 | 2 | | 6 | 15 | 40 |
| Theft of horses..... | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Wilful damage..... | 9 | 7 | 1 | | | | 1 | 9 |
| <i>Offences against public order—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Carrying concealed weapons..... | 46 | 39 | | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 46 |
| Pointing firearms..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| <i>Offences against religion and morals—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Acts of gross indecency..... | 6 | 4 | | | | | 2 | 6 |
| Buggery..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Buggery, attempted..... | 3 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Bookmaking..... | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 4 |
| Corrupting children..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Disturbing public worship..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Indecent acts..... | 5 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 5 |
| Incest..... | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Keeping disorderly house..... | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Procuring..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Seduction..... | 8 | 2 | 4 | | | | 2 | 8 |
| Vagrancy..... | 573 | 531 | 24 | | | | 18 | 573 |
| Witchcraft..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations Made and Convictions Obtained Under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928—*Concluded*

| | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Corrupting and disobedience—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Assaulting public officer..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Contempt of court..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Disobeying summons..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Escape from custody..... | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | | | 12 |
| Impersonating peace officer..... | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Obstructing peace officer..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Obstructing public officer..... | 37 | 34 | 3 | | | | | 37 |
| Resisting arrest..... | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 4 |
| <i>Misleading injustice—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Perjury..... | 8 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence..... | 16 | 5 | 6 | | 5 | | | 16 |
| Custody of insane person..... | 3 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Inciting indians..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Unlawfully wearing uniform..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2,852 | 1,610 | 349 | 66 | 28 | 153 | 646 | 2,852 |

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| | British Columbia | Alberta | Saskatchewan | Manitoba | Ontario | Quebec | Maritime Provinces | Northwest Territories | Yukon | Total |
|---|------------------|---------|--------------|----------|---------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 1 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | | 20 |
| Department of External Affairs..... | 4 | | | | 3 | 6 | | | | 13 |
| Department of Immigration..... | 74 | 79 | 54 | 47 | 12 | 17 | 1 | | | 284 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 43 | 49 | 71 | 87 | 68 | 2 | | 12 | 48 | 380 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 33 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 31 | 3 | 117 |
| Department of Justice..... | 24 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 102 | | 145 | 320 |
| Department of Labour..... | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries | 176 | 17 | 2 | 13 | 5 | | 7 | | | 220 |
| Department of Mines..... | 311 | 333 | 449 | 207 | 258 | 381 | 490 | | | 2,429 |
| Department of National Defence... | 82 | 52 | 24 | 33 | 70 | 63 | 29 | | 3 | 356 |
| Department of National Revenue... | 13 | 26 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 24 | 37 | 39 | 71 | 230 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | 238 | 391 | 261 | 424 | 618 | 459 | 319 | | 21 | 2,731 |
| Post Office Department..... | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 2 | | | 39 |
| Department of Public Works..... | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery..... | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Department of Railways and Canals | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Department of Secretary of State... | 886 | 698 | 846 | 1,039 | 2,466 | 911 | 158 | 10 | 13 | 7,027 |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | 9 |
| Department of Trade and Commerce | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | | 90 | 144 | 90 | 123 | 63 | 17 | 5 | 43 | 575 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | 46 | 42 | 301 | 41 | 34 | 39 | 8 | | 953 | 1,464 |
| Assistance to provincial authorities. | | 203 | | | 17 | | 6 | | | 227 |
| Accidental deaths..... | 8 | 18 | 109 | | | | | 8 | 17 | 160 |
| Decceased persons' estates..... | 38 | 8 | | | | | | 25 | 12 | 83 |
| Deaths..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Suicides..... | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 21 | | | 32 | | | 4 | 48 | 105 |
| | 1,985 | 2,063 | 2,298 | 2,017 | 3,734 | 2,022 | 1,183 | 137 | 1,377 | 16,816 |

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| | British Columbia | Alberta | Saskatchewan | Manitoba | Ontario | Quebec | Maritime Provinces | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------|--------------|----------|---------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 8 | 15 | | | | 1 | | | | 24 |
| Department of External Affairs..... | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Department of Finance..... | | 12 | | | 44 | 1 | | | | 57 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 2 | 301 | | | | 5 | | | 120 | 488 |
| Department of Immigration..... | 3 | 19 | 1,054 | 142 | | | | 9,184 | | 10,402 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 10 | 97 | | | 1 | | | 463 | 894 | 1,465 |
| Department of Justice..... | 6 | 57 | 55 | 11 | 4 | | | | | 133 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries | 509 | 1,452 | 2,915 | 233 | 266 | 359 | 467 | 62 | 43 | 6,306 |
| Department of Mines..... | | | | | | | | 213 | | 213 |
| Department of National Defence..... | | | | | 1 | 1 | 25 | | | 27 |
| Department of National Revenue... | 13 | 29 | 808 | 583 | 25 | 3 | 2 | | | 1,463 |
| Post Office Department..... | 12 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 15 |
| Department of Public Works..... | | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| Other police forces..... | 11 | 35 | | | | | | | | 46 |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 28 | | | 10 | | | | | 38 |
| | 574 | 2,110 | 4,832 | 969 | 357 | 371 | 494 | 10,062 | 1,057 | 20,826 |

RECAPITULATION of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| British Columbia..... | 574 |
| Alberta..... | 2,110 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4,832 |
| Manitoba..... | 969 |
| Ontario..... | 357 |
| Quebec..... | 371 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 494 |
| Yukon Territory..... | 10,062 |
| Northwest Territories..... | 1,057 |
| Total..... | 20,826 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| 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> | | | | | | | | |
| Excise Act..... | 10 | 1 | | | 4 | | 5 | 10 |
| Explosives Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Fisheries Act..... | 7 | 4 | | | | | 3 | 7 |
| Immigration Act..... | 8 | 4 | | | 4 | | | 8 |
| Indian Act..... | 94 | 73 | 11 | | | | 10 | 94 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act... | 97 | 46 | 15 | 3 | | 5 | 28 | 97 |
| Post Office Act..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Radiotelegraph Act..... | 13 | 11 | 2 | | | | | 13 |
| | 232 | 141 | 28 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 47 | 232 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| British Columbia | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Assault, common..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Assault, causing bodily harm..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Burglary..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Escape from lawful custody..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Horse stealing..... | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Rape..... | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Theft..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 5 |
| Unlawful possession of public stores..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Vagrancy..... | 8 | 5 | 3 | | | | 8 |
| Witchcraft..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | 24 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 24 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| British Columbia | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Total |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|
| <i>Provincial Statutes—</i> | | | | | |
| British Columbia Liquor Act..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| British Columbia Motor Vehicles Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| <i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i> | | | | | |
| Gambling Regulations..... | 4 | 4 | | | 4 |
| Liquor Regulations..... | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Motor Vehicles Regulations..... | 7 | 7 | | | 7 |
| | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 16 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| British Columbia | Total |
|---|--------------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 1 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 13 |
| Department of External Affairs..... | 4 |
| Department of Immigration..... | 74 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 43 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 33 |
| Department of Justice..... | 24 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 176 |
| Department of Mines..... | 311 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 82 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | 238 |
| Post Office Department..... | 7 |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... | 886 |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment..... | 1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Accidental deaths..... | 8 |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | 38 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | 46 |
| Total..... | 1,985 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| British Columbia | | — |
|--|--|-----|
| Department of Agriculture | | 8 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries | | 509 |
| Department of Indian Affairs | | 2 |
| Department of Immigration | | 3 |
| Department of Justice | | 6 |
| Department of the Interior | | 10 |
| Department of National Revenue | | 13 |
| Post Office Department | | 12 |
| Assistance to other police forces | | 11 |
| Total | | 574 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Alberta | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dis-missed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences Against—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Animal Contagious Diseases Act | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Customs Act | 13 | | | | 13 | | | 13 |
| Excise Act | 25 | 11 | 3 | | 2 | | 9 | 25 |
| Explosives Act | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Fisheries Act | 11 | 11 | | | | | | 11 |
| Immigration Act | 4 | 1 | | | 3 | | | 4 |
| Income Tax Act | 38 | 36 | 2 | | | | | 38 |
| Indian Act | 177 | 157 | 11 | | 6 | | 3 | 177 |
| Livestock Pedigree Act | 6 | | 2 | 4 | | | | 6 |
| Militia Act | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act | 15 | 8 | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Post Office Act | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Radiotelegraph Act | 16 | 16 | | | | | | 16 |
| Railway Act | 15 | 14 | 1 | | | | | 15 |
| | 328 | 261 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 14 | 328 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Alberta | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Arson..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Assault, common..... | 50 | 40 | 9 | 1 | | | | 50 |
| Assault, indecent..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Abortion, attempted..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Beating board bill..... | 3 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Carnal knowledge, attempted..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Concealment of birth..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Cruelty to animals..... | 6 | 5 | | | 1 | | | 6 |
| Damage to property..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Escaping from lawful custody..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Failing to obey a summons..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Indecent acts..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Intimidation..... | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Manslaughter..... | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Mischief..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| Neglect at child birth..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Obstructing peace officer..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Offensive weapons..... | 5 | 2 | | 3 | | | | 5 |
| Shopbreaking..... | 6 | 5 | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| Seduction..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Suicide attempted..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Theft..... | 21 | 17 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| Vagrancy..... | 102 | 96 | 6 | | | | | 102 |
| | 216 | 180 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 216 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Alberta | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Handed over to Department concerned | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Provincial Statutes—</i> | | | | | |
| Alberta Boilers Act..... | 3 | 3 | | | 3 |
| Alberta Game Act..... | 4 | 4 | | | 4 |
| Alberta Highway Traffic Act..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Alberta Liquor Control Act..... | 131 | 127 | 4 | | 131 |
| Alberta Lord's Day Act..... | 2 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Alberta Insanity Act..... | 3 | 3 | | | 3 |
| Alberta Public Health Act..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Alberta Pool Rooms' Act..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Alberta Masters and Servants Act..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Alberta Mines Act..... | 7 | 3 | 4 | | 7 |
| Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act..... | 11 | 8 | 3 | | 11 |
| Mental Defectives' Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| <i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i> | | | | | |
| Business callings..... | 5 | 5 | | | 5 |
| Forest Regulations..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Fishing Regulations..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Game Regulations..... | 19 | 17 | 2 | | 19 |
| Grazing Regulations..... | 6 | 5 | | 1 | 6 |
| Highways Regulations..... | 16 | 16 | | | 16 |
| Motor Regulations..... | 72 | 68 | 4 | | 72 |
| Unsealed weapons..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| | 289 | 268 | 18 | 3 | 289 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Alberta | |
|---|-------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 4 |
| Department of Immigration..... | 79 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 49 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 12 |
| Department of Justice..... | 15 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 17 |
| Department of Mines..... | 333 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 52 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 26 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | 391 |
| Post Office Department..... | 3 |
| Department of Secretary of State..... | 698 |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment..... | 1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Accidental deaths..... | 18 |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | 90 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | 42 |
| Assistance to provincial authorities..... | 203 |
| Inquiries not classified..... | 21 |
| Suicide..... | 1 |
| Deceased persons' estates..... | 8 |
| Total..... | 2,003 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Alberta | |
|---|-------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 15 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 1,452 |
| Department of Justice..... | 57 |
| Department of Finance..... | 12 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 97 |
| Department of Public Works..... | 3 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 361 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 29 |
| Department of Immigration..... | 19 |
| Post Office Department..... | 2 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | 35 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 28 |
| Total..... | 2,110 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Saskatchewan | 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..... | 94 | 45 | 1 | | 31 | 3 | 14 | 94 |
| Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act..... | 4 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Dominion Seeds Act..... | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 4 |
| Excise Act..... | 612 | 204 | 32 | 4 | 2 | 40 | 330 | 612 |
| Explosives Act..... | 9 | 2 | | | 5 | | 2 | 9 |
| Extradition Act..... | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Fisheries Act..... | 67 | 61 | 5 | | | | 1 | 67 |
| Immigration Act..... | 62 | 9 | | | 47 | 5 | 1 | 62 |
| Income Tax Act..... | 62 | 44 | 10 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 62 |
| Indian Act..... | 194 | 153 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 194 |
| Juvenile Delinquents Act..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 4 |
| Live Stock Products Act..... | 11 | 9 | 1 | | | | 1 | 11 |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act..... | 4 | 3 | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.. | 69 | 12 | 4 | | 19 | 8 | 26 | 69 |
| Post Office Act..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Radio Telegraph Act..... | 13 | 12 | 1 | | | | | 13 |
| Special War Revenue Act..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act..... | 9 | | | | 9 | | | 9 |
| Railway Act..... | 58 | 57 | 1 | | | | | 58 |
| | 1,281 | 621 | 73 | 18 | 122 | 59 | 388 | 1,281 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Criminal Code, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Saskatchewan | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| UNDER CRIMINAL CODE | | | | | | | |
| <i>Offences against the person—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Assault, common | 401 | 294 | 72 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 401 |
| Assault, causing bodily harm | 19 | 7 | 4 | 3 | | 5 | 19 |
| Assault, indecent | 28 | 14 | 5 | 4 | | 5 | 28 |
| Abortion and attempted | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Abduction | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | 3 |
| Bigamy | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Carnal knowledge under 14 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 16 |
| Carnal knowledge idiot | 2 | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Communicating venereal diseases | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Furious driving | 33 | 21 | 5 | | 1 | 6 | 33 |
| Libel | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Murder | 7 | | | 4 | 3 | | 7 |
| Murder attempted | 5 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Manslaughter | 6 | | 5 | | | 1 | 6 |
| Non-support | 31 | 4 | 7 | | 9 | 11 | 31 |
| Rape attempted | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Suicide attempted | 3 | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Threatening to kill | 3 | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Wounding unlawfully | 23 | 20 | 2 | | | 1 | 23 |
| <i>Offences against property—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arson | 13 | 3 | | | | 10 | 13 |
| Arson, attempted | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 5 |
| Cattle, poisoning and killing | 21 | 7 | 2 | | | 12 | 21 |
| Counterfeiting | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Cruelty to animals | 24 | 12 | 1 | | | 11 | 24 |
| False pretences | 95 | 41 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 28 | 95 |
| Forgery and uttering | 15 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 10 | 15 |
| Forgery | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 20 |
| Fraud and intent to defraud | 14 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| House and shopbreaking | 128 | 36 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 50 | 128 |
| Intimidation | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | 5 |
| Mischief | 139 | 70 | 22 | | | 47 | 139 |
| Receiving stolen property | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Robbery with violence | 11 | 3 | 4 | | | 4 | 11 |
| Theft | 506 | 171 | 44 | 11 | 57 | 223 | 506 |
| Theft of cattle | 39 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 39 |
| <i>Offences against public order—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Carrying concealed weapons | 34 | 31 | | 1 | | 2 | 34 |
| Pointing firearms | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Offences against religion and morals—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Acts of gross indecency | 6 | 4 | | | | 2 | 6 |
| Buggery | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Buggery attempted | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Book-making | 4 | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Disturbing public worship | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Indecent acts | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Incest | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Procuring | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Seduction | 7 | 2 | 3 | | | 2 | 7 |
| Vagrancy | 438 | 409 | 11 | | | 18 | 438 |
| <i>Corruption and disobedience—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Escaping from custody | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | 5 |
| Obstructing public officer | 29 | 28 | 1 | | | | 29 |
| Obstructing peace officer | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Misleading justice—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Perjury | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| | 2,170 | 1,230 | 243 | 43 | 124 | 530 | 2,170 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, Enforced from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Saskatchewan | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Child Welfare Act..... | 19 | 9 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 19 |
| Deserted Wife's Maintenance Act..... | 15 | 7 | 5 | 1 | | 2 | | 15 |
| Electricity Inspection Act..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Estray Animals Act..... | 48 | 23 | 13 | | | 2 | 10 | 48 |
| Game Act..... | 11 | 7 | 3 | | | | 1 | 11 |
| Hawkers and Peddlers Act..... | 44 | 22 | 2 | | | 8 | 12 | 44 |
| Hotel Keepers Act..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Highways Act..... | 7 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Illegitimate Children's Act..... | 4 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 |
| Liquor Control Act..... | 637 | 414 | 31 | | | 38 | 154 | 637 |
| Masters and Servants Act..... | 191 | 147 | 29 | 9 | | 2 | 4 | 191 |
| Motor Vehicles Act..... | 371 | 292 | 18 | | | 4 | 57 | 371 |
| Mental Diseases Act..... | 87 | 66 | 9 | | | | 12 | 87 |
| Medical Profession Act..... | 4 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 4 |
| Noxious Weeds Act..... | 26 | 22 | 3 | | | | 1 | 26 |
| Neglected and Dependent Children's Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Optometry Act..... | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Public Health Act..... | 14 | 11 | 1 | | | | 2 | 14 |
| Prairie and Forest Fires Act..... | 34 | 9 | 1 | 2 | | 7 | 15 | 34 |
| Parents Maintenance Act..... | 5 | 5 | | | | | 1 | 5 |
| School Act..... | 26 | 22 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 26 |
| Steam Boilers Act..... | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| Theatres Act..... | 12 | 6 | | | | | 6 | 12 |
| Veneral Diseases Act..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 1,568 | 1,076 | 120 | 15 | 1 | 68 | 288 | 1,568 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of the Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Saskatchewan | |
|--|-------|
| Department of Immigration..... | 54 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 71 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 4 |
| Department of Justice..... | 14 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries (Radio-Telegraph Branch)..... | 2 |
| Department of Mines..... | 449 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 24 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 10 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | 261 |
| Post Office Department..... | 7 |
| Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)..... | 846 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Accidental deaths and suicides..... | 109 |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | 144 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | 301 |
| Total..... | 2,208 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Saskatchewan | | |
|---|--|-------|
| Department of Immigration..... | | 1,054 |
| Department of Justice..... | | 55 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | | 2,915 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | | 808 |
| Total..... | | 4,832 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Manitoba | 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..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 5 |
| Excise Act..... | 345 | 93 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 226 | 345 |
| Fisheries Act..... | 15 | 14 | 1 | | | | | 15 |
| Fugitive Offenders Act..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Immigration Act..... | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 4 |
| Income Tax Act..... | 44 | 32 | 8 | | | 2 | 2 | 44 |
| Indian Act..... | 119 | 105 | 10 | | | 2 | 2 | 119 |
| Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act..... | 18 | 7 | 11 | | | | | 18 |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act..... | 3 | | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..... | 29 | 4 | 1 | | | 6 | 18 | 29 |
| Radio-Telegraph Act..... | 7 | 7 | | | | | | 7 |
| Railway Act..... | 6 | 6 | | | | | | 6 |
| Special War Revenue Act..... | 29 | 14 | 15 | | | | | 29 |
| | 625 | 290 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 249 | 625 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Manitoba | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | No prosecution entered | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Assault, indecent..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Assault, common..... | 12 | 10 | 2 | | 12 |
| Desertion..... | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Forgery..... | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Incest..... | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Non-support..... | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Obstructing public officer..... | 5 | 5 | | | 5 |
| Perjury..... | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Receiving stolen property..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Theft..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| Vagrancy..... | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| | 30 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 30 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Manitoba | | |
|---|--|-------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | | 4 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | | 87 |
| Department of Immigration..... | | 47 |
| Department of Interior..... | | 2 |
| Department of Mines..... | | 207 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | | 13 |
| Department of National Defence..... | | 33 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | | 17 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | | 424 |
| Post Office Department..... | | 7 |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment..... | | 3 |
| Department of Secretary of State..... | | 1,039 |
| Department of Justice..... | | 3 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | | 90 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | | 41 |
| Total..... | | 2,017 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Manitoba | | |
|--|--|-----|
| Department of National Revenue..... | | 583 |
| Department of Immigration..... | | 142 |
| Department of Justice..... | | 11 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries (Radio-Telegraph Branch)..... | | 233 |
| Total..... | | 969 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Ontario | Cases Investigated | Convictions | Dis-missed or withdrawn | Await-ing trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investi-gation | No. prosecution-entered | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Air Board Act..... | 27 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 10 | 27 |
| Animal Contagious Disease Act..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Customs Act..... | 30 | 15 | | | | | 15 | 30 |
| Excise Act..... | 130 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 93 | 130 |
| Explosives Act..... | 11 | 3 | | | | | 8 | 11 |
| Extradition Act..... | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Fugitive Offenders Act..... | 3 | | | | 2 | | 1 | 3 |
| Income Tax Act..... | 11 | 5 | | | | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Indian Act..... | 287 | 193 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 65 | 287 |
| Immigration Act..... | 14 | | | | 4 | | 10 | 14 |
| Livestock Pedigree Act..... | 3 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| Migratory Birds Convention Act..... | 22 | 4 | 1 | | 12 | | 5 | 22 |
| Militia Act..... | 11 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| Naval Act..... | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..... | 238 | 46 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 156 | 233 |
| Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act..... | 24 | 8 | 16 | | | | | 24 |
| Radiotelegraph Act..... | 54 | 50 | 3 | | | | 1 | 54 |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act..... | 15 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 11 | 15 |
| | 889 | 366 | 69 | 7 | 38 | 23 | 386 | 889 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Ontario | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Assault common..... | 10 | 7 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Assault causing bodily harm..... | 10 | 7 | | | | 3 | | 10 |
| Assault indecent..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Abduction..... | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Breaking and entering..... | 11 | 5 | 3 | | | | 3 | 11 |
| Burglary..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Carnal knowledge..... | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Contempt of court..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Conspiracy to commit indictable offence..... | 14 | 4 | 6 | 4 | | | | 14 |
| Counterfeiting..... | 28 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 19 | 28 |
| Corrupting children..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Cruelty to animals..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Custody of insane person..... | 3 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Deserting children..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Driving car while intoxicated..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Escaping lawful custody..... | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| False pretences..... | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 7 |
| Falsely representing peace officer..... | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Forgery..... | 9 | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | | 9 |
| Fraudulently taking cattle..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Incest..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Inciting Indians..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Impersonating peace officer..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Keeping disorderly house..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Murder..... | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Mischief..... | 6 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Non-support..... | 14 | 7 | 2 | | | 4 | 1 | 14 |
| Obstructing peace officer..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Offensive weapons..... | 4 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Poisoning cattle..... | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Perjury..... | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Rape..... | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Robbery..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Suicide..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Theft..... | 113 | 26 | 10 | | 18 | 7 | 52 | 113 |
| Uttering forged documents..... | 10 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | 10 |
| Unlawfully wearing uniform..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Vagrancy..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Wounding..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 276 | 83 | 46 | 8 | 23 | 24 | 92 | 276 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Ontario | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Handed over to Department concerned | No. prosecution entered | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| <i>Provincial Statutes—</i> | | | | | | |
| Game and Fisheries Act..... | 6 | 5 | | | 1 | 6 |
| Highway Traffic Act..... | 16 | 15 | 1 | | | 16 |
| Juvenile Delinquent Act..... | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 |
| Lord's Day Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Ontario Liquor Control Act..... | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | 5 |
| Ottawa City Vehicular Act..... | 15 | 14 | 1 | | | 15 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| <i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i> | | | | | | |
| Nil. | | | | | | |
| | 48 | 42 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 48 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Ontario | |
|---|-------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 4 |
| Department of External Affairs..... | 3 |
| Department of Finance..... | 1 |
| Department of Immigration..... | 12 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 68 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 7 |
| Department of Justice..... | 6 |
| Department of Mines..... | 258 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 5 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 70 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 2 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | 618 |
| Post Office Department..... | 1 |
| Department of Public Works..... | 3 |
| Department of Public Printing..... | 3 |
| Department of the Secretary of State..... | 2,466 |
| Department of Trade and Commerce..... | 1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | 123 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | 34 |
| Assistance to provincial authorities..... | 17 |
| Miscellaneous inquiries..... | 32 |
| Total..... | 3,734 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Ontario | |
|---|-----|
| Department of External Affairs..... | 2 |
| Department of Finance..... | 44 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 1 |
| Department of Justice..... | 4 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 266 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 1 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 25 |
| Post Office Department..... | 1 |
| Department of Public Works..... | 2 |
| Department of Secretary of State..... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 10 |
| Total..... | 357 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Quebec | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Air Board Act..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Customs Act..... | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | | 8 |
| Excise Act..... | 35 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 35 |
| Explosives Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Extradition Act..... | 5 | | | | 2 | | 3 | 5 |
| Indian Act..... | 162 | 103 | 24 | | | 7 | 28 | 162 |
| Live Stock Pedigree Act..... | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Migratory birds convention Act..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act... | 108 | 45 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 31 | 108 |
| Post Office Act..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Radiotelegraph Act..... | 74 | 64 | 10 | | | | | 74 |
| Ticket-of-Leave Act..... | 26 | | | | 3 | | 23 | 26 |
| | 425 | 232 | 51 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 96 | 425 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Quebec | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | Still under investigation | No prosecution entered | Total |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under criminal code—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Assault, common..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Conspiracy to commit indictable offence..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Breaking and entering..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Burglary..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Carnal knowledge..... | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Conspiracy..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Corrupting children..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Escaping from custody..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| False pretences..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 4 |
| Fraud..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 4 |
| Forgery and uttering..... | 23 | 14 | 2 | | | 1 | 6 | 23 |
| Non-support..... | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Offensive weapons..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Receiving stolen property..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Theft..... | 26 | 13 | 2 | 6 | | | 5 | 26 |
| Vagrancy..... | 8 | 8 | | | | | | 8 |
| | 82 | 47 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 82 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Quebec | |
|---|--------------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 3 |
| Civil Service Commission..... | 2 |
| Department of External Affairs..... | 6 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 23 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 2 |
| Department of Immigration..... | 17 |
| Department of Justice..... | 11 |
| Department of Labour..... | 2 |
| Department of Mines..... | 381 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 63 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 24 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | 459 |
| Post Office Department..... | 12 |
| Department of Railways and Canals..... | 2 |
| Department of the Secretary of State..... | 911 |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment..... | 1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | 63 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | 39 |
| Assistance to provincial authorities..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 2,022 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Quebec | |
|---|------------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 1 |
| Department of Finance..... | 1 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 5 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 359 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 1 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 3 |
| Department of Public Works..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 371 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Maritime provinces | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Handed over to Department concerned | No prosecution entered | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Offences against—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Customs Act..... | 53 | 10 | 22 | 3 | | 18 | 53 |
| Excise Act..... | 25 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 25 |
| Explosives Act..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 |
| Fisheries Act..... | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Immigration Act..... | 2 | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Live Stock Pedigree Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..... | 5 | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Radiotelegraph Act..... | 4 | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| | 96 | 29 | 30 | 5 | 9 | 23 | 96 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Maritime provinces | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under criminal code—</i> | | | | |
| Assault, common..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Assaulting peace officer..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Damage to property..... | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| Escaping custody..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Forgery..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Obstructing peace officer..... | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| Perjury..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Receiving stolen goods..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Resisting peace officer..... | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| Theft..... | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | 17 | 12 | 5 | 17 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Maritime provinces | Total |
|---|-------|
| Department of Agriculture..... | 4 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 2 |
| Department of Immigration..... | 1 |
| Department of Justice..... | 102 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 7 |
| Department of Mines..... | 490 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 29 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 37 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | 319 |
| Post Office Department..... | 2 |
| Department of Secretary of State..... | 158 |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment..... | 1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | 17 |
| Assistance to other police forces..... | 8 |
| Assistance to provincial authorities..... | 6 |
| Total..... | 1,183 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Maritime provinces | Total |
|---|-------|
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 467 |
| Department of National Defence..... | 25 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 494 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Yukon Territory | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | No prosecution entered | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i> | | | | | |
| Indian Act..... | 36 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 36 |
| | 36 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 36 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Yukon Territory | Cases investigated | Convictions | Still under investigation | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------|
| <i>Under Criminal Code—</i> | | | | |
| Assault, common..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Murder..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Vagrancy..... | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| Theft..... | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | 10 | 9 | 1 | 10 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Yukon Ordinances Enforced from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Yukon Territory | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>Offences against—</i> | | | | |
| City By-Laws..... | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| Forest Fire Ordinance..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Insanity..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Liquor Ordinance..... | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| Motor Regulations..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| School Ordinance..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | 17 | 15 | 2 | 17 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Yukon Territory | | — |
|---|--|-------|
| Board of Railway Commissioners..... | | 9 |
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | | 48 |
| Department of the Interior..... | | 3 |
| Department of Justice..... | | 145 |
| Department of National Defence..... | | 3 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | | 71 |
| Department of Pensions and National Health..... | | 21 |
| Department of Secretary of State..... | | 13 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| Assistance to provincial authorities..... | | 1 |
| Assistance to Yukon Government..... | | 952 |
| Deaths and accidental deaths..... | | 17 |
| Deceased persons' estates..... | | 12 |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | | 43 |
| Inquiries not classified..... | | 39 |
| Total..... | | 1,377 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities, and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Yukon Territory | | — |
|---|--|--------|
| Department of Immigration..... | | 9,184 |
| Department of the Interior..... | | 463 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | | 62 |
| Department of Mines..... | | 213 |
| Department of Trade and Commerce..... | | 140 |
| Total..... | | 10,062 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Northwest Territories | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Still under investigation | No. prosecution entered | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Indian Act..... | 33 | 32 | 1 | | | | 33 |
| Northwest Game Act..... | 16 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| Northwest Territories Act..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| | 51 | 40 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 51 |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Northwest Territories | Cases investigated | Convictions | Dismissed or withdrawn | Awaiting trial | Still under investigation | No. prosecution entered | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Assault, indecent..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Carnal knowledge..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Common assault..... | 8 | 6 | 2 | | | | 8 |
| Cruelty to animals..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Manslaughter..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Murder..... | 3 | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Offensive weapons..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Theft..... | 5 | 4 | | | 1 | | 5 |
| Vagrancy..... | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | 5 |
| | 27 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 27 |

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Northwest Territories | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 12 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 31 |
| Department of National Revenue..... | 39 |
| Department of Secretary of State..... | 10 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Accidental deaths..... | 8 |
| Deaths..... | 2 |
| Decensed persons' estates..... | 25 |
| Inquiries for missing persons..... | 5 |
| Suicide..... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous inquiries..... | 4 |
| Total..... | 137 |

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments, Provincial Authorities and other Police Forces, from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Northwest Territories | |
|---|-------|
| Department of Indian Affairs..... | 120 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 894 |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries..... | 43 |
| Total..... | 1,057 |

RETURN of Criminal Identification Bureau from October 1, 1927, to
September 30, 1928.

| | Finger-prints received | Identifications made | Parole violators located | Escapes located | Photo negatives received | Photo prints made | Photographs received |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1927 | | | | | | | |
| October..... | 1,882 | 246 | 3 | 1 | 107 | 396 | 517 |
| November..... | 2,138 | 286 | 7 | 4 | 111 | 438 | 414 |
| December..... | 1,996 | 259 | 2 | | 102 | 382 | 573 |
| 1928 | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 2,491 | 317 | 4 | 1 | 130 | 492 | 401 |
| February..... | 2,288 | 295 | | 1 | 143 | 550 | 545 |
| March..... | 2,740 | 295 | 4 | 2 | 99 | 368 | 494 |
| April..... | 2,231 | 254 | 3 | | 120 | 448 | 497 |
| May..... | 1,974 | 307 | 2 | | 90 | 316 | 374 |
| June..... | 2,064 | 251 | 4 | 1 | 100 | 400 | 501 |
| July..... | 2,102 | 288 | 4 | 2 | 103 | 308 | 490 |
| August..... | 1,880 | 284 | | 1 | 101 | 376 | 453 |
| September..... | 1,609 | 190 | 3 | | 70 | 256 | 416 |
| | 25,395 | 3,272 | 36 | 13 | 1,276 | 4,730 | 5,675 |

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, 1928.

| 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)..... | 21,633 | 2,631 |
| 1926-27 (1-10-26 to 30-9-27)..... | 24,346 | 2,929 |
| 1927-28 (1-10-27 to 30-9-28)..... | 25,395 | 3,272 |
| | 243,874 | 25,585 |

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| 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 | | | | | |
| 184 | 217 | 154 | 78 | 111 | 1 | 23 | 84 | 4,287 00 | Opium.....24 3 285 Opium seconds... 0 6 280 Opium residue... 0 11 194 Cocaine..... 1 1 424 Morphine..... 3 6 255 Heroin..... 3 3 109 Novocaine..... 4 8 0 | Opium pipes..... 5 Opium pipe bowls... 62 Opium pipe stems... 41 Opium lamps..... 38 Opium pipe scrapers.. 15 Opium pipe scissors.. 13 Opium scales..... 10 Hypodermic needles. 32 Syringes..... 8 Eyedroppers..... 1 Miscellaneous.....406 | Whites...77 Chinese. 107 Japanese 2 Colored. 3 |

RETURN of all Fines Imposed in all Cases from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

| Province | Fines imposed | | Paid | | | Term in default | | | Collected by R.C.M.P. | |
|----------------------------|---------------|------|--------|------|------|-----------------|------|----|-----------------------|--|
| | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | yrs. | mos. | dys. | \$ | cts. | |
| British Columbia..... | 15,188 | 00 | 2,298 | 00 | 6 | 7 | 25 | | | |
| Alberta..... | 14,157 | 00 | 10,547 | 00 | 9 | 3 | 25 | | 705 00 | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 47,876 | 41 | 20,115 | 41 | 34 | 6 | - | | 21,100 00 | |
| Manitoba..... | 20,826 | 00 | 13,186 | 00 | 22 | 6 | 20 | | 10,091 00 | |
| Ontario..... | 21,013 | 37 | 13,383 | 37 | 31 | 6 | - | | 4,297, 00 | |
| Quebec..... | 11,216 | 00 | 5,813 | 00 | 16 | 6 | 15 | | 1,820 00 | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 5,070 | 00 | 4,840 | 00 | - | 2 | - | | 3,770 00 | |
| Yukon Territory..... | 868 | 00 | 868 | 00 | - | - | 25 | | | |
| Northwest Territories..... | 1,425 | 00 | 1,330 | 00 | - | - | - | | 640 00 | |
| | 137,639 | 78 | 81,380 | 78 | 122 | 2 | 25 | | 42,423 00 | |

