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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1930



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

Price, 25 cents.

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*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, 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

HUGH GUTHRIE,
*Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.*

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, ONT., 1930.

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, 1930.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 56 officers, 1,067 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 122 special constables, or 1,245 of all ranks; omitting the special constables, the strength of the force proper was 1,123. On the corresponding date in 1929 the strength was 54 officers, 1,024 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 121 special constables, or 1,199 of all ranks; or, omitting special constables, 1,078. The increase in the uniformed force thus has been 45, or 4 per cent. Including special constables, the increase was 46.

The number of recruits who joined during the twelve months' period was 156, and 8 rejoined after leaving. The number of applicants was 2,807, as against 2,270 in the preceding period.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1930:—

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	3			5	11	18	18	4	63				
Maritime Provinces.....				1			2	3	3	25		34				
Quebec.....				1				5	9	22	2	39				18
Ontario.....			2	6			5	23	32	252	13	333	29	6	35	17
Manitoba.....			1	2			3	8	10	39	7	79	13		13	16
Saskatchewan.....		1	2	9	1	1	7	38	33	213	43	348	79	11	90	60
Alberta.....			2	7			6	16	19	50	20	120	35	2	37	15
British Columbia.....			1	6			4	13	13	60	8	95	24	1	25	
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			3	3	6	25	6	46	2	4	6	34
Northwest Territories.....				3				2	12	41	19	77				203
Baffin Island.....									3	6		9				37
North Devon Island.....									1	2		3				24
Ellesmere Island.....									1	1		2				24
Chesterfield Inlet.....								1	1	3		5				21
Canadian Legation, Wash.....								1				1				
Totals.....	1	2	11	40	1	1	35	124	161	747	122	1,245	182	24	206	469

The engagements, discharges, and other changes during the period under review were as follows:—

Engagements—

Engaged Constables (three years).....	156
Engaged Special Constables.....	75
Re-engaged after leaving.....	8
Total increase.....	239
Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....	193
Total increase for the year 1930.....	46

The following died in the twelvemonth:—

Reg. No. 6716 Sgt. O'Brien, W. P.
 Reg. No. 5467 Cpl. Terndrup, T. W. V.
 Reg. No. 9073 Cst. Lepage, A.
 Reg. No. 10517 Cst. McIntosh, S. M.

The following were pensioned:—

Reg. No. 4290 Sgt. Thorne, H.
 Reg. No. 4760 Sgt. Ward, C.
 Reg. No. 4615 Cpl. Walker, C.
 Reg. No. 5092 Cpl. Randle, H. C.

The following changes took place among the officers:—

Promoted Inspectors:

Reg. No. 4440 S/Sergeant Mercer, R. E.
 Reg. No. 5003 S/Sergeant Major Clerk Watson, W. W.

Appointed Inspector:

Reg. No. 4958 Ex-Staff Sergeant Salt, E. C. P.

Promoted Superintendents:

Inspector A. E. Acland
 Inspector J. W. Spalding

Retired to pension:

Superintendent J. Ritchie

This completes the eleventh year since the reorganization of the force in 1920, when the Royal Northwest Mounted Police absorbed the Dominion Police, extended their duties to cover the whole Dominion, and changed their name to the present form. The following table exhibits the strength of the force at certain intervals:—

Year	Officers	N.C.O'S, constables and special constables	Total personnel	Personnel excluding special constables	Horses
1920.....	73	1,598	1,671	1,532	942
1924.....	58	962	1,020	941	433
1928.....	55	1,032	1,087	991	228
1929.....	54	1,145	1,199	1,078	199
1930.....	56	1,189	1,245	1,123	206

The distribution into posts and detachments on September 30, 1930, was:—

	Post	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	1
Quebec.....	1	5
Ontario.....	2	13
Manitoba.....	1	14
Saskatchewan (1 depot).....	2	90
Alberta.....	2	17
British Columbia.....	1	12
Yukon Territory.....	1	14
Northwest Territories.....		19
Baffin I land.....		3
Ellesmere Island.....		1
North Devon Island.....		1
	11	190

In 1929 there were 188 detachments, and in 1928 the number was 178. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories there were increases of one each, and the number in the Yukon Territory went up by two; against these were decreases of two in Alberta and one in British Columbia.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts since 1920 have been:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32	31	30	30	36	35	34	34
Quebec.....	8	23	31	27	24	23	31	30	33	37	37
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343	339	341	334	349	342	354	365
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37	46	44	41	45	40	43	46
Manitoba.....	189	203	100	85	55	50	54	54	50	58	72
Southern Saskatchewan.....	351	277	225	214	159	166	142	138	200	264	254
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49	41	37	37	39	66	87	96
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103	97	82	79	79	84	83	92
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87	90	87	98	106	116	118	118
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128	97	79	82	91	80	78	85
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43	41	38	35	37	41	43	46

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, the Mackenzie valley in the Northwest Territories and Herschel Island in the Yukon Territory 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.

VOLUME OF WORK

During the twelve months under review the number of cases dealt with, of one sort and another, was 72,007. The following table shows the distribution of these into their appropriate categories:—

Federal Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations.....	3,664
Criminal Code.....	9,650
Provincial Statutes.....	4,954
	18,268
General investigations for federal departments and other authorities other than breaches of the statutes.....	22,376
Summary of Police assistance and protection rendered Federal departments and other authorities.....	31,363
Total.....	72,007

In the preceding year the number was 81,735, the decrease being principally in the miscellaneous section described briefly as "Assistance and Protection".

Full particulars are given in appendix C.

The distribution of the work among the several provinces and territories was:—

British Columbia.....	4,272
Alberta.....	6,407
Saskatchewan.....	25,451
Manitoba.....	4,602
Ontario.....	11,697
Quebec.....	4,049
Maritime Provinces.....	2,409
Yukon.....	11,514
Northwest Territories.....	1,606
Total.....	<u>72,007</u>

The decreases took place nearly altogether in Western Canada, and Eastern Canada showed an appreciable increase. While in British Columbia the figures were exactly, and in Manitoba nearly identical, Saskatchewan recorded a decrease of nearly 10,500, and the Yukon of over 2,300; these were somewhat counterbalanced by increases in Alberta and the Northwest Territories of just over 700. The total western decline was 12,130. In Eastern Canada the volume of business in Ontario went up by more than 2,000, and in Quebec by over 650, a decrease of some 325 in the Maritime Provinces leaving the net increase for the east at not far short of 2,400.

This analysis gives a hint of the cause of the decline. In September, 1929, the officer commanding at Regina observed that the twelve months period that was drawing to an end had been abnormal, one reason being that the bumper crop, and still more the talk about it, had attracted a swarm of criminals from the south, while in addition there was unusual activity in every walk of life. This year activities have been straitened in various directions, one undertaking which formerly meant much work for us, the annual migration of harvesters from the east, having disappeared entirely. So also in the Yukon Territory the decrease is almost wholly in the "Assistance and protection" category, one item, the passing in of tourists, having dropped from 10,700 to 8,800.

These methods of classification call for some explanation.

The category of "enforcement of federal statutes" refers to federal statutes other than the Criminal Code. Upon this force devolves the duty of enforcing the penalty clauses of a number of federal statutes with which federal departments are directly concerned, certain departments undertaking for themselves the detection of some of the cases of breach of statutes. This class of work in our records has remained fairly steady for the last half dozen years at about 4,000, the present year's figures showing a drop.

The Criminal Code is administered by the Attorneys-General of the several provinces, so that in theory a federal force would enforce it only in those parts of the country outside of the provinces. There are, however, exceptions. First, when cases arise in which the aggrieved parties are the federal departments, as when Government property is stolen, we act. Then, in certain National parks, by arrangement with the provinces concerned, we enforce the Criminal Code. Formerly we also enforced the code, by arrangement with the provincial Governments, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but in 1917 these arrangements came to an end. On June 1, 1928, however, we resumed the exercise of this function in Saskatchewan, under an agreement whereby this force, in return for an annual subsidy, enforces the code under the direction of the Attorney General of the province. When the arrangement came into force the work increased rapidly, and remains heavy despite fluctuations. During the four months from June 1

to September 30, 1928, the amount of work done averaged 542 cases a month; in the year 1928-29 the average was 753 a month, and in the year just ended the average was 742, or 200 a month more than when we first undertook the work.

As regards provincial statutes, the principal field of this work naturally is in Saskatchewan, where we take the place of the former Provincial Police, but occasional services are rendered to the other provinces, usually in out-of-the-way parts of the country where provincial officials are not available.

In addition to these three categories, which this year accounted for some 18,000 out of our 72,000 cases, or just over a quarter, the force discharges an enormous number—nearly 54,000 this year—of miscellaneous duties, ranging from slight and easily discharged services to formidable tasks. Until three years ago all these duties were described in our returns as "Investigations for other departments," one result of this being that thousands of the smaller duties, such as admitting tourists at a place unprovided with an immigration officer, or issuing radio-telegraphic licences, were omitted from our returns, but now they are divided into two categories, "Investigations for other departments" and "Police assistance and protection rendered to federal departments and other authorities".

The "Investigations for other departments," which include inquiries and investigations made for the departments of the Saskatchewan administration, have increased very rapidly in the last few years.

Still more miscellaneous are the cases of "Police assistance and protection rendered to federal departments and other authorities", the last expression including police forces throughout the world, and provincial departments. Examples of this are the preventive work, the guarding of public offices and officials, thus keeping down crime; the performances of duties for other departments in certain circumstances, such as the collection of income tax in the Arctic, control of immigration in the Yukon, issuing of radio-telegraph licences, acting as Customs officers in small places on the international boundary, etc. The variety is endless. Since the differentiation was made the numbers have been roughly: 20,800 in 1928, 39,900 in 1929, and 31,300 in 1930.

Whole classes of duties appear in one year and disappear in the next. In every census a good deal of work is done by our men; in one year we had to assist in the registration of all Chinese in the country, a non-recurring duty. Other sorts of work wax and wane, often in a surprising way. These changes can be studied in the figures for eight federal departments in whose behalf we have been particularly busy.

	1928			1929			1930		
	Investigations	Assistance and protection	Total	Investigations	Assistance and protection	Total	Investigations	Assistance and protection	Total
Secretary of State.....	7,027	.....	7,027	12,468	2	12,740	11,411	1	11,412
Marine and Fisheries....	220	6,306	6,526	449	9,547	10,206	14	11,920	11,934
Mines.....	2,429	213	2,042	2,512	40	2,452	2,336	108	2,442
Interior.....	117	1,465	1,583	129	1,485	1,614	341	1,704	2,045
Immigration and Colonization.....	284	10,402	10,686	406	12,524	12,930	172	10,400	10,572
National Revenue.....	238	1,463	1,702	189	3,710	3,899	160	2,641	2,801
Indian Affairs.....	380	488	868	332	1,429	1,761	428	525	953
Pensions and Health....	2,731	.....	2,731	2,915	127	3,042	3,780	310	4,090
Totals.....	.....	.....	33,765	.....	.....	37,144	.....	.....	46,249

This force came into existence in the West, and has been operating in the East for only ten years, so that it is of interest to us to note what proportion of our work is done in the newer sphere of labour. In 1927, just before the Saskatchewan arrangement came into existence, the West accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the total volume; in 1928, when the Saskatchewan arrangement

had begun to exert its influence, the share of the West had risen to over 78 per cent; in 1929 the proportion had risen to nearly 81 per cent. This year the work done in the East has risen from, in round figures, 15,750 to 18,000, while that in the West has fallen from nearly 66,000 to less than 54,000. This year a full quarter of the work has been done in the East, and, if the influence of the new Saskatchewan work be withdrawn, about one-third. The eastern work has increased as follows:—

1927.....	9,125
1928.....	9,984
1929.....	15,753
1930.....	18,155

The new category of "Assistance and protection" is the cause of the sudden leap in 1929.

The figures in detail are:—

Provinces	Federal Statutes	Criminal Code	Provincial Statutes	Investigations for other departments	Assistance to other departments	Total
<i>The West—</i>						
British Columbia.....	536	51	9	2,024	1,652	4,272
Alberta.....	358	206	100	2,501	3,242	6,407
Saskatchewan.....	1,389	8,905	4,706	3,974	6,477	25,451
Manitoba.....	366	23	9	2,920	1,284	4,602
Yukon.....	33	76	33	391	10,981	11,514
Northwest Territories.....	44	49	.....	48	1,465	1,606
	2,726	9,310	4,857	11,858	25,101	53,852
<i>The East—</i>						
Ontario.....	599	217	97	6,443	4,341	11,697
Quebec.....	330	99	.....	3,108	512	4,049
Maritime Provinces.....	9	24	.....	967	1,409	2,409
	938	340	97	10,518	6,262	18,155

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

In addition to these duties which can be expressed in statistics, there are other sorts of work, many of them very important, which find no place in the tables. Much of the preventive work, indeed, lowers the statistical record, an example being the absence of highway robbery and bank-burglaries in southern Saskatchewan during the summer of 1930, caused in no small measure by a border patrol which excluded, or discouraged, evildoers in the neighbouring States. Again, the guarding of numerous buildings in Ottawa and the dock-yards in Halifax and Esquimalt can be expressed but partially in the returns, yet the duty occupies the whole time of many men, and experienced and steady men at that. The permanent guards maintained night and day in the offices of the Assistant Receivers General in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria and in the Customs warehouse in Montreal, for a decade have been unproductive of incidents; other pieces of work, such as the recurrent duty of providing guards when income tax payments are made, and the protection of public funds in less formal ways, again have proved successful in preventing crime instead of having to deal with it. Yet again, our Arctic work, upon which about one-tenth of our strength are employed, is not fruitful of cases—it accounts for about 2 per cent of them; yet its importance is indisputable.

Attention may also be directed to our patrols, the maintenance of which is one of the traditions of the force. In the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions these

have become matters of routine, in summer by canoe, row-boat, power-launch or schooner, and in winter by dog-train; the whole of the Mackenzie river valley is under steady and constant control, and our men are pushing ever deeper into the Northern Plain between that valley and Hudson bay; the Arctic coast from Demarcation point to King Williams land, the west coast of Hudson bay, James bay, Hudson strait, and the eastern part of the Arctic archipelago are constantly being visited, as also are the more remote of the Arctic islands; on northern Manitoba and northern British Columbia our hold year by year is being strengthened. South of these wilder regions, certain rural regions are periodically traversed, partly as a reminder that law and order are maintained, and partly to discharge multifarious duties of the miscellaneous nature already indicated. These patrols have a humanitarian aspect, for while making them our men often discover and take steps to relieve troubles which would not be reported to them if they waited in their detachments until summoned. Several examples of this are given in the pages which follow.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

We have for over two years performed the police work formerly discharged by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, under an agreement which is set forth at length in my annual report of 1928. Summarized, in return for a specified subvention by the province this force discharges the ordinary police services (except in municipalities which maintain their own police establishments); the work under the Criminal Code is conducted under the direction of the Attorney-General of the province, while provincial statutes are enforced and investigations prosecuted for and assistance given to the provincial departments.

The Saskatchewan work this year, expressed by statistics, is about 5 per cent less in volume than that of 1928-29, which in certain respects was an exceptional year. Our uniformed strength (excluding the Depot) on September 30, 1930, was 217, an increase from the 198 on the corresponding date in 1929, and the 150 of 1928. In addition a number of special constables and of civilian clerks are employed, and Superintendent Spalding, who is in command at once of the Southern Saskatchewan district and the criminal investigation work for the whole province, testifies, in his annual report, which is to be found on a later page of this volume, that all have worked very hard. Space does not permit a full account of the more important cases dealt with, but notes may be made upon a few of them.

HOMICIDES

On the night of February 23-24, 1930, a youth named Paul Kwasny was killed in a fight after a dance in a Ukrainian settlement near Preeceville. "Home-brew" liquor was drunk at the dance, and on the way home two factions of young men who had been at variance for some time engaged in a series of scuffles of a savage nature, the deceased coming to his death by being struck over the head with a .22 rifle. The conflict at the moment was being waged in the yard of a neighbour's house, and it was alleged that the rifle had been resting against the side of the house, and had been snatched up by one of the combatants. One Harry Gulka was charged with striking the fatal blow, but when the trial took place on May 6, 1930, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Thirteen witnesses were called by the Crown, and none by the defence, and the judge charged strongly for conviction.

A strange affray, with fatal consequences, which occurred near Melville, was the outcome of an irregular alliance. A man named Mike Bilaski lived for some time with a woman named Emily Grabowski, a member of a nearby family. The pair quarrelled and the woman returned to her people, taking her two

small children with her. In the early morning of April 8, 1930, Bilaski appeared at the house of the Grabowskys; it has been conjectured that his object was to get possession of his son, but he set about this by opening fire with a shotgun on the family as they appeared at door or windows. In succession Mrs. Grabowski, a son, and a hired man were shot and wounded; another son broke his leg in jumping from an upstairs window, but managed to saddle a horse and ride off for help; and Bilaski completed his mischief by setting fire to the barn, several cattle and horses perishing in the conflagration. John Grabowski, the head of the family, then sallied forth with a shotgun; the two men met and fired almost simultaneously, Bilaski being killed and the other badly wounded. The inquest resulted in a verdict exonerating Grabowski as he fired in self defence.

A quarrel over a gate in the fence between the farms of two Doukhobors named Legebokoff living near Pelly resulted in the death of one of them. The affair took place on April 21, 1930. Alexander Legebokoff had nailed up a gate between the two farms, apparently inconveniencing George Legebokoff; for on his return to his farm, accompanied by several of his family, George undertook to break the gate down. A scuffle took place, and Alexander struck George with a stick, inflicting a fatal injury. The trial took place at Yorkton in May, and a verdict of manslaughter was rendered. Alexander Legebokoff was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

A strange and brutal murder occurred on June 10, 1930, in the Craik district, when a farmer named John Peterson was killed by his wife. The pair had quarrelled for some time, partly because he charged her with undue familiarity with a neighbouring farmer. On the night in question Peterson came to his death, the case for the Crown in the ensuing trial being that the wife waited until her husband was asleep in bed and then first struck him several blows on the head with a hammer or axe—both of these implements were produced at the trial—following this up by forcing strychnine into his mouth. A small amount of the poison was found in the body of the deceased, and Mrs. Peterson had bought a quantity of strychnine that very morning. Two knives slightly blood-stained were found on the pillow near Peterson's head, and it was presumed that she had placed them there to lend colour to a theory of suicide. Partly as a result of medical evidence, the verdict at the trial was "not guilty on grounds of insanity," and she was ordered to be confined in a mental institution.

In Jedburgh, near Yorkton, on January 28, 1930, a fight between two men named Gregory Danyiuk and Mike Kranyk resulted in the death of the latter by stabbing. Danyiuk had accused the deceased, who was a married man separated from his wife, of paying attention to Mrs. Danyiuk, and had complained of this to us before the fatal quarrel took place. He was convicted of manslaughter and given a sentence of seven years.

Accounts were given in my last annual report of several homicides which had not been finally disposed of at the expiry of the period covered. In the case of two of them the penalty of death was not exacted. A description was given last year of the crime of Onis Primak, who on September 4, 1929, battered a bootlegger to death in a drunken fight. The charge of murder was reduced to manslaughter, and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The other case of commutation was that of the seventeen-year-old John Posowesty, who on August 1, 1929, waylaid and shot his father; when tried his defence was that his mother had committed the crime. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was reduced to life imprisonment.

The case of Herman Revinsky, convicted of murdering David Katz, was somewhat unusual. The murderer was sentenced on November 16, 1929, to suffer death on February 9, 1930, but the execution was delayed till March 11

by a rumour. Revinsky had asserted that the murder had been committed by a man whom he called "Jimmy Brown," he being but a passive bystander; news appeared in the press that a man arrested in Eastern Canada on a charge of murder had used "Brown" as an alias, and the story flew about that this was the murderer of Katz. A temporary reprieve gave time to submit a photograph of this man, among others, to Revinsky, and he failed to identify it. The execution followed on March 11.

On November 13, 1929, a nine-year-old boy was killed at Arcola by the discharge of a 22-calibre rifle in the hands of a playmate. A group of young boys were playing with two 22-calibre rifles and the victim stepped in front of one of the weapons as the lad holding it was about to pull back the catch after loading; the mechanism was defective, and the gun was discharged with fatal result. The proceedings before the inquest disclosed the fact that cartridges had been readily sold to very young boys, and the jury urged "that the sale of firearms and ammunition to juveniles" be investigated. In consequence of this Constable J. A. Mestdagh, in charge of the detachment at Arcola, laid a charge against the shopkeeper who had sold the ammunition; he pleaded guilty, and was fined.

OTHER CASES

A case in which an elderly man named Corbett was charged with the seduction of a thirteen-year-old adopted daughter was marked by a curious incident. Corporal H. G. Balsdon, in charge of the Maple Creek detachment, conducted the investigation and arrested the man, but the justice of the peace before whom the preliminary hearing took place dismissed the charge on the ground of lack of corroboration of the child's evidence—although medical evidence had been given which supported her account. Upon request being made, the Attorney-General granted permission to prefer another charge against Corbett, and this was done, the accused appearing before the police magistrate of Swift Current and being committed for trial. Electing for speedy trial, he appeared before the court on February 27, 1930, and was convicted, the judge describing the evidence as overwhelming and the case as one of the worst which he had tried. Corbett was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and but for his advanced years would have been sentenced to a whipping as well.

To the list of public buildings burned in foreign-language communities in eastern Saskatchewan another has been added, a small building used as a place of worship by the congregation of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Hamton, not far from Canora. Strong suspicion was entertained that the fire was not accidental, but so far no actual evidence has been obtained.

An incendiary fire in the night of April 20, 1930, which destroyed a barn and some live stock in the district of Amsterdam, led to the arrest, after a careful investigation by Corporal F. A. Dann and Constables J. A. Bordeau and W. H. Marshall, of a man named Mike Pernato, who had acted as fire-raiser for a group of unscrupulous people. Pernato confessed that the instigation to the crime came from one Wasyl Dutchak and his wife, the former owners of the farm in which the barn was situated. The present owner of the farm, one Romanow, had bought it from them, and they desired to prevent him from working it. Pernato further confessed that he had burned a car for Tony Dutchak, a brother of the other criminal, in order to obtain the insurance. Tony Dutchak, who was sentenced to nine months in jail, accused yet another man named Steve Zoorkan of being the instigator, and Zoorkan was convicted of two offences in connection with the affair, and was sentenced to a jail term of one year. Wasyl Dutchak, the instigator of the burning of the barn, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, and his wife was given suspended sentence of one year; Pernato, as the tool, was given two years.

In working up the original case aid was rendered by a local dentist in taking plaster casts of footprints, which were found to be those of Pernato.

A feature of the school system of Saskatchewan is the provision of a number of places of residence for teachers; these are locally styled "teacherages." In the district of Tilney a man named Harry Beaman forced his way into one of these dwellings late at night, partly by misrepresentation and partly by violence, and robbed the teacher of all the money she had in the house. Discovery of the criminal was not easy, but Sergeant F. P. Baxter, in charge of the Moose Jaw detachment, after spending much time on the case, and running down many false clues, identified Beaman as the culprit, traced him to an isolated shack some fifty miles away, and arrested him. He pleaded guilty and received a sentence of six months in jail; the stolen property was recovered.

In relating these facts in his annual report Superintendent Spalding, who is in command of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the province, observes:—

"This case received much local circulation, and the outcome was very gratifying to the people in the district concerned, and to the trustees of the school and school boards generally, who, in many cases, have to make similar provision for the accommodation of their teachers in outlying districts."

The Estevan detachment had to deal with a bad case of assault and robbery. On April 1, 1930, about midnight, a farmer of the vicinity was about to leave the village of Lampman after buying some groceries when he was set upon by a stranger who demanded his money. The farmer refused, was beaten into unconsciousness with a heavy club, and was robbed of the small sum of money which he had in his pockets. After investigation by Sergeant W. G. Bradley and Corporal H. J. Clark, one Martin Haas was arrested. On April 17 he was convicted and sentenced to a year with hard labour in jail.

In September and October, 1929, six hold-ups and burglaries occurred in Weyburn and small places near it. These cases were solved in an unusual manner. They were the work of a single man, a youth of 23, who, finding himself out of work, resorted to this mode of getting money. Detection proved difficult, but in December he fell under the influence of an officer of the Salvation Army, and was induced by him to give himself up. He confessed, pleaded guilty to all the charges laid against him, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Between November 7 and November 26, 1929, we broke up a gang of four rural criminals in the Rama and Veregin districts. They raided country towns, robbing stores; they used a motor car and carried firearms. On November 7 they stole a large quantity of goods from a store in Veregin, hiding the stolen property on a farm belonging to one John Trach, who, with his hired man, John Wazney, knew that the articles were stolen. On November 13 they entered a store in Rama, and were preparing to carry off in the motor car a further quantity of goods when a party of citizens interrupted them; the gang fired several shots at them with a Winchester rifle, and then scattered.

Corporal F. H. Dann and Constable Byers of the Canora detachment began the investigation at once, and on the same night arrested Fred Demchuk, the driver of the motor; next, after a good deal of searching, Peter and Mike Rivney were arrested. On November 26 all pleaded guilty, and the Rivney brothers were each sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, Demchuk, in consideration of his age and previous good character, escaping with six months in jail. The fourth man, named George Repay, is still being sought for.

Later another gang of this description, which had pillaged in a larger area, from Yorkton to places some eighty miles farther north, was laid by the heels after a fortnight's work carried on by several detachments in extreme cold. Warrants being out in Canora for several members of the gang, they moved to the vicinity of Wadena, and set out on marauding expeditions from an isolated homestead occupied by one of them. After a preliminary robbery at

Archerwill, at Christmas, 1929, they carried through a curious set of burglaries in Kelvington. They hid on Christmas Eve in a shack near the village, in the night entered and robbed a number of shops, and lay hid in their shack all day. Apparently the thefts were not noticed on Christmas Day, and on the following night they returned, robbed several other shops, and fled in a stolen cutter, with stolen horses.

After a delay caused by false information, Corporal W. R. Stevens and Constable P. T. May found the homestead and much stolen property; next, during the night of January 5-6, 1930, two of the gang, each named George Kitzan, who had escaped from the homestead, were arrested by Corporal Stevens and a party of civilians after they had stolen a number of handcars in a flight down a branch railway running through Wadena; both were armed when caught, and the pursuit had been carried on in temperatures of 35 and 40 degrees below zero. The remaining three members of the gang had returned to Canora, and they were captured during the night of January 8-9 by Corporal F. A. Dann, Detective Corporal W. J. Woods of Saskatoon, and Constable J. H. Armstrong of Yorkton, after a drive in 58 degrees below zero. All the prisoners admitted their guilt, and a feature of the case was the trail of stolen goods which marked all their movements. They were given sentences which ranged from nine years to eighteen months.

Persistence in following up a criminal was rewarded on May 30, 1930, when a man whose real name seems to be Charlesworth Franklii Palmer was convicted in Regina of bigamy and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. This case began in the autumn of 1927, when he married a young girl in Maple Creek. Almost immediately a woman whom he had married some time before telegraphed to the second wife's family, and he absconded. A charge of non-support was laid against him, but, partly because of his frequent assumption of new aliases, he was not arrested until February, 1930, when he was arrested in Winnipeg. Tried in Maple Creek on the non-support charge, he was sentenced to three months in jail. It had been difficult to find his first wife, as she was going under an assumed name, but when he emerged from jail she had been found and it was possible to lay the bigamy charge against him, both of his wives giving evidence.

An ingenious kind of fraud was resorted to by one Patterson in September of 1929. Stealing four blank grain tickets from an elevator at Echo, Sask., Patterson, who had had experience in the grain business, opened accounts in three banks in separate places on the strength of the tickets, and drew considerable sums of money. He then went to Winnipeg, where he was arrested by the city police for cashing worthless cheques under an assumed name, and over \$1,400 was found upon his person. He confessed, and, on being brought back to Saskatchewan, pleaded guilty to charges of theft, forgery and uttering, and was sentenced to jail for eighteen months, and to make restitution.

About the middle of May, 1930, two men named David Stevens and Walter Askew left Winnipeg by motor and travelled through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, giving many aliases, and passing worthless cheques for small sums in forty or fifty cities and towns. In all they received about \$1,500. They came to grief in Moose Jaw in July, complaints having come from Swift Current and from two villages, Keeler and Brownlee; our detachment there apprehended them. "In their possession", writes Superintendent Spalding, "were a bundle of cheques already prepared on a typewriter carried by them for the purpose, stamped with a rubber stamp purporting to be the stamp of the company by which they were employed."

They pleaded guilty, and were awarded sentences of two years in the penitentiary. Superintendent Spalding adds:—

"The two men in question are educated crooks, and their arrest and conviction was of great importance in the public interest throughout the Dominion, as well as a great assistance to the various other police forces who were investigating their depredations."

Another protracted case had as its central figure a man named Reilly, sometime of Prince Albert, who in October, 1928, bought a number of horses from a man living in Val Marie, in the extreme south of Saskatchewan, and gave a bad cheque in payment. A charge of false pretences was laid, and after much searching he was arrested by Sergeant Baxter in Moose Jaw on June 26, 1929. Bail being allowed, he fled again and it was estreated; and on December 18, 1929, he was arrested in Smiths Falls, Ont., but escaped from custody on the following day, only to be arrested in Montreal on December 22 by a member of this force. Corporal E. Langton, in charge of the Shaunavon detachment, who had conducted the investigation, escorted him back, and on April 2, 1930, he was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Great trouble has been given by the "rustling" of cattle, particularly in the country south of Maple Creek and Swift Current. When we took over the policing of the province in 1928 complaints of cattle killing began to flow in, and in the summer and autumn of 1929 these continued. The advent of the motor car has caused these thieves to adopt new methods, which are hard to deal with. First, the thieves reconnoitre in cars, and when they have found a promising place an expedition is made by night in a motor truck; the selected animals are killed, their carcasses are loaded on the truck, and next morning they are anywhere from twenty-five to eighty miles away. In the spring of 1930 an experienced stock detective was transferred to this region, and other steps have been taken. A great deal of work has been done, including a useful arrangement with the authorities in Montana for mutual help, but so far no convictions have been obtained in this particular area, though the operations of the thieves have been curtailed. It should be added that in more than half of the complaints made investigation (often laborious) has shown either that there was no foundation for the complaint, or that the animals had merely strayed. In other parts of the provinces a number of convictions have been secured.

AID TO OTHER PROVINCES

Most of our work in aid of provinces is done in Saskatchewan, but from time to time we are able to be of service to other provinces. A rather notable example of this was afforded by a patrol from Toronto to James bay.

During 1929 it was ascertained that immorality of a serious nature existed among the Indians at East Main, on the eastern shore of James bay, in the province of Quebec. Arrangements were made with the authorities of that province whereby a patrol would be made to the scene by an officer armed with a temporary appointment as police magistrate. In June, 1930, this patrol was made, Inspector A. E. Reames in command. He left Moose Factory on June 29 with Constable E. S. Covell, who is in charge of the Moose Factory, and interpreter and witnesses. The journey was made under difficult conditions, two outboard engines in their canoe breaking down, fog delaying them, and high wind and rough sea, along with cold, being experienced; the destination was not reached until July 8. On July 9 two Indians, brother and sister, charged with incest, were tried, convicted, and released on two and one years' suspended sentence respectively. From the 9th to the 14th the party was weather-bound, and then there was a troubled voyage back, reaching Moose Factory late on July 18, after spending a day wind-bound at Rupert House.

Some of the incidents of the outward voyage are thus described by Inspector Reames:—

"On the morning of the 3rd we left Nettabishi Point at 6.45 on the incoming tide and travelled across the dreaded Hannah bay (Indians claim this bay is haunted by evil spirits on account of the turbulence of the waters and they invariably go all around the shores of this bay in their canoes rather than take a chance of crossing it).

"At the east side of Hannah bay are the Plover islands, a series of rocky islands in the midst of a huge shoal some 7 miles square. We tried to get across these shoals before the tide receded, but got stranded in the middle of them and stayed there for five hours, 12 a.m. to 5 p.m., until the tide came in and lifted us off. A strong north wind came with the tide making the sea very choppy and we had to run to shore to avoid swamping the canoe; the water splashing over the engine continuously into the canoe. We reached the shore at 7 p.m. and made camp at East Point being pestered by mosquitoes and flies all night. Distance travelled approximately 40 miles.

On the return voyage:—

"We left Point Comfort on the incoming tide at 4.45 a.m. of the 18th instant. Conditions for travelling were the best on the trip. We crossed Hannah bay safely and reached the shoals 20 miles east of the Moose river by 3 p.m. when we got stranded in 4 inches of water. All members of party thereupon got out of the canoe, and with the aid of a sail we 'snaked' the canoe along some five miles before the tide turned at 5 p.m. our object being to try and reach the Moose River channel before the threatening squall struck. We managed to reach the mouth of the river when a heavy thunderstorm overtook us and by the time we reached the detachment at 9 p.m. all members of the party, and equipment were soaked with rain and spray. The waves broke over the stern of the canoe and it was about one-third full of water when we got in."

The canoe voyage in James bay was only part of the patrol, the total mileage, going and returning, being:—

	Miles
By rail	741
By river canoe	175
By sea-going canoe	380
	1,296

The river mileage was on the Moose river from the rail terminus at Blacksmith rapids to James bay.

Inspector Reames added:—

"The chief difficulty encountered in patrolling the south and east part of James bay during the summer months is the total absence of harbours with the exception of the companies' landing stages at Rupert House and East Main on the Rupert and East Main rivers respectively; there is not a deep water harbour along the whole coast. The coast line is almost one continuous stretch of shoals, covered with reefs and huge boulders, and one can only arrive and depart with the tide; when the tide recedes the shoals are dry anywhere from one to ten miles, so that if one misses a tide through bad weather it is impossible to leave until the next tide comes in. Vessels drawing more than two feet of water are unable to leave deep water channels or approach the shore anywhere excepting at the company posts, the majority of which are located several miles inland on the banks of some river.

"Excepting when crossing the mouth of a river, the chief supply of fresh water for drinking or other purposes, is obtained from pools of rain water standing in the rocks and most of our supply of that commodity was obtained on the patrol from that source.

"During the whole trip we did not see a single game animal and of the usually plentiful run of rabbits upon which the Indians largely rely for food and skins there has been a total absence the past two years."

Mosquitoes proved an extraordinary pest on this patrol.

In connection with the trial of the offenders at East Main, Inspector Reames writes:—

"During this enforced stay I delivered three long lectures to the natives on criminal law, particularly stressing offences against morality and the penalties provided therefor. . . . During these lectures Mr. Elson very kindly acted as interpreter, and before I left, informed me that he is quite sure there will be no more trouble in that district for some time to come."

The provincial Government of Ontario also was served in this patrol, as on the return trip Inspector Reames dealt with a charge of "Neglect in childbirth" against an Indian woman at Moose Factory. Before his departure from Toronto arrangements had been made with the Ontario provincial authorities to appoint him a police magistrate for the purpose of hearing this case, which had come to our attention just as the East Main patrol was about to leave. The accused girl pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment for a year in jail at Haileybury. This case was one of great heartlessness.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

All requests for co-operation with other police forces, municipal, provincial, overseas or foreign, have been complied with to the best of our ability, our relations with the municipal forces in the country having been close.

In one case aid was given to the authorities of the United Kingdom in finding a fugitive from justice. This was requested in a despatch which was transmitted to us on June 30, 1930. The person wanted was accused of fraudulent conversion of funds of a company of which he was an officer. The despatch stated that he was believed to be at a certain address in Hamilton, and the investigation was made by Corporal R. E. Webster, in charge of the detachment there. The fugitive had left the address given in the despatch from London, but Corporal Webster traced him to Toronto, where on July 10 the fugitive was arrested. He waived extradition and returned to England.

On June 20 word came to headquarters that the American authorities had received a hint that a man in whom they were interested was living in Vancouver, though they did not know his exact address. This man was charged in Indianapolis with selling cocaine and having opium in his possession; on being granted bail he had fled. Information was sent to Vancouver and our detectives there began to look out for him. On June 28 Detective/Constable Floyd, who was on duty at a race meeting, recognized the man by his picture, and shadowed him until he had an opportunity to speak to Detective/Sergeant J. S. Cather, who was also in the crowd; Sergeant Cather telephoned to Staff-Sergeant Fripps, who went to the scene taking the police circular with the photographs. It was clear that the man under observation was the person sought, he was arrested, and admitted his identity. As he had entered the country illegally he was deported, in a manner satisfactory to the American police.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The full statistics of the assistance given to other departments, either by "investigations" proper, or as "assistance and protection," are to be found in appendix C. It may not be out of place, however, briefly to give particulars of some of the more important or more interesting cases.

To some extent this category of the work is a special characteristic of this force, which has become a sort of handmaid for many of the other departments of the Government. Many of these departments have work to be performed in various parts of the country outside of Ottawa, and, while some whose outside duties are of great volume employ their own "field agents," to use a term coined in the United States, others find it convenient to use us. It may easily happen that a department needs to have services performed which are important in the aggregate, but which are not numerous enough in any one district to warrant the stationing there of a member of the department on full time. Again, the execution of these duties often requires the exercise of a measure of authority, tempered with tact. One of our men in a local detachment can protect the interests in his neighbourhood of several, indeed, of all the federal departments. And again, police assistance of a skilled nature on a large scale is needed by some departments, an example being the war which the Department of Pensions and Health conducts against the traffic in narcotic drugs.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Vancouver is the principal battle ground with the narcotic drug evil, and in and near that city a number of successes were obtained.

On April 26, 1930, Staff-Sergeant J. Fripps co-operated with Customs officials at Vancouver in arresting a Chinese named Low Lung, who attempted to smuggle a quantity of opium ashore from an incoming liner. The case was

overwhelming, and on June 2, 1930, the accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, or an additional year's imprisonment in default of payment. Low Lung had been in Canada for nearly thirty years, and had gone back to China five times.

Two Chinese in Vancouver, Lee Loong Cheong and Yee Shick Ming, distributed opium in Vancouver, in what in that traffic is regarded as a wholesale manner. The former was employed by a local golf and country club, and lived in its premises; but he had rented three rooms in different parts of Vancouver; Yee Shick Ming would interview the prospective buyer in one of these and take the money; then he would on the following day place the drugs in one of them and send the buyer there to find them, giving him the key which would admit him. On June 30, 1930, after continuous observation of these two men, they were arrested and charged with possession of seven cans of opium which were found in one of their rooms in a down-town boarding-house. When arrested Yee Shick Ming was in the middle of a transaction, and while it was proceeding Lee Loong Cheong arrived on the scene. Yee Shick Ming was convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$300, or three months additional in default of payment. The other man was not convicted, the evidence being adjudged too slight, but this source of supply has been dried up.

Two other Chinese who sold morphine in a wholesale way were Lee Kee Suey and Lee Kam Man, the latter having several aliases. In this case, as a result of close co-operation on the part of the Vancouver City Police, they were caught in selling three ounces of morphine for \$300. Lee Kam Man, the more important partner, was sentenced to five years in prison, while the other, who was his distributor, received a two-year sentence.

A complicated case had to do with two Japanese, Kenichi Kishimoto and Yasuto Peter Uyeda, and two white men named Clark and Petrie. Superintendent Newson deals with the case in his annual report:—

"On June 10 last we received information that cocaine could be purchased from a local taxi driver, with the result that we were successful in the purchase of nine ounces of this drug for the price of \$35 per ounce. During the course of our investigations, it was disclosed by what manner this and other narcotic drugs were being brought to Canada off Japanese ships.

"Unfortunately, the chief culprit, Kishimoto, a Japanese doctor, although unregistered in Canada, was warned of his pending arrest by one of the three persons accused, who were convicted, and was able to elude arrest. Their method of dealing was quite in keeping with the tactics adopted by drug dealers. . . . Plans were made whereby the nine ounces of cocaine should be delivered to our agent in Stanley Park, and members of the force were on hand for the purpose of observation, and if possible to effect the arrest of the dealers. At the last moment, however, before any warning could be given, the dealers switched the rendezvous where delivery was to be made, and drove our agent, with whom we had sent another Chinese for the purpose of corroboration, to a rarely frequented street, where a car in which the drug was being conveyed met that in which our agent was being driven and the deal was consummated. When these facts were reported warrants were immediately issued for Uyeda, Petrie and Clark, with the result that marked money used by our agents for the purpose of the purchase was found in the possession of two of these men."

Convictions followed, and the three offenders were sentenced each to a year's imprisonment and \$200 fine.

On May 5, 1930, also in Vancouver, a Chinese named Chin Yee Fook, who at various times used at least four other names, was arrested after having sold a quantity of morphine. He was convicted on May 16, and, as he had been convicted of similar offences on two earlier occasions, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and in addition to a fine of \$500, with three months' additional in default of payment. This man was born in Canada.

In our annual report for 1928 an account was given of the arrest (after many efforts) and conviction of an important distributor in Vancouver named

Wong Wa. It was noted that, on being allowed bail on his appealing against a sentence of three years' imprisonment, this man had fled. Superintendent Newson in his annual report, after reviewing the earlier history of the case, proceeds:—

"No trace of him was found until late in 1929, when he was located and arrested in Chicago. Extradition proceedings were instituted and after a bitter legal battle Wong Wa was returned to Canada and escorted to New Westminster penitentiary, where he is now serving his sentence."

A white underworld character in Vancouver known as Tom Quaely was caught selling morphine, and on June 11, 1930, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, or an additional six months' imprisonment in default of payment. At the expiry of his term of imprisonment he will be deported, as he is an American citizen.

A case which at one moment seemed likely to establish an alarming precedent, was that of another American citizen, one Joseph Harris, alias Jack Sieman. This man was arrested at San Francisco in April, 1929, while in possession of a considerable quantity of cocaine and morphine; there was some fighting before he was taken, and he was reputed to be a desperate character. Superintendent Newson gives the following account of Sieman's experiences with Canadian law:—

"Sieman was liberated on \$10,000 bail, and, on failing to appear for trial, we were requested to effect his arrest should he find his way to Canada. In January we took Sieman into custody at Vancouver, following which extradition proceedings were set in motion. In April the case was heard by His Honour Judge Cayley, who dismissed the action on the ground that the charges preferred by the United States Government were not extraditable, he finding that the Harrison and Jones Acts under which the charges were laid, were taxation measures, and not acts for the suppression of trafficking in narcotics, as in the case of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act of Canada.

"Realizing that this decision would make Canada a safe refuge for persons engaged in trafficking in narcotic drugs unlawfully throughout the United States, the Minister of Pensions and National Health appointed counsel to support the claim by the United States Government, and in due course the case was reopened before Chief Justice Morrison, who ordered that Sieman be returned to the United States for trial under the Acts named."

An amateur's attempt to engage in the drug traffic came to a sudden end in March, 1930. According to the story told by him after arrest, some time in 1926 a fisherman living on the west coast of British Columbia had found a quantity of tins of opium floating in the water, in the way sometimes adopted by smugglers. The fisherman did not try to sell the opium, but allowed another man to take the greater part of the tins away; this man is believed to have sold them. The remaining tins, fourteen in number, were left behind, and in time a resident of the place (not the fisherman) found them, and, being very short of money, took them to Vancouver and tried to sell them. He got into touch with two men, one of whom had a criminal record, while the other seems not to have been in trouble before; neither of them were expert in the traffic. The two vendors were promptly caught, and their arrest led to that of the finder of the tins. The latter received a sentence of two years, while of the others one was acquitted and the other, who assumed the responsibility, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200. This man had a good war record.

During the year a number of Chinese were arrested and convicted in and near Vancouver in connection with this traffic. In one cluster of cases which had to do with the opium habit in Port Alberni, supplies of the drug were sent by post from Vancouver concealed in a Chinese song-book, the inside pages of which had been cut out so as to make a receptacle. The sender, one Lum Yuck Jan, alias Low Chuen, received a sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$250, or three months additional in default. A vendor in Port Alberni name Mah Gow Moy was convicted on several counts and his sentences in

the aggregate amounted to two years' imprisonment and fines of \$700, or an additional six months' imprisonment in default. An employe of his was fined \$60.

In southern Alberta a series of convictions of Chinese extending over several months broke up a traffic which had existed among those people and some degraded whites in Lethbridge. These culminated in the conviction in September, 1930, of one Mah Yee, who was known by at least two other names, and who was the chief trafficker in those parts. This man had been cook in a disorderly resort, but was reputed to be the principal owner of it and to be well to do; he had been the subject of investigation for upwards of two years, and had been convicted on several occasions of less serious offences. In February, 1930, another Chinese was convicted of possession of opium, and it became known that his source of supply had been Mah Yee, but the evidence obtainable was not sufficient to warrant prosecution. Almost immediately afterwards Mah Yee went to Cranbrook, and again customers of his were arrested without it being possible to indict him. For some months he eluded all efforts to catch him, but in September a raid upon his room disclosed his possession of a quantity of opium, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200, with two months' additional in default of payment—a sentence which will entail deportation.

This nest of cases gave rise to an incident which illustrates the nature of the people dealt with in this sort of work, and also the dangers which beset officers of the law who engage in it. In one of the earlier cases a Chinese employed as temporary interpreter was given some \$600 by a friend of the accused; the charge was reduced by us, owing to the nature of the case, to one which did not carry deportation; and the interpreter pocketed most of the sum, telling the person who supplied the money that he had paid it as a bribe to the non-commissioned officer in charge of the case. In a later case the same friend of the accused offered a bribe to our non-commissioned officer, without an intermediary, and the earlier transaction came to light; the dishonest interpreter signed a confession.

But for the second incident, the underworld of Lethbridge would have been persuaded that our chief detective there was corrupt.

In Calgary in October, 1929, an elderly Chinese going for the moment under the name of Dack Fun, was arrested with a considerable amount of opium in his possession. He had been convicted of offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act on several occasions, and had been a source of supply for addicts. His practice was to make his sales at a distance from his quarters, and before his residence could be discovered and raided long-drawn operations were necessary. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$250, he died before his term had expired.

In April, 1930, the arrest in Ontario of a drug vendor named Mike Dobas, who at times was known as Doba or Dobois, ended a case which began in December, 1928, and wrought havoc among the straw bailsmen of Winnipeg. Charged with possession of drugs, he was released on \$10,000 bail and absconded. His bail was ordered to be estreated, and it then was found that his bondsmen were devoid of means; one of them fled, and the other was arrested and imprisoned for some months. Dobas himself disappeared until early in April, 1930, when he was arrested near Detroit and deported to Canada being arrested at once and returned to Winnipeg, where he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three years in prison and a fine of \$200.

In February, 1930, two brothers named Fortney, who were well known as addicts, were arrested and convicted in Winnipeg. Finding it difficult to obtain drugs in any other way, these men obtained prescriptions from two doctors, in each case giving two names at different times. In giving evidence each

of the physicians concerned, while admitting that he had prescribed for these men, knowing that they were procuring prescriptions from the other as well as himself, testified that he had not been acquainted with the clauses in the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act prohibiting such conduct. The proceedings made the fact clear to them, and possibly prevented infractions of the law in ignorance by others.

On August 19, 1930, it was learned that a druggist in Winnipeg had been induced to fill six prescriptions for morphine, which purported to be signed by a doctor with whom the druggist was not acquainted. On being shown them the doctor pronounced them to be forgeries. On the following day the perpetrator returned with another forged prescription, and on being arrested proved to be an addict and peddler, whose list of convictions went back nearly a decade. He pleaded guilty to a charge of possession and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$200 fine or two months additional imprisonment in default.

As a consequence of the arrest and conviction of an addict in London, proceedings were taken against a druggist who had honoured a number of forged prescriptions presented by the addict. The method pursued by the victim of the habit had been to present prescriptions for narcotic drugs purporting to be signed by medical men living in villages some miles away from London and it was charged that the druggist filled these without taking sufficient precautions. Three charges were laid, to prove continuity, and on the accused pleading guilty to one of them the others were withdrawn. A fine of \$200 was imposed.

In Montreal the inspection of the narcotic records of a drugstore in January, 1930, disclosed the fact that an unduly large number of prescriptions had been filled for one medical man. Investigation in other drugstores in the locality showed that he had issued an inordinate number of such prescriptions. The Department of Pensions and National Health took a serious view of the doctor's behaviour, and a prosecution resulted in a plea of guilty and of a fine of \$200 on each of three charges.

Shortly afterwards, in March, 1930, another medical man was detected issuing narcotic prescriptions on a large scale. This doctor, who lived in Charlemagne, after some preliminary operations was induced to give two prescriptions for cocaine to a constable of this Force. He was fined \$200 on each of two charges.

A long-drawn case made progress during the year. In September, 1928, Dr. N. F. E. Ponte and three others were arrested by the Customs officials at Lacolle, P.Q., while trying to smuggle in a quantity of morphine hydrochloride. Delays ensued, and ultimately the venue was changed and Ponte was tried in Montreal in February, 1930, and found guilty both of importation and of possession of drugs. Sentenced to three years' imprisonment, he has appealed, and the appeal had not been heard at the date on which this report is closed.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The most interesting incidents of the year in assisting the Department of Indian Affairs with its charges had to do with cases east of the prairies.

In the autumn of 1929 an Indian of the Poplar River reserve, east of lake Winnipeg, gave some money to a fellow Indian who was reputed to be the leading maker of illicit liquor in those parts, with the request that with it he buy sugar and yeast, and from these and other ingredients make a quantity of "home-brew". The expert filled the order, and in due time he, the giver of the money, and two other Indians drank enough of the product to make themselves drunk; after which one of the party removed the keg and its remaining contents to his own camp. There it was found by several Indians and upset, after each had taken the precaution of taking one drink, presumably to satisfy

themselves as to its nature. Later Corporal H. A. Stewart, in charge of the detachment at Berens River, on the eastern shore of lake Winnipeg, heard of the affair, and had the manufacturer arrested, convicted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. This man then turned King's evidence against his companions, causing them to be convicted and sentenced. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was the distiller's daughter, who gave evidence in one case that the accused, after drinking two cupfuls of the brew, "seemed to be drunk when he left (her father's house), as he was very happy and could not walk straight".

Corporal Stewart left Berens River on March 27, with a special constable, to escort the prisoner to serve his sentence at Winnipeg, his route being south and west on the ice of the lake to the western or opposite side, to take the train at Riverton, the northern terminus of a branch line. His report contains the following paragraphs:—

"Travelling on lake Winnipeg was pretty hard, snowshoes had to be worn most of the trip going in, and it was very hard on the dogs' feet, canvas shoes being worn quite a bit during the entire patrol.

"The patrol was engaged for a period of three and one-half days going and seven days on the return patrol, having encountered heavy slush and water on the return patrol; I had to lay up at one point for two days, the dogs suffered much with sore feet on their return patrol, wading in slush over a foot deep most of the days.

"Myself and the prisoner contracted snow-blindness going to Riverton, from where we proceeded to Winnipeg by railway, and had to secure temporary relief at Riverton, where we stayed for a day and a half before proceeding to Winnipeg.

"On the return patrol was very bad, for instance, at one point, it took us several hours to go 12 miles; off east Dog-Head, lake Winnipeg, we encountered weak ice, and two of my dogs, myself and sleigh went into the lake, but nothing serious happened other than my load got a little wet, also myself."

Reference is made elsewhere to a long and difficult patrol made by Inspector A. E. Reames in the summer of 1930 from Toronto to Moose Factory and on to East Main, in connection with some court cases. This is a remote region, and some of his observations may be quoted:—

"During my patrol into the southeastern portion of James bay, June 25 to July 26 last, I visited Moose Factory, Rupert House and East Main districts, spending some time at each of these points. There are roughly about 300 natives (Crees) living in each of the districts and about the same number at Fort George, 125 miles north of East Main.

"From my own observations and from talks which I had with Hudson's Bay and Revillon Freres Companies' post managers, it would seem that considerable destitution exists amongst these Indians, more particularly at East Main and Fort George. A number of natives from Fort George were at East Main whilst I was there, trying to obtain something to do at the above-mentioned companies' posts, but without success. The condition of these people is pitiable, brought about largely through the failure of the fur catch the past two seasons.

"Many of them have practically no clothing, nor have they blankets. In addition, I venture to suggest that a thorough medical examination of these Indians by a competent medical officer, would reveal a large percentage of them to be suffering from tuberculosis and kindred diseases.

"At Rupert House and Moose Factory conditions are not nearly as bad as at East Main and Fort George owing to the fact that there is more work to be had. At Rupert House the Hudson's Bay Company run a canoe factory and also go in for growing potatoes and other garden products, which gives work to a number of natives, apart from the seasonal employment of cutting and hauling wood for the coming winter. Moose Factory Indians also get an opportunity to work in the summer months, being employed by the two companies unloading stores from their deep sea vessels and trans-hipping same to outlying posts around the James bay. There is also work for many to be had in cutting and hauling firewood.

"I found these Indians to be the most docile and ignorant natives I have ever come into contact with in any part of the Dominion.

"No doubt a large percentage of the natives are naturally lazy and would not work if opportunity offered but from my own observations there does not appear to be anything for them to do and with a phenomenal shortage of game in the district this year, they are hard put to it to eke out a bare existence. Dozens of them are travelling the coast from post to post in their dilapidated canoes vainly endeavouring to get work, keeping themselves

from absolute starvation by stopping at the various known fishing grounds and catching a few whitefish and trout of which for some reason or other there also seems to be a shortage this year."

A young Indian during the year gave an inordinate amount of trouble to Corporal E. G. Weeks, in charge of the Muncey detachment. Up to 1930 he had had seventeen convictions on sundry charges, in addition to a couple of charges which had failed. In May, 1930, Corporal Weeks arrested him on a charge of intoxication, and he suddenly showed fight, being secured only after a severe struggle. The magistrate, on being appealed to by the youth's mother, remanded him until June 14, 1930, "to allow him to plant five acres of cucumbers before he was sentenced." Before this period of grace expired Corporal Weeks had reason to suspect him of other offences, and on June 7, meeting him driving in the reserve, ordered him to stop; his report proceeds:—

"Fisher kept ahead of me and would not let me past. About a mile and a half from where I had attempted to stop Fisher a gallon jug of wine came through the floor of Fisher's car and broke against the drive-shaft. After about another mile Fisher's car stalled and he was placed under arrest on a charge of reckless driving."

Elsewhere he reported that "corners were taken at thirty miles an hour", the road being exceptionally rough.

The fugitive had taken up the floor boards of his car and smashed the jar. On being arraigned, Fisher was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for breach of the Indian Act, and also was fined for reckless driving. A feature of the trial was that counsel for the accused unsuccessfully urged that Corporal Weeks was guilty of reckless driving.

Almost immediately afterwards, on June 10, a farmer of the neighbourhood reported that a spare tire and rim had been stolen from his garage on June 6; and Corporal Weeks on the same day found the missing tire on Fisher's car. A charge of theft followed, and soon after the expiry of the period covered by this report he was convicted and received a fresh sentence.

Fisher's exploit of June 7 led to the discovery of the probable source of supply for much of the drinking which had been going on in the reserve. The jar which was smashed bore the label of a "winery"; inquiry there showed that it had been bought by an Indian known as Roy Reilly who, as he was not living on the reserve, had secured a permit improperly. Investigation showed that he had bought considerable quantities of liquor. He spent a month in jail in default of paying a fine, and was deprived of his permit. Before the magistrate he was defiant, asserting that as long as he did not live on a reserve he would get intoxicants, and would get another permit.

On April 2, 1930, a constable attended a wedding dance in the Ohsweken reserve at the invitation of the host, who was apprehensive of trouble. Three young Indians, brothers, who were of bad reputation, appeared at the dance, though they had not been invited, and one of them was so rude to an Indian girl that she appealed to the constable for protection. On the constable warning them, they set upon him and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, the constable receiving a number of injuries. The culprits immediately fled and were not arrested at once, as they went into hiding. About a week later one of them was caught in the reserve and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, while the man who sheltered him in his house and endeavoured to throw our men off the track was sentenced to a fine of \$50, or two months' imprisonment in default of payment. The others made their way to Detroit, but after a while returned to Canada, committing several depredations. One of them was caught, on the reserve, on August 27, and was given a sentence of three months in jail, at the expiry of which several charges were preferred by the provincial police. The third was arrested on September 5, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Another case of assault, in the Kettle Point reserve, in western Ontario, did not end so satisfactorily. As a result of considerable drinking of "home brew" on May 28 an Indian struck an Indian woman a blow on the chest, which was so severe that she had to have medical treatment. After steps had been taken to have the culprit prosecuted, the woman sent word that she would take no action. Corporal T. Corless, in the charge of the Sarnia detachment, could only charge the offender with drinking, and remarked:—

"It is very unfortunate that the Indians from this reserve do not wish to press any charge against each other, and they are very difficult people to get information from or assist in any way the enforcement of the law."

On the night of February 23, 1930, three Indians of the Walpole Island reserve broke into several summer cottages belonging to residents of Detroit, and stole a variety of personal possessions, principally clothes. The Indian caretaker noticed the depredations on February 24 and reported them on the next day to the Indian agent, and he on March 1 reported the matter to Corporal T. Corless, in charge of the detachment at Sarnia. Suspicion promptly pointed to the culprits, principally because they had suddenly come into possession of new clothes and necessaries, and within a few hours of beginning work Corporal Corless, aided by the Indian constable, had arrested two of them. On the next day he learned that the third was in Detroit, and on March 13 he found him in Sarnia and arrested him. Confession followed, with pleas of guilty, and sentences of two months in jail.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Most of our work for the Department of National Revenue has to do with the suppression of the illicit distilling of spirits, though this class of work is not nearly so heavy as it was some years ago. This year's most interesting case was in Ontario, near Bobcaygeon, where one Bruce Freeburn for several years distilled whisky illegally, evading all efforts to arrest him; searches of his premises were without result, and the occasional discovery and seizure of his stills caused him no serious inconvenience. In March, 1930, a preliminary investigation was made by "O" Division, and a plan was formed. Superintendent Jennings in his annual report for his division says in describing the affair:—

"On August 8 a non-commissioned officer, playing the role of a racketeer, appeared at Bobcaygeon. He soon gained the confidence of Bruce Freeburn and his family, and it was not long before a business proposition was broached whereby Bruce Freeburn was to sell a large quantity of bootleg whisky to his racketeering friend as a preliminary to a larger buy, if satisfactory arrangements could be made."

Indeed, our non-commissioned officers managed so well that the moonshiners showed him the still in operation. Further, by skilful questioning he learned the whereabouts of a second still.

At this stage the Ontario Provincial Police, who were acting independently of our operations, raided and seized the first still, but, as before, could not connect Freeburn with it, though they arrested him. To supply the supposed "racketeer," Freeburn had to use his second still, rather to our advantage. Superintendent Jennings' report says:—

"A special detail, with the aid of a motor-boat and camping outfit, was selected to occupy a point of vantage on an island known as Boyd's Island under cover of night. The still was located, and the party placed in strategic positions. This was on September 11. At noon of September 12, the party closed in and effected the arrest of Creighton Freeburn (son of Bruce Freeburn) and Sam Hill, who had come to run the still, and, after disposing of the prisoners, waited for further developments. Around 9 p.m. the same date, Bruce Freeburn approached Boyd's island in a motor-boat, accompanied by Delbert Freeburn (another son). Leaving the boat, Bruce Freeburn walked to the still, where he was apprehended. Delbert Freeburn temporarily escaped capture by jumping into the lake and swimming away. He was, however, later arrested at his home."

The two sons and Sam Hill were convicted; the case against Freeburn was dismissed.

The Commissioner of Excise in commenting on this case wrote:—

"The development of this seizure has been carefully followed over a period of almost one year and, considering the wily character of these moonshiners, the nature of the country in which they were operating, and the difficulties of apprehending them in the act of distilling, the department feels that the officers who laid the plans and executed them so successfully should be highly complimented."

The Manitoba district provided some heavy seizures. On September 27, 1930, Detective Sergeant F. W. Allan, accompanied by Constables W. A. Johnston and D. S. Hooper, assisted two Excise officers in discovering near Springfield the largest still which so far has been seized in the province. After diligent search they found, in a dense growth of poplar and jack pines in a slough, a large frame building, 60 by 30 feet; the whole building, including the roof, was concealed with pine branches. Inside was a huge still, the boiler having a capacity of 1,800 gallons; in addition, over 6,500 gallons of mash were seized, and 150 barrels, each with a capacity of 45 gallons. Shortly after the seizure the building caught fire in a suspicious manner, but the flames were extinguished. Four men were arrested, and on October 20 they pleaded guilty and were fined, the principal figure among them being mulcted of \$400 and costs.

In another case near East St. Paul, Manitoba, a farmer was fined \$400 for allowing a still to be concealed on his land. The still was large, and upwards of 130 barrels were found.

On May 14, 1930, Sergeant F. T. Evens, in charge of the Humboldt detachment, accompanied by Constables H. G. Rapeer and R. O. Dunn, managed to catch a notorious distiller of illicit liquor in the Carmel district. This man had been convicted on several occasions, but of late had proved elusive; about a week before a raid had proved unsuccessful, though signs of a still were found in a bluff (that is, a copse) near his house. On this occasion:—

"As soon as we came in sight of the house we noticed Horkey running to a barrel standing in the sun outside of the house, just as we arrived he had tipped up the barrel, but Constables Rapeer and Dunn managed to secure a pint sealer full of the contents of said barrel, the balance of contents of barrel were scattered on the ground. From an examination of the sealer and conversation with Horkey, the contents of the barrel appear to have been bran, sugar, and water in advanced state of fermentation. I seized said barrel and contents, destroying barrel and contents with the exception of aforesaid pint sealer full taken by constables."

In the course of the proceedings the culprit said:—

"Well, its just my damn luck I always get caught, I have paid nearly \$1,450 in fines."

The contents of the bottle proved to be liquor, but when Sergeant Evens took the necessary steps to cause him to appear for trial it was found that he had fled to the United States, and it then developed that he was an American citizen. So far he has not returned to Canada.

In another case where Sergeant Evens and Constable Dunn raided a house and found apparatus and a quantity of mash, the report noted that the accused man (who pleaded guilty and was fined \$200) "was in charge of operations, while his family appeared to be doing the work on the farm."

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Aid in the form of protection is constantly given to the Department of Finance; from time to time it is necessary to check counterfeiting, a remarkable proportion of such cases having to do with the imitation of American money.

Quick work was made in September, 1930, of one Gaston Lamonthé, alias Joseph Lamarché, described as "one of Montreal's smartest counterfeiters and confidence men," who has already served a sentence in connection with counter-

feiting. As a result of intricate shadowing, he was arrested on September 10 and was found to have in his possession two counterfeit \$10 United States gold certificates, and the back plate used in producing them. On September 18 he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A petty case of passing counterfeit American fifty-cent coins which resulted on September 18, 1930, in two residents of Ormstown pleading guilty and being fined \$150 each, was marked by the artlessness of the offenders, and by the sharpness of certain villagers. On December 7, 1929, the two men drove to St. Remi, about twenty miles from their home, and proceeded to utter the false coins in a manner that attracted suspicion. Detective Constable George Stevenson, who brought the case to a successful issue, in his report said:—

"On December 7 last, a baker named Charles Laurent of Tetreault of St. Remi, who appears to be a very observant man, noticed an auto stop in the street; in the car were two strangers; both men left the car, and what was particularly noticeable to Tetreault, was that the men divided, one taking one side of the street, and the other, the other; both entered small stores.

"To confirm his suspicions, Tetreault entered three of these stores, after the men had left, and ascertained a small purchase had been made in each instance, the purchase always being paid for with a 50-cent United States coin; he gathered these coins and took them to the bank. Mr. Sabourin identified them as being suspicious."

Before the visitors had left the village, the licence number of their car had been taken, and the Provincial Police had been apprised. They warned us, and, thanks to the information supplied, the tracing of the culprits was easy.

The method of disposing of the counterfeit coins clearly was amateurish; the principal offender was a man of some property, and was well-connected in his district; he had come into possession of the counterfeit money, and had yielded to the temptation to use it, though the total quantity must have been small.

In Windsor, Ont., Detective Sergeant George W. Fish, in charge of the detachment, on August 12, 1930, received information that a group of three men of foreign birth who lived in East Windsor had been buying sundry articles which suggested a purpose of counterfeiting. After an interval devoted to quiet work, he obtained the co-operation of the Ontario Provincial Police, and on September 3 made two raids which resulted in two arrests. Apparatus for counterfeiting was found, and a third man who was arrested had been preparing to imitate American notes. All three confessed, and the principal received a determinate sentence of two years less one day in the Guelph Reformatory, plus a similar period indeterminate; the others were let off more lightly.

In May, 1930, a summary stop was put to the proceedings of a man named Henri Lemieux, alias Jack Ross, who passed in and near Montreal about fifteen counterfeit \$20 United States notes. Becoming aware of his occupation on May 8, we arrested him on the same day, and found six of the notes in his possession. He was convicted on May 22 and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for having circulated counterfeited notes, and four years for having such notes in his possession; the sentences are to run consecutively. All the notes which had been put into circulation were recovered.

In writing to me on the matter, the barrister who conducted the case for the Government observed:—

"I feel it my duty to add that Detective Officer Stevenson had perfectly prepared his case and deserves credit particularly in his work of collecting eight bank notes that had been circulating right and left in the city of Montreal and outside."

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Several cases of disappearance of arms and ammunition were reported in Cape Breton, the most important being the theft in March, 1930, of some 10,000 rounds of .22 calibre ammunition from the stores of a school cadet corps. Constable W. M. Beazley investigated the affair, discovered that one boy owned a

rifle of that calibre, and with that to work upon soon found that the owner of the rifle and another boy, youths of 16 and 17 years, were the culprits. Most of the ammunition was recovered. They were charged, pleaded guilty, were given suspended sentences, and made good all damages.

On March 29, 1930, our detachment at Esquimalt was notified that a row-boat owned by the Government was missing from Cole Island. Corporal W. Withers, in charge of the detachment, and Constable Schofield, after unavailing search in other directions, looked in the vicinity of Rood Hill,

"Where I noticed a boat outside a boat-house, and the boat-house locked. I went ashore to see why the boat-house was locked, and the boat outside, and through a crack in the door saw a boat inside, which looked to me like the missing boat."

The surmise proved to be correct, and the person in possession of the boat soon confessed that he had stolen it. By April 7 the culprit had pleaded guilty and received his sentence. The department expressed its appreciation of "the very prompt and efficient action which was taken."

On the evening of May 28, 1930, an aviator caused annoyance and some alarm by flying dangerously low over a part of the city of Ottawa. The Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence decided to prosecute him for breach of the Air Regulations, and at their request Constable G. Brackenridge of "A" Division worked up the case, collecting the evidence upon which, on July 4, a conviction was secured in the police court, sentence being suspended.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Three years' imprisonment was the sentence imposed upon two local characters in Lac Megantic who stole a locked mailbag which was being delivered to the town post office early on December 22, 1929. Corporal U. Lafond was called into the case on December 30, and the investigation continued at intervals until April 15, 1930, when the guilt of a son of the mail-driver was ascertained. He tried to flee, but was caught in the railway station in Montreal. His confession involved the other culprit, who had been on the scene disguised as a woman. Both pleaded guilty.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Our work for the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines is constant, in that the inspection of magazines, hardware shops, etc. is a steady duty. In Vancouver the examination of fireworks imported from the Orient varies the work, and during the period under review, as in former years, some of these were found to be dangerous and recommended for destruction. In southern Alberta and western Ontario a curious duty was performed, the supervision of considerable quantities of nitro glycerine for use in oil-fields. The explosive was imported in trucks, whose movements were controlled by us, one precaution being to route them along roads which would not take them through heavy traffic; while strict observance of all means of minimizing the danger was enforced upon all persons handling the cans.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A case against James Greer, a live stock breeder of Ormstown, Quebec, of manipulating live stock certificates, came to trial in September, 1929, after an investigation which began in 1928; the accused was convicted and fined \$200 and costs, or three months' imprisonment in default of payment. An appeal was dismissed with costs in March, 1930.

MARINE

In August, 1930, a yachting party composed principally of Americans, but including one or two Canadians, made a survey at the extreme western end

of Manitoulin island which convinced them that a wreck about a mile north by east of the Mississagi straits lighthouse is that of the *Griffon*, La Salle's famous ship which disappeared in 1679. Talk that they would return and salvage the wreck, presumably removing the relics to another country, caused protests to be sent from the locality. The Marine Department on August 15 asked for our assistance, pointing out that by the Navigable Waters Protection Act persons wishing to take possession of and remove a wreck must obtain a licence from the Minister of Marine. Instructions were sent by telegraph to Corporal F. A. Samson, at Sault Ste. Marie, and he promptly repaired to Manitoulin Island, and to the lighthouse. He learned that the party had left the scene, arranged for the protection of the wreck, and explained the situation to such members of the party as could be reached.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

In June, 1930, a resident of Aklavik, a 'quarter-breed' became demented as a result of hardships incurred in a long journey, and was taken in charge, Inspector A. N. Eames acting as magistrate and committing him. He was taken out of the country and escorted to the Mental Hospital at Ponoka.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

In April, 1930, the Immigration authorities in Edmonton were troubled by foreign-born persons of questionable character loitering about the Immigration Hall and trying to entice away girls entering the country as domestics. In response to their application, a constable was stationed at the hall on a couple of occasions, and the annoyance ceased.

TRANSACTIONS FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In certain parts of the country, more especially in the Northwest Territories, our men when occasion demands collect and give out moneys for other departments. The fur export tax was collected at twenty-seven places, as far apart as Bache peninsula and Montreal; and game animal and game bird licences were issued in an equally large number of places. The total collections of these were:—

Fur export tax.....	\$43,177 05
Game animal and game bird licence.....	22,628 00
Total.....	<u>\$65,805 05</u>

In addition, we paid wolf bounty in the Northwest Territories, \$36,030 in all, for 1,201 wolves. Stony Rapids accounted for 139 of these pests, and Fort Smith for 52, while both were eclipsed by Reliance, with 462.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

Superintendent H. M. Newson, Officer Commanding "E" Division (British Columbia, less the Eastern Kootenay district), reports a strength of 85 all ranks, an increase over the figures of the last two years. With him are five officers, Inspectors T. Dann, at Vancouver; R. L. Cadiz, in command of the West Kootenay sub-district; J. M. Tupper, in command of the Coast Sub-district; F. J. Mead, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch, in Vancouver; and T. V. S. Wunsch, duty officer at Fairmont Barracks. Mention is made of Inspector Dann's command of the party which appeared at the Olympia International Horse Show in London Superintendent Newson observes:—

"Although there is an increase of seven in the total strength of the division as compared with last year, I have had to add two men to the C.I.B. staff and one to Penticton

detachment. Owing to increased activity in the Criminal Investigation Branch, it has also been found necessary to detail several other men for plain clothes work on numerous occasions.

"Our routine duties in the post, such as maintenance of buildings and grounds, mail escorts, guards, drills and lectures, have been carried out as well as possible, but I feel that the addition of a few more men would greatly benefit the performance of our various duties."

The Officer Commanding then deals with the several detachments maintained in the district; of these there now are six, as against seven in the preceding year, that in Kitwanga having been closed on September 30, 1929, and the personnel added to the detachment at Hazelton.

At Victoria the strength is one sergeant and four constables:—

"The duties there consist of maintenance of a day and night guard at the office of the Assistant Receiver General; various investigations are also undertaken in the city of Victoria and district by the n.c.o. in charge, who has supervision over the detachment at Esquimalt."

At Esquimalt the strength is one Corporal and ten constables; the report says:—

"The n.c.o. in charge and two married constables have quarters in the dockyard supplied free of rent by the Naval Department; three other married constables live in their own quarters close to the dockyard; five single men live in barracks in the dockyards, where a continual guard and patrols are being maintained by the detachment.

"I have personally inspected Esquimalt and Victoria detachments recently, and the men appeared contented notwithstanding the monotonous nature of their duties."

Penticton, the headquarters of the West Kootenay sub-district, is situated in an important centre; the personnel consists of Inspector R. L. Cadiz, two non-commissioned officers and a constable. Superintendent Newson says:—

"Investigations have been carried out involving frequent patrols, mainly in the interest of the Indian Department, the Department of Health and the Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.

"This detachment I have personally visited in September and travelled through the district under its supervision. Authorities concerned are well satisfied with the performance of duties by the personnel at Penticton and everything appeared in good shape."

At Prince Rupert Inspector J. M. Tupper and one n.c.o. are stationed. Of the Hazelton detachment the Officer Commanding says:—

"On the Canadian National Railway, 178 miles east of Prince Rupert and 24 east of Kitwanga. . . present strength: one corporal, four constables. . . ."

"The work at Hazelton consists mostly of enforcement of the Indian Act, and, having absorbed the area and personnel of the former detachment at Kitwanga, the district covered by Hazelton detachment is now very large. Patrols by car and saddle horses are undertaken to the various reserves under its supervisions, and the detachment is kept very busy; the majority of convictions under the Indian Act for this district having been secured by members of this detachment in the present year."

Prince George detachment was closed on October 9, 1929, and the personnel and stores, etc. were transferred to a new detachment opened the same day at Vanderhoof, B.C., 70 miles east of Prince George. Superintendent Newson says:—

"A good motor road follows the railway at this point, extending some 300 miles, from Hazelton in the west to Prince George in the east. Running south of Prince George the motor highway passes the Cariboo country, and may be followed by car right into Vancouver. At the request of the Indian Department, motor car patrols to Indian reserves situated along this route, have been made by members of this post and of the coast sub-district. There is also a motor highway crossing the railway at Vanderhoof, in a north and south direction; the northerly part of which road ends at Fort St. James, 70 miles away at Stewart Lake from Fort St. James a water route of about 150 miles can be followed into the northern reserves situated along this route; these reservations have been patrolled on two or three occasions during the period under review.

"The present strength at Vanderhoof detachment is one sergeant and one constable.

Turning from these matters to the work performed, Superintendent Newson states that:—"Co-operation and cordial relations have been maintained with

all federal departments," and proceeds to review the operations of the Criminal Investigation Branch (C. I. B.) under Inspector F. J. Mead, of whose efficiency he speaks highly.

Dealing first with assistance rendered to the Department of Pensions and National Health, which for the most part has to do with the traffic in Narcotic drugs, he says:—

"As in past years, our policy has been directed towards the apprehension of principals rather than of addicts and opium smokers. In this, I think you will agree, we have been very successful, notwithstanding the fact that the 'higher ups' are operating only in what they consider a safe manner. This natural cautiousness frequently necessitates our making a series of 'buys' in order to ascertain the method of receiving payment and making delivery, so that we can form plans to secure evidence that will hold up in court. In this connection it must be remembered that in the great majority of cases the evidence of our informers would not be accepted in court without police corroboration.

"During the year a number of important traffickers have been found guilty of contravening the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and are at present serving long sentences, which in the majority of cases will be followed by deportation."

Superintendent Newson notices a number of the more important or interesting cases, most of which have been described already. Discussing the general aspect of the problem, he observes:—

"Viewing the narcotic situation in this district as a whole, I am of the opinion that a gradual improvement is being effected year by year. The thorough system for controlling the distribution of narcotic drugs through regular trade channels, and the support given by the courts in imposing drastic penalties on those found guilty of contravening the Act, have had a most beneficial effect."

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

"Frequent patrols were made to maintain law and order on reserves and to enforce the special provisions of the Indian Act. At the request of the department, a special patrol was made to the reserves in the Williams Lake district, some of which had not previously been visited by this force."

Regarding the Department of National Revenue he observes:—

"Very little illicit distillation of liquor takes place in this district, due to the fact that reliable brands can readily be purchased at Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province."

Assistance was also rendered to the Department of Mines:—

"The inspection of powder magazines and stores carrying small arm ammunition has been systematically carried out with a view to enforcing the provisions of the Explosives Act. Over three thousand cases of fireworks, mostly imported from the Orient, were also inspected, the number of rejections being small.

"Accidents arising out of the handling of explosives have been inquired into and in all a total of 161 investigations were reported upon for the investigation of the department."

After notes upon the aid rendered to several other departments, Superintendent Newson observes:—

"I should like to draw your attention to the splendid *esprit de corps* that exists among all members of the C.I.B. staff in Vancouver. Had this spirit not been so marked, the results achieved could not have been accomplished. This is particularly applicable in the case of the men engaged in the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, who put in many nights as well as days in a ceaseless effort to stem the narcotic traffic on the Pacific coast."

The usual aspects of the interior economy of the division are dealt with, special remark being made of the extension of the use of our outdoor revolver range to local police forces. A matter of some interest is thus chronicled:—

"The Alaskan Yukoners 'Sourdough Stampede' was held in Vancouver this summer and with your authority I arranged for a party of our men to take part in a parade and musical ride in connection with the celebration in August last. Our part of the program at the gathering was apparently successful; the public, and especially the 'Sourdoughs,' gave our men enthusiastic cheers at every turn."

Satisfaction is expressed with the discipline of the division, and with the support given to the Officer Commanding.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Superintendent Christen Junget, Officer Commanding "K" Division (Southern Alberta and the East Kootenay district of British Columbia), reports that on September 30, 1930, the strength of the division was 91, an increase of eight over last year; this was due to the increased strength in the National parks. He observes:—

"There is no change in the number of detachments since last year's report, there being twenty all told, located at points in southern Alberta and eastern British Columbia. . . . However, due to the transfer of the natural resources from the Dominion to the province of Alberta as from October 1, and the legislation passed at Ottawa last summer excluding certain areas from the National parks, the detachments at Canmore and Exshaw will be closed very shortly."

The sub-districts remain the same, namely:—

Banff: Inspector C. D. LaNauze in command.

Calgary: Inspector C. H. King in command.

Fernie: Inspector F. Humby in command.

Lethbridge: Inspector W. W. Watson in command.

Noting that the policing of the National parks has been an important part of the work of the division, Superintendent Junget says:—

"Six detachments are located in the National parks, some of them being increased in strength during the summer months. As usual, the traffic control throughout the parks has been a most important duty during the season. The motor cycle patrol was increased by one machine, making a total of seven operating from Waterton, Exshaw, Castle Mountain, Vermilion Crossing, Radium Hot Springs and Banff. This patrol not only enforces the regulations regarding speeding, parking, etc., but also assists the ever-growing tourist traffic whenever they may be found in need of assistance. Each machine is equipped with a first-aid kit and the men so instructed as to be competent to render first-aid in case of accident.

Again:—

"Four detachments are located at ports of entry along the international boundary, the work there chiefly centering on assistance to the Immigration and National Revenue officials. At Twin Lakes the non-commissioned officer holds the appointment of sub-collector of customs and is also a part-time immigration inspector."

After referring to other duties performed, the Officer Commanding touches on the assistance given to the Department of Pensions and National Health, saying:—

"I am pleased to report a substantial increase in the results obtained in the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the year. This was not due so much to the increased use of narcotic drugs in the district, but rather to the fact that we have been successful in obtaining the assistance of better informants. It will be noted that, of the fifty-one cases investigated, evidence was obtained to enter twenty-seven prosecutions (twelve under section 4d) resulting in twenty convictions and \$1,525 being paid in fines. This is exactly double the number of successful prosecutions over the previous year."

After references to two valuable amendments to the Act recently passed, those dealing with certificates of analysis and the sending of drugs through H.M. mails, Superintendent Junget deals with a number of specific cases. One of these had to do with a conviction obtained against a criminal addict, who had a record of about 20 convictions. Superintendent Junget hoped to have this man sent to the penitentiary:—

"However, at the conclusion of the trial the presiding magistrate decided to give him one more opportunity to straighten up and sentenced him to eighteen months in the provincial gaol at Lethbridge. This man's case was then taken up by his friends with the department of the Attorney General, Alberta, and he was removed from the gaol to the Mental Diseases Hospital for the purpose of taking a cure for 'morphinism'. It was apparent that he had no desire to be cured, as he made good his escape from the institution shortly after admission. His liberty proved to be of very short duration as he was soon arrested in British Columbia and sentenced to a term of eight years at New Westminster penitentiary."

For some time an underworld resort in Calgary called the Pekin Cafe has been under observation, and Superintendent Junget notes that after obtaining

convictions against two minor traffickers who frequented this place, the real salesman, a Chinese named Dack Fun, was arrested and convicted. Another case of an unusual sort is thus noticed:—

"During the year we prosecuted a Chinaman for receiving drugs (opium) through the mails; however, upon the facts being presented in court, it was apparent that our informer was the real offender, he having merely mailed the drug for the purpose of getting the addressee into trouble. During the trial he disappeared, was located at Medicine Hat and returned to Fernie for trial, at the conclusion of which His Honour Judge Thompson was pleased to compliment the police upon the complete manner in which the evidence had been gathered and presented to the court. Counsel for both the prosecution and defence also expressed their appreciation of the fair and impartial attitude shown by the police."

In dealing with the work done for the Department of Indian Affairs, Superintendent Junget notices an increase in the number of convictions against white men for supplying liquor to Indians. A remark is:—

"First-aid training proved of assistance in the case of an aged Indian woman who had been knocked down by a runaway team; the accident occurred at an isolated point on the reserve, the Indian Agent finding it almost impossible to reach the patient with anything like suitable transport or with any degree of speed. We were asked for assistance, motor transport was despatched with first-aid supplies and, with the help of a member of the force trained in first-aid, the woman was taken across a river with the aid of a democrat and placed in hospital."

Assistance to the Department of National Revenue has decreased, one observation being:—

"A number of searches were made for illicit distilling plants, but without very definite results. There is no doubt but that this district is fairly free from offences of this nature, due to the fact that a reliable brand of spirits may legally be purchased from the Government vendors."

As regards the Department of Immigration and Colonization, he says:—

"As usual we have actively assisted this department, the number of convictions giving no adequate idea of the work performed. It has been varied; numerous inquiries have been made with a view to deportation, also relative to settlement arrangements for proposed immigrants, as well as the apprehension by our border detachments of persons entering Canada by stealth, such cases, of course, being referred to the nearest Immigration officer. We have also supplied escorts to the boundary of employees of American shows playing in Canada who have been paid off."

Another Government service to which aid was given was the Explosives division of the Department of Mines:—

"Considerable assistance has been given to this department since the spring of 1929, by Calgary sub-district and Coutts detachment of the Lethbridge sub-district in connection with the importation by automobile from the U.S.A. via Coutts of liquid nitroglycerine destined to the wells in the Turner Valley oil fields. All shipments were checked by the non-commissioned officer stationed at Coutts, who furnished the auto drivers with copies of the regulations relating to the safe conveyance of explosives by road and through inhabited districts, warning them also against excessive speeds and to slow up when passing other cars. Each importation was immediately reported by wire to the Officer Commanding at Calgary for the information of the Deputy Inspectors of Explosives in the Turner Valley oil fields.

"Between April 7 last and September 30 twenty-four importations aggregating 10,975 quarts passed through Coutts customs on telegraphic authority from the Chief Inspector of Explosives at Ottawa. I understand that an attempt is under way to educate the well operators towards the use of solidified nitro manufactured in Canada.

"A total of 359 inspections of explosives were made during the year of which 266 applied to Alberta."

Mention was made in my report for 1929 of the successful investigation of a group of fraudulent companies usually referred to under the name of one of them, the Monarch Bond Syndicate. The Officer Commanding makes the following reference to this case:—

"I am pleased to recall that the principal defendants were successfully dealt with by the courts, the president receiving a term of two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary and his chief lieutenant, one Liberty, being sentenced to one year in Lethbridge jail, from which

he was released early this year for deportation back to the United States. The force and in particular Sergeant Hutchings, was complimented for its work in ending the nefarious actions of these two men."

Another branch of our work is thus noticed:—

"Five hundred investigations were made on behalf of the Department of the Secretary of State, the majority being concerned with applicants for the privileges of Canadian citizenship. This particular item appears to be on the increase, and the fact that we are now required to obtain original signed statements from persons vouching for applicants does not lessen the work."

In the part of the report relating to musketry training, reference is made to the revolver team which went to Camp Perry, Ohio; three of its five members, Corporal A. Ford, Corporal D. E. Forsland and Constable A. Mowat, belonging to "K" Division; the others were Constables J. D. O'Donnell of "A" and J. L. Dolley of "O" Divisions. Acknowledgment is made of the courtesy with which the team were treated by the Americans. Superintendent Junget remarks that:—

"While our team did not annex any major trophies, I am sure they made a good impression and always conducted themselves so as to reflect credit upon the force they represented. . . . Expert medals were also won by all on the fifty-yard range."

The divisional revolver team also were finalists in the open police championship of Canada.

NORTHERN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Superintendent A. E. Acland, who on November 21, 1929, succeeded Superintendent James Ritchie as the Officer Commanding "G" Division (northern Alberta, the western part of the Northwest Territories, and parts of Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory) reports a total strength of 118. The officers under him are:—

Inspector S. T. Wood, Edmonton, Alta.

Inspector G. F. Fletcher, commanding the Mackenzie River sub-district with headquarters at Simpson, N.W.T.

Inspector E. G. Frere, in command of Jasper detachment with headquarters at Jasper, Alta.

Inspector A. N. Eames, in command of the Western Arctic sub-district with headquarters at Herschel Island.

Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon, in command of the Great Slave Lake sub-district with headquarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Some changes have taken place among the officers, which Superintendent Acland chronicles thus:—

"Since the last annual report, Inspector W. J. Moorhead was transferred to Depot Division, being replaced at Simpson, N.W.T., by Inspector G. F. Fletcher. Inspector C. Trundle was transferred to headquarters pending pension. Inspector Gagnon, who was with him at Fort Smith for the past three years, will assume command of the sub-district."

Dealing with the organization of the division, he says:—

"The district in the Northwest Territories is divided into three sub-districts each under the command of an inspector. Aside from the above, Inspector Frere is in charge of the detachment at Jasper. We also have one detachment at Grouard, Alberta, under command of division headquarters.

"During the year the detachment at McMurray was closed.

"A new detachment consisting of two constables and a special constable was opened this month at Wrigley, N.W.T., in the Mackenzie River district. With the opening of this detachment a chain of detachments at every settlement between McMurray and Herschel Island is now completed.

"Owing to the detachment site at Baillie Island being in danger from storms sweeping the sand spit, this detachment was moved about 150 miles further east to Pearce Point, where there is a suitable harbour for small vessels; the change was made during the month of August on the arrival of the Police schooner *St. Roch* from Vancouver.

"The schooner *St. Roch* having returned to the sub-district from Vancouver, where she was overhauled during the past winter, distributed supplies to the various detachments and

went into winter quarters on September 19 at Tree river, where we formerly had a detachment. The schooner will constitute a detachment for the winter months and is equipped to send out the necessary patrols to the outlying districts. She is equipped with wireless."

The references to the housing, equipment, etc., of the division include a note upon the dogs, which numbered 229, distributed among 19 detachments, as compared with 227 last year. He observes:—

"An epidemic of distemper has again taken a severe toll of our dogs; 26 died of this disease in the Great Slave Lake sub-district alone.

"For the most part our requirements in the matter of dogs are filled by the breeding of our own stock.

"The mileage by dogs for this division for the past year gives the impressive figure of 31,093 miles."

Another means of travel:—

"The water transport of the division consists of some 18 power boats of various sizes and descriptions, not including the auxiliary schooner *St. Roch*. These are distributed along the Mackenzie river and Arctic coast, and are in serviceable condition and giving satisfaction.....

"All detachments in the north are supplied with canoes or skiffs and in some cases out-board engines; these have proved most useful and satisfactory for short patrols."

After writing of the training and other matters of domestic interest, Superintendent Acland observes:—

"With the opening of navigation I proceeded with reliefs and the new auxiliary sloop *Kingston* down river on tour of inspection, travelling from McMurray north on the *Kingston* under her own power, as far as Arctic Red River before I was compelled to board the river steamer on her first return trip."

In the course of his general remarks he says:—

"The health of the Indians and Eskimos has been generally good, no epidemics have been reported. The year shows a considerable decrease in the amount of destitute relief handled by our men, but on account of the smaller revenue from fur, and the fact that the traders have shut down on credit, more may be required this winter."

Another remark is:—

"The air mail service as far north as Aklavik which was inaugurated last fall has given great satisfaction. From a police point of view the new mail service is quicker, with more frequent deliveries, which greatly facilitate our work in keeping returns up to date and a closer check on all operations. All credit is due the pilots who carried the mail in winter under abnormal conditions. Our usual winter mail patrol from Aklavik to Cambridge Bay with dogs was made without mishap, covering a distance one way of 1,000 miles; the delivery by this method of mail to residents in that district is much appreciated."

Turning to the work done, Superintendent Acland notes:—

"All police duties in Jasper National park, the Northwest Territories, Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan and Herschel Island, Y.T., are performed by members of this force, also at Fort Chipewyan, northern Alberta, where our detachment performs all police duties on behalf of the province of Alberta.

"It will be noted from the attached schedules that there is a decided increase in the number of cases investigated and convictions recorded under the federal statutes, Dominion Parks regulations, Criminal Code and provincial statutes as compared with last year's figures. There is also a substantial increase in the total number of cases of miscellaneous police assistance, inquiries, etc., conducted."

The aid given to each department, and the other work done is briefly reviewed, and some of the cases mentioned may be noted.

The Department of the Interior naturally accounted for much work, owing to its numerous branches. Thus with regard to the National Parks service Superintendent Acland, after referring to the periodical patrols sent to the public shooting grounds and to the Game Bird Sanctuaries, adds:—

"During the latter part of 1929 reports were received intimating that various individuals from Edmonton were hunting geese and other game birds from aeroplanes in the Fort Chipewyan, Alta., district. A lengthy investigation was made, as a result of which it was satisfactorily established that the reports as received were erroneous, inasmuch as the individuals concerned were merely using the aeroplane as a means of conveyance from Edmonton to the hunting grounds in the Fort Chipewyan district."

Our relations with the Northwest Territories Branch, of course, were intimate. A lengthy investigation was made into the unlawful use of poison by trappers and others, and several convictions were obtained. Another class of service is thus described:—

“Rations were issued to a number of destitute Eskimos and assistance was rendered to various instances to sick and aged natives at Herschel Island, Y.T., and in the Northwest Territories.

“Assistance was given to white trappers and others suffering from accident, sickness and destitution. In some cases the individuals concerned were brought out to hospital in Edmonton, and others sent to the missions in the north for treatment.”

Types of work which kept our men busy were the issue of game and trading licences, payments of wolf bounty, registration of vital statistics, collection of various taxes—income, customs, fur exports, etc. In all, our collections in the Northwest Territories for various Governmental agencies exceeded \$67,000.

Of another sort was the service rendered the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines:—

“During the past year 81 inspections were made of the Explosives records of retail stores dealing in explosives and small arms ammunition. The dealers concerned were in most instances found to be complying with the provisions of the Act. In cases where we found slackness or ignorance the dealer concerned was warned and given instructions as to the proper method of storing explosives and keeping records of sales and receipts of same.”

Assistance was rendered to the Department of National Defence certain matters connected with the Air Service, such as with regard to some caches of gasoline, and in investigating a crash (fortunately unattended by loss of life) of an aeroplane at Resolution; in the latter case our men's action rendered unnecessary the holding of a special inquiry.

The enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act is not as important a task in this division as in some others, as the main source of supply is elsewhere, and such operations as have been undertaken had to do with local distributors or addicts, several sentences of six months' imprisonment and \$200 fine having resulted from cases which were successfully investigated.

A routine duty which causes considerable travelling is thus treated:—

“During the past year 647 investigations were conducted regarding applicants for naturalization. In order to complete these inquiries a total of 16,315 miles were covered, same being made up as follows: rail, 10,783 miles; trail, 5,532 miles.”

In concluding Superintendent Acland records the hearty support which he received from all ranks of the division. He also acknowledges the co-operation of the Alberta Provincial Police, the Edmonton police and the heads of the local railway forces.

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

Superintendent J. W. Spalding, who is at once Officer Commanding Southern Saskatchewan, and the officer in charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch (commonly called the C.I.B.) of the entire province of Saskatchewan, in his annual report deals first with his district. On September 30, 1930, it consisted of the following sub-districts and detachments:—

- Regina Sub-District:* Balcarres, Broadview, Craik, Canora, Elbow, Esterhazy, Foam Lake, Fort Qu'Appelle, Holdfast, Kipling, Kamsack, Langenburg, Melville, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Pelly, Punnichy, Regina, Strasbourg, Sturgis, Wolsley, Yorkton.
- Weyburn Sub-District:* Assiniboia, Avonlea, Bengough, Carlyle, Carnduff, Diamond Crossing, Estevan, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Mossback, Milestone, Redville, Ogema, Weyburn, Willow Bunch, Wood Mountain.
- Swift Current Sub-District:* Cabri, Climax, Consul, Fox Valley, Gull Lake, Leader, Maple Creek, Morse, Ponteix, Shaunavon, Eastend, Swift Current, Val Marie.

Or 51 detachments, or one less than in 1929. Four detachments—those at Preeceville, Robsart, Arcola and North Portal—were closed, and three—Sturgis, Consul and Wood Mountain—were opened. As for Regina:—

"On August 1, 1930, the Regina headquarters were moved from 1739 Cornwall street, to Barracks. This move was necessitated by the provincial Department of Public Works requiring the Cornwall street building for provincial departments. The detective, investigation and provost staff are still housed in the Cornwall street building."

In Regina and the various detachments there were five officers and 121 other ranks, while in addition, two special constables and seventeen civilians are engaged, mainly in clerical work.

During the period under review 11,905 patrols were made, entailing a mileage of 974,423; as against 11,644 and 955,697 respectively in 1929.

In reporting upon the conduct of the members of the force under him Superintendent Spalding refers to the deplorable case of ex-Constable J. W. Pirt, who on September 1, 1930, when on duty in Roblin, Man., being under the influence of liquor, shot and killed a woman—an absolutely purposeless crime, committed without provocation. Pirt, who had been a member of the force for less than a year, and had spent about five months of this in the depot, presented excellent testimonials, and until the occasion on which he committed his crime, seemed an efficient policeman and was well thought of by the public. Superintendent Spalding, remarking that such a tragedy had never before been experienced in the force, adds:—

"Upon being medically examined for engagement in the force, he was found mentally and physically fit, but even if he had been examined by an alienist, it is doubtful if he would have discovered any mental condition which would have been a bar to him becoming a member of the force."

During the twelve-month period Inspector Cooper, who was in command of Weyburn sub-district, fell ill on November 11, 1929, and had not returned to the district on the date of the closing of the report; while Sergeant N. J. Anderson, stationed at Swift Current, was ill and off duty for three months. The loss of their services was severely felt.

Superintendent Spalding describes at length the more important criminal cases which have arisen; these have been dealt with in the part of this report devoted to the aid given to Saskatchewan. One interesting duty is thus noticed:—

"The special boundary patrol was again instituted this year along the international boundary line extending from the western boundary of Manitoba to the eastern boundary of Alberta. A close watch was kept on all main trails leading into Canada from the United States, especially at night. Suspicious characters who could not give a proper account of themselves were dealt with in the usual manner.

"I am pleased to state that no bank robberies have taken place within the patrol area, which, in my opinion, is chiefly due to the presence of this patrol, which has rendered invaluable service as a preventive force, much to the satisfaction of business men and settlers alike who are located along the international boundary line."

Dealing with the enforcement of the Liquor Act, Superintendent Spalding says:—

"In reviewing the situation relevant to the enforcement of the Liquor Act in the province of Saskatchewan during the past year, I find that conditions have greatly improved. We have maintained the services of the special liquor squad, comprised of sixteen special constables, with gratifying results.

"Members of the special squad are carefully chosen and of necessity their character has to be beyond reproach, owing to the nature of the duties they are required to perform, and must be in a position to withstand the gruelling cross-examination they are frequently subjected to on the witness stand, which in almost every instance they have admirably withstood.

"D/Corporal J. E. S. Roberts, who was previously in charge of the special enforcement squad, in which capacity he did very commendable work, was recently transferred to take charge of Yorkton detachment, and Corporal J. Laight, previously in charge of Esterhazy detachment, is now in charge. Corporal Laight has had extensive experience in connection with the liquor enforcement duties both in the Province of Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and is specially adapted for this work.

"The formation of the special liquor squad authorized to assist in the enforcement of the Liquor Act would appear to have been amply justified. The results obtained through

their investigations have been very satisfactory; exemplified by the fact that during the past year, 20-34 per cent, less complaints have been received compared with the preceding year."

Superintendent Spalding quotes statistics at some length. Briefly, during the period under review 1,543 liquor cases were entered and 960 convictions obtained, as against 1,937 and 1,154 respectively in the preceding twelve months; it will be observed that, while fewer cases have been entered, the proportion of convictions has arisen perceptibly, from 59.5 per cent to 62 per cent. The other figures are roughly in proportion; Superintendent Spalding also observes:—

"It is worthy of note that out of a total of \$93,418 in fines imposed, imprisonment in default of \$20,075 was imposed, amounting in the aggregate to seven years, ten months and eleven days, which might be taken as an indication that the bootlegging business in Saskatchewan is becoming unprofitable to the extent that 21.49 per cent of the offenders have been unable to pay their fines, and have gone to jail. This condition itself would appear to be responsible for the substantial reduction in the number of complaints received; also the number of cases of infractions brought before the courts.

"The uniformed members of the force throughout the province have also been very active in connection with the enforcement of the Act, and have closely co-operated with members of the special enforcement squad."

The Officer Commanding gives statistics as to the volume of work transacted, the general effect being that there has been a slight decline. In regard to the Criminal Code the decrease has been not quite 5 per cent, from 9,038 to 8,657. In enforcing provincial statutes the decrease was from 4,965 to 4,706, or somewhat more than 5 per cent. During the period covered 8,055 interim motor licences were issued on behalf of the provincial Government. The entire volume of work of all sorts shows a slight decline, from 34,676 in 1928-29 to 33,573 in 1929-30, or 3 per cent.

In concluding Superintendent Spalding expresses his appreciation of the devotion to duty shown by all ranks; he especially mentions "the untiring efforts of n.c.o.'s, and constables in charge of detachments, as well as those at headquarters Southern Saskatchewan; another remark is:—

"A perusal of the annual report in this connection does not reveal the detailed work which is required of the headquarters staff, Southern Saskatchewan district, who keep up to date the many matters demanding immediate attention, in order that prompt action may be taken to effect arrests, arrange for prisoners to be brought to trial, witnesses produced on time, et cetera.

"Therefore, I desire to make mention that this is a daily pressure on the staff in my office, as the volume of work is such that everyone, throughout the year, has worked full office hours and all at various times, including the civilian staff, when a rush would develop, put in many extra hours in order to keep matters in hand."

Recognition is also paid to the support given by the provincial authorities, as well as the helpfulness of other police forces.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

Superintendent T. C. Goldsmith, Officer Commanding "F" Division (northern Saskatchewan), in his report notes a further increase in personnel, from 87 to 96 all ranks. He observes:—

"New detachments were opened at Fort Churchill, Flin Flon, and the Waskesiu detachment was opened again this summer."

In all there are 42 detachments, some of them, such as Fort Churchill, Port Nelson, Island Falls, Cumberland Falls and Pelican Narrows, being fairly far north. This division has 54 dogs on charge, Superintendent Goldsmith remarking:—

"There is an increase of twelve dogs in the division at the end of September, which is on account of there being nineteen pups raised and taken on the strength.

"The health of the dogs has been good, and any losses were the result of deaths through natural causes or on account of being destroyed as being unfit for further service."

Superintendent Goldsmith deals with the internal affairs of his division; the police work done in it has been noticed in the course of Superintendent Spalding's report from Southern Saskatchewan.

MANITOBA DISTRICT

Superintendent A. B. Allard, the Officer Commanding "D" Division, (Manitoba and western Ontario as far as lake Nepigon) reports thus as regards his strength:—

"The strength of my division on September 30, 1930, was 72 all ranks, including one superintendent and two inspectors. In addition to those used for routine and other necessary duties at Winnipeg, 15 men are required daily for various guard duties. As in previous years, I have had a constable stationed temporarily at Westbourne from August 30 to October 4, at the request of the Indian Department officials, in order to keep in touch with the Indians working in that district during threshing operations."

With regard to work done he says:—

"As shown in the statistical part of my report, the number of cases handled in my district during the year 1929-30 was 5,910, as against 5,455 shown in my 1928-29 report, showing an increase of 455 cases.

"Assistance was rendered at the request of other federal departments in 3,576 instances, and police protection and assistance in 1,872 instances, making a total of 5,448 cases, showing an increase over 1929 of 670 cases handled, principally accounted for in naturalization applications and radio licences, and the checking of drug stores.

"A total of 462 cases were investigated, 308 prosecutions entered and 258 convictions obtained.

"Total fines imposed amounted to \$10,299.75 as compared with \$19,083 imposed in 1929, a decrease of \$8,783.25; but the sentences imposed in terms of imprisonment show an increase of 15 years, 6 months, being 54 years, 6 months, as compared with 39 years in 1929.

"A tendency on the part of Police Magistrates to impose imprisonment as a deterrent, more especially in cases coming under the Indian Act, instead of fining, might account for the decrease in fines and the increase in imprisonment.

"Monies collected and refunded amounted to 1,195 which is \$150 less than shown last year. This is accounted for by reason of material acquired in connection with excise seizures being disposed of by the department concerned, and not sold by us as formerly."

Superintendent Allard discussed in detail the various classes of duty performed. One of these, coming under the heading of "Enforcement of Federal Statutes," had to do with the supervision of pari-mutual machines at race track meetings, for which he supplied four men; his comment being:—

"No complaints have been heard in connection with these meets, which have been conducted in an efficient and orderly manner. No untoward incidents occurred throughout the whole racing period."

With regard to the Department of Immigration he says in part:—

"The non-commissioned officer at Waskada, as in past years, has been assisting the department in carrying out the regular duties of a resident immigration officer, and, in the course of this work, handled 590 cases.

"Every assistance has been given and investigations and enquiries made for this department, both in Winnipeg and at outside points in my district. In practically all cases, the information required was secured.

"Guards have been supplied at Winnipeg on numerous occasions (53 days) at the request of the Division Commissioner of Immigration, for duty at the immigration hall, preserving order among Immigrants and deportees.

"It was found necessary to arrest five persons for creating a disturbance. Charges were laid by an immigration officer, and two convictions obtained. Our men were required to give evidence."

The work for the Department of Indian Affairs was considerable, and Superintendent Allard mentions a number of cases. Among these are:—

"Every assistance possible was rendered by my Norway House Detachment in connection with the very disastrous fire which occurred at the Cross Lake Indian Boarding school on February 25th, resulting in the death of 13 persons. Sergeant Saul accompanied the Indian agent and doctor from Norway House by dog team immediately news of the fire was received, making a thorough investigation, of which full reports were rendered.

Rumours that this fire was of incendiary origin were circulated, but our investigation did not bear this out. A letter of extreme appreciation for assistance and reports in this case, was received from Commissioner Martin of the Manitoba Provincial Police."

"There are 111 Indian reserves in my district and a considerable number of these were visited during the course of the year in connection with inquiries, treaty patrols, truancy, bush fires, etc. There have been fewer complaints in regard to drinking on the reserves, and there has been no outstandingly persistent case of supplying liquor, such as the Sjogren case of previous years.

"A patrol to Grand Rapids and other Indian reserves, occupying six days, and covering 470 miles, was made in accompanying Indian Commissioner Graham on an inspection tour.

"A patrol, occupying six days, was also made into the Lake of the Woods district in connection with school attendance of Indian children.

"In all, 221 cases were handled. Of these, 171 were convictions. . . . The convictions comprised a considerable number of 'supplying liquor.'

"Assistance requested by Indian Commissioner Graham was given in connection with the Indian pageant staged in honour of the British Medical Association in Winnipeg during August, guards, mounted and unmounted, being detailed for duty at the Indian camp."

Work also was done for the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior:—

"The waterfowl census has been compiled monthly by my various detachments, and the report cards, embodying the information obtained, forwarded you.

"Two patrols were made by the n.c.o. in charge of my Dauphin detachment to the Riding Mountain National park, at the request of the park superintendent, and two comprehensive and interesting reports were submitted dealing with observations of wild life in the park area, which should prove of value to the authorities. The destruction of a beaver dam in the above-named park was investigated and reported on.

"An extended patrol was made in the lake Winnipegosis area, occupying five days and covering 205 water miles. The report rendered showed depredations being made amongst migratory water fowl."

For the Department of Marine and Fisheries a number of cases of illegal fishing were investigated and fifteen prosecutions were instituted, twelve of them resulting in convictions.

"One outstanding case, that of John Wagner, might be mentioned, as this man has been a persistent offender in illegal sturgeon fishing for several years, in the Lac du Bonnet district, and on many occasions attempts have been made to apprehend him. This time he was caught with 800 pounds of sturgeon and 20 pounds of caviar in his car, conveying same to Winnipeg. He was fined \$200 and costs.

"Wagner has been heard to boast on several occasions that the police would never catch him."

This man was a leading Communist, and had been active in agitation in the Lac du Bonnet district.

Another type of activity is thus chronicled:—

"On a number of occasions, assistance has been given to the radio inspector at several points in conducting prosecutions. It is apparent that the number of persons failing to take out licences are considerably less than in former years."

Assistance was rendered to the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines:—

"Two hundred and ninety-three inspections were made in checking up hardware stores and magazines throughout my district. In the main, it has been found that care is being taken to carry out the department rules pertaining to the storage of explosives.

"In a number of instances, where magazines were being erected, advice was given in regard to details connected with the storage of explosives.

"In several instances where explosion accidents had occurred investigations were made by members of the force"

Concerning the Customs service the Officer Commanding says:—

"As in previous years, most of the work done in connection with the Customs Department has been done by my border detachments.

"Five hundred and ninety cases were handled during the year by the n.c.o. in charge at Waskada, Manitoba, in his capacity of customs-enforcement officer, this being routine duty, such as assessing and collecting of duties, issuing tourists' permits, etc. A number of seizures as a customs-enforcement officer were also made by him.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

"Petty smuggling along the boundary is much less in evidence than formerly, and there has been nothing reported in the nature of extensive smuggling operations.

"A case of suspected smuggling of cattle into Canada was investigated, and afterwards turned over to the Manitoba Provincial Police, as theft was indicated."

Regarding the Excise Branch of the Department of National Revenue, after noting that only \$3,210 had been paid out of \$6,010 imposed in fines, he observes:—

"Fully 90 per cent of the prosecutions were of persons of foreign nationality, mostly small farmers, who have not money wherewith to pay their fines, and consequently are committed to jail. In carrying out this work, ninety unsuccessful searches were made, but persons engaged in this traffic are exceedingly suspicious and wary, a sharp lookout being always kept, and evidence destroyed on the approach of persons not known to them."

A remark is:—

"In conjunction with local excise enforcement officers, four large stills have been seized, together with the large stocks of ingredients necessary for the manufacture of liquor. Three of these were stills with boiler capacity of between 400 and 600 gallons, while the fourth was the largest still ever seized in Manitoba, the equipment being right up to date, it having a boiler capacity of 1,800 gallons; 6,525 gallons of mash and 36 gallons of alcohol were also seized at the same time. In this instance, the building containing the still was in the heavy bush, and entirely camouflaged with branches of trees, making its discovery a difficult matter. The heavy expenses involved in erecting these stills, and the type of men caught operating same, shows conclusively that men of means, unknown to us, are backing these undertakings."

Turning to the fight against narcotic drugs, Superintendent Allard declares that conditions "are even more satisfactory than they were last year."

"The arrest of Arthur Toole, undoubtedly the largest dealer in heroin in the entire West, and his subsequent sentence to five years' imprisonment in the Stony Mountain penitentiary, created consternation among the drug-peddling element of Winnipeg and the West, and practically cut off the entire illicit supply of the drug mentioned. For some reason heroin has been, and still is, the chief narcotic drug used by the addicts in this city. Comparatively little cocaine is in evidence, while, as far as we can ascertain, opium is entirely confined to the Chinese population.

"As a direct consequence of the Toole conviction mentioned above, addicts were driven to attempt to secure their supplies from medical sources. Unfortunately, a few members of the profession in Winnipeg took it upon themselves to satisfy the craving of the unfortunate addicts, which necessitated action on our part, with the welcome result that this state of affairs no longer exists."

Another success is thus noted:—

"The notorious Mike Dubois, who jumped his bail last year while awaiting trial for possession of drugs, was arrested by the police at Hamtramck, near Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., brought back to Winnipeg, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. One of his bondsmen has been some time in jail, being unable to justify his bonds, the other bailer absconding. This latter action has greatly hindered the pernicious system of straw bail, which had become alarmingly prevalent in this province."

Other phases of the conflict are in good condition:—

"Conditions in the Chinese section of Winnipeg are excellent. Some opium finds its way into the city undoubtedly, but in small quantities, and at a very high price. We do not know of any regular smoke house, such as existed in the past, and what smoking is done is in small individual resorts in Chinatown.

"The records of 701 drug stores in the province have been examined and checked during the year, with satisfactory results. We have found, without exception, that the druggists of the province are only too anxious to strictly abide by the provisions of the Act, and frequently give us information and assistance voluntarily."

A general remark is:—

"The diminution of cases entered under the Act during the year is due entirely to persistent and painstaking work, both by members of this force and the Winnipeg city police, with whom we continue to maintain cordial relations and close co-operation. Very few addicts, at any rate those of the underworld type, remain in Winnipeg, many being in jail serving sentences, and others have sought fresh localities where, possibly, their cravings can more readily be satisfied."

A number of investigations were made into post office robberies, usually in co-operation with the Manitoba Provincial Police.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

With regard to the Department of the Secretary of State, the Officer Commanding says:—

"What was suspected to be a case of forgery of Canadian naturalization certificates was investigated in Brandon and Winnipeg. This afterwards turned out to be the forging of birth certificates to enable persons of foreign nationality to enter the United States. The full evidence collected by us was eventually turned over to the Winnipeg City Police, who prosecuted, the accused being given one year's imprisonment on two separate charges, and sentence suspended in each instance. The successful culmination of this case was the result of considerable work done by us."

A considerable number of inquiries were made in aid of the Manitoba and Ontario provincial police forces, a number of letters of thanks having been received.

"One instance involving considerable work was that of the Hudson's Bay store at God's Lake, 100 miles inland from Norway House, being broken into and \$1,000 worth of furs stolen, and an attempt made to burn the building to conceal the theft."

An arrest was made in this case.

Satisfaction is expressed with the conduct of the division.

WESTERN ONTARIO DISTRICT

Superintendent G. L. Jennings, Officer Commanding "O" Division (western Ontario), reports a total strength of 49 all ranks, an increase of three. The detachments number ten, though he would like to establish two more. Conditions in these are reviewed.

A permanent duty of this division is the maintenance of a guard at the Assistant Receiver General's office. This is monotonous work, and Superintendent Jennings observes:—

"The personnel of this guard has been completely changed throughout the year, including the acting non-commissioned officer in charge, Regt. No. 10188, Corporal Wilson, G. G., who reverted to constable at his own request in order to have more active training in police work. He was succeeded by Regt. No. 9666, Acting Corporal Nelson, H. J. S.

"The following is a quotation from Acting Corporal Wilson, when in charge of the guard, under date of September 9 in a report on the then personnel under his command:—

"I might state, Sir, that the present personnel of this guard has not been excelled in smartness or efficiency during the eighteen months I have been in charge of this guard."

"This is very pleasing, and I may say that there has been no charge placed against any member of this guard for many months, although the work is monotonous and errors and omissions may easily be made."

After remarks upon the domestic affairs of the division, such as the horses, saddlery, mechanical transport, water transport, arms, etc., the report says:—

"Regular drill and training during the year has not been possible owing to the volume of work required to be done here, and the few men available for drill at any time. As opportunity afforded, however, drill with arms was given for several months during the spring, and at detachments the inspecting officers drilled the members there during inspections. All members of the division, except those at Moose Factory and Sault Ste. Marie, took the annual revolver course at the Long Branch ranges, Toronto. It was with difficulty that this was arranged, but all ranks appreciate the practice and desire to keep as efficient as possible."

"It is intended to give a course of lectures in criminal law, interior economy and police duties during the coming winter months."

Satisfaction is expressed with the discipline and conduct of the members of the division generally.

Dealing with the general affairs of the division, Superintendent Jennings says:—

"A special patrol, an officer and a constable, was made this spring to Moose Factory and points on the east shore of James bay. This patrol was made by Inspector Reames accompanied by Regt. No. 9510, Constable Covell, E.S. of Moose Factory detachment, together with the special constable employed there. This patrol was on behalf of the Attorney-Generals' departments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, the officer being appointed magistrate with power to deal with the cases coming before him.

"Constable Covell later made another patrol in company with the Indian Agent from Moose Factory to East Main, Fort George, Great Whale river and return, investigating conditions of the Indians throughout that district. I might here remark that travelling on either coast of Hudson's bay is dangerous work, and requires men of experience and resource to successfully make these trips."

Turning to the criminal work of the division the Officer Commanding notices, in connection with the enforcement of the Excise Act, the arrest of Bruce Freeburn, near Bobcaygeon, which is dealt with earlier in this report.

In dealing with the enforcement of the Indian Act, Superintendent Jennings observes:—

"In our efforts to protect the Indian against himself and against those who attempt to trade on his weakness for liquor, we received the full support and co-operation of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. The Director of Permits, Mr. W. S. Dingman, enforced at all times their decision to cancel all liquor permits where it was found they were being made use of to cause infractions of the Indian Act; also where Indians had by subterfuge secured possession of a liquor permit; these were immediately taken up and cancelled by his department on our drawing such cases to his attention. In addition, steps were taken to prevent the continuance of these attempts of Indians to secure liquor permits, by the issuing of a circular letter to vendors, warning them to be on the alert for evasions of this nature.

"An interesting question arose in this connection, namely, the right of white people to be in possession of liquor permits when occupying leased property on an Indian reserve. The Department of Indian Affairs ruled that:—

"While under the Indian Act it is unlawful for anyone to have liquor on an Indian reserve, nevertheless it does not appear that the fact that a person is the lessee of lands on an Indian reserve should of itself operate to deprive such person of any rights or privileges for which he might otherwise be eligible under the laws of the province."

"The Liquor Control Board, however, took the stand that respect for this decision did not relieve a vendor or permit issuer of the duty of being careful not to allow immoderation or other doubtful behaviour on the part of permit holders occupying such leased property.

"I cannot speak too highly of the board's co-operation in helping us prevent, as far as possible, contraventions of the Indian Act.

"Native wines, sold by wineries in this province, also presented a little difficulty. At present a permit is not required by anyone to make a purchase of wine at a winery, each winery being only required to keep a record of such purchase and a monthly return made to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. Where Indians were found purchasing wine from wineries, prosecutions were entered against not only the Indian but the winery as well, as there could be no reasonable excuse for not knowing whether or not the purchaser was an Indian."

The purchase of denatured alcohol ("anti-freeze") by Indians for beverage purposes also came under notice.

A case of aid to the public is thus related:—

"An outbreak of smallpox at Blacksmith Rapids and Moose Factory occurred in January of this year. Constable E. S. Covell was able to obtain a supply of vaccine through the Provincial authorities, and, after securing formaldehyde candles and brandy at Cochran, patrolled with these supplies immediately to the area affected. Fortunately, only one case of smallpox was found, but two families with whom the stricken man had been living were quarantined. All the Indians and white people in the district were vaccinated, and these prompt measures undoubtedly prevented the spread of this infectious disease."

An account is also given of Inspector Reames' visit to Moose Factory to investigate immorality among Indians; this patrol (which is noticed earlier) was arduous.

Another activity is thus described:—

"The usual migratory birds motorboat spring and fall patrols were made on Lake Scougog and Lake Erie. Twelve convictions were obtained, as a result of fourteen prosecutions entered, two of the charges being dismissed.

"Although the convictions obtained in the Lake Scougog district were for more or less minor infractions, the patrol has had a salutary effect, and the fact that cases were brought before the courts in all three counties bordering Lake Scougog, namely, Ontario, Victoria and Durham, will assist in curbing the flagrant violations on the lake.

"We were handicapped in our operations on lake Erie due to the fact that most of the motor boats used by those violating the Migratory Birds Convention Act were those owned by rum-runners, and capable of a speed of from 40 to 45 miles an hour, so that our slower boat could not always keep them in sight.

"The motor-boat patrol, however, effected the arrest of two old offenders, who had been previously looked upon as immune to arrest and were referred to as 'Big shots' on the river. Their conviction on the charges laid against them put an end to their 'prestige' in this respect, and other offenders apparently took warning as conditions, generally, have much improved."

And again:—

"The Camp Borden detachment rendered valuable assistance to the Provincial authorities by apprehending on November 1, 1929, seven persons found hunting deer in closed season in a swamp near Baxter, Ontario, using automatic and high-power rifles. The District Warden of Game and Fisheries, writing from Orillia on November 18, says:—

"It is indeed a pleasure to enforce any Act when assistance and support is given by any other Crown Officer."

As usual, the narcotic drug evil accounted for much of the work of the division:—

"Owing to certain developments during the year in the United States, the underground supply of narcotic drugs became very scarce, forcing addicts to again take recourse to such drug stores as would supply them with their requirements. Instances of this came to light as a result of our inspection of drug stores. Prosecutions followed, and convictions were registered. An outstanding example of this occurred in Sarnia, where an addict in his efforts to secure a constant and sufficient supply of morphine to satisfy his cravings had forced his wife to aid him. This poor woman frequently had to travel night and day to all points in order to get a supply for him, and had often suffered considerable personal abuse. The narcotic drugs were obtained on prescriptions which the woman had in her desperation forged. These she had presented at several drug stores, who had filled them without checking up on the prescription, as called for by the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act."

Another phase of the conflict is noted:—

"The supplying of addicts with narcotic drugs by medical men has not been so much in evidence as formerly. Where instances of this have come to our attention, prosecution has been duly entered. One London doctor, in particular, was found dishonouring the profession in this respect and was sentenced to a very heavy fine."

Turning to the enforcing of the Criminal Code, the Officer Commanding mentions two smart performances:—

"Perhaps the most outstanding case dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code is that of the arrest and conviction of counterfeiters in East Windsor and the seizure of their apparatus. Credit is due to D/Sergeant G. W. Fish, in charge of the Windsor Detachment, for this. His first information was received on August 12. Quietly following this up, he succeeded in capturing the whole gang, and seizing their apparatus. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge of being in possession of apparatus for the manufacture of notes

"Quick action on the part of D/Corporal A. M. Veitch brought about the arrest of a Government employee who had misappropriated Crown funds amounting to approximately \$3,500. On April 3, telegraphic information of this offence was received here. An immediate patrol to Newmarket disclosed the fact that the suspected party had left there the day previous. No definite trace of him could be found, but backed up by a rumour that he might have gone to Port Hope *en route* to the States. D/Corporal Veitch returned to Toronto, secured the police car, and motored to that point, where he was able to effect this man's arrest just as he was about to leave the country."

An investigation of the suspected forgery of naturalization certificates resulted in the person suspected being chased out of the country, into the arms of American police forces who had charges to lay against him.

Two regular pieces of work are thus noticed:—

"The inspection of drug stores has been resumed, and, although only 509 were visited during the year, plans are being made to try and cover all drug stores in the Western Ontario District once every two years.

"The usual inspections of hardware stores and magazines were made as in previous years. In addition, reports were submitted on a number of accidents with explosives. One such accident occurred at Hamilton, when a miscalculation as to the length of fuse caused a premature blast, killing two men and severely injuring a third."

Less usual duties relating to explosives were:—

"Escorts were provided by the detachment of this force stationed at Sarnia to safeguard the transportation of nitro-glycerine to the oil and gas fields in the Western Ontario district. Shipments were carefully routed to avoid heavy traffic, and all precautions taken to ensure the safe carriage of this high explosive and also ensure its protection, where no provision was made for its temporary storage prior to use.

"The selling of 'gas guns' by a Toronto firm was reported upon. The cartridge used contained tear gas and is guaranteed harmless. The Department of National Revenue ruled that the importation of this article was subject to the issuance of a permit, and the Department of Justice gave an opinion that 'it is an offensive weapon within the meaning of section 118 of the Criminal Code.' The Post Office Department ruled definitely that the ammunition for the 'gas gun' could not be shipped through the mails. These rulings apparently discouraged the intending agents, as no trace of any of these weapons has since been found in this district."

In his concluding paragraphs Superintendent Jennings acknowledges "the hearty co-operation and assistance afforded by the Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto City Police, and other city police forces, as well as the representatives of governmental departments with whom we have come in contact during the course of the various investigations we were called upon to perform." He also speaks highly of the willingness to work shown throughout his division:—

"All have laboured well and hard, both at detachments and at division headquarters, and several are deserving of special mention. Perhaps the bulk of the work has fallen on the Criminal Investigation Branch, which continues under the able direction of D/S/Sergeant H. Darling. Of this staff, D/Sergeant F. W. Zaneth has been very energetic and has been the principal means in bringing many important cases to a successful ending."

"A" DIVISION

Superintendent T. S. Belcher, Officer Commanding "A" Division, reports a total strength of 266, a gain of seven in the year. The territory for which the division is responsible is identical with that of Military District No. 3, but its seat and the principal scene of its duties is Ottawa. In addition, however, Superintendent Belcher notes:—

"We have one officer, eight non-commissioned officers, and twenty-five constables at Halifax. Their duties comprise mostly of guarding the dockyards, magazines and other Government property. They have also a plain clothes staff for enforcing the federal statutes. These men, although they belong to 'A' Division and are on our strength, are not controlled from here."

The Amos detachment in Northern Quebec also has the same connection with "A" Division, though it is worked from Montreal.

Superintendent Belcher says:—

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

"During the year, we permanently stationed guards on twenty-eight buildings, an increase of two. We had to put men temporarily on duties, such as: the Experimental Farm, during the summer; the Post Office, during the Christmas rush; the Supreme Court when sitting; Parliament Hill, during the session, and on the gates; one man in front of the House of Commons all the year, directing traffic. During the carillon concerts, every Sunday and Thursday, we supplied four men for the Hill, from 9 to 10 o'clock at night. In addition to this, our patrols visited and inspected, during the year, thirty-nine buildings at night time; these were ones on which we had no men stationed.

"The doors and windows of the different buildings were tested, and, if found open, the building was entered and thoroughly examined to see that everything was all right, then locked securely, and the matter reported. I find a great improvement this year in the way the employees have kept their doors and windows closed. The fact that every time a door or window is found open it is reported to the head of the department, seems to have a good effect.

"Several new duties were placed on us during the year, as follows: Three constables were placed permanently on the National Research building; one extra constable was detailed to the Experimental Farm; one extra constable for the north door of the East Block (Finance Department); one extra constable for the Arcade building; three extra men policing Welling-

ton street and district during the demolition of old buildings by the Public Works; one extra constable for the National Art Gallery every morning; one extra constable for duty at the Museum, first floor, during the winter months; one sergeant and seven men were detailed for two weeks' duty at Montreal, P.Q., during the visit of the R-100; two extra constables were on duty at the Electoral Building prior to the Dominion elections; one extra constable has been detailed temporarily on the third floor of the Daly Building, owing to the rush of people interviewing the Minister at that building. To carry out these duties, we use 178 non-commissioned officers and men.

"During the year, we supplied men for 31 functions at Government House, Parliament Hill and places of like nature; this additional work required 624 men, and they were on duty 2,118 extra hours, which is nearly double the amount done the previous year.

"We have kept a heavy guard on the Finance Department and supplied armed guards, both in uniform and plain clothes, for the Currency Branch whenever required, which is very frequently.

"Every month, an escort has been sent over to the paymaster of the Public Works Department, to guard him when coming from the bank with money.

"We also supplied 16 non-commissioned officers and men for special duty at Ottawa, Belleville, and Kingston, for protection to the taxation offices, during the year; this duty lasted about ten days and was carried out very satisfactorily."

A somewhat interesting by-path of the work is thus described:—

"The mail service, run by this division, is handled by three constables. We carried and collected 37,664 letters, an increase of 3,464 over the previous year. The men make four trips a day to eleven buildings; three trips to ten buildings; and two trips to four buildings. Each evening, the mail slips are turned in to the guard-room and put on file, so that they can be referred to in case mail is reported missing. The same procedure has been carried out, as in previous years, in connection with the delivery of mail; the messenger or whoever receives it, has to initial opposite the number of letters shown on the slip. I am glad to be able to report that although we have had numerous enquiries for missing mail, we have been able to show that all letters handled by us were delivered and signed for and that no loss was blamable to our men."

After dealing with the supervision exercised by control clocks and telephones over the men stationed in the several buildings, Superintendent Belcher mentions a recently added duty, the policing of the Government Driveway in Ottawa:—

"Our motorcycle patrol is comprised of one non-commissioned officer and eleven constables, who work in three shifts covering each 24 hours. Six Harley-Davidson motorcycles are used for this work.

"During the year, 654 persons were reported for speeding; 13 for reckless driving; 11 were found intoxicated when driving cars; one was reported for having liquor in his possession not purchased at an Ontario vendor's—this case was turned over to the provincial police, who secured a conviction; 72 were warned for having defective lights; 74 reported for driving without permits; six reported for driving the wrong way on a one-way road; five, for damaging Government property; 58 for driving a commercial vehicle on the driveway, which is prohibited. Twenty-two accidents were reported which occurred on the Driveway, but none of them were of a serious nature, although in several cases the cars got pretty badly broken up."

After a note upon methods of prosecution followed, the motorcycles used are said to have given satisfaction.

The division has its own fire department, of one sergeant and seven constables; during the year 21 recruits were instructed in duties of this sort. After enumerating the very considerable amount of apparatus possessed by us, he says:

"During the past year, twenty-two fires occurred in Government buildings, an increase of nine over that reported last year. The city fire brigade responded to calls from four of these. All the other fires were extinguished by our own appliances and our own men. The damage done was very small and is estimated not to exceed \$1,000. I consider we are fortunate not to have more fires in the buildings when so much inflammable material accumulates during the year, and credit is due to our men in the great care they take in looking after the accumulation of rubbish and other inflammable material, and seeing that it is removed as soon as possible. Our fire extinguishers have never failed to work when they have been needed.

"I may state that the constables on day duty at the Experimental Farm have been commended by the officials for the manner in which they have performed their duties during the past year."

In dealing with the criminal work done, as distinguished from that of protection, Superintendent Belcher makes special reference to a subject which was mentioned last year:—

"The Live Stock Pedigree Act is the only one which shows much difference when compared with last year. Although only six convictions appear against seventeen for last year, and the fines are only \$200 as compared with \$8,500, we have every reason to feel satisfied with the results. One of the prosecuted parties resided in Quebec city and the other in Toronto, Ont. The irregularities on which the investigations were based took place over five years previous, and it was only through what might have been termed a cumulative offence more recently that a prosecution was possible, but it was necessary, in order to prove the offences charged, to uncover and establish all the original irregularities. Due to the length of time elapsed, and the extensive territory, extending from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Toronto, which figured in the different transactions, and changes of ownership of the animals involved, the work of collecting and preparing evidence for a successful prosecution was a long and arduous task. Minimum penalties were imposed in one count on both persons, and sentence suspended on the other two charges. The added expense and trouble to which the accused were consequently subjected as a result of the conviction was considered when sentence was being imposed."

In regard to another department of our work, aid to other departments, he gives several interesting examples; two of which are:—

"For the Marine Department we did a great deal of work in accompanying a radio inspector when checking up on radio sets to ascertain if a licence had been obtained in each instance. Taken all together, the full time expended was in excess of a month by one man."

"Of the eleven cases for the National Defence Department: In one a member of the Investigation branch spent about three months in assisting officials of the department in collecting evidence on some forgeries."

A comparative statement of the work done shows 1,790 cases, as against 896 in 1928-29; an increase of 894, or almost exactly double. The Officer Commanding says:—

"The increase in the amount of work done is quite apparent, and it is very gratifying to note that the results obtained show an improvement in every way as satisfactory, and should our work continue as it has during the month just past it appears that the strength of the investigating staff will have to be augmented."

" N " DIVISION

Inspector C. H. Hill, M.C., Officer Commanding " N " Division, which is stationed at Rockcliffe, close to Ottawa, reports a strength on September 30, 1930, of 34 all ranks—one officer and 33 other ranks: a decrease of one in the year. During the year 20 recruits have been trained, and 14 men obtained first aid certificates in the course of the lectures given on that subject. Of the constables transferred elsewhere, seven proceeded in July, 1930, to the Eastern Arctic.

The duties of this division are of a miscellaneous nature, an interesting piece of work being thus reported:—

"In August, 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and 15 constables from this division proceeded to Montreal in connection with the visit of the Dirigible R100. During our stay there, all policing at the aerodrome was done by us, in conjunction with the Department of National Defence."

Mention has been made of the despatch of men to the Arctic; the provision of canine recruits is thus noted:—

"The experiment of dog breeding is still being carried on and in May a shipment of 14 dogs and puppies was sent to Edmonton for trans-shipment to Western Arctic. These animals were all exceedingly good specimens and should be of great benefit in starting a new strain of blood into this district. At present I have 1 stud dog, 2 bitches and 4 ten-months' old dogs; the latter are shortly to be sent to Kenora. These animals are all particularly fine specimens."

Among the miscellaneous duties performed were the provision of sundry escorts, the supervision of several Ontario race-tracks; and the provision of a musical ride at the Ottawa Winter Fair in December, 1929.

QUEBEC DISTRICT

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer in Command of the Quebec district, reports that he has eight detachments (including Montreal), with a total personnel of 38 all ranks. In addition to Montreal the detachments are: Quebec city: Pointe Bleue, on an Indian-reserve, was opened for the summer on May 16, 1930, and closed on September 23; Amos, covering the Abitibi district; Bersimis, maintained in connection with the Indian reserve; Gaspé, which was kept open all winter, but is to be closed this year on the close of navigation; St. Hubert, the airdrome; and Murray Bay, a summer detachment kept open from June 28 to September 29. Concerning the St. Hubert detachment, Inspector Phillips says:—

"The Detachment was strengthened from July 30 to August 14, by one officer and twenty-six other ranks from Ottawa and six other ranks from Montreal Detachment; this additional personnel being sent to St. Hubert during the visit of H.M.A.S. 'R-100'.

"The management of the St. Hubert Aerodrome expressed themselves well pleased in the manner in which our men carried out their duties."

Supervision was provided for the pari-mutuel machines at several race-tracks by Detective Sergeant J. A. Wright, who was assisted, sometimes by civilians and afterwards by members of the force.

The usual miscellaneous aid was rendered to other departments, a conspicuous example being the work of Detective Sergeant U. Lafond, who for some time has worked exclusively for the Post Office; during this year he made a number of arrests of persons stealing from the mails, breaking and entering Post Office buildings, etc.

Another class of work is thus noticed:—

"A continuous guard, comprising one non-commissioned officer and five constables, has been stationed at the Customs Examining Warehouse, Montreal, since February, 1926. A guard was supplied daily to escort the money from the Customs House to the bank. A guard of two constables was maintained at the Income Tax office, Montreal, from April 25, 1930 to May 3, 1930, inclusive, and at Quebec city one constable performed this duty from April 25 to May 2 inclusive."

Inspector Phillips gives brief notes of a number of cases, several of which have been noticed earlier in this report. In connection with the successes scored in the detection of counterfeiters, he adds:—

"During the past year, we have investigated a number of cases where the public, in ignorance, have resorted to advertising, by printing facsimiles or prints of bank bills; in these cases, while no prosecution has been entered against the persons responsible, a very stiff warning to discontinue the practice has been given, and all exhibits seized. I would point out that if no action was taken by this force in matters of this kind, it would be an easy matter for a counterfeiter to have a plate made, ostensibly for advertising purposes, and when in possession of same, alter it sufficiently to enable him to turn out a counterfeit bill."

Assistance to the Department of Mines provides work of a sort which is monotonous enough, but which yet in the mass is useful. This year the whole province of Quebec was covered, by use of a motor car, in the matter of examining the storage methods of firms using or selling explosives. Inspector Phillips remarks:—

"A marked improvement has been noted this year. This work has been performed very satisfactorily by Reg. No. 9862, Detective Corporal La Riviere, O. In addition to this work, he performs other duties whilst on patrol, notably naturalization inquiries, checking of drug records, executing warrants for the Department of National Revenue, etc., thus saving the Government considerable expense."

Earlier in this report particulars are given of a number of cases in connection with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, but some of Inspector Phillips' general remarks will bear reproduction:—

"In last year's report I reported that a marked improvement has been noted in the matter of keeping narcotic records by retail druggists in Montreal; this year I desire to bring to your notice the fact that all druggists in the province of Quebec, shown on the official list, have been inspected at different intervals, and at the close of the period under

review, there is not a single druggist in Montreal, whose narcotic records were not up to date when visited. The co-operation of the druggists in this respect is highly appreciated. I might also mention that the druggists have turned to us when they have been in doubt regarding the supplying of narcotics showing that they are, at least, trying to assist the department in curbing the illicit sale of narcotics."

Other remarks are:—

"From the attached 'Return of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act,' it will be noticed that no morphine was seized during the period under review; our information in this regard was to the effect that morphine could not be illegally purchased in Montreal for the past year, at any price.

"I cannot speak too highly of the devotion to duty of Detective Sergeant Styran and Detective Corporal Raymond, to whom most of the narcotic work has been entrusted."

And again:—

"The *esprit de corps* and conduct of the men under my command has been good; they have been called upon to perform extra duties during the year, which they have done in a most cheerful and gratifying manner."

Special reference is made to Detective Sergeant J. A. Wright, who is in charge of the offices and records in Montreal:—

"I cannot let this opportunity pass without drawing to your attention his name, and also the work of those employed under him in the Criminal Investigation Bureau and District office, who have contributed their share to the work of the district."

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector Denis Ryan, in command of the Maritime Provinces district, reports:—

"In comparison with last year's report, work in this district for the period under review shows a slight increase.

"The work of this district is mostly confined to investigations and police assistance to the various federal departments, prosecutions being instituted under the federal acts and the Criminal Code after complete investigations have been made, and the instructions to prosecute have been received from the department concerned."

One department which claimed our aid was the Post Office:—

"Two cases of breaking, entering and theft were brought to a successful conclusion for this department. One at Meteghan Centre, N.S., where the parties connected with the robbery, after having been arrested in Upper Canada on other charges, confessed to taking part in this break.

"The other case, at Isaacs's Harbour, N.S., after considerable work on the part of my detective staff, resulted in two convictions being obtained."

Another piece of work is thus described:—

"A patrol of Nova Scotia was again undertaken at the request of the Department of Mines, by one of our deputy inspectors of explosives. Prince Edward Island was not visited on this occasion.

"The Chief Inspector of Explosives expressed his appreciation to you in the following words:—

"This is a most gratifying report, and in expressing to you my appreciation of the services rendered by your staff in attaining this result, I would add that not the least pleasing feature of it lies in the manner, which has come under my personal observation, of its accomplishment by dint of systematic instruction and education."

With regard to the Department of National Defence, Inspector Ryan says:—

"Continuous guards have been maintained at the Halifax Naval Dockyard, and the joint service magazine at Bedford Basin.

"Investigations were made into a number of cases of loss of arms, theft, and breaking and entering of military armouries."

THE YUKON DISTRICT

Superintendent R. Field, the Officer Commanding "B" Division (the Yukon, excluding Herschel Island), reports a total strength of 46, an increase of three over last year. After giving the customary information regarding the conditions of buildings, transport, horses and dogs; the conduct of the members of the force (which was good), health, etc., he says:—

"The Indians are law-abiding and well behaved as a rule except when they procure intoxicating liquor. This the young men manage to get notwithstanding the severe punishment meted out to them for drunkenness, and also to the party for supplying it.

"The Indians on the whole are not as prosperous as last year, owing to the poor fur catch last winter.

"I regret to say that we had one rather tragic case, that of an Indian (Enock) who had become insane; this man lived with his family at the headwaters of the White river, near the international boundary. I detailed Reg. No. 9024 Sergeant Cronkhite, H.H., to investigate this case; after a difficult trip by small boat and on foot, he reached this man's camp and found him in a demented condition; the other Indians living in the vicinity were in great fear of him. Sergeant Cronkhite in his tactful manner induced the Indian to come with him to Dawson; he also had to bring the wife and family, and the chief and his family as witnesses. With constant vigilance and care on the part of Sergeant Cronkhite he arrived safely with his patient in Dawson. The man was under the doctor's care for several days and showed no signs of improvement, and was eventually committed to the insane asylum in British Columbia; *en route* between Dawson and Whitehorse the unfortunate man jumped overboard; the escort was standing beside him when he made the leap, grabbed him, but could not hold him; by the time the steamer was stopped and a boat lowered the man had sunk and was drowned; the body was later recovered and buried.

"In the Old Crow district there are approximately 200 Indians and halfbreeds, the majority being Indians; it is roughly estimated that there are fifty children of school age, Indians and halfbreeds, but no school. The parents of both Indians and halfbreeds are willing to have their children educated together, if the department supply a school and teacher.

"I would again reiterate the remark I made in my last year's report, that a resident doctor in the district is very necessary. I believe the white population are willing to assist in the building of a small hospital if a doctor is stationed there."

Dealing with the suppression of crime, Superintendent Field notes a slight increase, and mentions several cases. As regards the patrols which form a feature of our work in all these northern regions, the Officer Commanding says:—

"In addition to the usual patrols made by each detachment in its immediate vicinity, police parties are occasionally sent to the outlying parts of the country to keep in touch with the old prospectors, trappers and others, and to see that no destitution or sickness prevails.

"The following is a list of the principal patrols made during the year:—

WINTER

Principal Patrols	Mileage	Days
1—Dawson to Snag and return.....	684	58
1—Miller and Glacier and return..	161	10
1—Old Crow to Fort Yukon and return..	478	30
1—Old Crow to Timber Creek and return..	119	8
2—Old Crow to Rampart House and return..	192	8
1—Old Crow to Driftwood River and return..	86	6
1—Old Crow to Schaeffer's and return ..	44	3
1—Teslin Lake to Carcross and return..	300	11
1—Teslin to Atlin and return..	150	9
1—Champagne to Kluane and return..	272	17
1—Mayo to Lansing and return..	228	22

SUMMER

1—Champagne to Ruby and return..	234	10
1—Champagne to Squaw Creek and return..	203	9
1—Champagne to Kluane Lake and return..	297	11
1—Carmacks to Mica Creek and return..	289	9
1—Carmacks to Hootalinqua and return..	212	4
1—Carmacks to Selkirk and return..	165	9
1—Dawson to Miller Creek and return..	124	5
1—Old Crow to Fort Yukon and return..	580	17
1—Teslin Lake to Whitehorse and return..	500	8

	Miles
Horses..	22,623
Water..	40,278
Foot or dogs..	13,406
Train or stage..	14,246
Motor car..	7,707

Total..... 98,260

Two of the patrols were of special interest. Early in November, 1929, Corporal A. B. Thornthwaite, in charge of the Old Crow detachment, in the extreme and remote north of the territory, made a patrol of eight days and 119 miles and visited sundry creeks where trappers carry on their operations; as a result he laid three charges against people, two white men and an Indian, for snaring animals out of season. One of the peccant trappers had made rather ingenious arrangements:—

"This part of the country is a well-known source of supply for lynx, as it is full of small creeks and gullies up which the lynx travel north from the Crow river to the flats around Tizya's camp. Burns had snares set so that it was nearly impossible for the lynx to leave the river without getting into one of his snares."

Dated November 13, this report reached Dawson on January 27, or seventy-one days later. It reached headquarters on March 5, 1930.

Between January 28 and March 26, 1930, Corporal C. E. Rivett Carnac and Constable S. W. May made a patrol of 684 miles from Dawson to Wellesley Lake, close to the Alaska boundary, and return, to see that the Indians and trappers in the region were well. An Indian was arrested on a serious charge, and another Indian for illegal entry into the country. Superintendent Field comments:—

"Corporal Carnac and Constable May deserve credit for the manner in which they pushed through in spite of the severe weather, deep snow and no trails."

Corporal Carnac's report contains the following comment:—

"The travelling down the White river is very bad. Open water abounds on all sides and in many places there is no ice under the snow. On two occasions the ice gave way, once after Constable May had passed over and once under the weight of the toboggan. Leaving Snag we had 600 pounds on the toboggan and no trail. At the mouth of the Ladue river the dogs were so tired they could not pull the load. We had therefore to cache all our personal belongings in a tree and travel through with only our provisions."

At the outset of the journey the cold was extreme: as low as 47 degrees below zero; later the conditions of open water described by Corporal Carnac were encountered; , and at the end, after a period of 30 below zero weather, it was 35 degrees above zero on the last day of the patrol. While at Snag river they were poisoned by tinned food, and were ill for some time; before their full recovery the shack they were staying in caught fire and they had to help put it out.

Under the heading of "General" Superintendent Field observes:—

"Throughout the district all detachments have performed their duties satisfactorily. A summer detachment was opened at Stewart river and I am pleased to say the residents of the town very much appreciated having a constable stationed there during the freighting season.

"The three radio receiving sets sent to the Ross River, Teslin Lake and Champagne detachments are giving excellent service, and are very much appreciated by the members. I would ask that if possible two more similar sets be sent in next year, one for Old Crow and one for Forty Mile detachments; these are isolated outposts with a meagre mail service in the winter, and a radio would be a great boon to the members.

"The tourist traffic this year has been exceptionally light, the uncertainty of the stock markets and the present financial conditions being blamed for the large number of cancellations. The merchants have suffered as a result of this and report rather an unsatisfactory year."

A feature of the training is thus described:—

"The first aid lectures were given by Corporal F. R. Johns, who is a very efficient lecturer, and has a thorough knowledge of his subject. Dr. E. E. Rogers, who examined the papers set by Corporal Johns, stated that they were the best first aid papers he had ever examined, and commended Corporal Johns highly in his work."

A feature of longstanding in this district is the number of posts of an extra-police nature held. The Officer Commanding has eight such offices: sheriff, magistrate and coroner, registrar of vital statistics, inspector of immigration and fisheries, deputy inspector of explosives, district inspector of weights and

measures, and truant officer under the India Act. Inspector W. V. Bruce, in command at White Horse, has thirteen such appointments, among which are magistrate and coroner, deputy sheriff, mining recorder, veterinary inspector, inspector of aeroplanes, and issuer of marriage licences. Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster, at Mayo, has nine appointments, among which are magistrate and coroner, customs and excise officer, and inspector of aeroplanes. A constable at Forty Mile is postmaster and commissioner for affidavits, and holds three other appointments. About seven such posts are held in all.

TRAINING

Assistant Commissioner G. S. Worsley, the Officer Commanding the Depot Division, reports a strength of 248, of whom 140 are engaged on police work exclusively and 108 are in the depot division; this is a decrease of 16 from last year. During the year 135 constables were engaged, and 115 were transferred to other divisions. Particulars are given of the training operations, including the refresher courses which non-commissioned officers and constables on detachment undergo:—

“Seventy-five detachment non-commissioned officers and men reported in for annual training. These men remained in the post for one week, during which time instruction in arm drill, marching, saluting and discipline were given at the same time as they were firing the course. I consider this very essential.

“This course brushes them up for the year. . . . Their arms were examined and any repairs were done that were necessary. Also their ammunition was changed.”

These men shared in the revolver courses which were fired. Complaint is made that the Colt revolvers in use are badly worn. The ammunition used, both for rifle and revolver, was satisfactory, and a fairly good showing was made in the matches.

During the year 185 members passed through the hands of the riding staff, and it is remarked that “the horsemanship of the finished recruit is good.” Satisfaction is expressed with Sergeant Sharman, in charge of equitation, and his assistants. Reference is made in this connection to two musical rides which were trained:—

“One to go to England under Inspector Dann and Sergeant Major Griffin, and one for the northern fairs at Lloydminster, Battleford and Prince Albert. Both were successful in pleasing the public, in England and in this country. Several eulogistic letters were received in regard not only to the show put on but the manner in which the men behaved and the general high state of discipline. These rides are an excellent means of training horses for all purposes. They are worked very hard and get accustomed to traffic in a much shorter time than the usual training.”

Another remark is:—

“The new riding school has been of great help in training and in bringing on recruits rapidly. It gives them more confidence, and weather conditions do not retard practices.”

Praise also is given to Sergeant Whitehead, in charge of the foot drill and arms and revolver drill, it being noted that he “very rapidly brings recruits up to the standard when they can be passed as efficient.”

Another passage is:—

“The following lectures have been given in the respective subjects:—

Criminal Code	114 lectures.
Constable's Manual	115 “
First Aid	88 “
Rules and Regulations	58 “

“Criminal Code and Constable's Manual, lectures by Inspector T. H. Irvine and Sergeant Major F. E. Spriggs. First Aid by Sergeant E. W. Greenley. Rules and Regulations by Staff Sergeant W. H. Lougheed.”

Under the heading of "General Remarks" Assistant Commissioner Worsley says:—

"I have received good support from all officers, non-commissioned officers and ready obedience from men in 'Depot.'

"The discipline has been good and a good spirit is manifest in all that is done. I wish to specially mention the Adjutant, Inspector T. H. Irvine, the Quartermaster, Inspector W. A. Cummings, and Sergeant Major F. E. Spriggs; in fact all n.c.o.'s. . . . have done their best to maintain the reputation of the force."

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

Inspector M. H. Vernon, the Adjutant of the force, and the Officer Commanding the Headquarters Division, in his annual report places the total strength on September 30, 1930, at 136 of all ranks.

These are by no means all in Ottawa. The Quebec district is administered in certain respects as a part of the Headquarters Division, and its strength, all counted in the 136, was 32; it had detachments in Montreal, Quebec, Ber-simis and Gaspé. Next, the Eastern Arctic sub-district, under the command of Inspector A. H. Joy, is administered from Ottawa, and this accounts for 21 non-commissioned officers and constables, distributed among eight detachments: Bache Peninsula, in Ellesmere Island; Dundas Harbour, in North Devon Island; Ponds Inlet, Pangnirtung and Lake Harbour, in Baffin Island; Port Burwell, in Ungava, P.Q.; and Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake in Hudson bay.

An important operation carried out every year is the dispatch of the ss. *Beothic* to the northern detachments, carrying reliefs, bringing back members of the force who are returning to civilization from the far north, replenishing stores, etc. Much forethought as well as labour is involved in the procuring, packing, and embarkation of this, and a careful and skilful work has been performed in this connection by the purchasing staff at headquarters. No sickness or any accident was reported from our Eastern Arctic detachments during the period under review.

Those not accounted for in Quebec and the Far North are employed in Ottawa as clerks in the different branches, in company with the civil staff.

A feature of the administration of the force is the close supervision exercised over all the activities of the several districts, full reports being rendered, so that uniformity of practice is ensured, diligence is promoted, and over all operations a guiding hand is exercised. The task of control of strictly police work is discharged by the Criminal Investigation Branch, which in addition to two officers, Superintendent R. Y. Douglas and Inspector A. H. Joy (acting in place of Inspector E. C. P. Salt) on loan to another department, includes a number of other ranks, all members of the Headquarters Division. Another branch is that of Criminal Identification, under Inspector Edward Foster. That much work is done is attested by the fact that the letters passing through the Bureau of Records during the period under review numbered nearly 400,000. The figures for the last two years have been:—

	1929	1930
Incoming mail..	241,844	268,028
Outgoing mail..	130,265	129,896
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	372,109	397,924

Thus a year ago the average of correspondence for each working day was 1,282, and this year it has been 1,330.

In 1920, the total mail, in and out, amounted to 155,447; in 1924 it had risen to 262,906; and in 1928 it was 309,756.

THE CONTROL OF THE NORTH

The Far North continues to afford an avenue to hardy and adventurous members of the force to embark on a type of work which, so far as I know, is unequalled elsewhere in the world. The hardships and difficulties are great, and the toil often severe, but it is observable that numbers of our men like the service. The number of those stationed in the Arctic and sub-arctic regions grows steadily: this year the number is 116 all ranks, including special constables; or, excluding special constables, 90. If we add "B" Division, in the Yukon, we have 162 all told, or 130 without special constables.

The several detachments and their strength are as follows:—

The Eastern Arctic sub-district.—Bache Peninsula (central Ellesmere island); Dundas Harbour (Devon island); Ponds Inlet (northern Baffin island); Pangnirtung (Cumberland gulf, Central Baffin island); Lake Harbour (Hudson strait, Southern Baffin island); Port Burwell (on an island near cape Chidley, Ungava, P.Q.); Chesterfield Inlet, on the west coast of Hudson bay; Baker Lake, inland from Chesterfield inlet: eight detachments; 21 non-commissioned officers and constables. This sub-district is administered from Headquarters, the officer in command, Inspector A. H. Joy, making yearly visits of inspection.

Hudson Bay.—Moose Factory, Port Nelson, the Pas, Pelican Narrows, Cumberland House, Island Falls: six detachments; seven non-commissioned officers and constables and five special constables. Moose Factory is administered from Toronto, as part of "O" Division, while the others belong to "F" Division and administered from Prince Albert. The Pas, Cumberland Falls, and Island Falls are the gateways to the North. Subsequent to the period covered in this report, the detachment at Churchill was re-established, administered from Prince Albert, and with one non-commissioned officer.

Western Arctic sub-district: Inspector A. N. Eames.—Herschel Island, Baillie Island, Bernard Harbour, Cambridge Bay, Aklavik, Arctic Red River, the auxiliary schooner *St. Roch*: seven detachments; one officer, 26 other ranks, and 7 special constables. Since the closing of the period under review Baillie Island detachment has been closed, and one opened at Pearce Point.

Mackenzie sub-district: Inspector G. F. Fletcher.—Simpson, Norman, Good Hope, Providence, Liard, Wrigley: six detachments; one officer, 15 other ranks, and six special constables.

Great Slave sub-district: Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon.—Fort Smith, Chipe-wyan, Stony Rapids, Resolution, Reliance, Rae, Hay River: seven detachments; one officer, 18 other ranks, and 8 special constables.

Thus in all there are 34 detachments, with 3 officers, 87 other ranks, and 26 special constables, or 90 of the uniformed force, and 116 all told. Wrigley is a new detachment on the Mackenzie, between Simpson and Norman. Baillie Island was closed because the spit of sand on which the settlement stands is being washed away by successive storms, whereas Pearce Point, though not as yet so convenient as a port of call is safe in that respect.

WIRELESS AND RADIO TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION

Radio broadcast reception in the Far North during the year, and especially in the winter of 1929-30, was irregular, and often disappointing. An important message about the voyage of the *Beothic* was received by the two northernmost posts, Bache Peninsula and Dundas Harbour, but not by some of those farther south. Detailed reports on the subject were rendered by nearly all our detachments, and, while there are variations, the general tenor is one of inferiority to the results obtained in the year before, and of irregularity. Local discrepancies are coming to light; for example, reception at Blacklead Island in

Cumberland gulf was noticeably better than that obtained with identical sets at Pangnirtung, also in Cumberland gulf. At sundry times messages have been sent with success to the north over the stations KDKA, CKY, CHYC, CNRO and CJCA.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS

A feature of our northern work which may prove interesting has to do with meteorological observations.

In the Eastern Arctic, observations were made wherever possible with instruments supplied by the Meteorological Service in Toronto; these instruments suffered occasional damage in transit, and from time to time were rendered useless by damage inflicted by the terrible storms experienced at some of our detachments. The increased interest taken in the Arctic as the possible area of aerial communication has caused a development of these duties, and during the summer of 1930 the half-dozen constables who were to proceed to the Eastern Arctic as reliefs were sent to Toronto and underwent a week of instruction in the use of instruments and in the duties required of them. The several stations have received a considerable equipment of apparatus—thermometers, barometer, rain gauge, etc.—and instructions have been given that care be taken to take all the observations called for by this equipment. Thanks to this, we should be able to co-operate with the British expedition headed by Mr. H. G. Watkins, which is at work in Greenland, under the auspices of the Air Ministry.

The *St. Roch* also is being supplied with a certain amount of apparatus, and will if possible telegraph her readings out.

Allied to this is an instruction which has been sent to all detachments north of the sixtieth parallel to report any seismic disturbances. One such report has been received: Corporal J. L. Halliday and his party at Yellowknife River, Great Slave Lake, in the evening of August 9, 1929, heard a rumbling and felt a vibration while making camp. Few of these disturbances occur in the Far North, and Sergeant O. G. Petty, M.M., reporting from Pangnirtung in Baffin Island, wrote:—

"It was very hard to explain the nature of an earthquake to these people (the Eskimos), and they seemed to confuse it with thunder."

"Thunder is seldom heard, and I rather think all natives are afraid of it to some degree, although not so much as in the past."

"I do, however, think that if an earthquake had occurred during the past 150 years we would find some tradition pointing to it."

AID TO DOMINION EXPLORERS

In the autumn of 1929 much concern was felt for the safety of Colonel A. F. MacAlpine of the Dominion Explorers Ltd. and a party of prospectors, who were lost for some time in the Barren Lands; in trying to fly from Baker Lake southward they lost direction and had to land near Cambridge bay. During the period of uncertainty Staff-Sergeant M. A. Joyce, in charge at Chesterfield Inlet, placed the services of the members of the force in that region fully at the service of those directing the search. The management of the company, when the missing party had been found, thanked me for the offers of assistance. Later, when the party had reached Reliance, members of the force placed their acquaintance with the Great Slave lake at their disposal.

BACHE PENINSULA

One heavy patrol was made from Bache Peninsula during the winter; Constable N. McLean, in charge of the detachment, and Constable W. C. Beatty, with the Eskimo hunter Nookapeungwah, proceeding to the western side of Ellesmere island, and afterwards crossing it and visiting the southern end. The crossing was of importance, as it constituted a geographical discovery of an

additional route—a quick and easy one—across the island; its extreme terminus is Makinson inlet, which in turn was discovered by a member of this force, Constable G. T. Makinson, in 1928.

Constable McLean and his party left the detachment on March 25, his intention being:—

“To travel to the west coast of Ellesmere island, then down Eureka sound to Bauman fiord, and try to find a new crossing from the head of Bauman fiord across North Lincoln land to the head of Makinson inlet on the east coast of Ellesmere island, then down the east coast to Craig Harbour, and return from Craig Harbour by the east coast.”

The route taken was by Flagler valley, which was reached on the second night out:—

“The following morning we travelled to the ice-cap and had to put two teams on each komatik to make the ascent for the first three hundred yards, which was very hard on both men and dogs, and by the time we landed all three komatiks up we were sopping wet with perspiration, which made it very uncomfortable for travelling.

“From here to the top of the ice-cap is a gradual rise, but very hard going owing to deep crusty snow, which we would break through at every step and go to the tops of our kumiks; it started to snow shortly after we reached the top of the ice-cap, and we only travelled a very short distance before it was a real blizzard, and we were forced to make camp and lie over for about 36 hours until it stopped snowing; but it was still blowing a gale when we broke camp, for we decided that it was better to be travelling than in the igloo, which was continually wearing through and the snow blowing in and getting our bedding and clothes wet.

“The going was good from here to Bay fiord. Owing to the high wind, we made Bay fiord in good time and made camp and dried out our sleeping bags which were frozen stiff, and then turned in. During the night we were awakened by wolves howling, outside our igloo, so Nookapeungwah jumped out of his sleeping bag and, only waiting to put on a pair of kumiks, went out; but, owing to the fact that he was just awakened, he could not get a very good sight and missed at about fifty yards; but this man is such a keen wolf hunter that he immediately followed them and after going about five hundred yards he got another shot at one and bagged it.

“By this time he decided that it was rather cool to be out at forty below with nothing on but a suit of underwear and a pair of kumiks so he came back to the igloo and dressed and left again and it was several hours before he came back, but he did not see any wolves.

“We travelled out Bay fiord for ten miles, but the going was so bad that we crossed to the north side where the snow was blown off and the going was good. There was no sign of any game here, owing to so many wolves being in this vicinity, which is going to make the game very scarce here in the next few years, for the number of wolves is increasing very rapidly, and in a few years the country will be overrun with them. The few that are shot each year by members of the force on patrol do not amount to anything in comparison with the number that are born each year.

“From here we travelled south in Eureka sound. While we were building our igloo on the shore of Rannes peninsula two wolves passed within four hundred yards of the camp, but we could not get a shot at them; the dogs spotted them first and made such a noise that the wolves heard them and would not come within range.

“The following day was very heavily overcast and the vision very bad. Shortly after leaving camp we were all going along at an easy pace when our dogs got scent of game in the wind and started off on a mad dash, and after we had gone a mile or so we discovered that it was two wolves that were travelling south; I presume that they were following us and just keeping out of sight as we went along.

“We had seen no sign of any game so far other than 12 wolves. We continued on south and arrived at Bjorne Peninsula on April 4, expecting to see some muskox, for we were getting low on dog feed, and there were no bears to be seen, and no muskox; everything seems to be scarce owing to so many wolves being around. We had enough meat left for a small snack for two teams so I let Constable Beatty and the native use it for their dogs and I gave my own some bacon that we had for ourselves. Wishing to get some meat the next day, for the dogs were beginning to get tired and slow, and the going was bad in Bauman fiord, we broke camp the following morning and travelled about 15 miles at a walk, when we sighted a herd of nine muskox; so we went inland and shot two males and brought them to camp. While we were skinning them I happened to look up and there were four wolves about 200 yards off, but as soon as I moved to get the rifles which were on the komatik they beat it for the hills.

“We stopped over here for three days to rest up our dogs and dry our clothing and bed rolls, while Nookapeungwah spent his time inland hunting for wolves; he was lucky enough to get one female which was in the very best of condition; while he was out he came across one muskox that the wolves had killed, and they ate one front leg and the neck and

left the remainder, so they must be getting lots of food, for four wolves that are really hungry would eat up the best part of a muskox. We went out and hauled what was left into camp, which was enough to feed all three teams once more.

"We broke camp here on April 9, and travelled to the head of Bauman fiord, where we made camp and Nookapeungwah and I walked around the point to the mouth of Vendome fiord, to see what the lay of the land was like to try to make a crossing, but it was not satisfactory, for the ascent from the sea ice is too steep to make with loaded komatiks. Next morning we decided that it was best to take all the outfit and try to find a suitable place to make the attempt to cross over to Makinson inlet. We travelled around into a small bay at the head of Bauman fiord and sighted a valley leading to the east; after going across a flat we were at the entrance of the valley, and while we were looking over the country with the glasses we sighted a herd of about twenty or more muskox about two miles off.

"On entering this valley we could see that it was a slow gradual rise, and that the going was good for as far as we could see. After travelling about fifteen miles up the valley we sighted a herd of six caribou. The native and I went after them, leaving Constable Beatty to care for the dogs, but the caribou saw us before we came close enough for a shot and ran around a small knoll. The native and I followed, and after going a short distance we sighted another herd of five and shot three of them; the other two ran over the knoll in the direction of the dogs, so the native and I ran as fast as possible, fearing that the dogs would get away from Constable Beatty. They ran within one hundred yards of the dogs, and Constable Beatty had his hands full for a few minutes to keep them from getting away from him, but when we arrived he had them all with him.

"We made camp here for the night, then, after caring for the dogs and supper over, we walked overland to see where our route led, and from a high hill we could see the sea ice in Makinson inlet; next morning we travelled about four miles and came to a steep bank, about 45 degrees of an angle, which was about seventy feet in height with very little snow, which made the lowering of the komatiks quite easy and without mishap. After lowering the komatiks we were in a water course which was all ice and a gradual slope to the lake at the head of Makinson inlet.

"There is a fair amount of vegetation in this vicinity and the land is very rolling with small valleys leading in all directions. With no ice-cap between Bauman fiord and Makinson inlet, it is a very good route across, and can be made in nine or ten hours from shore to shore. It is a much superior route than by Flagler valley, owing to the fact that you do not have the ice-cap to cross, and the valley leading into Bauman fiord is a slow ascent to the sea ice.

"There is plenty of game in this country from all the signs that were seen while crossing. In one place the snow was entirely beaten down by caribou, and we saw several signs of muskox.

"After reaching Makinson inlet we travelled towards Smith bay for about forty miles when we sighted four bears, to which we gave chase and bagged. We made camp, fed the dogs and turned in.

"The following day we travelled to Smith bay, sighted two bears, but owing to the deep snow they were able to outrun the dogs and we lost them. Travelled towards the open water in Smith sound and could see several seals on the ice and four walrus by the edge of the ice.

"The following morning we broke camp and travelled south all day towards Craig Harbour, reaching Craig Harbour at midnight on April 16. After feeding the dogs Constable Beatty and myself went into the detachment.

"We remained here for three days drying our equipment, which was in very bad condition by this time. Before leaving I locked all the doors and left a note in the office concerning the patrol. We left camp at 2 a.m. April 20, and made our first camp at Cape Norton Shaw. The going was good through Glacier strait and until we reached Clarence head, where the ice became very rough and made it very hard travelling.

"The going remained bad until we reached Cape Isabella where we had to make a short trip overland to clear the open water off the cape. We camped on the north side of Cape Isabella, and mended my komatik which was broken coming through the rough ice. We broke camp here at 5 p.m. and travelled to Rice strait when we decided to make the detachment instead of another camp. The dogs were all in good shape and the going was good, so after resting the dogs for one hour at Cape Rutherford, we started for the detachment, making the 25 miles in six hours; arrived at the detachment at 8 a.m. April 27.

"During this patrol we had very few bright days, mostly overcast, blowing, or snowing.

"This patrol occupied 34 days, and the distance covered, all told, was about 1,000 miles."

While this was the only long patrol, members of the detachment were constantly moving about, the total number of patrols being 47, and the total mileage somewhat exceeding 4,000. One of the patrols made in November for fresh caribou accounted for 600 miles, and several of them were of more than 100 miles.

Despite the importance of the discovery of the Makinson Inlet route, which has the advantage of being more accessible to ships than the one at Bache Peninsula, the year at this detachment was somewhat troublesome, both Constable McLean and Constable Beatty suffering a certain amount of ill-health, while one of the Eskimos, Akeoo, was insubordinate and had to be discharged. Discomfort began early, for in 1929 the *Beothic* could not reach the post, and it was necessary to travel to Fram Haven to meet her; this journey was very tiring.

The *Beothic* left on August 4, 1929:—

"The ice was blocked in the sound and bay until the 15th, when it finally started to slacken up so that we could get out to do much hunting; then it was continually coming in and going out every other day. We managed to get a good supply of meat for the winter; we had 12 walrus, 8 narwhal; 5 oogiook (bearded seal) and about 100 seals, which would make a good supply of meat for the winter. . . .

"At Christmas time we put on a feed for the natives and gave them a few presents from the store, and explained it was from the force that they were receiving them; native Nookapeungwah shook hands with each one in turn and wished them a merry Christmas, which was very creditable to him.

"On March 12 Dr. H. K. E. Krueger arrived here from Greenland on his expedition to Axel Heiberg Island; he produced his licence to enter the North-west Territories; Dr. H. K. E. Krueger and Ago Rose Bjare, with four natives, three of whom returned to Greenland after they reached Depot point on Axel Heiberg island. This expedition is still in the country and undoubtedly they will remain at some point along the west coast of Ellesmere island till freeze-up this fall. Owing to the poor condition of their dogs, I invited them to stop over for a few days to rest up; there being open water in Flaglar fiord they secured a few seals for the dogs; they left here on 19th, with all the komitiks heavily loaded and the dogs travelling very slowly."

As for the end of the year, writing on July 29, 1930, he says:—

"The ice started breaking up the first week in July in the vicinity of the detachment, but it held strong in the sound till a few days ago, when it broke up and crowded into the bay in front of the post. The heavy ice coming down from the north is continually piling up into Buchanan bay, and it will be impossible for the ship to reach here again this year unless the unexpected happens and we get a strong gale from the west; at the present time it would be impossible to travel with even the row boat."

DUNDAS HARBOUR

Between March 30 and May 2, 1930, Corporal M. M. Timbury, accompanied by Constable R. W. Hamilton and the detachment hunter Keepomee, made a patrol from Dundas Harbour westward to Beechey island, across Wellington channel to Cornwallis island, northwards along the eastern coast of that island, across Maury channel to Baillie Hamilton island, thence back to Devon island to mount Franklin, then to Grinnell peninsula, and then back to Dundas Harbour by the same route. The distance traversed was about 750 miles.

On starting ice conditions were favourable:—

"Until we reached the west side of Dundas harbour where we unexpectedly found that the ice had broken away from the coast, and that the sound was wide open."

The narrative proceeds:—

"Looking west no ice could be seen in the distance which gave us the impression that our progress was very uncertain. It was therefore necessary for us to make for shore and travel over the land which was partly covered with snow, until we made camp at 6 p.m. at an old snow igloo in Croker bay, previously used by us during the winter. To-day was very warm and calm with a light haze."

The journey was uneventful until cape Home, when it was seen that "the open water extended well to the west, but there was enough firm ice along the coast to be able to proceed." The weather changed suddenly to cold at this time.

Next day they travelled on the sea ice for about ten miles:—

"When we discovered that the ice conditions were too rough and rugged to make any kind of a headway, miles upon miles of new ice of about two feet in thickness extending from shore to horizon which had been continually broken and pressed up into high ridges

anywhere from ten to fifty feet high. Our only procedure was to continue through the deep snow which covered the shore ice between land and pressure ridges. The dogs had a tough day's pull; we having to plough our way behind the teams at the same time pushing on the handles of the komitik assisting and guiding same past huge boulders throughout the day. The weather was dull and hazy."

The report proceeds:—

"Wednesday, April 2, we broke camp at 10 a.m. proceeded west across the mouth of Cuming creek, making very slow progress, ice being unfavourable; and at about noon we came in contact with open leads and new ice whilst passing a small glacier: from this point the land runs almost vertically from the sea and the only possible way of continuing was through the rough ice. Keepomee took observations from the land, but maintained conditions were all alike, and we had to work our way through, taking us six hours to cover a distance of eight miles; our komitiks being constantly wedged and overturned, also the dog traces being continually caught up and cut by sharp pieces of ice. It was necessary to relash our loads almost every spill, each member having to assist the other in getting the loads over the pressure ridges. It was a relief to eventually come into contact with smooth ice."

After a rest of a day owing to overcast and stormy weather, they continued on April 4:—

"We continued west along the coast all day, travelling at times through deep snow and rough ice, it being impossible to travel safely on sea ice, excepting across the small bays, for its roughness; to-day's run is one of the most dangerous of the trip, being forced to travel under projecting cliffs of shale rock with overhanging boulders, which are all weather worn and cracked ready to crumble at any moment. The snow in this vicinity having been blown down through the large crevices in the rocks and had formed hard packed mounds which had to be traversed. For four hours we had to constantly manoeuvre our komitiks in such like manner as to avoid them sliding and falling into the tide crack below."

On April 5 better conditions were experienced, and a small bear was shot and fed to the dogs.

Maxwell bay, cape Hurd and cape William Herschel were passed in turn, and on April 8 Beechey island was reached.

"At 11 a.m. the following day we left Beechey island, and made our direction to the southwest corner of North Devon island in hope of locating a bear for dog-meat, halting about every two or three miles to look about the rough ice, but all we could find was an occasional bear track days old. The dogs were feeling pretty hungry when we struck a wide frozen ice crack zigzagging towards the way we were proceeding, which had several seal holes in, and within a short while we had secured two large seals each weighing approximately 300 lbs. We had an exciting time in keeping the dogs in order, until we had a seal cut up, then we turned the whole bunch loose and they certainly made short work of their meal, every one of them covered with blood looked a peculiar sight, a real feed battle. In the vicinity we found a small snow ridge good enough to cut sufficient snow blocks, where we made igloo and camped. To-day the weather was glorious with light fresh wind from the northwest at intervals.

"Friday, April 11, we broke camp at noon making our way towards Cornwallis island, travelling over new ice which was wet; after an hour's journey another large seal was secured and packed along, dogs inclined to be slack to-day so upon reaching Cornwallis island, we camped. Weather cloudy with strong northerly wind. The following day I took a walk along the land, the height of the hills being five or six hundred feet high, no land game or vegetation seen. Whilst I was absent from camp Constable Hamilton and native sighted a medium sized bear which was wandering within a mile of our igloo, dog teams were hitched up and the bear secured for feed.

"Sunday, April 13, with clear weather and a strong wind from the northwest, we continued our course northward along the coast, of which the hills decline in height toward the north end of the island. The ice was in splendid condition to travel on, and it was a real pleasure to pave along with the dog team. Police bitch, Hdqrs. No. 334, became sick to-day, so was unharnessed and tied on the komitik most of day, being unable to keep up with the team. We camped about 6 p.m. close to land at northeast end of Cornwallis island. Monday morning, April 14, we continued northward along the coast of Cornwallis island, the land being low, with snow covered hills about three or four hundred feet high, but absolutely barren; at about 6 p.m. we were crossing Maury channel, where we found the ice comparatively thin; it was tested and found that in places a harpoon rod could be driven through with ease, but safe enough to travel over; here we saw a large bearded seal sleeping on the ice a short distance from our trail, which was stalked and easily secured; this gave us an abundance of dog feed.

"On the 15th weather was overcast and bad, a strong northeast wind in the forenoon turning into a blizzard in the p.m., compelling us to remain in camp. The following day at 11 a.m., with unsettled weather, we decided to continue our course northwards until we were abreast of the southeast corner of Baillie-Hamilton island; here we were surprised to find open leads of water and very thin ice, indications of strong undercurrents. At 3 p.m. we were travelling west along the north end of Baillie-Hamilton island, land with sloping hills of about 200 feet high, but with no signs of any land game, so we altered course and made toward Dundas island, camping at 7 p.m. near the land on the east side; the last few hours of travel was through soft loose snow. Thursday, April 17, another day of stormy weather blizzarding from the southeast too bad for travelling, so we remained at camp drying out our equipment and repairing same.

"The following morning leaving camp at 9 a.m., with hazy weather we made our course toward mount Franklin which was just visible in the distance; the ice conditions being very good snow packed hard and smooth, causing the komitiks to glide along, making Point Hogarth on North Devon island at 6 p.m.; here we found a bear's igloo, which had been made in a small snowbank on the shore, but had recently been vacated; we made camp and fed dogs.

"The following three days we were stormbound, a blizzard raging continuously from the east, and although it was necessary for us to straighten out the dog traces each day, this meant that we had to cut our way out of the back end of the igloo, as we were completely snowed in. On one occasion our native went out to look at his dogs and saw a large bear within a few yards of him, the dogs were too cold to give any warning of its approach, but as soon as they did we let them loose; they attacked the bear, and in the meantime the native grabbed his rifle and shot it, being much needed for feed. It is a known fact that the polar bear wanders extensively during wind storms or blizzards. The blizzard abating at 7 p.m. April 21, Keepomee left with the dog team to visit the immediate vicinity of mount Franklin, the height of which is about six or seven thousand feet; returning at 11 p.m., reporting having seen nothing except a few seal holes on the ice en route.

"Tuesday, April 22, leaving camp at noon we proceeded south, following the west coast of North Devon island, the land being very low, wind swept and barren with an occasional tuft of moss in places. At 4 p.m. we secured a small seal which was sleeping on the ice off Owen point; continuing our way south over splendid ice we eventually camped, making igloo, after which we fed dogs. Broke camp this morning at 8 a.m., weather overcast with moderate wind from the east, accompanied with drift snow, but toward noon it cleared and remained fine throughout the p.m. From Cape Osborn to Cape Grinnell the land rises to a height of about five hundred feet, with straight-faced cliffs. At Cape Grinnell we camped and at 10.30 p.m. we saw the sun set below the horizon to the N.N.W. Following day it being too warm for travelling we pulled out at 6 p.m. with a clear sky and light northwest breeze we made our way south, taking to the shore ice at Cape Spencer, hence returning to Beechy island, camping at 3 a.m. The early morning was so warm that we rolled out our eiderdowns on the beach, and slept at the foot of Sir John Franklin's Memorial tablet. The same evening at 5.30 p.m. we made our way back over the same course that we have come on our outward journey there being no alternative; making camp at Cape William Herschel at 1.30 a.m. Police bitch headquarters No. 302 died to-day having received an injured foot and was unable to continue the journey.

"Sunday, April 27, upon leaving camp this morning at 2 a.m. a strange incident occurred, a lone king eider duck was seen sitting between three dog teams very much unconcerned; even the dogs did not stir. This the native commented on as an unusual omen, and was taken as a great joke by us. Crossing Maxwell Bay another seal was killed on the ice, and numerous hares being caught during the following days. Between Graham Harbour and Cuming creek hundreds of gulls were seen breeding among the high rugged cliffs. Travelling conditions were better owing to the fact that much of the rough ice had broken adrift and brand new ice formed in its place. At midnight April 30, we left camp which was west of Cuming creek, travelling east; and whilst passing over new ice, we came across a number of walrus holes but time did not permit to hunt them as the ice is due to break off any moment, so we continued our way until we arrived back at Cape Home at 7 p.m. on May 1. The next day, May 2, we left camp at noon arriving at detachment at 6 p.m. during the return trip along Lancaster Sound; no open water was seen, but this cannot be relied upon every year, as I consider we were very fortunate in getting back safely."

PONDS INLET

At Ponds Inlet Corporal H. A. McBeth, who was in charge of the detachment, made the now habitual patrol to Foxe basin in February, March and April, taking 49 days, and travelling about 970 miles. He left the detachment on February 17, 1930, accompanied by two natives, Ooingoot and Koodloo, and travelled westwards across Eclipse sound, making poor progress at first owing

to heavy snow; on the next day they travelled along the coast of Bylot island. The Eskimo Oingoot at this point sprained his shoulder, and on the party reaching a native camp at Kooglookton on February 20, he was sent back and a man named Toogalook, a good dog driver, was hired in his place. Upon this place Corporal McBeth reports:—

"This camp consists of stone igloos which are occupied by three natives with their families. All were in good health and had plenty of fish from last summer's catch, and were obtaining sufficient seals for their current needs. Two of the natives were in the interior deer hunting last summer and had obtained enough deer-skins for clothing and bedding. On February 22 we left the native camp at 9.30 a.m. and had good travelling to the south end of Milne Inlet. After leaving the salt-water ice, we again experienced deep snow and patches of rough stony country until going into camp for the night north of the water-fall on Phillips creek. The weather during the day was extremely cold and all hands had our faces frozen. On the 23rd we made an easterly detour to avoid the water-fall and some hills and later came out on Phillips creek where we camped for the night at 6 p.m.

"The morning of the 24th broke fine and clear, and we followed the course of Phillips creek in a southerly direction until going into camp for the night at 6.30 p.m. Many fox tracks were seen during the day, but no sign of game. On the 25th the weather was overcast with a strong southerly wind and drifting snow, which made the travelling slow and poor mileage was made during the day. On the morning of the 26th we passed an open river, flowing in a southeasterly direction until reaching a valley where it formed a lake and became frozen. The wind which had been blowing all morning increased to such an extent that, at times, we were unable to see the dogs in front of the komitik, and we were forced to build a camp at 2 p.m. On the 27th it was still blowing and we remained in camp all day. The weather cleared somewhat during the night, and camp was broken at 8 a.m. of the 28th. On this day we had good travelling over hard packed snow until going into camp for the night at 8 p.m.

"On March 1 the travelling was fair and we made good mileage. Just before going into camp, native Toogalook shot three deer, two old bucks and one about a year old, from a large herd which appeared to be quite tame. I endeavoured to get a picture of the herd but was unable to do so owing to the poor light. March 2 was spent in bringing in the deer and repairing dog harnesses which, along with some of the traces, had been chewed by the dogs on the previous day.

"On the 3rd we reached Raunkiew lake and made good progress until going into camp for the night at 6 p.m. Three separate herds of deer were seen during the day, and many more deer tracks. On the 4th the wind was blowing a gale from the northeast; we travelled until 11 a.m. when we were forced to build an igloo and go into camp. The 5th we remained in camp all day on account of being unable to see further than a few yards through the drifting snow. On the 6th it was still blowing, but fit to travel, and we broke camp at 8 a.m. and reached the salt-water ice in Jorgensen's fiord during the afternoon and had good going the remainder of the day. The 7th was spent in running south through the fiord, where we had good ice, and made the best of any day during the patrol. Saw many fox tracks and passed a few open seal holes during the day. On the 8th we followed the west coast of Jorgensen's fiord and reached an unoccupied native camp of four stone igloos during the afternoon. Komitik tracks led in an easterly direction from the igloos, and these were followed until 7 p.m. when we went into camp for the night. The next morning we proceeded east across the fiord and reached the native camp at Kekertowken Island at 5.30 p.m. This camp consists of six snow-houses occupied by seven native families, all of whom were in good health with the exception of a widow woman who is totally blind. This woman, whose name is Peekooya, is entirely destitute and is in need of Government assistance. I informed her that when the Kekertowken people made their annual trading trip to Ponds Inlet during the spring I would send her some provisions from the Department of Indian Affairs relief supplies. The natives of the camp had plenty of clothing and bedding, having had a successful deer hunt during last summer and fall, but were short of meat, owing to the scarcity of walrus during the fall and early winter. Only three walrus had been taken by the entire camp during the past year, and the natives did not have sufficient ammunition with which to hunt seals successfully until the ice made in November. Consequently, their dogs were in poor condition and the natives, at times, had not sufficient oil for their lamps. Three men of the camp were walrus hunting along the floe edge between Kekertowken Island and Igloodik and were not expected to return for a few days. I was, therefore, able to barter for only two dog feeds and for two seals for a feed on the day following our leaving camp. The natives reported seeing very few wolves while hunting in the interior and only two were killed. Wolves appeared along the trap lines, around the northeast coast of Foxe Basin, during the early part of the winter and five were killed. . . .

"The patrol left Kekertowken island at 9 a.m. on March 10 en route to Igloodik, and a short time later met two natives who were returning from the floe edge where they had been seal hunting. After a few minutes conversation we continued our journey and

at noon met them three Kakertowken natives returning from the walrus hunt; they had been successful, having secured a walrus each. During the afternoon we reached a camp of three snow houses; the men of the camp were out seal hunting; the women informed me that they had occupied their present camp all winter and had caught no foxes, but were getting sufficient seals for their current needs. I bartered for a seal at the camp and gave in return some tea and tobacco. Those natives were in good health and their clothing and bedding in excellent condition. After a short visit, we continued our journey and camped for the night near the floe edge. On the following day, we proceeded almost true west and camped for the night at the entrance to Murray Maxwell bay, on March 12, we encountered some rough ice and made poor progress. At 5 p.m. an open water hole was reached and camp made for the night. The 13th was spent in hunting at the water-hole and we secured three seals which were fed to the dogs immediately they were caught. The weather on the 14th was extremely cold with a strong north wind which increased to such an extent that at noon we were forced to build a snow house and go into camp for the remainder of the day. On the 15th, after crossing the mouth of Fury and Hecla strait, we arrived at Igloodik island at 5 p.m.

"This camp consists of snow-houses occupied by twelve native families; all were in good health with plenty of meat, clothing and bedding. Most of the natives of the camp were in the interior of Baffin island hunting during the past summer and reported that deer were plentiful a few miles inland from the mouth of Clifford fiord. Very few wolves were seen by the hunting party, although a few were seen; the natives were unable to get within shooting distance and none were killed during the summer, but a native named Peewatoo shot a full grown wolf on Neerlo Nakto island on January 8. Foxes are reported to be more plentiful in the vicinity of Igloodik than during the trapping season of 1928-29. Walrus were plentiful along the floe edge during the early winter and sufficient were secured at that time to carry the natives and their dogs through the dark period. Very few seals are hunted by the members of this camp, as they find it more economical, in the way of ammunition, to hunt walrus, and the meat, although tougher, is much superior to that of seal for both human consumption and dog feed. March 16 and 17 were spent in visiting natives, bartering for dog food and cutting it up, drying clothing, etc., and on the 18th, we left for Admiralty Inlet on the return trip. The weather during the day was fine and mild and good progress was made until about 2 p.m. when an easterly detour was made to avoid a patch of rough ice. Before completing the detour a camp was made for the night at 6.30 p.m. A strong wind sprang up during the night and on the morning of the 19th it was blowing a regular gale and we remained in camp all day. The storm abated on the 20th and camp was broken at 9 a.m. Good mileage was made during the day and a camp made at the entrance to Gifford fiord at 6.30 p.m. On the 21st after a fair's day run, we reached the north-west end of the fiord, where camp was made for the night. On the 22nd we reached the land at the northwest end of Hopner's Lake. A herd of five caribou was seen during the morning, and a herd in which I counted 23 deer was seen in the afternoon. These herds were seen through the telescope at a considerable distance, and probably contained many more deer than were actually counted. On the 23rd we had good travelling over a level plain and hard packed snow. Saw many deer tracks during the day, also a good many fox tracks, but no sign of any other fur or game.

"On the afternoon of the 24th we reached the salt water ice at the south end of Admiralty Inlet and camped for the night at the entrance to Boggild bay. On the 25th we crossed Boggild bay and camped for the night by an open water hole near Shimik island. The 26th was spent seal hunting at the water hole and two seals were secured; three more were killed but drifted under the ice before they could be gotten with a harpoon. Shortly after leaving camp on the 27th we passed three native igloos which had been vacated a few days previous to our arrival. Komitik tracks led in a northerly direction from the igloos, and these were followed until 6 p.m. when we built a camp. March 28 and 29 were spent in travelling north through Admiralty Inlet. Many snow houses were seen, but none were occupied, and on arriving at Arctic Bay on the night of 29th, we found that all the Admiralty Inlet natives had congregated at that point before starting to Ponds Inlet on their annual trading trip. Those natives, twelve families in all, were in good health with sufficient food and clothing, and their dogs were in excellent condition. Tom Koonan, an Eskimo who speaks English, informed me that 43 narwhal had been taken by the natives of Admiralty Inlet during the past summer, and that during the spring there was an abundance of fish in the creeks along the coast, also that seals were plentiful during the winter. Foxes also were plentiful, one native catching one hundred and nine, while his wife caught fourteen and his daughter, a girl of about 14 years of age, caught seven. Some of the natives had been inland deer hunting during the summer and had obtained sufficient skins for winter clothing."

At this place is a vacant Hudson's Bay Company store, and Corporal McBeth availed himself of a hospitable invitation by the post manager at Ponds

Inlet and used it, spending March 30 and 31 in drying clothing, attending to the dogs, visiting the Eskimos, etc.; on April 1 he left for Ponds Inlet.

"After making a short land-crossing, a camp was made for the night at 6 p.m. on the salt-water ice in Strathcona sound. At noon on the 2nd we reached a native camp of two igloos at Baillarge bay. The men of the camp were out bear hunting; the women informed me that they had plenty of food for themselves and their dogs, having spent a successful winter in seal hunting along the floe edge in Lancaster sound. These natives were waiting for those from Arctic bay when they all were coming to Ponds Inlet to trade. A short time after leaving camp we reached the rough ice in Lancaster sound and had slow travelling until dark when a camp was made for the night. On the morning of the 3rd, while travelling through a particularly rough patch of ice, native Koodloo broke three bars of his komitik and two hours were lost in repairing and lashing them with skin line. During the afternoon, we found a much better trail close to the shore and this was followed until dark when camp was made for the night. On the 4th, we had fairly good travelling along the coast and reached Adams island, and at noon on the 5th, arrived at Oorooreung-nak's camp in Navy Board inlet. This camp was occupied by two families, Tupingnga and Kooleetalik who were in good health and had spent a successful winter fox hunting. They were short of deer-skin clothing and bedding, but were well supplied with duffle and blankets, having made numerous trips to Ponds Inlet to the Hudson's Bay Trading post during the winter. On the evening of the 5th, we reached another camp occupied by native Kowmow with whom we stayed the night. This native had just returned from Ponds Inlet and was well supplied with food, ammunition and tobacco. On April 6 we travelled east across Eclipse Sound and arrived at the detachment at 7.30 p.m.

Summing it up, Corporal McBeth says:—

"The patrol visited nine encampments occupied by 46 Eskimo families all of whom were in good health, with the exception of a blind woman named Peekooya on Kekertowken island. Kekertowkan camp reported a shortage of walrus which during previous years have always been plentiful along the floe edge a few miles south of the camp. Seal and walrus were reported to be plentiful in the vicinity of Igloodik, while foxes have been more plentiful in Foxe basin and the north end of Melyille peninsula than during the past two years. The natives of Admiralty Inlet have had a prosperous year with an abundance of food, narwhal seal and fish. The families camped along Navy Board inlet reported sufficient seals for their current needs, and the camp in Milne inlet is near a river where great quantities of fish (salmon-trout) can be obtained during the summer months and cached for winter use. With the exception of Navy Board Inlet, all camps visited were well supplied with deer-skin clothing and bedding. Deer were reported plentiful, by the natives of Foxe basin, a few miles inland between Gifford and Jorgensens fiords. Very few wolves were seen by the hunting parties during the summer although some came out to the trap lines along the northeast coast of Foxe basin during the early winter. In regard to vital statistics, ten births have been reported among the natives visited, but not one death has been reported."

Constable F. W. Ashe made the customary patrol from Ponds Inlet to Home Bay—about 900 miles in all—between April 1 and May 5, 1930; he was accompanied by two Eskimos, Koutuk and Penloo. At the start the weather was good, but the ice in poor condition for travelling. After reaching Button point they travelled along the floe edge to avoid rough ice further inshore. From there to Cape Adair they had to combat fog, rough ice and deep snow at one time or another; then conditions improved, and Scott's Inlet was reached on April 9.

"This camp consists of four igloos: two made of stone and the other two of snow, occupied by four Eskimo families, who were enjoying good health and had plenty of meat and fuel. They reported that seals were plentiful in the vicinity of their camp during the past winter. No narwhal or walrus had been taken by the natives of this camp during the past year. Clothing and deer-skins were scarce at the camp as none of the natives had been in deer hunting during the past summer. No births or deaths occurred at this camp during the past year. April 10 was spent in visiting natives and repairing our komitiks which had been broken while travelling through the rough ice, also sewing some dog harnesses which were in need of repair. We left the native camp on the morning of the 11th and proceeded east across Clark fiord to Scott island. This island has a very striking appearance; it is approximately 1,000 feet high and from a distance, looks like the bow of an enormous ship."

"Continuing our journey, we crossed Gibbs fiord and reached a small unnamed island on which a native named Etookootook was camped. We remained the night with this

native, who lives in a very comfortable snow house with seal-skin lining. This native had been in the interior of Baffin island deer hunting during the past summer and had obtained sufficient skins for clothing for himself and family, and after returning to the salt water had had considerable success seal hunting and had killed a bear the day of our arrival. One birth in this family during August was duly registered.

"We left the native camp on the morning of April 12 and had good travelling over smooth ice until going into camp for the night near cape Eglinton. On the 13th it was blowing a gale from the east with drifting snow and we remained in camp all day. The storm moderated during the night and on the morning of the 14th we broke camp at 8 a.m. and had good travelling over wind swept ice until reaching a native camp near Cape Christian at 2 p.m."

"Three Eskimo families had spent the winter at this camp. All were in good health and were obtaining sufficient seals for their current needs, but were short of deer-skin clothing, as none of the natives had been in deer hunting during the past summer. After spending a short time visting at this camp, we continued our journey and made a short land-crossing to River Clyde arriving there at 5 p.m."

At River Clyde Constable Ashe left his natives to hunt seals for dog-feed, and hired a local Eskimo named Peewatoo to go with him to Home bay, leaving for that destination on April 16. At Cape Isabella, reached on the next day:—

"All natives living in the northern part of Home bay are on one of the numerous small islands about ten miles south of Cape Kater. They all are in good health and have plenty of food and clothing. Nearly all had been in the interior deer hunting during the past summer, and reported plenty of deer a short distance inland from the coast of Home bay. Very few wolves were killed. . . . The natives of Home bay reported that foxes were more plentiful in that vicinity than during the season of 1928-29, but at the same time were far from being numerous. Two births and one death occurred at this camp during the past year, these were duly registered. April 19 was spent in visiting natives in Home bay."

On the return journey conditions were arduous:—

"After a hard day and slow travelling, owing to deep soft snow on the land-crossing we reached the native camp in Isabella bay in the late p.m. and stayed in a native igloo overnight. On the 21st we left the native camp at 8 a.m. and proceeded east across Isabella bay and camped for the night on the land between that bay and River Clyde fiord. Poor progress was made by the patrol during the day owing to the deep snow making heavy pulling for the dogs. Heavy snow had fallen along this part of the coast during the past few days and our old trail made on the way to Home bay is now completely covered."

At River Clyde Peneloo and Koutuk rejoined with a supply of dog-feed, and Constable Ashe left for Ponds Inlet on April 24. The party arrived on May 5, after experiencing a certain amount of soft snow and rough ice.

In preparation for this patrol Constable Ashe at the end of January made a three-days patrol to Eric Harbour to ascertain the condition of the ice. The work of reconnaissance is thus described:—

"On the 28th we broke camp at 7 a.m. and followed the coast of Baffin land in a southeasterly direction until within a few miles of Eric Harbour, when we arrived at the edge of the rough ice. After making some tea, and waiting for a short time until daylight, we climbed a large iceberg where a good view could be obtained of the surrounding ice for some considerable distance, and along the floe edge we found that there was a strip of new, smooth ice extending eastward between the edge of the floe and the ice barriers in the vicinity of Eric Harbour. The Home Bay patrol, in following the floe edge would avoid most of the rough ice during the first three days out from Ponds Inlet."

Other patrols were made, including two of 180 miles, one to Bluff head in Navy Board inlet, and the other (in the motor launch) to Arctic sound. In the late summer several shooting patrols were made in a trap boat; one of them, on October 5, 1929, ended in an unexpected manner:—

"Just before reaching Albert Harbour we encountered some new ice which had formed the previous night. We hunted along the edge of this ice for a short time when we noticed some more ice drifting down from the west which, if it extended to the shore, would prevent our returning to the detachment. Upon sighting ice to the west of us we ran in close to the shore with a view to keeping inshore from the ice and returning to Ponds Inlet. We

were unable to do this, however, as the ice field extended to within a few yards of the bank, and we were compelled to beach the boat and haul it up clear of the ice for the night.

"On the morning of the 6th, a strong southwest breeze sprang up which carried the ice well away from the shore and we were able to return to the detachment. As Eclipse sound is now practically full of drifting ice the trap boat was hauled up for the winter on the afternoon of the 6th."

During the winter sealing patrols were numerous. At one of these, which lasted between April 28 and May 3, an imperfect view was obtained of the eclipse of the sun on April 28. The hunt took place at the floe edge at Button point, on Bylot island. Constable R. J. Kidston reported:—

"The condition of the snow was unfavourable for komitik travelling, and twelve hours were taken to get to our destination. About 2.30 p.m. an appreciable darkening occurred, and through a rift in the clouds the sun was observed to be in a state of partial eclipse. The phase lasted for about half an hour after the first observation, and at no time was more than a third of the sun obscured. The sky was overcast, which, together with a continuous drizzle of snow, made observation difficult."

A number of Eskimos shared in the hunt, it being remarked:—

"The natives had no shelters of any kind, and, as there was no darkness through the twenty-four hours, slept at irregular intervals on their komitiks."

At a later hunt, June 16 to July 3, 1930, in the same general region, Constable Ashe with the two employed natives, killed upwards of 50 seal in the first week; later, the catch was not so good. The patrol covered 250 miles in its 18 days.

PANGNIRIUNG

In March and April, 1930, Sergeant O. G. Petty, M.M., in charge of the detachment at Pangnirtung, made the annual patrol to Kivitoo and Padle, travelling with two Eskimos, Koodloo and Koneloosee; for part of the way he was accompanied by Dr. Stuart, who was making his way to Ponds Inlet, and his native; while a fourth Eskimo came a short distance with a load of dog-feed. Dr. Stuart had been baulked in an earlier attempt by storms, and Sergeant Petty says:—

"The Pangnirtung fiord route was taken chiefly to enable the doctor to gather up the remains of his tent and stores, left on the above-mentioned attempt.

"It is, I consider, advisable to use this wind-swept route only when returning with light sleighs, but we were a large party."

Leaving on March 17—

"We were held by wind for one and a half days, it being impossible to work our sleighs over the glare river ice, until fairly calm, but on the 20th arrived at the Hudson Bay Company's hunting camp."

The party reached Kivitoo on March 25 and Sergeant Petty left on March 28, Dr. Stuart having found a guide to Clyde river; on March 30 Sergeant Petty arrived at Padle, leaving on April 1 for home, and arriving on the 6th, the remark being made:—

"The last two days of the patrol proved the hardest, as, owing to deep snow, the young native Koneloosee and myself had to travel the trail several times on snow shoes, before Koodloo could bring the two sleighs along."

However, the patrol is pronounced to have been uneventful. The distance traversed was 450 miles, and the time consumed, including two days spent in resting dogs and four days storm bound, was twenty-one days.

Here, as elsewhere, many signs of lemming were seen; the report says:—

"The foxes were busy digging for them. It was peculiar to observe so many of their tracks well out on the ice heading for open water."

It will be remembered that some years ago religious mania caused an appalling number of violent deaths in the Kivitoo settlement. The patrol found it to comprise 16 persons, only two hunters, their families, and a widow; 10

of them were children, and the disproportionate number of dependents had prevented them going far to hunt, so that they were badly in need of deerskins. While remarking on their isolated and precarious situation, Sergeant Petty notes that they try harder and are more saving than natives in better circumstances, adding:—

“In spite of some slight risk I often think these isolated natives are better off.”

The Padle camp is described as well managed, systematically run, healthy and well provided with food, and the standard of the inhabitants high:—

“Even the lads are better hunters than many grown men in the gulf.

“Except for tea and biscuits when a patrol uses their tupiks, they expect nothing without payment.

“The rifles of the chief man ‘Harry’ are as clean as it is possible to get them, in spite of long service, and their old boats are carefully covered with the thick skin of the bearded seal.

“Except for the young children, all eat our foods from birth, yet although they like them, they can and do go without them without complaint.

“Tobacco, tea and molasses or sugar, are in fact the only articles which they would seem to miss badly, and even these they will go without rather than ask for debt.”

Credit for this state of affairs is given to “Harry,” the head man.

Constable C. G. Moore made a patrol of 550 miles, in 20 days, in February, 1930, from Pangnirtung along the south shore of Cumberland gulf as far as Blacklead island. The hunting was good at most camps, Constable Moore remarking:—

“Although the fox season was disappointing, the majority of natives had trade store goods in their tupiks. At the present rate of trade prices a flourishing barter is carried on in sealskins, i.e., from the native viewpoint, by trading a half dozen sealskins every ten days a good hunter can keep himself comfortably supplied in such foods and trade store goods as he thinks necessary. In a good fox year the greater part of his fur being used for luxuries such as gramophones, accordions, sewing machines, etc.

“Of course in a year such as this, such expensive luxuries are only accessible to the good hunter.”

Minor ailments were treated; the number of caribou killed was ascertained; and a census of Eskimos was taken.

An earlier patrol by Constable Moore was to Kekerton, 175 miles in all, in December, 1929. The natives there are described as rather shiftless, but on arrival he found them well and provided with meat enough for their immediate needs, and he spent a few days hunting seals at the floe edge. He remarks:—

“On my arrival at Kekerton the natives immediately asked for biscuits. On investigation I found they had quite sufficient meat to keep them for a week; nevertheless they asked for biscuits, which, considering the circumstances, I could not issue.”

Motor-boats were used during the open season. On October 6, 1929, Sergeant Petty left in the Hudson’s Bay Company boat to visit two new camps, at Kingnait and Tassarala; the trip took five days and the party were much hampered by bad weather. Of Kingnait Sergeant Petty says:—

“Is on the site of an ancient settlement near the head of fiord.

“I think that by establishing a winter hunting camp at this point for past two years, we drew attention to it.

“Directly I heard some natives regarded it as a desirable camping ground, I informed them we would in future hunt elsewhere.

“This did much to induce a number of people to leave this overcrowded Pangnirtung settlement.”

The population was 20, and they were well provided for, it being added:—

“The men had received a bad scare a few days before, when a walrus had risen and clung for a moment to a seal hunter’s kyak, and were now only venturing to hunt in a small whale boat.”

Slightly earlier, on September 30, Constable Moore left on an 18-day patrol, which ended on October 17, 1929. He went in the detachment motor launch, accompanied by Dr. Stuart, to visit the various camps, other than those seen

by Sergeant Petty, and to ascertain conditions before freeze-up. "Numerous rain, snow and wind storms were encountered, otherwise the patrol was uneventful."

In August, 1930, seven hunting trips were made in the motor launch, a total of 440 miles being traversed.

The death by drowning of a native named Koodlolo on July 15, 1930, was the occasion of a determined attempt at rescue by Constable C. G. Moore. The annual drive for white whales had taken place at the head of Pangnirtung fiord; in this all the Eskimos take part under the direction of the Hudson's Bay Company employees, and Constable Moore with two Eskimos had taken the motor launch belonging to the detachment there to help by towing the laden boats. A scow was loaded with skins, and in it was the unfortunate man; the flotilla had anchored overnight near the shore; early the next morning the wind changed and a heavy sea rose; and in cutting the scow loose from the boats Koodlolo fell overboard. Seeing him in the water Constable Moore went overboard and tried to drag him to the shore, which was about 100 yards away. He caught him twice—the second time when under the surface—but each time they were torn apart by breakers, and Constable Moore became so numb that he could do nothing more than to get to shore himself, and Koodlolo was drowned. The other natives came ashore and gave him a change of clothes.

In forwarding the report of this Sergeant Petty comments:—

"The natives concerned in this case give me the impression that they regard the death of Koodlolo as the natural consequence of his own action, and, as far as I can see, show no great feeling in the matter.

"On the other hand, Constable Moore's action seemed to have terrified them. I think, seeing him in the water, they gave him up also as lost, and would be afraid to face the other white men. Not themselves being able to swim their minds would probably not grasp the meaning of his action."

The usual enumeration of natives was made during the winter. On June 30, 1930, the native population in the Pangnirtung district was 405, of whom 361 appeared to be in good health, those incapacitated being 44; of the latter 20 were suffering from old age and three were believed to be mentally deficient. This list was compiled by Constable C. G. Moore.

In the southern part of Baffin island Corporal A. M. McKellar made out a population of 748.

LAKE HARBOUR

From Lake Harbour half a dozen main patrols were made during the twelve-month period, involving an approximate mileage of 3,765, of which 750 was by water, in the motor launch *Lady Byng*, and 3,015 was by dog-team. Most of these were for reasons summarized as "Native Welfare."

On December 4, 1929, Constable A. M. McKellar, in charge of the detachment, left, accompanied by one Eskimo, Itosiak, on a patrol to Frobisher Bay; Mr. Copland, the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, accompanied him with his natives. Owing to a movement in the ice the ordinary route could not be followed at the start, and Constable McKellar had to go inland.

"Leaving the detachment in the face of a cold north wind, we climbed a hill and got on to a river, this river is known to the natives as the 'Brook,' and rises some 40 miles from the detachment north and, after passing through a chain of lakes, reaches Pleasant inlet on the west of Lake Harbour. This river is some 40 feet wide and as deep in places; the bed when we travelled over it was studded with boulders which made going slow, as we had the komitik shod with mud for easier going. Igloo was made at 5 p.m., some 18 miles from the detachment.

"Broke camp early this a.m., December 5, and continued on the river bed, weather clear; cold and slight snow flurries; passed Keenowyak rock (like a face) this noon, around here ice was bad, and in some places the komitiks were nearly afloat. Igloo made late, distance 25 miles.

"December 6 broke camp early and proceeded some three miles on the river, and came to a waterfall some 6 feet high with a sharp turn to the left at the top with hardly room to turn the komitik; 20 yards ahead another waterfall 14 feet high; managed without unloading, and still another one 6 feet high; some 100 yards further on we encountered two in succession, the first 20 feet and the second 30 feet high; carried all loads over the first by cutting a stairway on the ice, and hauled all loads over the second by the aid of a rope. Here the Hudson's Bay Company native left us, as he had taken the dog-feed over the worst going, and returned on his homeward journey; made camp this 9 p.m. after a hard day's work; distance 10 miles.

"There is no way of avoiding the 'falls,' and once in this sort of gully there is only one way out, go right ahead; the sides are practically perpendicular, rising to some 100 feet high, and very narrow.

"December 7, broke camp early and proceeded on the brook, weather dull and a half gale blowing out of the north. Left the brook around noon and headed northeast along a dry gully, ground drifts making it impossible to see more than a few yards ahead. Drivers advised us to make camp as there was a storm coming, sun setting red and the wind increasing. Made camp, distance 20 miles.

"December 8, Sunday, spent the day in the igloo; impossible to go out owing to the northeast gale and ground drift, repaired harness and boots this day.

"December 9, weather clear; fine, wind northeast light breeze. Got away early this a.m., travelling on the level ground, and passed over a chain of lakes; saw several fox tracks, made igloo late, distance 40 miles.

"December 10, got away early and travelling good, nearly all downhill, getting near to the sea ice. Made camp and fixed harness; still another day's travelling before we will reach the ice. Fed the last of the dog-feed this p.m., which was a very small quantity.

"December 11, broke camp this 4 a.m. and arrived at the barrier this 11 a.m., had some difficulty here, but once on to the ice made up for lost time; passed a group of small islands and visited the camp of Godiliak and through Mr. Copland I was able to satisfy myself that there were no signs of destitution; this native stated that he was having a good year, had plenty of seal meat, and was getting some foxes. He fed our dogs, for which I was able to pay with stores brought for the purpose. Later on in the day we visited the camp of Judea, who also was having a good year; this native stated that we were lucky in making so good time, he also informed me that I would have a lot of trouble in making Mingatook as the ice was all blown out; it looked as if it were true as at the time it was blowing a heavy gale out of the north. After leaving this native we encountered very rough ice, and most of the dogs going lame owing to the ice cutting their paws. Made camp this late p.m., distance 35 miles.

"December 12. Dull, cold, still blowing a gale; got away early, and still in rough ice, dogs limping badly; let them take their time. Entered Ward inlet and arrived at the Hudson's Bay Company's post this 6 p.m. Distance 33 miles."

At Ward inlet he found that it would be impossible to reach Mingatook, further on, by land or ice, as the latter had gone out, and there was not enough snow on land for a komitik. The post manager informed him that the natives at Mingatook were having a good year, and he confirmed this by questioning a number of them who came to the post. As the wind persisted, he decided to return.

"I left Frobisher Bay on the return journey on the a.m. of the 17th accompanied by Mr. Copland and two natives from the Frobisher Bay post, who were going to Lake Harbour for mess supplies; this promised to be a short and fast trip as the natives know the lay of the land well. Nothing extraordinary happened on the return journey; going was good, and by the p.m. of the 20th were able to camp at the top of the 'Falls,' having covered 140 miles since the 17th.

"Early on the a.m. of the 21st we passed over the six waterfalls which caused so much trouble on the outward journey, but none this time as we were able to lower the komitiks over without unlashng, Keenowyak was passed this 2 p.m. made camp this 6 p.m. travelling good, distance 50 miles and 20 miles from the detachment."

He reached the detachment on the afternoon of December 22.

At Frobisher Bay Constable McKellar took a census:—

"Trying to get the various ages is a hopeless task. A year is nothing as far as they are concerned. In trying to get the age of a child I was informed that it was born at the time that the three bears came down the river; I had then to go around and get one more educated than the rest, and latterly found that the child was 7 years old. This is the sort of thing that one has to face; it is not so bad with children, but with the grown-up people it is hopeless."

A remark of a general nature is:—

"The natives around Frobisher Bay are poor hunters and trappers, and will do nothing unless they are told to do so, and even some of them have to be almost driven. Where the white blood is things are much different, as they will hunt and trap and carry out the various duties in camp life without any watching or telling, and they do not have that begging streak that is found in the average Eskimo."

The distance traversed was 390 miles.

Exaggerated reports of sickness and destitution among the Eskimos living on the Middle Savage Islands caused Constable J. C. M. Wishart to visit the camps, his patrol lasting from January 12 to January 17, 1930. The mileage was about 250. At one of the two camps visited everything was well; at the other, that of Mukkivik:—

"During the fall of 1929, just after this camp had been made for the winter, a spell of sickness struck them and resulted in four deaths from pleurisy. They had got some deer during the winter and a walrus the day before we arrived, so that will help them out for a time. There were a few dogs at this camp as most of them had died during the winter from some disease."

The absence of dogs curtailed their hunting, as they had to go inland to hunt deer on foot.

A long patrol, 950 miles, in 40 days, was made by Constable McKellar, accompanied by two Eskimos, between January 6 and February 14, 1930; he went westwards to Cape Dorset and returned. Reports that the barrier ice was unusually bad caused him to take two komitiks instead of one, so as to have lighter loads. "Standing on some of the high ice," he remarks "one would be of the opinion that this was a place for a flying machine and not a dog team."

The start was made in 42 degrees below zero, with the weather clear and the sea ice good. Two barriers were encountered, but, the tide being high, little difficulty was experienced in surmounting them. Several native camps were visited in the first day's run of 30 miles. The report continues:—

"Leaving camp this early a.m. the 7th, continued on the sea ice west just north of Kikkiakjuak (Big Island); barrier ice very bad and the weather cold and dull, with a half-gale blowing from the northwest; crossed two necks of land, the going steep and rocky; had to detour several times so as to keep on the snow—some places there being none at all; reached Konnitidjuak camp at 5.30 p.m. and were put up by Angnahoo. This native speaks fair English, and learned from him that the camp was not starving as they were getting several foxes.

"Started out early 8th, and were accompanied by Angnahoo who stated that he would put us on to a different trail as the recognized trail on the sea ice was in very bad shape. Only a week previous he had escorted Mr. A. Copland, Hudson's Bay manager, Lake Harbour, over the sea trail, and it was so bad that in some places it took them two hours to travel a quarter of a mile. Some 12 miles from the camp we were directed on to a river trail that would be better, but the ice in places would be dangerous; my employed native Iola stated that he knew this trail, so our guide left us here. The going was good, but steep, and we reached the height of land around 3 p.m. The ice was watery in places, which caused a lot of delay, and finally Itosiak's komitik did go through the ice and was afloat. Before we started to get the komitik out the natives made the igloo and got the Primus stoves going, as this was going to be a job where we were going to get wet. The load was carried off the komitik and finally all things were on firm ice again, but not without getting our feet wet so we retired to the igloo to change our foot gear and dry same.

"Leaving the igloo this a.m. at daybreak, January 9, weather clear and bitter cold with a half gale from the northwest, we continued on the river without any further mishap; encountered several bad barriers, sea-ice in fair condition, and arrived at Eetinik camp this 4 p.m. and halted for the day so as to get our spare foot gear dried, and the wind was causing the dogs some trouble.

"This camp is well supplied with natural foods as there is open water a short distance from the camp and seal meat was plentiful. It is a poor fox locality, but the natives in that particular camp are poor trappers, so they devote their time in seal hunting.

"Got away early this a.m. January 10, and got over one bad barrier; the tide being out, the going was very difficult, in some places there being a sheer drop of some 12 feet, and numerous wide cracks in the ice. The sea-ice was good and the dogs were going well, but the weather was bitterly cold, with a strong wind in our faces. Halted at 4 p.m. and made tea, as the cold was beginning to make itself felt. Continuing on we decided to make Amadjuak that night if possible; the dogs were going well and the ice was smooth and it

was too fast to run alongside to keep ourselves warm. Arrived at Amadjuak post at 9.20 p.m. when I discovered that I had got my left foot frozen, but with the aid of Mr. Ralph Jardine and the post medical kit it was soon restored to normal."

The usual inquiries were made here:—

"The natives were getting a number of foxes, and also a few caribou, but seal meat was very scarce. . . . This is a poor place for seals, as the post is some 80 miles from the sealing grounds and last fall was a poor seal year."

At this place Mr. Copland, the Hudson's Bay Company's manager at Lake Harbour, joined the party.

"Leaving Amadjuak on the morning of January 15, weather mild and dull; travelled overland north taking a short cut so as to miss a few bad barriers. The land going was mostly uphill, but the snow was hard and made going easier; reached the sea-ice in the late afternoon and encountered many bad barriers and reached the camp of Arnamuok in the late p.m.

"Got away early the following morning and spent the forenoon among the barrier ice; the rough ice was beginning to tell on the traces as they were giving away at times and caused a little delay. The going was good in the afternoon and made camp on the sea-ice this late p.m. The weather being clear and mild with very little wind.

"January 17, weather dull and foggy; crossed a neck of land and several small islands; going very rough both on land and sea-ice, the latter inclined to be watery in places. Camped for the night on a small island almost surrounded by water.

"Saturday, January 18, we got away early this a.m. and passed along a narrow neck of ice with open water on either side for a distance of a few hundred yards, passed over a number of bad barriers and a few small islands. Around here we had to stay with the komitiks, as the ice was broken in places and some of the pans of ice were none too large; fortunately the weather was calm and the ice held well together. My native informed me through Mr. Copland that he never had crossed this piece of water before as the ice was always well broken by the tides. Arrived at a camp of some thirty or more families this 5.30 p.m. and shared the igloo of one Pitseolak for the night. This man spoke a little English and had been with the Royal Canadian Air Force at Nottingham Island. He had a well stocked igloo, and seemed to be of the better class of Eskimo, both in his manner and habits. Latterly at Cape Dorset Post I learned that he was one of the best hunters around, but not so good at trapping. He stated himself that he did not care for trapping, but preferred to hunt deer. This is one place that the begging streak so common in the average Eskimo was conspicuous by its absence.

"Leaving here on the a.m. January 19, passed over the usual quota of barriers, but got on the very good ice and arrived at Cape Dorset; the journey was nearly uphill but the snow was hard and the dogs were going well, travelled to late on in the evening when we made camp for the night some 50 miles from Cape Dorset."

Inquiries were made about the Eskimos:—

"The fall walrus hunt had been a failure, as the walrus did not arrive until about a week before the freeze-up, so it lay with the post to keep the natives in dog-feed, and fat for their lamps."

"Leaving Cape Dorset on the a.m. of January 22, accompanied by my two natives Itosiak and Iola and all our dogs; Mr. Russell was going too, so that made the party up to three komitiks and 31 dogs. Going overland northwest from Cape Dorset the journey was nearly uphill, but the snow was hard and the dogs were going well, travelled to late on in the evening when we made camp for the night some 50 miles from Cape Dorset.

"Started off early this a.m. January 23, and crossed a chain of lakes; saw several fox tracks. Met two komitiks from Nuwatta who were going to Cape Dorset for dog-feed, as the fall hunt had been a failure. There were no natives at Dorchester as they had come down to Nuwatta so as to be nearer the post for supplies. This altered our plans. Mr. Russell returned to the post and I sent Iola back with him, leaving me the best of our 21 dogs to go on with; also I was given the use of the post servant and his team to carry the dog-feed for our own dogs with as it was deemed inadvisable at the time to cache same as we were on the main trail between Cape Dorset and Nuwatta. Proceeding on, the going became very level and the going was good, came across an old igloo and decided to use same as a shelter for the night.

"Friday, January 24, started off this early a.m. wind blowing a full gale, going good; reached Nuwatta camp this 3 p.m. Things were just as we expected at this camp, no dog-feed and some 40 or 50 hungry dogs running around; deerskins were scarce, and winter clothing was in bad shape. The inhabitants, some ten families, were in a filthy condition, and the camp in general was no place for a white man to stay; foxes were being got but the dogs were not in any shape to travel in. We decided to make our own igloo, and

I got Itosiak in a separate igloo to keep guard over our dog-feed, as there was no saying what might happen to it if were left along for a time. I was able to tell the people there that they would get dog-feed from the Hudson's Bay Company at Cape Dorset; at this they seemed to be satisfied. The people live here all the year round.

"Leaving the camp during the early hours of the following morning we got well on our journey before daylight; the weather turned out fine, but the wind still a full gale, which fortunately was on our backs, and it helped the dogs on. The drivers kept on until they reached the first igloo out from Cape Dorset, as the setting sun foretold a coming storm.

"The following morning we were glad to get out of the igloo; it being an old one was dripping with the heat of the lamps and we were getting wetter instead of drier. The weather was still blowing a full gale, and, owing to the drifting snow, the dogs were invisible at times. The going was of a fast nature as the dogs seemed to know that they were on the homeward journey and never halted and arrived at Cape Dorset 2.30 p.m. of the same day. . . ."

The return journey was uneventful, the last phase being thus described:—

"The dogs knew where they were, as they kept up a good pace; and with a full moon the weather was very mild; the most of the night we were travelling without our deer-skin koolitaks and mitts. Reached Lake Harbour at 8 a.m. of February 14."

Constable McKellar's comments are:—

"This is a long patrol, and owing to the high tides (30 feet) ice barriers are numerous and difficult; in some places the komitiks have to be lifted bodily out of the hollows. They are dangerous, too, as when the tide is either rising or falling some of the blocks of ice roll over or sink down, and even rise.

"The natives are beginning to learn that the Mounted Police are looking after their welfare, but are very slow at giving any information that would help them out of their difficulties. The only way to gain their confidence is to be amongst them and get to know them, and vice versa."

Constable McKellar made a second patrol to Cape Dorset later in the season, leaving Lake Harbour on April 2, with one Eskimo, Itosiak. His purpose was to meet some of the natives on the south coast of Baffin Island who had been inland on the occasion of his earlier visit; and also to investigate the plundering by Tukpani of Mr. Soper's cache. He reports:—

"The weather prior to my leaving was very warm, and there were prospects of a journey under ideal conditions for travelling; but the second day out the weather took a sudden change, and the remaining part of the journey was under the most wretched conditions. Itosiak went snow blind on the evening of the first day, and I was compelled to pick up another to take his place and attend to Itosiak's eyes in the evenings. The snow was not suitable for making an igloo, so we carried a tent; the nights being so cold, we had to keep the stoves going all night to keep ourselves from freezing. I had to keep the driver all the way as I could not get one at Eetenik owing to the scarcity of dogs and the one that I had was familiar with the course that I had set. I did not touch Amadjuak on the outward trip. I picked up Tukpani on April 7 and took him along with me to Cape Dorset for interrogation, as I would have the use of the Post interpreter. We arrived at Cape Dorset post during the late p.m. of April 10, having taken eight days to cover 445 miles. The weather during that time was similar to the middle of winter, cold, strong north winds and drifting snow."

At Cape Dorset Constable McKellar sent word inland to the other natives concerned in the affair of the cache to meet him at Amadjuak. He also heard of the disappearance of Avalineakluk.

"I left Cape Dorset on the a.m. of the 14th, with the intention of going over the ground that this family went amissing on, but when I arrived there the weather was of the worst nature, so I proceeded on to Amadjuak, arriving there on the 17th. I left Tukpani within a few minutes walk from his camp. I had to engage another team of eight dogs and a driver to help us through the soft snow all the way to Amadjuak, and within a few hours of that post he went snowblind.

"I left Amadjuak post on the a.m. of April 29 in a blizzard, the going was very heavy but the dogs were in good condition and made good time. The weather took a turn for the better the following day and the going was better and we arrived at Lake Harbour during the late p.m. of May 1."

This was more of a police patrol than most of our journeys, and Constable McKellar observes:—

“This patrol took the natives off their guard, and they were wondering what the police were doing around there at that time of the year. I saw a lot of the natives that I did not see the last time. It is a hard job getting a statement out of even the best of them, as they are inclined to ramble off the story that they are about to give, and, once interrupted, they are very slow at going on again. However, with a good interpreter like there is at Cape Dorset post it is not so hard.”

The distance traversed was approximately 875 miles. The time occupied was 30 days.

Constable Wishart made a second patrol to Frobisher Bay in the spring, this time reaching Mingoaktook and Siniyah, at the extreme east end of the north side of the bay. He left on April 9, again travelling with Mr. Copland. The narrative is:—

“Travelling out the harbour for a few miles, we struck off at a right angle to Big island, taking to the land about mid-day, and going in a northeasterly direction. The trail was mostly uphill, but in perfect condition, which made it considerably easier for the dogs. By 6 p.m. we had attained a height of about 800 feet, and decided to make camp, selecting a small lake, well sheltered by hills, for this purpose, having come a distance of about 25 miles. Dogs were in good condition, though labouring slightly from the incessant uphill pull.

“Broke camp early a.m. of April 10, with cold weather, and a half-gale blowing from the northeast. Reached the highest part of land on this trail, which is about 1,200 feet above sea level, about 1 p.m. Descended to a frozen river, connecting a chain of lakes, where much difficulty was encountered, on account of the occasional patches of glare ice, the komatiks repeatedly overturning. The weather developing into a blizzard, we were forced to camp, land-marks becoming indistinguishable. Dogs fresh and in good condition.

“Started off early a.m. of the 11th, weather cold, strong wind from the northeast, with ground drift. Continued on river ice until mid-day, when we branched off in a northwesterly direction, on a new trail, to alleviate further hill climbing. Travelling along a gully, deer tracks were noticed, but not numerous. After going along flat tableland until 6.30 p.m. we made contact with the recognized trail, and set up tent for the night. Dogs tired but in good condition, after doing 40 miles.

“Made an early start, with improved conditions, clear and cold, with a light breeze from the north. Getting into a steep gully, we made good time, going downhill most of the day, and in place, necessitating the use of a drag. Several drops were encountered which the dog-drivers negotiated with commendable skill. Reached ice of Frobisher bay at 4 p.m. Poor time was made here, on account of the dogs always making off after seals under the ice, which always seemed to be in the wrong direction. Snow with a strong wind, caused camp to be made on the ice.

“With clear, cold weather, we crossed to north shore of Frobisher bay, following shoreline in an easterly direction. One of two shukbaks (open water) were noticed, but there were no signs of seals. Passed the camp of Godileak, situated on the extreme point of the south shore of Ward inlet, at 4 p.m. There are six native families here who had been moderately successful with their trapping, and were well supplied with fresh meat. Arrived at Hudson's Bay post, Ward Inlet, at 8 p.m. where we were welcomed by Mr. J. Bell, Post Manager, and Mr. Stanners.

“The police party stayed at the post until the morning of April 17, during which time I checked the census and inquired into the welfare of the natives in the vicinity. There has been a steady supply of fresh meat, both seal and caribou, and, along with a quite good fox season, there have been no complaints of destitution. The waters around this section abound in seal and walrus, and would be more than sufficient to support a greater number of natives, than are here at present. There appears to be a tendency among the natives to shirk leaving their old hunting grounds for better.

“Left Hudson's Bay Company post April 17; weather cold, with a light breeze from the north. Travelling in an easterly direction, good time was made up until 4 p.m. the wind changing to the northeast, causing a harassing ground drift. Arrived at a small native encampment named Sessielegarluk, at 6 p.m. There were only one or two families here, 10 natives in all. Mr. J. Bell, who was accompanying me, along with Mr. A. Copland, informed me that the few natives here were exceptionally good hunters, and appeared to be possessed of more than the average amount of native intelligence. We erected our own tent, and stayed at this place over night, having come a distance of 40 miles this day.

“Struck camp at 7 a.m. with warm weather and a light breeze from the north. Travelled on the sea ice, and arrived at Mingoaktook at 10.30 a.m. where we halted to purchase dog-meat. The hunters were off at the floe-edge, but were returning that night, so decided to await their arrival. The house here, at one time operated by the Sabellum Trading Company of London, England, was in possession of an old woman named Nanneagook, who

lived here with her son and daughter and their respective families. There are 14 natives in all at this camp, some of them living in snow-houses. The cleanliness of the natives and the house was very noticeable. They were well off for fresh meat, having secured two walrus the day previous. The men returned from the hunt late in the p.m. with a few seals, when I secured sufficient dog-meat to take me to Siniya and return, for which I was able to pay from stores, taken along for that purpose. Stayed at Mingoaktook over night.

"Left Mingoaktook early a.m. of April 19, sky overcast and strong wind from the north-east. Travelled on ice, but kept close to the land for protection from wind and drift. The ice was in poor condition, showing signs of having gone out during the winter, being yet in a soggy condition. Made Frenchman's cove in the early p.m. where we were caught in a blizzard, forcing us to take a circuitous route, following the shore line to enable us to find our bearings. Wet through by melting snow we made land at 7.30 p.m. where we camped for the night, a distance of about 35 miles from Mingoaktook.

"On April 20, weather warm and a light breeze from the north, we left camp, and encountered a steep hill, which attains a height of about 800 feet, descending on the far side gradually to the ice of Cyrus Field bay. The snow in the bay was extremely soft, causing us to take turns with the snowshoes, and breaking trail. Fox tracks were numerous. The marked difference in the tide was noticeable, in the absence of barrier ice. Crossed a neck of land at 5 p.m., travelling on a series of small lakes for about two hours, when we again reached the ice. Arrived at Siniyah at 8.30 p.m. where we were met by the native Attanevik, who, with his family, have the use of the Sabellum Trading Company house here. Attanevik was at one time native trader for this company, but in the absence of trade goods, was now hunting for himself, and trading with the Hudson's Bay Company at Frobisher Bay. They had been having hard times during the winter, owing to the ice having gone out from the shore on two occasions, as the result of strong winds. Caribou had been plentiful in the fall, so they were well equipped with winter clothing, which was fortunate, having no oil for their lamps. There were 15 natives here, men, women, and children, who were living under filthy conditions, apparently allowing the dirt of years to settle on the house, quite different from the natives previously met with at Mingoaktook.

"Stayed at Siniyah on April 21, rested the dogs and fed them with the meat brought with us from the previous camp. Sent our natives out seal-hunting, but came back without having shot any. Walrus are plentiful along this coast, practically all the year. I was informed by Mr. J. Bell that on one occasion, during the summer, while he was in this locality with the Hudson's Bay Company motor-boat, it was impossible to reach Siniyah, on account of the innumerable herds of walrus. Stayed at Siniyah over night.

"Left Siniyah on April 22, weather warm, and light breeze from the north. Dogs were in excellent condition, and the appearance of seals on the ice, made fast travelling. Arrived at Mingoaktook at 7 p.m., having come 60 miles in 12 hours. Fed the dogs and bought sufficient meat to take us to Frobisher Bay post.

"On April 23, left Mingoaktook, and continued on sea-ice, with cold weather, and a strong breeze from the northeast. Arrived at Hudson's Bay Company post at 12 p.m. Dogs tired. Native Akivak complained of snow blindness and Mr. Stanners gave treatment.

"Stayed at Frobisher Bay post four days, during which time the native Akivak was treated for snow-blindness, harness repaired, and the dogs rested and well fed.

"Left Hudson's Bay post at Frobisher Bay post at Frobisher Bay, on the morning of April 29, in company with Mr. A. Copland and Mr. J. Bell. . . . We travelled on the ice, which in places had broken up, causing us at times to detour. Camped on the ice of Frobisher Bay, about 30 miles from the post.

"Broke camp early a.m. of April 30, weather cold, and strong breeze from the north. Took to the land at 10 a.m., climbing uphill most of the day. Camped on a lake in the height of land.

"Leaving camp this early a.m. with clear, cold weather, found good travelling in places, on the hard packed snow. Several steep downward gradients were encountered, making the use of a rope drag necessary. Reached a brook, which directs its course towards Lake Harbour. At 3.30 p.m. to avoid the water falls, which have a drop of 30 feet, we detoured, dragging the komitiks over some rocky ground, the snow having all gone. Gained the river ice again, after sliding down another steep hill of about 200 feet. Camped on the brook, at a place called Kenouyak, at 6 p.m. this May 1, 1930. Employed dog driver Akivak, again suffering from snow-blindness.

"Left Kenouyak early a.m. of the 2nd May, weather hot, clear, and light breeze from the north. Travelled on brook ice all day, and noticed signs of it breaking up, some places being flooded over with water. Arrived at detachment 4 p.m., dogs tired, but feet in good condition.

"The natives come in contact with during this patrol appear to be real and conscientious hunters but living generally under filthy and squalid conditions. There have been no complaints of sickness or destitution."

Corporal A. M. McKellar in his annual report mentions one of the fights against epidemics which are a feature of our northern work:—

"The first snow of the year came on September 11, 1929, which measured two inches and lay all winter. The annual epidemic of colds started on the first of the month and lasted all the month; only one death took place locally, but the outlying camps were struck pretty hard, one family consisting of husband and wife and two children being wiped out within a few days of each other. The employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, all had it, and they carried out the duties of attending to the natives in spite of it. In co-operation with the Hudson's Bay Company we had all the sleeping quarters of the natives around the place fumigated every night with a powerful disinfectant, which did a lot to destroy the germ that was present. I certainly appreciate the manner in which Mr. A. Copland, post manager, worked during the epidemic by dividing his staff so that one half took the camps and the other worked locally.

"The Eskimo will not fight a disease; they all seem to submit to it, and when sick the last thing that they will do is to take anything that will make them better.

"Fall hunting was disorganized but soon picked up after. Amadjuak and Cape Dorset were affected too by the epidemic, Cape Dorset being the worst off. Much is to be said of the way that Mr. Chesley Russell took the situation in hand. Knowing that destitution was likely to follow, he got the local hunters together that had got over the epidemic and gave them food and ammunition to go hunting and make a cache for the winter months; they got a good supply of sea food laid up for the winter. Had this not have been done the chances are that the Nuwatta camp would have starved, as he could not have supplied the natives from the post. The Nuwatta camp had no food cached for the winter owing to the fall hunt being a failure and the sickness coming on; but with the cache at the cape Dorset post they stood out the winter very well."

In his inspection report Inspector Joy remarks again on the neat appearance of this detachment, observing that Corporal McKellar "had everything in splendid condition."

Death of Avalineaktuk and Family

A tragedy investigated by this detachment was the death, presumably by starvation, of a whole family of Cape Dorset Eskimos, six in number. This seems to have taken place near the "Blue Goose Pastures." The head of the family, an Eskimo named Avalineaktuk, received their supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company post at Cape Dorset in August, 1929, and left for the annual deer hunt. In company with several other families they went eastwards along the coast to Chorkbak Inlet, the head of which lies a comparatively short distance south of the "prairies"; apparently the party went into the interior, but found the hunting disappointing and all but the ill-fated family returned to Cape Dorset. Nothing was heard of the latter from October, 1929, until the middle of March, 1930, when the bodies of three of the children were found.

Constable McKellar, who investigated the matter in May, 1930, reports:—

"The five families had been in the length of the 'Blue Goose Prairies' hunting, and had met with little or no success; and with little or no food or ammunition they came on the cache that Mr. J. D. Soper had made during that summer and divided what little food there was there to help them out. Tunidilee stated that it would serve no useful purpose by going over the ground where the bodies were found, as he was doubtful if he could find the graves himself. Mr. Russell, manager of the post, stated that he would have the locality searched when the snow goes off and try and locate the remainder of the unfortunate family; this could not be done from this detachment as there would be no ice to carry a komitik and to go by boat would be too late in the season, and with the ss. *Nascopie* due in the month of August and followed by the ss. *Beothic* makes the journey even later. Going in that locality in the month of September one runs the risk of meeting with some severe fall gales."

The Eskimos stated that they had been hungry when they found the cache and that they were told that it had been left for their use. They had left the Avalineaktuk family, some said one, others two "sleeps" from the salt water (that is, the head of Chorkbak inlet); and they asserted that a boat was left for

them. Tunidlee, who has been mentioned already, and Inoocheak, the men who found the bodies of the children, gave the following account of the discovery:—

“Around the middle of March we were just inland north of the Chorkbak inlet, and just on the coast we discovered a tent standing up; and on entering we discovered three children lying on the bed, they were dead. They appeared to have been dead for some time as their bodies were frozen to the ground. They were lying on their faces undressed with deerskins underneath them. There was nothing in the tent but two pots. The tent had been erected by the mother, but no signs of the father. The tent was snowed up and there were no signs of tracks around the tent to show that there had been anyone around lately. We buried the bodies the same day, covering the bodies with rocks, the tent we left beside the bodies, it was a skin tent. The children appeared to have died from starvation . . . they were the three girls of Avalineaktuk's.”

The party to which these ill-fated people belonged had been involved in the disagreeable affair of the cache, to which reference has already been made.

During the autumn of 1929 Mr. J. D. Soper, while engaged on his researches into the breeding grounds of the blue goose, cached some specimens and a supply of food and ammunition at a spot about 120 miles north of the trading post at Cape Dorset, informing one of the Eskimos in his party that it was for him on his return journey to fetch the specimens out. A while later some members of Avalineaktuk's party came into the vicinity and helped themselves to the foodstuffs; fortunately this did not interfere with the reclaiming of the specimens, which were brought in by a party from Cape Dorset in March, 1930. The excuse of the Eskimos was that they were hungry, but such an act is a grave offence in the Far North, and one of the Eskimos is said to bear a reputation for depredations of this sort. The case will be further investigated; several natives of the party who have been questioned made varying statements as to who led in the raid on the cache, but united in asserting that a certain Eskimo named Shappa had told them that it had been meant for parties in such circumstances as theirs.

PORT BURWELL

A patrol by Constable W. G. Kerr to Georges River, of 300 miles, in February, 1930, elicited the fact that in September, 1929, an epidemic of influenza had struck Chimo, practically all the natives being affected, but “due to the ministrations of the Hudson's Bay Company staff, who themselves were afflicted, only a few deaths resulted.” At Georges River the natives were in good health and were having a fair year, alike as regards food and fur. In April, 1930, Constable Kerr made a shorter patrol down the eastern coast of Ungava Bay, going about 20 miles inland at one point. The natives there had escaped the epidemic of influenza, and were in fair health, “except a few old people who are suffering from the ravages of consumption.”

Prevalence of Lemming

Constable Kerr remarks that the caribou were beginning to come into the country; “the fur catch was below normal, although a tremendous amount of lemming were running around, their skins being marketable at the Hudson's Bay Company for a small price.”

Inspector Joy in his patrol of 1929, from Dundas Harbour westward to Melville Island and then eastward by Cornwall and Axel Heiberg Islands to Bache Peninsula in Ellesmere Island, saw the tracks of “these persistent little travellers,” as he called the lemmings, in great numbers over the whole of his journey. Constable Kerr, it will be seen, about a year ago, noted their presence on the mainland; and Sergeant Petty, it will be recalled, saw numerous tracks of them in Baffin Island, and remarked that many of these tracks led seawards.

CHESTERFIELD INLET

During the year eleven patrols were made from Chesterfield Inlet, with a total mileage of 4,362. Of these one was by motorboat, one was by whale boat, and on foot, and the rest were by dog-team.

The motor boat patrol was to Southampton Island, between July 30 and August 11, 1930, and was made by Constable W. J. G. Stewart as a guest of the Right Revd. Bishop Turquetil, who was visiting the island. Their destination was reached on August 2, after a somewhat troubled voyage, having been windbound at Cape Fullerton (our old post) for a day, and having encountered thick fog and ice. Many walrus and seals were observed. The boat was the first to reach Southampton Island in the year.

Constable Stewart's activities on the island are reported in part, as follows:—

"On August 3, I made inquiries regarding the numbers of fur-bearing and game animals taken during the season of 1929-30, also fish, walrus and seals. I also made inquiries regarding destitute natives, sickness, and other matters regarding the welfare of the natives.

"On August 4, I made inquiries regarding the accidental deaths of two natives—Saudluk and Kihikpallik—who were driven off on the ice, off Cape Low, in October, 1929, in one of the worst gales in the fall of 1929. I also made inquiries as to the best time and place to take the census in 1930, I also had the vital statistics forms made out properly, and made inquiries regarding the 'taboo' that was supposed to be on the island some years ago.

"On August 5, I hired a motor launch from the Hudson Bay Company also an interpreter and proceeded to a place called Bear Island, which is a distance of ten miles from the shore, and questioned native Neudluk, who was supposed to be insane, and who had threatened his father with a knife. I made a thorough investigation into this matter. . . .

"I made inquiries regarding the suicide of native Kiviartok, and under what circumstances his wife had died two days previous."

The voyage home was rather rough. When the party left Southampton Island:—

"We were accompanied by the white population for some ten miles on our course and received a rousing send off."

Constable W. J. G. Stewart, accompanied by an Eskimo special constable, made a patrol of 350 miles from Chesterfield to Fullerton and Wager Inlet between January 20 and February 6, 1930; some heavy travelling was experienced. The Eskimos met were in good condition, with one exception:—

"On the 28th we started out early and made a long day, which brought us to the camp of Black Peter, where we found three families, and all were on the verge of destitution, owing to the scarcity of caribou, the crippled condition of Black Peter and the floe edge being over a day's travel from the shore. I advised them that the seal hunting was better at Whale Point, and to move down there as soon as possible. In this camp I found a woman called Tik-var-giak and her three children, in a very destitute condition. Her husband died some time in September, when they were on the land hunting caribou. She was brought into Black Peter's camp by Native Cetinuahk, who was with this family when the above named woman's husband died. I brought this family to Chesterfield with me."

Delay in the mail train on the Hudson Bay Railway caused an 800-mile patrol by Constable J. W. McCormick, from Chesterfield Inlet to Churchill and return, to last for 56 days, from January 3 to February 27, 1930; of this only 24 days were spent in actual travel; 14 days were spent at Churchill, waiting for the train to come; and on 18 days it was necessary to remain in the igloos while travelling because of bad weather.

Evidence of the rapid development of this region is to be found in the fact that mails were taken to Churchill by rail in midwinter, and that at Churchill Constable McCormick communicated with headquarters by wireless on several occasions, settling speedily several pieces of business, some of which in former years would have taken months, or even more to be completed.

Even so the trip had its hardships. Constable McCormick's report contains this paragraph:—

"The weather, for the most part of the trip, was very cold and stormy, accompanied by high winds and an occasional blizzard. After leaving Eskimo Point, and until we reached Churchill, we never had more than five hundred yards visibility. We could not lay up on account of the shortage of dog-feed and it took us twelve days to make two hundred miles or so."

BAKER LAKE

Corporal H. G. Nichols, who for some years was in charge of the detachment at Port Burwell, spent the winter of 1929-30 at Baker Lake, where a new detachment is in process of being established, Constable W. J. G. Stewart being with him for part of the time. Sundry circumstances prevented the erection of buildings within the period covered by his report, and he had to make use of local accommodation; the buildings were ready for occupation in the winter of 1930-31.

To reach his place of work Corporal Nichols proceeded by way of Chesterfield Inlet, leaving that place on September 23, 1929, and arriving at Baker Lake on October 2, after a voyage of ten days up the inlet and along the lake. Two days after their arrival:—

"A gale sprang up with such velocity that the whale boat took water aboard, finally becoming waterlogged. Unfortunately again, at this time, the anchor chain parted, resulting with the boat being swiftly driven ashore and somewhat damaged.

"By this time all small lakes and ponds were frozen over and ice was commencing to form along the edge of Baker Lake which considerably handicapped our efforts to salvage the boat up as far as possible, as terrific seas were constantly breaking over. All hands on the settlement turned out, and we were able to make fast a line from the boat to the shore. This accomplished, and all hands being soaked to the skin, we returned to the dwelling house of the Hudson's Bay Company to get dried out and await for the storm to subside."

Corporal Nichols' first duty was to search for the body of Mr. Joseph J. Rutherford, the prospector, who perished on September 24, 1929, northwest of the settlement; the story of the tragedy, and of the finding of the remains of the unfortunate man by Corporal Nichols and Constable Stewart on October 5 appeared in my annual report for 1929. After noticing briefly the discharge of this duty Corporal Nichols in his annual report relates his action in an affair which caused great excitement at the time:—

"At this time, some considerable concern was being felt here regarding the McAlpine party. This party consisted of Colonel McAlpine and seven other members of the Dominion Exploration Limited. These people left here in two airplanes on September 8 for Burnside river, on the southern end of Bathurst Inlet, and to date, nothing further had been heard of them. Two 'planes were making flights at Baker Lake, under the direction of Mr. Blanchet, to locate the missing party, so far without success. I interviewed Mr. Blanchet, and upon learning the circumstances, I placed myself and party at his disposal, and offered our assistance in any form in conjunction with the search for the missing party, which was accepted.

"The rescue of this party depended entirely upon search by air, but unfortunately these two machines were fitted with pontoons, which were more or less useless as ice was making along the shore line of the lake. No skis being available at Baker Lake, a crew would have to proceed by boat to Chesterfield where skis and equipment had been landed by the tug *Ocean Eagle* from Churchill.

"At this stage Mr. Blanchet had considerable difficulty in securing a crew to proceed to Chesterfield for this purpose, in fact the interpreter and employed natives of the Hudson's Bay Company refused to go, owing to the lateness of the season, and likelihood of winter conditions setting in on the lake before their return. As the only possible hope of ever locating the missing party was by air, I offered to make the trip, pick up the skis and necessary equipment, and return. This offer was immediately accepted by Mr. Blanchet, and I, accompanied by employed native Parker, and a Dominion Exploration mechanic, left at noon on October 7, with Peterhead boat belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. . . .

"As a precaution against being caught in the ice, I carried on deck, four dogs and small sled. We travelled from daylight to dusk until noon on the 9th instant, when we met a native boat, twenty miles west of Chesterfield, with the skis aboard. These were immediately transferred aboard our boat, and we headed back for Baker Lake, arriving on the morning of the 11th, and handed over our cargo to Mr. Blanchet."

Throughout the whole period Corporal Nichols was prevented by the extreme scarcity of dogs from making any extensive patrols; the district was so denuded of these indispensable creatures that he could not buy enough of them to make a team. This scarcity was caused by the scarcity of deer in the previous years:—

“It appears that natives were compelled to shoot dogs owing to the food question, leaving, in some case no dogs at all, others possessing one or two. Natives came into the post harnessed to a small sled, others, more fortunate, pulled in company with one or two dogs.”

Despite this disadvantage, Corporal Nichols decided to stay at Baker Lake. He studied the natives as carefully as the circumstances allowed, saying:—

“However, I made a particular point of visiting all natives from various camps inland, when they arrived at the two trading posts to trade in their fur.

“These natives appeared to me to be by far superior to those of any former experience of natives in the Hudson strait and Ungava bay. This applies more especially to those living in the Backs River country. These people belong to a tribe, called by the natives, Utkuhikhalingmiut, meaning ‘People of the place where soap stone is found.’ This tribe consists of 29 hunters, with a total population of 81 men, women and children. Well and warmly clad, cheerful, and, what surprised me more, their cleanliness, compared to coast natives, greatly impressed me. I have spoken to most of the hunters of this tribe, during the winter, and found them at first shy, but later willing to talk, and appeared greatly pleased when I informed them that I would visit their camp next winter.

“The natives camped on the Kazan river compare very unfavourably with the Backs River people. Their winter camp is situated on a lake approximately 50 or 60 miles from the mouth of the river, named Hickoliguak, meaning the lake that always contains ice. It is said by the natives that the centre of this lake never completely thaws out. How far this is true I do not know.

“These Kazan people belong to a tribe called the Sarvagtormiut, meaning ‘the people of the backwaters.’ This tribe is much inferior to the Utkuhikhalingmiut in every respect. They number 23 hunters, having a total population of 70 men, women and children. The majority of these people have no dogs, owing to the scarcity of deer the previous year, which I mentioned previously. Like all inland natives, caribou and fish form their staple diet. Within a short distance from this camp, is another tribe, called the Padlermiut, meaning ‘people of the willows.’ These, however, trade at Padley, so I have not had the opportunity to see them.

“The local natives, that is, all those living within a radius of about forty miles of the settlement are called the Krainelmiut, meaning, inhabitants of the high hills.

“This tribe is more or less scattered, some on Schultz lake, Beverly lake, and a few along the Thelon river.

“Having come more in contact with the white man, they are, naturally, not so primitive as their neighbours. These number 38 hunters, with a total population of 117 men, women and children. One of this tribe became destitute this spring. The native Shilictuk fell sick with some obscure stomach trouble last fall or early winter, he is also somewhat handicapped by a crippled thigh. Fortunately I heard of this and immediately set out with hired natives and team for Shilictuk's camp, about 50 miles inland, north and west of the post. Upon arrival, I found the family consisted of man, wife and three children, none of them able to hunt or trap, and all in a half starved condition. The eldest girl, about 17 years of age, had also fallen sick, apparently about Christmas, and had, I believe, never left the snow house from then until my arrival. She was dragging herself about on hands and knees, and presented a most pitiable sight. I brought this family, with all their goods and chattels, into the post, and authorized the post manager of the Hudson's Bay Company to issue a destitute ration until the police supplies are landed this summer.

“I am of the opinion that natives, more especially the inlanders, spend a considerable time during the rough weather gambling. Apparently it is more or less common event for a man to gamble his wife or daughters, apart from foxes, rifles, etc. One case on the settlement came to my notice during the winter. Native Soodyailuk, a former Utkuhikhalingmiut, now employed by the Dominion Explorers, had lost, by card-playing, to native Ishootmata of the Krainelmiut, his tent, rifle, ammunition, one dog, deerskins, snowknife, in fact all his worldly possessions; upon making inquiries, Ishootmata produced a pack of cards, and I discovered that the game played was draw poker. I had these articles returned to the former owner, and informed all natives that gambling was wrong and would therefore cease. It was at this inquiry I heard of the more serious gambling inland.

“I am unaware whether polygamy or polyandry exists among any of the various tribes. Neither occurs amongst the Krainelmiut, though I am almost sure polygamy is practised amongst the inlanders. The exchanging of wives is a more or less common occurrence, the women apparently have no voice in the matter whatever, but merely obey the husband. . . .

"I am attaching to this report a nominal roll of all natives trading at Baker Lake, showing number and hunting ground of each family. This census shows a grand total of 301 men, women and children of all tribes, of whom 102 are hunters or providers, 74 are married women, with 125 children, 62 of these being males and 63 females. All natives in this vicinity have been remarkably free from sickness since an epidemic of influenza which occurred last fall. With an above average season for foxes, and an abundance of caribou, and the trade price for fur increased to \$30 per pelt, all natives have enjoyed a prosperous season."

Remarks about game follow, one of which is:—

"Caribou have been plentiful, on many occasions during the season herds have appeared within a few hundred yards of the buildings. Wolves continue to do much damage. Approximately fifty have been killed, the hunter receiving the \$30 bounty."

A remark by Corporal Nichols is:—

"The past winter, owing to having no radio, and practically no literature, has been exceedingly long and tedious, felt all the more having no dogs and being unable to break the monotony by an occasional patrol."

WESTERN ARCTIC

Inspector A. N. Eames in his half-yearly report for the period ended on December 31, 1929, notices the trials of Okchina and Lily Sarniak, whose cases have been dealt with in earlier annual reports, and adds:—

"A great interest was shown in these trials by the Delta natives, who literally packed the court room throughout the proceedings, which were conducted with all the ceremony of a Supreme Court in civilization."

In noticing several casualties among the Eskimos, Inspector Eames deals thus with one pathetic case:—

"A Cambridge Bay Eskimo named Mukhagaluk, who was crippled with paralysis of the spine and hips, committed suicide by hanging, near Ellice River, Northwest Territories. Sergeant E. C. Baker being a coroner in the Northwest Territories, held an inquiry at Cambridge Bay on May 14 last. The deceased man's wife, Kaiaryuk, testified that she had, after her husband had made several attempts to kill himself, yielded to his insistence and attached a length of backing twine to a stick lying across the roof of the snow house; Mukhagaluk then making the noose with which to hang himself.

"Other natives, who were present in the snowhouse when the hanging occurred, gave statements corroborating the wife's story.

"The evidence shows that everything, short of physical restraint, was done to prevent this poor cripple killing himself. I imagine it was difficult for those connected with the case, not to feel commiseration for Mukhagaluk's wife in her unfortunate position.

"In reporting the matter Sergeant Baker remarks upon the peculiar mental attitude of these people and their adherence to native custom, and adds that he did not feel justified in charging the woman with the offence, and was satisfied that the greatest amount of good would be accomplished by not doing so."

Some time ago an Eskimo complained that a white man, an employee of one of the trading companies, had assaulted him at Bathurst Inlet, the offence taking place in September, 1928. Sergeant Baker went to Bathurst Inlet in the winter of 1928-29 to deal with the case, but neither the complainant nor his witnesses could be found. Since then the accused man has left the country, "which is regretted," writes Inspector Eames, "as I am satisfied the assault, not a serious one perhaps, took place."

A man named Ehakhilak disappeared in the Bathurst Inlet district in the summer of 1927, and it was suspected that he had been murdered by Okchina, who has been convicted of killing Oksuk. Inspector Eames says:—

"No information was gleaned connecting Okchina with the disappearance, and those responsible for the investigation are of the opinion that Ehakhilak, who was old and had been sick for some time, had died naturally or had become despondent over his condition and committed suicide, which appears to be a fairly common practice amongst Eskimos when they reach old age and infirmity."

The customs duties collected at Herschel Island between July 1 and December 31, 1929, amounted to \$19,873.16. In connection with this feature of the work Inspector Eames remarks:—

"The installation of regular customs bonded warehouse ledgers by my predecessor, Inspector V. A. M. Kemp, has reduced the chance of inaccuracies in store keeping to a minimum, and is therefore preferable to the system in vogue before, though much more clerical work is entailed with the ledgers.

"The facilities afforded supercargoes for having stores checked in and out of warehouse at all hours was in keeping with previous custom and it is only by such co-operation that ships are able to clear as quickly as they do."

A feature of the work in this sub-district is that at Herschel Island, Aklavik and Arctic Red River licences and fur export permits are issued under appointment by the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, and returns are made to Dawson. The reason for this complication is thus explained:—

"Advices were received in September last that Northwest Territories Indians are now permitted to hunt in Yukon Territory without licence, but are required to pay export tax on furs. The Yukon has been the hunting ground of the Loucheaux Indians at Macpherson for generations, and the settlement of the question will no doubt be looked upon by them as a recognition of what they have always considered, rightly or wrongly, their ancient or 'tribal right.' Apart from what they may regard as their privilege, reports show that these people would be in a bad way for lack of meat, if excluded from Yukon Territory, and it also seems that few of them are able to pay the licence fee."

"Generally speaking," Inspector Eames remarks, "I think the game laws are well observed." He adds that the preceding trapping season seemed to have been a good one. Caribou also have been plentiful.

One paragraph is:—

"I am glad to be able to report that the scourge of influenza which took large toll amongst the Delta Eskimos in 1928 has evidently petered out."

Another passage deals with a constant preoccupation of our detachments in the north:—

"The seal and herring fishing at Herschel Island and Shingle Point, Y.T., last September, by members of the detachment, resulted in highly satisfactory catches being made, which is fortunate in view of the large number of dogs to be fed this winter; at present there are twenty-five dogs, bitches and pups.

"Fishing is carried on regularly at Aklavik detachment throughout the open water period, but despite the industry of the members a large quantity of meal, etc., has been purchased to secure adequate feed. From the reports it would appear that similar conditions obtain at the other detachments."

A careful account is given of the dogs at the several detachments.

A matter which illustrates the development of the region is the provision of shelter cabins at places frequently visited by police patrols. One was completed during the half year at the Middle Peel river by Corporal A. Fielding, "to the great satisfaction of those undertaking patrols to and from Herschel in November and last month." A new cabin at Moose River is projected.

On the subject of mileage Inspector Eames writes:—

"The summary of mileage travelled by members of the sub-district, shown hereunder, is for the six months ended June 30, 1929, and reference to previous semi-annual reports will show that this procedure has been followed; only the Herschel Island mileage return is available for the half year just ended.

MILEAGE RETURNS TO JUNE 30, 1929		Miles	Miles
Herschel Island..	By dogs..		1,735
Aklavik, January to May 31, 1929..	By dogs..	1,517	
	boat..	24	
			1,541
Arctic Red River, January to June 18, 1929..	By dogs..	1,769	
	police boat..	231	
			2,000
Baillie Island..	By dogs..		2,063
Bernard Harbour..	By dogs..		1,078
"St. Roch"..	By dogs..		1,311
Cambridge Bay..	By dogs..		1,263
			<u>10,991</u>

In the course of his general remarks Inspector Eames says:—

"Of intense interest to residents and natives was the arrival of the aeroplane, at Herschel Island; Mr. Eakin the chief geologist of the Dominion Explorers, with his pilot and observer—Messrs, Macmillan and Milne.—landing here in a Fairchild machine on 2nd August.

"Successful flights were made to Aklavik by the planes of an air transportation line, and one aeroplane journeyed from Aklavik to Dawson with a party of Dominion Government officials as passengers. I have no reports yet, in this connection, from the eastern part of my district. . . .

"A medical officer, Dr. R. D. Martin went to the Coppermine this year and a house for his occupation has been erected there.

"We now have two medical officers in the sub-district—Dr. R. D. Martin at Coppermine River and Dr. T. A. Urquhart at Aklavik. The latter, previously occupying a small police building, has also had a house provided for him by the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior, this summer.

"We are without the use of the wireless telephony apparatus on the *St. Roch* this winter, owing to the schooner being at Vancouver. Last winter items, not of a confidential nature, pertaining to general police work, were broadcasted from the *St. Roch's* location in Langdon bay to detachments. If we could be certain that these scheduled broadcasts would be always picked up by our detachments the scheme would, as a means of communication, be of inestimable value to us. The *St. Roch* broadcasts are referred to in detachment reports of 'Radio Reception.'

"Two way communication between settlements in the North is perhaps not far distant. Dr. R. D. Martin has a small broadcasting set, owned by him, at Coppermine River, but whether he has had success with it or not I cannot say until mail arrives from the east. . . .

"The season, to the end of November, was unusually mild, delaying the freeze-up which necessitated the police patrols travelling fully 25 miles further in order to reach Herschel Island from the mainland. The severe weather since then has rendered travel safe."

In a later report, covering the half year which ended on June 30, 1930, Inspector Eames gave some additional information. One passage is:—

MILEAGE RETURNS TO DECEMBER 31, 1929

		Miles	Miles
Herschel Island, S/D Headquarters.	By dogs.	1,467	
	transport company's boat.	1,832	
	police boat.	383	
			2,682
Baillie Island.	By dogs.		392
Bernard Harbour.	By police boat.	190	
	dog team.	160	
			350
Cambridge Bay.	By boat.		621
Aklavik.	By police boat.	1,068	
	dog team.	756	
June 1-December 31.	canoe.	300	
			2,124
Arctic Red River.	By police boat.	819	
	skiff and outboard motor.	604	
	dogs.	371	
June 19-December 31.	steamer.	846	
	aeroplane.	30	
	motor boat.	309	
			2,979
<i>St. Roch</i> schooner.	Not available.		
For six months ended December 31, 1929.			9,148

Thus the mileage in 1929 was 20,139, together with that made by the *St. Roch*.

An addition to our fleet in those waters which Inspector Eames mentions with satisfaction is a small sailing vessel, 38 feet long, named the *Kingston*. He observes:—

"The *Kingston* will greatly increase the efficiency of the Aklavik and Herschel Island detachments, and is a valued addition to the sub-district transport. The schooner will be in charge of Regt. No. 10211 Constable A. W. King, under my direction, and will be used this year carrying police passengers and freight between the two detachments, making caches of provisions and wood at shelter cabins for winter patrols and for hauling fish from the detachment fish camp in September. . . .

"I recently travelled from Aklavik, N.W.T., to Herschel Island, Y.T. (175 miles) in the *Kingston*, and while the weather conditions most of the journey (3 days) did not provide any test of seaworthiness, a mild blow off King Point afforded an indication that she would act well in a rough sea."

Inspector Eames' concluding remarks are:—

"The district has been well patrolled. From Demarcation point to Macpherson (including the Mackenzie delta) practically everyone has been visited or seen since the commencement of the winter.

"An aeroplane, the first to make a commercial trip, landed at Herschel island on July 1 with sight-seeing passengers.

"Great numbers of cariboo were seen between Kay point and Blow river by the winter patrols. In April, they could be seen on the sky line almost any time one looked, throughout two days' travel.

"A flood occurred at Arctic Red river in May when the Mackenzie river ice went out, and much damage was done to warehouses, boats and canoes. When at Arctic Red river in June I saw a warehouse that had had the side smashed in by floating ice. Judging by the high water mark I estimate that the Red and Mackenzie rivers rose 40 feet above the normal water level."

From time to time cases occur of destitution and illness among the Eskimos, and aid has to be given. At Herschel Island in the early winter of 1929-30 an old couple were given a small but sufficient quantity of rations. At Cambridge Bay in the summer of 1929 assistance also was given. Sergeant Baker's report saying in part:—

"Akkarna is an old man, and lame. He lives with his wife who is also in the neighbourhood of 65 years of age. On account of his lameness he relies mostly on his wife to do the hunting, fishing, etc., for their livelihood. They have no children."

Constable T. H. Tredgold of the Baillie Island detachment when at Cape Bathurst in the spring of 1930, had to deal with an epidemic among the Eskimo children which lasted from April 10 to the middle of June, when he pronounced the patients all cured, though one boy was still very weak; in all six children were ill. Constable Tredgold describes the symptoms minutely—the first patient when first seen had a temperature of 105.4—and also his treatment, which was successful. Sanitary precautions also were taken, as he suspected that the disease was contagious, and most of the natives moved their dwellings to some distance from the site where the sickness broke out.

Death of Itkilik and his Children

A preliminary account appeared in our annual report for 1929 of the death about April 9, 1925, near Peterson Bay in King William Land, of an elderly native named Itkilik, together with three children; the supposition was that Itkilik, who was feeble, in poor health, and nearly blind, had killed the children and had then committed suicide. The region, which is near the Magnetic Pole, is so very remote that investigation has been difficult and tedious. So far as has been learned up to the present, it seems improbable that Itkilik was killed, and yet a number of strange circumstances have been noticed. The person who found the bodies was one Alongnek, the cousin of the dead man, and his heir; he promptly took possession of most of the goods of the dead family. Itkilik was a prominent witch doctor, and Alongnek also was reputed to be a medicine man. The District Inspector of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. W. Gibson, was at Peterson Bay when the tragedy occurred, and investigated it at once, in a statement, after remarking upon Itkilik's illness and the cataract which had made him blind of one eye, says:—

"Natives reported that he was having fits, and became violent during the periods of these fits. At such times the natives left him alone in his snow house, and he always recovered. My personal belief is that these fits were merely spiritual seances, as Itkilik was a prominent witch doctor.

"Natives in the district believe that the evil spirits killed Itkilik and the oldest and youngest children, and that Itkilik killed the middle child by a blow on the head with a snow beater."

Alongnek, who brought the news to the trading post, insisted that the evil spirits had killed his kinsman. His method of bringing the news was strange to our way of thinking, though said to be characteristic of the Eskimos. On April 10 he was seen to be approaching the trading post, but camped when only two or three miles away, though there was sufficient light to complete the journey. Next morning he entered the settlement, and began shouting, before his dogs stopped, that Itkilik was dead. His description of the position of Itkilik's body was that it was crouched over the little girl's body, and that it looked as if he had died suddenly while in the act of smothering the child. Alongnek always had been on good terms with his cousin; accounts of his character vary, some saying that it was good, some that he was a "poor provider," and some that he was unpopular among the Eskimos. He was poorly equipped.

Alongnek could not be found when our patrol visited King William's Land, but later he was reported to be in or near the Hudson Bay Company's schooner *Fort James*, near the Magnetic Pole, and to be ill, and behaving in a manner which suggested that he was insane, and somewhat dangerous. Later, in September, 1929, he was brought, with his wife, to Cambridge Bay and placed under observation; but in July 1930 Corporal Belcher reported him to be sane, adding "he is an exceptionally good worker and very quick at picking up the ways of white men." He was accordingly returned to his own country and during his enforced residence at Cambridge Bay he was given his subsistence.

Death of Kablala

The death on Adelaide peninsula of a 70-year-old Eskimo named Kablala in July, 1928, afforded an example of the co-existence of old customs and the new white man's law. At the time of his decease Kablala was camped at a fishing camp in company with his wife, his two sons and their families, as well as other natives; Mr. W. Gibson, an inspector of the Hudson's Bay Company (a former member of this force), also was here. Kablala was old, and in addition to the infirmities of age suffered from a cold and bronchitis; Mr. Gibson visited him on several occasions, and gave him medicine; but the old man wished to commit suicide. "As his strength was failing," said Mr. Gibson in a statement which he made to Sergeant E. G. Baker, "he besought his sons to kill him. They came to me and mentioned this. I, of course, forbade this, and took measures to see that they did not carry out his wishes."

"When I arrived at the camp he was then sick, and about seven days after his son, Mounga, told me that his father had died one morning. I asked him how he had died, and he said he had died during the night. I immediately visited the tent in which he was lying and superficially examined the body. There was no indication of foul play."

"Three days later his old wife hauled the body out to a rock pile with dogs and buried him according to native custom."

Questioned closely, Mr. Gibson replied that he had examined the dead man's neck, and that no marks were visible. It was possible, but not probable, that he had been killed.

It was rumoured that Kablala had been strangled by his sons because of his enfeebled condition; Mr. Gibson said on this point:—

"When the natives heard of the death they expected that his sons had murdered him by strangling, which is native custom."

None the less, Mr. Gibson, who is well acquainted with these people, was confident that his admonitions had been heeded; the man's death from natural causes was imminent.

The rumour that the man had been killed spread over the district, was carried to Cambridge Bay by a visitor, and an investigation was made.

Suicide of Mukhagaluk

In another case of hopeless illness an Eskimo in the Coronation gulf region committed suicide in a manner remarkable for the deliberation and determination shown, and for the attitude of the eye-witnesses. The affair was reported soon afterwards to Sergeant E. G. Baker, in charge at Cambridge Bay, and his account may be quoted somewhat fully:—

"From inquiries made amongst them I found that Mukhagaluk, a man of about 50 years of age, who was a cripple, having been paralyzed in spine and hips for some considerable time, and consequently unable to provide for himself and wife, had hanged himself in his snowhouse situated on a small island near the mouth of Kugaryuak river, approximately 10 miles west of Ellice river.

"Konaiyuk, his son-in-law, who had been supporting deceased and his wife, left the camp 4 days previously, and Mukhagaluk seemed to have the impression that he was being abandoned. This worried him to such an extent that he determined to take his own life.

"This he accomplished by hanging himself to a double strand of cotton backing twine made fast to a stick across the roof of the snow-house. He had been threatening to kill himself each day since the departure of his son-in-law, had repeatedly asked his wife for a rifle to shoot himself with, and had made an attempt to choke himself with his fingers.

"On the fourth day, so insistent was he that he prevailed upon his wife, Kaiaryuk, to attach the string to the pole across the roof. He then with difficulty on account of his lameness, crawled along the snow bench and making a noose in the string, put it around his neck and hung his head therein until death occurred.

"Remarkable as it may appear, this took place whilst other natives were present in the snow-house, all of whom remonstrated with him to desist, but none of them made any attempt actually to prevent him.

"In order to appreciate this attitude, it is necessary to consider the psychology of these people. It is natural amongst them not to interfere physically with the actions of another so long as those actions effect no one other than the person himself. In regard to the action of the woman, Kaiaryuk, who tied the string to the roof pole, she would feel that she was doing so by compulsion, as the husband is always considered to be the head of the household, and his desires and orders are invariably carried out. In this case the man's persistent requests to his wife to tie the string to the pole, was evidently looked upon as an order which she as his wife was in duty bound to comply with."

Sergeant Baker held an inquiry, the evidence taken showing that Mukhagaluk's "insistence" took the form of long-continued vituperation. No inquest was held, nobody being available. In the circumstances, no further proceedings were taken.

SCHOONER "ST. ROCH"

During the winter of 1929-30 the *St. Roch* was refitted at Vancouver, certain improvements being made, and on June 27, 1930, she sailed for the north again, Sergeant F. Anderton once more being in charge of the detachment—the vessel technically is a floating detachment—with Sergeant H. A. Larsen as navigator, and Corporal M. J. Olsen as mate, and several constables as crew. She reached Dutch Harbour on July 9, and there her wireless operator, a special constable, fell ill with appendicitis and had to be sent back to Vancouver. Arrangements were made to send another operator to Herschel Island by way of Edmonton to join her there, making part of the journey by aeroplane. The vessel arrived at Herschel Island on July 27, and on August 4, 1930, she left for her eastward cruise into Coronation Gulf, to visit our coastal detachments. During the period between the departure of the one operator and the arrival of the other, Constable J. H. Davies attended to the wireless work.

During the summer of 1930, after much consideration, Tree River, the site of our old detachment, was selected as the ship's wintering place. This place is 65 miles east of the mouth of the Coppermine river; it was desired to have winter near that river, but its mouth is very unsuitable, while Tree river has a good harbour, and is safe in the matter of ice pressure; in addition, the locality yields abundance of fish for dog-feed. The *St. Roch* arrived at this place on September 19. Her position between Cambridge Bay and Bernard Harbour should aid in the work of patrolling during the winter.

HERSCHEL ISLAND

During January and February, 1930, Inspector Eames, accompanied by Corporal W. Kennedy and Constable A. J. Chartrand, made a patrol of 532 miles from Herschel Island to Aklavik and Arctic River. From his report the following paragraphs may be quoted:—

"Left King point at 10.30 a.m. (January 10) after waiting for light enough to see our way through rough ice that had piled just east of King point. Here we encountered the hardest going of the trip; 6 miles of immense boulders of ice, broken ridges, and new soft ice, making the passage very difficult. Reached Shingle point late in the afternoon."

"Patrol left Peel River cabin 7.30 a.m., and arrived at Aklavik, N.W.T., 2 p.m. Saw the sun for the first time since November 26."

"On the night of February 7 a strong wind commenced to blow from the south west, with the thermometer registering 30 below zero. The wind continued for five days, preventing our departure. We were fortunate in having a wood supply lying outside the door of the shack we stayed in, so that it was only necessary to build snow-block kennels to ensure the comfort of the dogs as well. A period of dreary inactivity."

"Corporal W. Kennedy and Constable A. J. Chartrand are above the average as travellers; the manner in which they cared for the dogs in their charge and the general efficiency displayed left nothing to be desired."

Corporal Kennedy in the course of a mail patrol made to and from Aklavik in November and December, 1929, encountered severe weather. A police mail was expected to arrive at Aklavik on December 2 by sea-power, and Corporal Kennedy, Corporal A. Fielding, of the Aklavik detachment, and Constable A. J. Chartrand left Herschel Island on November 18 to meet it. Arrived at Aklavik they found that adverse flying conditions had prevented the sea-plane coming from Edmonton, and after waiting for 14 days the party left for Herschel Island, on December 9, arriving on the 19th; they took nine days to travel a distance of about 80 miles, ordinarily traversed in three days. Part of the report is:—

"On December 12 upon leaving Moose River cabin a light south wind was blowing, but upon reaching the sea ice, which is six miles from the cabin, it increased to a gale, with the drifting snow so thick at times one was unable to see farther than the lead dog; and upon reaching a point opposite Blow river, which is a notorious locality for wind, it was impossible to drive a dog into it owing to the driving snow, and we were obliged to take turns going in front of the dogs in order to make headway. After travelling for six hours and not sighting land as we should have done in that length of time, after taking our direction from the wind in the morning, we reached a sand spit with a beacon on it, and erected a shelter as good as we could, which was very difficult owing to the intensity of the gale, and stayed there to await daylight the following day, I afterwards learned that the above mentioned sand spit was Escape Reef, lying off shore a distance of from three to four miles; the reason for being so far out was owing to a change in the direction of the wind from south to southwest.

"On December 13 the wind subsided considerably and it started to snow, and after travelling straight south for an hour reached the hills on the mainland, following them close to their base into Shingle point, at which point I stayed over for one day to dry our clothing and bedding which had become wet and frozen due to the previous night in the snow."

Even after that there were delays. The mail did not reach Aklavik until December 27.

The Herschel Island detachment carried out the usual fishery at Shingle point between September 3 and September 23, 1929. Corporal Kennedy, two constables and an Eskimo formed the party, and about 4,000 pounds of fish were procured. The Eskimo taken on this work was the prisoner Okchina, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for killing one Oksuk.

BAILLIE ISLAND

This is the last year that this detachment will be reported upon, as on August 6, 1930, it was closed, and a new detachment was opened at Pearce Point, about 150 miles east of Baillie Island. The change was compulsory; Baillie

island is a sand-spit which is gradually being washed away, the great storm of August 15, 16 and 17, 1928, having nearly submerged it, while damage also was done by a storm on October 20 and 21, 1929. Pearce Point is described as a safe harbour and a good location. As Baillie Island still is a port of call for trading schooners and trading stations remain there, the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge at Pearce Point will spend some time in the summer at the older place.

Between December 22, 1929, and January 12, 1930, Corporal G. M. Wall, M.M., who is in charge there, accompanied by Constable T. H. Tredgold and the detachment interpreter, made a patrol to Letty Harbour, near Pearce Point, and return. The usual closer description is given of the route followed, one remark having to do with Cracroft bay, near Langton bay: "Across the entrance of this bay is a large island, leaving two small openings at each end, roughly two miles wide." During part of the time, after a blizzard the party had to proceed on a compass bearing. On the return journey:—

"South of Letty Harbour the coast makes a large curve, at the end of which is a prominent point called Bennett point. The patrol cut across to this point where four native families are camped, and then made the long portage to the bottom of Tom Cod bay, and on the north side. From this point the patrol cut across to the south side of Tom Cod bay, then followed the shore line until our own trail was picked up, which was followed to Horton river. Since we had been away the ice had been piling up north of Horton river, and, as there was a very strong off shore wind, I decided to get up on the land to the north of the Smoky mountains. The trail on land was fair, and when close to the bank the open water would be seen close to the shore. After 24 miles on land we came again onto the salt ice."

Regarding the Eskimos:—

"The natives visited were all in very good spirits as the fox catch had been good up to that time, and those at Booth island were getting seal, but not so plentifully as the west side.

"Natives at Bennett Point who fish in the lakes inland and to the south reported that they were getting all the fish they needed.

"All the natives visited reported the scarcity of caribou, and thought it was due to the number of wolves that were round this year. Two natives reported that the last time they visited their traps five foxes had been eaten out of the traps by wolves and they got three between them. The tracks of a band of 12 wolves were seen on the land south of Bennett Point. All the people visited mentioned the increase of wolves this winter, although they do not seem to come north of the mouth of Horton river."

In dealing with the game Corporal Wall described one food supply:—

"The two families at Tom Cod bay were getting all the tom cod they can use. These are a small fish and average about one-half pound each in weight. Holes are made in the ice and an empty cartridge case is filled with lead and four straight hooks at the bottom. The line just above this is decorated with coloured wool. This is let down to the bottom and pulled up and down a few inches and the fish strike. When pulled out of the water the fish drop off the straight hooks. This winter as many as a thousand fish have been caught in a day."

A trapper who was met complained of a condition which has been mentioned in an earlier annual report:—

"This man reported the scarcity of drift wood. He piled up quite a lot in the fall about five miles from his cabin, but the storms later on washed it all away. On our return we were storm bound here a day and we had to break up an old barrel for fuel and when that was finished crawl into our eiderdowns at 5 p.m. for warmth. I cannot say that the life of the white trappers on the coast is any pleasure. Most of the cabins are neglected and dirty and for preference I would sooner stay at a native camp."

At Letty Harbour in addition to a mission there is a Hudson's Bay Company outpost, and Corporal Wall observes:—

"At this time of the year this is a busy place, as all the natives in this section go to the post for Christmas and New Year's. Sports are held on Christmas day and New Year's day; this consists of shooting for both men and women, dog races and foot races. At night there is dancing, the younger element going in for square dances, with the intervals of the old native dances and old songs."

This patrol accounted for 353 miles.

A patrol made in February, 1930, by Corporal Wall to Nickolson island and the mouth of the Anderson river resulted in several corrections of the map, Nickolson "Island," for example, proving to be no island at all, being joined to the mainland by a neck about 50 yards wide at the narrowest part. As elsewhere, caribou were encountered in considerable and indeed unusual numbers, and Corporal Wall comments on their tameness. Another remark on game is:—

"Ptarmigan were very plentiful in the willows on the banks of the Anderson river. These birds are all very fat and the natives reported that it has been years since these birds were so numerous all winter and in such good condition."

His general observations are:—

"Weather conditions were bad, having strong winds most of the time and very cold. This trip was very hard on the dogs and both teams were in very poor condition on our return to Baillie Island. One of my dogs died of frost bitten lungs and another got a slight freeze under the belly. Of the interpreter's team two dogs got their flanks badly frozen and one of them will never be any use for travelling again. We only saw the sun two days during the time that we were away."

Corporal Wall made the winter mail patrol to Pearce Point—567 miles going and coming—between March 1 and March 24, 1930; he took the mail from Aklavik on to Pearce Point and there took in exchange the mail from Bernard Harbour and Cambridge Bay, brought by a patrol from Bernard Harbour. He and the detachment interpreter had two teams of dogs, of seven each. He reported:—

"On the outward trip several detours were made to inform traders, white trappers, and natives of the changes in the Northwest Game Act, which was a matter of four extra travelling days."

An incident of this part of the journey was a storm which obliged them to stay in camp for two days. Another was their coming upon "a large inland bay, which is roughly ten miles long and eight miles wide"—part of Cracroft bay, he was told, this being his first visit to that part of the country. "I could not pick up the entrance as the land all round the bay was about 50 feet high." After visiting a couple of white trappers he reached Pearce Point on March 11, finding that the Bernard Harbour patrol had arrived already. The report continues:—

"A more direct route was taken on the return, taking only five travelling days. From Pearce Point the patrol went to Cape Lyons and made the usual eight mile portage and then across Darnley bay to Bennett Point. As an accommodation to the Hudson's Bay Company out-post manager and the Roman Catholic Mission, I went back by the way of Letty Harbour to pick up out-going mail. From here the portage was made, travelling southwest, and coming on to the salt water ice in the bay north of Stevens Point. This bay was crossed and the coast followed down to Stevens Point, where Mr. P. Lopes and family are camped. On leaving here a direct line was made to Horton river and then the coast followed to Baillie Island, arriving back on March 24.

"On the return trip the patrol was held up five days on account of bad weather. One day was spent at Bennett Point and four days at Letty Harbour. Two of these days were the worst blizzard that has been experienced for a number of years."

He records:—

"All the natives visited were in high spirits, as they had good fox catches, and most of them will be able to pay up some of their debts. Two or three of the families had over 100 foxes to the family.

"At all the camps visited I discussed the conservation of the wild life, and I am of the opinion that most of the natives realize that the game laws are for their benefit and there is no wanton slaughter of game, amongst these natives."

There are the usual notes on game: caribou, scarce; seals, plentiful; white foxes, plentiful; ptarmigan, in greater numbers than for years; but:—

"The natives at Bennett Point reported that wolves were troubling those whose trap lines were running to the south, and the tracks of one bunch of ten were seen. Mr. Beaupre reported the same thing and also wolverines had eaten up a large number of foxes from his

traps. Both the wolves and wolverines have increased in this location. At Horton river Mr. F. Carpenter reported that one lone wolf was travelling on his trap line and he could not trap it. Wolverines were also destroying foxes in his traps, and the native who was trapping with him. Mr. Beaupre had managed to trap two wolves and three wolverines."

Between April 2 and April 24 Corporal Wall made a patrol to Aklavik and back, 624 miles the round trip. The conditions of travel were good and on one day he travelled 60 miles, and on others 50 and 55.

A party of Eskimo immigrants from Alaska are settled around Cape Parry, and the following passage throws light on the jealousies caused thereby:—

"The natives in the western half of the Baillie Island district, especially those at Tuktukaktok, are not so prosperous as the natives in the eastern half of the district. This may be due to the fact that they are all Canadian-born Eskimos and have not had the advantage of the schools that the Alaskan natives had, who form the majority of the native population in the Cape Parry district. The Tuktukaktok natives follow more the old mode of living, and do not care to associate with the Alaskan natives. All the natives to the west resent the Alaskan natives and blame them for the shortage of game."

After remarking on the absence of caribou, and the capture of a few seals, Corporal Wall says:—

"The natives at Tuktukaktok depend on the white whale which they hunt during the summer. From these whales they get enough oil and meat to carry them through the winter. At this camp it is also a very good fishery and in fall great numbers of fish are taken, which are used for dog feed and food."

In this locality the catch of white foxes had been very poor.

Corporal Wall in his half-yearly report for the period ended June 30, 1930, in describing the condition of the dogs at the detachment says:—

"The past winter was very hard on dogs, and nearly everyone who was driving dogs got some of the dogs frozen. Two natives had all the dogs in the two teams badly frozen on the flanks and under the belly. Mr. E. W. Wyant, trader of Horton river, who had a very good team of seven, had four dogs frozen returning from Baillie Island in February. A number of the dogs frozen will have to be destroyed, so that it is possible there will be a shortage this coming winter."

In dealing with the patrols made—amounting to 2,409 miles between October 1, 1929, and May 31, 1930—he observes:—

"On these patrols all the Baillie Island district was visited, and I came in contact with all the natives and traders and white men. The only camp not visited was in the Husky lakes. I was preparing for a patrol into this section of the district, and the day before I was ready to leave Messrs. Echternach and Matthews came into Baillie Island. On account of the soft snow in the Husky lakes, and not being able to get a guide across to Littigazuit or the coast west of that point, I cut across Liverpool on the patrol to Aklavik."

In dealing with game he notes that the caribou have returned in unusual plenty, after an absence of several years, to the region east of Anderson river. A remark is: "The caribou seem to move to the east after the return of the sun, and come closer to the coast." West of Baillie Island the fox catch was very poor, and to the east it was above the average. After noting the scarcity of seals, he records:—

"Polar bears: a number of these animals were killed during the months of January and February. Three came right up to the native camp at Cape Bathurst and were shot by the native from the door of his house."

Concerning weather he reports:—

"There was only one very severe blizzard this winter, which lasted four days and was the worst experienced for a number of years. The weather, although much colder, was free from ground drifts and storms.

"On account of no old ice coming in last fall, ice conditions have been very bad a little way off shore."

BERNARD HARBOUR

Between December 16, 1929, and January 7, 1930, Constable R. S. Wild made a patrol of Coronation gulf, visiting east Kugaryuak and Victoria Land. One remark is of some interest:—

"The Coppermine River post has certainly grown during the past summer, the Hudson's Bay Company have a large trading post here, with numerous buildings, the English mission have a new building erected a year ago, the Roman Catholic mission established last summer, and have a large new building and warehouse, also a small house for their employed native, the Government doctor's house is also completed, together with a large warehouse, and three mining companies have representatives at this point, viz: the Northern Aerial Mining Exploration Company, the Dominion Mining Company and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. There is also one white trapper right at the Coppermine River and another at Rae river, some 12 miles to the westward of the Coppermine."

The Christmas festivities at Coppermine were enhanced by the radio broadcast from station KDKA at Pittsburgh; "but I regret to say that reception was very poor indeed, and very few messages were heard."

A visit to two white trappers living on an island in the gulf was effected only by employing a native guide.

"It took two days to reach Etiptuk Island, and I certainly could not have found the place alone owing to the large number of islands here, and owing to the short days and hard travelling conditions. The island is some 70 miles north and east of East Kugaryuak."

General remarks upon this patrol were:—

"The total mileage covered by the patrol was 343 miles, and the number of days actually travelled eleven. On the whole travelling conditions were very bad indeed, the Coronation gulf, particularly amongst the islands, being filled with old ice which drifted in from the eastward just before freeze up, and also owing to the fact that there is very little snow on the salt ice, which makes any kind of sled pull very heavily. A good map of this district would be a very welcome addition to the travelling equipment of any future patrols visiting this part of the district; but none of those available are of very much assistance, particularly as the gulf is filled with hundreds of small islands, not one-quarter of which are shown on any maps or even on the Admiralty Chart, which is very unreliable in so far as the few islands which are shown on it are concerned. Further, in making a patrol during this part of the year, the hours of daylight are so short and starts are made from camp or post at least an hour before daylight and camp generally made an hour or so after dark, that even with a map it is hard to be sure of the location of some of the points usually used as land marks.

"Special Constable Amokok, who is one of the men tried at Herschel Island in 1923 on a charge of murder, proved to be a splendid traveller and snowhouse builder, and is a first-class man for this kind of patrol."

Constable T. G. Parsloe made the mail patrol from Bernard Harbour to Pearce Point, to connect with the patrol from Baillie Island, between March 1 and March 22, 1930. Travelling conditions were poor. The trappers met had been enjoying a good year. The distance traversed was 470 miles.

A fishing trip by motor launch between September 15 and October 6, 1929, made by Constable T. G. Parsloe from Bernard Harbour to the mouth of the Coppermine resulted in the netting of about two tons of fish, but was spoiled by the Eskimo special constable falling ill with congestion of the lungs. Constable Parsloe found it imperative because of ice conditions to leave the Coppermine on September 29:

"The doctor informed me that Niptinatchiak, our special constable, should not be moved, stating that the move might mean his death. During my stay at the Coppermine Niptinatchiak had been in a tent and apparently was not getting the attention he required. This tent was pitched on very damp ground, and he could not possibly recover while there. There were no offers to take him out of the tent, and he earnestly desired to return to his wife at Bernard Harbour. The doctor finally consenting to his move, and through the kindness of Mr. P. Brandt, I brought him to Cape Krusenstern on the schooner *Cub*, leaving the Coppermine at 9 a.m. of the 29th September. After a very rough passage, during which I shipped a considerable amount of water which soaked the fish through, I arrived at Krusenstern at 5 p.m.

"I found S/Constable Niptinatchiak in a high fever and had him moved to the old H.B. Company House at Krusenstern where I could attend to him. I applied plasters to his chest and hot mustard towels to his feet for two days and a night and succeeded in bringing him out of delirium and loosening the congestion in the lungs."

The sick Eskimo finally was got back to Bernard Harbour, was given special quarters and "is now well on the road to recovery."

Like Constable Wild, Constable Parsloe remarks on the development at the mouth of the Coppermine, saying that it "looks like a thriving settlement to persons approaching from the sea."

Heavy weather was experienced on nearly all of the days spent at sea, the entry in the diary for the first day being: "Overcast, heavy swell, engine missing, cleaned gas line and removed water from carburetors".

Inspector Eames commented as follows:—

"Constable T. G. Parsloe served a year in the *St. Roch* and had previously had experience with launches and seagoing boats. Few men would have attempted to take the *Toronto* from the Coppermine river to Bernard Harbour single handed, although it does not seem that any other course was open to him."

CAMBRIDGE BAY

Sergeant E. G. Baker, accompanied by an Eskimo made the winter patrol from Cambridge Bay to Bernard Harbour and return between February 6 and May 1, 1929. The route taken, he reports:—

"Was across Dease strait to Kent peninsula, following the coast west and south to cape Flinders, then through the Wilmott islands across to Cape Barrow, thence along the coast to Tree river and East Kugaryuak. From here the course was north and a little west across the gulf to cape Krusenstern, and so along the coast to Bernard Harbour."

He reached Bernard Harbour on February 27, 1929, and handed the mail over to Constable R. S. Wild, who at once carried it westward; Sergeant Baker remained at Bernard Harbour until Constable Wild, returned with the mail from the east, and then on April 8, proceeded to Cambridge Bay, arriving there on May 1; while waiting at Bernard Harbour he made a patrol to Victoria Island. In all he was away from his detachment for 85 days, on 33 of which he was travelling; his mileage was approximately 887. His report says:—

"The travelling was on the whole very good, with the exception of one or two patches of rough broken ice. The weather, however, was mostly very disagreeable, the temperature being from twenty-five to forty below zero during the whole journey, with almost continuous winds from the west and north-west, which were, of course, head winds for our party."

Difficulty was experienced in travelling from the bad condition of the dogs, due apparently to the poor quality of the fish procured near Cambridge Bay.

Regarding Eskimos he says:—

"We met large bands of natives at various points on the return trip. At Krusenstern there were about fifteen families, and at East Kugaryuak there were twenty-five families. These had all come from inland up the East Kugaryuak river. They were all in good health and were well supplied with caribou meat and skins.

"At Bathurst Inlet I met some fourteen families who arrived from the different seal camps in the vicinity whilst I was there. These also were in good health and well provided with seal and fish but very little caribou."

An extraordinary case is thus described:—

"I saw an interesting though somewhat deplorable case at Bathurst. A man named No Feet, so-called because he has no feet, has a wife who is totally deaf and dumb.

"The story goes that No Feet got lost in a storm some years ago and froze his feet. Before he was rescued he nearly died of starvation, so, finding that his feet were useless to walk on, he decided to make the next best use of them, so cut them off and used them for food.

"No Feet is very active and walks around on his knees. He can even run on his knees alongside a dog sled as long as he keeps one hand on the sled. He is a man in the prime of life, quite healthy and robust. He certainly is happy, and appears to enjoy his unenviable distinction.

"Both he and his wife are employed around the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and I understand that the company have ordered a pair of artificial feet for him."

A phase of the new conditions brought by the white man to the Eskimos is also described:—

"We passed two seal camps between Bathurst and the Wilmot islands, and found the natives all well. At one of these camps a prosperous young native with two wives, came out to meet us attired in a tweed overcoat of the latest London style, with cloth cap to match. It certainly appeared a little incongruous to see an Eskimo looking like a tailor's model, while I was dressed from head to foot in deerskins."

By way of contrast:—

"At Oongeevik Island I was informed by Jorgen Klengenbergh that an old woman had hanged herself there in a snow-house a few weeks previously. As the natives who found her and performed the funeral rites had departed for inland, I was unable to make any enquiries into the matter.

"It was apparently a case of old age and infirmity, with the feeling that she would be a burden on the rest of the people when travelling."

Sergeant Baker was replaced in 1929 by Corporal A. T. Belcher, who in his semi-annual report of December 31, 1929, says:—

"The natives have been in the very best of health this winter, and very few cases of sickness have been reported. They are talking of moving inland this spring to hunt caribou as they have been unable to get any during the winter and natives seem to be unhappy without deer meat to eat. Although last fall there were large quantities of fish at various places on the coast the natives did not put up any for the winter's use, as it seems they never look ahead, consequently they have lived on foxes the most part of the winter."

He reported a patrol made in September, 1929, by Constable E. Millen in a trading schooner to Perry river and Bathurst inlet.

In his next half yearly report, dated June 30, 1930, Corporal Belcher says:—

"The natives have enjoyed good health on the whole this winter, and owing to the large amount of foxes have been able to live well. Destitute rations are being issued to two natives now, Avinga, a boy of about 20, and Kooviuktuk, another boy of about 23, these two are both suffering from tuberculosis."

Under the heading of "General Remarks," he says:—

"We have had a very pleasant winter at Cambridge Bay, though I believe the weather has been more severe than the average winters here. There has been no sickness among the white population."

AKLAVIK

Corporal A. Fielding, in charge of the Aklavik detachment, in his report for the half year ended December 31, 1929, puts the mileage of his detachment in the six months at 2,124, of which 756 miles was by dog-team.

Regarding the natives, he said:—

"The natives, both the Indians and the Eskimos, are keeping in fairly good health and little sickness has been reported."

The presence of a resident physician has been an advantage.

Corporal Fielding made a mail patrol from Aklavik to Herschel Island and return in November, 1929. One remark is:—

"This patrol proved very trying on the dogs owing to the overflow freezing to the dogs' feet, forming hard balls which had to be constantly cleaned out. Then after reaching the coast and travelling on the sea ice was very hard pulling with a toboggan."

In November, 1929, a patrol of an aggregate distance of 108 miles was rendered necessary to relieve an old trapper who was disabled. A trapper brought into the settlement news that a man named George Lux, whose cabin was some 54 miles away, had hurt himself, was helpless and was suffering greatly. Dr. Urquhart, the medical officer there, asked that he be brought to hospital, and Constable R. G. McDowell complied, reaching the injured man's cabin on November 19:—

"On arriving at the cabin of George Lux we found him to be suffering terribly from an injury he had received to his right eye, accidentally caused by driving a stick of wood into

same on November 2. As this man is in his 80th year the accident made him practically helpless, and he certainly was in bad shape when we arrived, being barely able to split the few logs at his door step for fuel, and take fish off his stage for his dogs; and he was on the last of these two items. He had grub enough, but had eaten practically nothing since his accident.

"Hot applications to his eye seemed to relieve the pain more than anything else, and these were kept on his eye more or less during his trip to Aklavik, although he suffered extreme discomfort owing to the rough jarring he received over the rough portage trail.

"He was put in the Church of England Mission Hospital at Aklavik, in compliance with the request of J. A. Urquhart, Medical Officer at Aklavik.

"I may state that shortly after the time of my arrival at his cabin Mr. Lux informed me that two days later I would have been too late, as he intended to do away with himself. He has spoken of that several times."

In forwarding his report Corporal A. Fielding, in charge of the Aklavik detachment, says:—

"I visited Mr. Lux at the hospital upon my return from Herschel, and, judging from his own statements, he must have suffered terrible agony for over two weeks, and was unable to look after himself, and it is only the prompt action on the part of Constable McDowell, who proceeded to investigate the report, that prevented a case of suicide."

The official mail patrol from Aklavik to Baillie Island and return was made by Constable McDowell between February 17 and April 3, 1930; of this time from February 20 to March 25 being occupied by a wait at Baillie Island for the return of the patrol from Pearce Point. When on the trail Constable McDowell travelled rapidly, some of his day's marches being of 50, 60 and 65 miles. One of the dogs collapsed, his lungs being probably frozen. Inspector Eames in forwarding the report made the following comment:—

"From Aklavik to Baillie Island, in February, is probably the most difficult 'leg' of the mail patrol, and I consider the manner in which the duty was performed reflects great credit on Constable McDowell."

One piece of work which devolved upon the Aklavik detachment was the replacing of a beacon at the mouth of the Moose river, the original one having been blown down in the terrific storm of the summer of 1929, thereby increasing the difficulties of the winter patrols between Herschel Island and Aklavik. Constable McDowell did the work in July, 1930, and also repaired the cabins built on the Moose and Peel rivers and established caches of rations and dog-feed in them, to facilitate travel on the route. The journey, by the way, was made in a schooner hired from an Eskimo. Inspector Eames, in forwarding the report, remarks: "The Peel river cabin, built of logs, is splendid accommodation for patrols on winter travel."

ARCTIC RED RIVER

In his report for the half year ended December 31, 1929, Constable A. S. Wilson puts the distance traversed in patrols at 2,979 miles, of which 371 miles were with dogs; concerning the natives he wrote:—

"The general health of the natives is fair, with only the usual number of sick; the effects of the 'flu of two years ago seems to have left them entirely; this is probably because they have plenty of meat, as I have noticed that when they get sick, a good feed of meat does more good than a lot of medicine."

Constable Wilson in August, 1929, ascended the Arctic Red river 100 miles, in order to establish the southern boundary of the Peel River preserve, about which there had been some confusion locally. He makes the following remark:—

"Arctic Red river is hard to navigate with a boat drawing more than two feet of water, and we found considerable difficulty in finding a channel through which to pilot the *Regina*, and if it should be necessary to patrol this river in the future, I shall do so by canoe and out board motor."

Constable L. Nicholson of this detachment made a patrol in September, 1929, to a place called Pierre's Creek, on the Mackenzie river, about 20 miles up the river from Arctic Red River settlement, and built a patrol cabin of logs,

the situation being so chosen as to furnish a camping place on the long patrol between Arctic Red River and Good Hope.

Constable Wilson had occasion early in October, 1929, to make a patrol on a humanitarian errand. In September, 1929, a trapper arrived at Arctic Red River, very ill, on his way to Aklavik to see the doctor. Constable Wilson says in his report:—

"As far as here he had travelled in an open boat, and he being sick this did him no good, so he hired a gasboat, the *Snowball*, to take him on; however, a pilot was needed, and no person being here at this time capable of piloting them to Aklavik except myself, I offered my services, which were accepted."

Arrived at Aklavik, it was found that an operation was necessary. Inspector Eames comments as follows:—

"The escorting of a sick trapper from one settlement to another may not be regarded, perhaps, as the duty of the police, but in this case Constable Wilson has stated to me that none of the residents could be induced to make the journey from Arctic Red River."

Another trip had to be made from Arctic Red River to Aklavik to relieve suffering. About the middle of October, 1929, an Indian had his skull fractured in an accident. Constable Wilson borrowed a boat (the police launch already having been beached for the winter) and, in company with another resident, took the patient to the hospital at Aklavik; they were doubtful of success, as the freeze-up was past due, and the Arctic Red River was frozen over. The report says:—

"We were able to reach Aklavik all right but had to push through ice for the last 40 miles, and, although we turned right back, we were unable to make it, and had to pull the *Bluefish* out at Aklavik, and wait until the river froze hard enough for us to travel with dogs."

On the return journey a native dog-driver in their party "fell through the ice" twice on the first morning.

In November, 1929, a patrol from Arctic Red River to MacPherson elicited some good news from the Indians:—

"Almost all the Indians en route had gone hunting, said caribou being closer than for several years, also very numerous; some Indians reported as many as one hundred and fifty thousand, meaning, of course, that they were too many to count. This is very good, as it will ensure them their food supply for the best part of the winter."

Constable Wilson patrolled from Arctic Red River to Fort Macpherson for the New Year celebrations. An extract from his diary is:—

"Crossed the river at this point, ice very rough, almost into a water hole near mouth of Peel, the fog from the water deceiving me; open water is exceptional at this time of the year."

An idea of one phase of winter travel is given by a remark in Constable Wilson's diary of a patrol made to the east branch of the Mackenzie in December, 1929. He had been hampered by mild weather, with water on the trail.

The entry for December 19 is:—

"Broke camp 10 a.m. While it was still dark, but as it got lighter I had no difficulty in keeping out of the water, it was getting colder all the time, stopped in at Barradate and when I started again the temperature dropped to about 30 below, thus making the going better and freezing up the overflow. Meeting no one on the way, I did not stop until I reached Red River. Distance travelled 33 miles, weather cold, 30° below."

A duty of a somewhat unusual sort fell upon Constable Wilson. A trader, a Syrian by birth, who was established at MacPherson, over 60 miles away, died on February 28, 1929, and Constable Wilson on hearing of this on March 16 proceeded to Macpherson; he took charge in the interest of the public administrator, and spent ten days in making an inventory of the property of the deceased, who kept his books in Arabic, and had left his affairs in some confusion. From MacPherson Constable Wilson travelled some 70 miles to

Aklavik, to communicate to the public administrator by wireless the information which he had acquired; he then returned to MacPherson, and finally made his way to his own detachment, at which he arrived on April 4, after travelling a total distance of 269 miles. The handling of the estate proved a tedious affair.

GOODHOPE

On April 5 a message came to Constable L. Weston, of the detachment at Good Hope, that seven families of Indians, and two widows, were starving in the Hume River country, as a result of illness among their dogs and the scarcity of rabbits. Constable Weston and a special constable proceeded to the scene and found the report to be accurate; he advised the Indians to separate and go to the Fish Lakes, and they agreed to do this.

NORMAN

On the morning of November 29, 1929, a trader named W. C. Wilson, living at Good Hope Bay, on Great Bear lake, was found dead on the floor of his store. The news reached the Norman detachment, and Constable F. R. McIntyre proceeded to the scene and investigated. The death proved to have been due to misadventure; Wilson was installing a small electric light plant, and in working at it evidently had received a light shock; as his heart was very weak, it proved fatal. Constable McIntyre was absent from his detachment for ten days, two being spent at the trading post and eight in travel; the total distance traversed was 230 miles. The usual inquiries were made as to the condition of the people in the region visited.

A patrol made by Constable A. M. Hutchinson from Norman to Good Hope and return—352 miles—in February, 1930, was marked by excessively cold weather:—

"During the return trip the patrol was held up for one day on account of cold weather, the thermometer registering 64 degrees below zero with a cold wind."

No complaints were received from Indians or white trappers who were met.

Constable G. T. Makinson, who now is in charge of the detachment, between August 15 and August 21, 1930, visited the Great Bear lake, his report including the following passages:—

"I have the honour to report that, accompanied by Constables Herren and Riley, I left Norman August 15 with canoe and outboard motor, en route to Fort Franklin, Bear lake.

"We arrived at Fort Franklin on the evening of the 19th, after taking considerable time because of the very fast water encountered in the Bear river.

"On arriving at Fort Franklin we found practically all the Indians sick with a very severe cold, two having died before we arrived.

"We remained at the lake one day, during which time I visited all the camps and found out which were really destitute. I talked to them in regard to the brew-making which I heard had been going on last spring. I told them that I would be in touch with different camps all winter and that any caught making brew would be dealt with in a severe manner.

"Since my return from Bear Lake I have heard that the Indians are nearly all better and have left for their hunting camps along the lake."

SIMPSON

Corporal C. F. Harrington and Constable J. D. Lee made a patrol from Simpson to Liard and return, 490 miles in all, between November 28 and December 15, 1929. In the course of the outward journey a trapper was visited who during the summer had planted a large garden, which had been very successful. Later the patrol called upon a trapper who, in company with his wife, was running a trap line about 100 miles in length, extending to Trout lake. The report says:—

"Part of his line is through a vast expanse of muskeg, swamps, etc., and these are the breeding places for wolves. He also informs me that, although he has trapped these animals

for about 3 to 5 years, they do not show very much signs of decreasing, and upon his last visit to his trap line he had noticed numerous signs of a very large pack having just passed over a section of his trap line."

Other trappers confirmed the statement as to the number of wolves in the district, and attributed the scarcity of moose to these animals.

On the return journey a visit was paid to a site where a company originally formed for coal mining was trying to set up a sawmill, and contemplating power operations.

Corporal Harrington laid stress in his report upon the nuisance created by the wolves, which are more numerous near Fort Liard. In forwarding the report Inspector Moorhead remarked that wolves were also reported to be numerous on the South Nahanni river.

Constables J. D. Lee and F. D. Riley made one of the regular patrols to Wrigley and back between January 5 and January 20, 1930, the mileage being 356. When he arrived at Wrigley on January 12, he found the Norman patrol, consisting of Constable F. R. McIntyre and his forerunner, waiting for him, having arrived about an hour earlier—a close connection.

Corporal Harrington during March, 1930, made a patrol of 356 miles from Simpson to Wrigley and return, reporting upon the Indians and white trappers along the Mackenzie. On his first day, March 18, while struggling against a very strong head wind, a mail seaplane passed over them, going north. In this connection he notes that at Wrigley he took on his return journey all the mail that had accumulated there for people in the stretch of the river between the two places; he observes:—

"This seems to be the only way at present for the people between settlements to get their mail during the winter months, or send articles out, as our patrols are practically the only ones that are travelling the river with dog teams since the new air mail was inaugurated. A point is always made to obtain all mail for the people met with *en route* previous to our leaving the settlements."

In remarking that fur was quite plentiful he notices a development of recent years:—

"Wolves do not appear as plentiful in this district as heretofore, but there are numerous signs of coyotes on the river."

Coyotes formerly were never seen so far north.

PROVIDENCE

Corporal R. E. Parker, in charge of the Providence Detachment, had the experience in February, 1930, of being taken ill on the trail. He had set out, on January 31, accompanied by a special constable, to visit a trapper in the Horn mountains, and after travelling about 80 miles in three days in snow and high wind, he caught a chill, and was forced to desist after making seven miles on the fourth day, and camp in the bush, and return on the following day to the Indian cabin which he had just left. Feeling unfit for travel, owing to a high fever, he sent the special constable on to deliver the mail to the trapper, and on February 8 he set out on the return trip, "Weather very bad with deep snow." He learned, however, that the trapper and his wife were in good case.

The winter patrol from Providence to Simpson and return, 384 miles, was made by Constable D. C. Martin and a special constable between February 15 and March 11, 1930. He noted that the Indians and trappers were having a very small catch of fur, and added:—

"The trappers and Indians report that timber wolves are very numerous this year and that they are travelling in large bands."

GREAT SLAVE SUB-DISTRICT

The annual report of the Great Slave sub-district, submitted by Inspector H. Royal Gagnon, shows a total strength of 27, of whom 8 were special con-

stables and 19 members of the force. This was divided among seven detachments—Fort Smith, Resolution, Rae, Reliance, Hay River, Chipewyan, and Stony Rapids; the detachment at McMurray was closed in September, 1929. The strength is four fewer than last year. The health has been good. The dogs number 87, a decrease of 18; the distemper killed 36 and 12 more died from various causes; 30 new ones were bought.

The total mileage of patrols was 37,969, an increase of over 9,000. Inspector Gagnon specially notes the following long patrols:—

“Constable Browne, Waldaia lake district, 594 miles.

Corporal Stallworthy, Dubawnt river and Kasba lake, 690 miles.

Corporal Cook and Constable Salkeld, Upper Hay River post, 440 miles.

Corporal Williams and Constable Kirk, Reliance to Fort Smith via Thekultheilei lake, 780 miles.

Corporal Halliday, Round Lake district, 360 miles.

Constable Basler, Qua-kua-ty lake, 450 miles.

Constable Basler, Camsell Lake district, 363 miles.

Sergeant Clifford and Constable Gray, searching for alleged lost party (Darwish) between Resolution and Rae, 400 miles.

The following paragraphs close his report:—

“Great mining activities have been noticeable this summer in Great Bear lake, the base of operations being Hunter bay, which is in the northeast corner of this sub-district. Mining activities have been carried out on Great Slave lake; the Atlas Exploration Company have continued operations at Pine point, and will be leaving a few men in for the winter. The Dominion Explorers have centred their efforts on Great Bear lake, closing the Reliance post for the present.”

“Aeroplanes are getting very numerous in the North; Western Canada Airways keep two planes on the route and a third is brought in as required from time to time; Commercial Airways, have the mail contract and make weekly trips up and down between McMurray, and out to Edmonton; they keep three planes on the go. Dominion explorers have kept several planes flying back and forth all summer. Mr. McDonough, has one Fokker plane, and runs trips as an independent concern known as McDonough Limited.

“The North is very much air-minded.”

An inspection patrol by Inspector C. Trundle in February and March, 1930, from Fort Smith to Chipewyan and Stony Rapids, accounted for 807 miles. The journey was difficult at first, Inspector Trundle observing:—

“There was no trail from Fitzgerald to Chipewyan; on the river the snow was deep, and in some places we had to back track to get the dogs through, there was also overflow in several places.

“This condition is due to the fact that the mail is now carried by aeroplane, the river being seldom used by dog teams now.”

There were the usual complaints of scarcity of fur, but the Indians were comfortably off. At Fond-du-Lac (at the eastern end of lake Athabaska) he noted that “the Dominion Explorers are pulling out of here; their wireless operator has already gone to Reliance (eastern end of Great Slave lake); there is only one man left here now looking after the stores, which will be shipped to Resolution at the first open water.”

Inspector H. R. Gagnon made a patrol of 1,268 miles in an inspection patrol which lasted from December 13, 1929, to February 27, 1930; starting from Fort Smith, he visited the detachments of Resolution, Hay River, Rae and Reliance. Trouble was experienced on several occasions with the dogs, owing to distemper. On January 10, near Benayas, he found a stranded seaplane, which had been damaged in alighting, and helped the aviators, who among their other troubles were short of food. Inspector Gagnon noted that at one place interest in mining prospects was causing the trappers to neglect the business of catching fur. Christmas was spent in Resolution. At Reliance on January 29 it was below zero, on which day his party made 71 miles; soon afterwards caribou were seen in the vicinity in thousands.

FORT SMITH

Constable E. B. Burstall between March 20 and April 1 travelled 600 miles in the region east of Fort Smith, from that post to Thekulthili lake, Nanacho lake and Talston river. In the course of this a number of Indians complained to him that a trader was cheating them, alike by his trading methods and by gambling; he investigated, laid charges, and brought the man to trial, with the result that a conviction was secured. There were previous convictions, and the man's trading licence was cancelled.

In January, 1930, Constables Burstall and Browne patrolled from Fort Smith to La Buttle on the Slave river, about 50 miles, to succour an Indian who was destitute; his dogs were sick and he was unable to leave his family long enough to walk to the nearest post for provisions and return. Food was left with him, and arrangements were made for a further supply.

A question as to the use of caribou by certain tribes of Indians living in the vicinity of Thekulthili elicited the following report by Constable Burstall:—

"The Indians referred to in my patrol report dated 20-4-30 are all caribou eaters and have for generations depended on the caribou for their living and for their dogs, and whilst there are numerous places where they could put up fish in the fall of the year, they, like all Indians, never look ahead far enough to do so in sufficient quantities to last them the season. These people furthermore are nomad, and have no permanent place of abode and consequently could not carry any quantity of fish around with them as they are continually moving from place to place. One reason for their continual moving is the scarcity of wood in that district and if they stay in one spot for any length of time it cleans up the wood. Fishing in winter in the majority of the lakes is impossible on account of the depth of water and the thickness of the ice.

"During the patrol I could see no evidence of any of these people killing any more caribou than they actually needed. Fish are scarce during the cold weather and nets very expensive and the fur caught by this band does not amount to much."

RESOLUTION

Early in December, 1929, Sergeant J. Clifford and Constable R. C. Gray made a patrol from Resolution to Fort Smith which was rendered arduous by the frequent overflows of water on the trail, due to the mildness of the weather. On December 7 they had a bad day:—

"This day the trail was very bad. Considerable overflow was met with, and no opportunity presented itself which would enable us to patrol to get out of it. What made matters worse both members of the patrol, together with the sleighs, would repeatedly break through the ice. I went through in one instance and had to call on Constable Gray for assistance to get me out. As stated above we arrived at Clawhammer's cabin 7.30 p.m. We were wet through, all our duffle and moccasins were frozen stiff, that is, those we got wet and had to change. Clawhammer's wife took charge of these and got all our foot wear dry during the night. Clawhammer himself thawed out our snow shoes and braced them, to stop them from getting out of shape. The only reason I can account for not getting our feet frozen this date, was by constantly walking, through the water."

In the morning:—

"Upon going to our sleighs this date I found the bottoms covered with a thick coat of ice. I made a fire and turned each sleigh bottom towards fire and thawed the ice off. From 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. we were getting our duffle together and making ready to depart. All dogs' feet were examined and found to be in good shape."

Some 60 miles south of Resolution, on the Nyarling river, a trapper has been operating for a couple of years, with his wife (a white woman) and three children. The women fell ill early in 1930 and her condition became so serious that it was necessary to take her to Resolution for medical treatment. As the husband, who was practically destitute, could not handle the situation by himself, Sergeant Clifford on April 8 sent Constable Gray and a special constable to the man's cabin. After a day's packing they returned with three sleighs, the sick woman on one, and after a two days' journey over bad trails, which led on several occasions into overflows, they got the invalid to Resolution.

Constable E. F. Lewis in a patrol from Resolution to Taltson river found that the dog epidemic had been severe; about forty dogs had died, leaving many of the Indians without dogs. It was necessary to direct the Indians to take the bodies of dead dogs which were found lying about the settlement into the bush and destroy them.

Constable Lewis in reporting a patrol of 150 miles from Resolution to Taltson and Rat rivers early in January, 1930, makes a significant remark:—

"I had a talk with all the traders and business is very poor, as fur is very scarce; the Indians and half breeds seem to be taking more interest in minerals than in trapping. Caribou are very plentiful in the vicinity of Taltson river."

At Resolution Constable Gray, in September, 1929, carried through the annual fishery at Buffalo River, netting 13,500 pounds of fish, mostly whitefish.

RAE

— Corporal J. L. Halliday, who was then in charge of the detachment at Rae, made a patrol of 360 miles between November 24 and December 4, 1929, from Rae to Round Rock Lake, northeast of Rae, and return; in his report he says:—

"Round Rock lake has never been visited by a white man, according to the Indians who have trapped this area for a number of years; the lake is situated northwest of Russell lake, between Basso and Emile rivers, the latter running into Marian river a few miles below Hyslop lake; it is not shown on any maps, but is about one to four miles wide and about sixty miles long, and from 90 to 100 miles from Rae. Prospectors went in this direction during last summer, but, according to the Indians, they did not find the big lake, having struck a chain of smaller lakes running about west by north from Russell lake."

Travelling with Indians, Corporal Halliday visited several of their camps. At the southern end of Round Rock lake he found an Indian named One-Foot-in-Hell. The following is one note about the population of this remote area:—

"The few Indian families trapping in this district are all in good health; they do not band together as in other districts, and seem to be exceptionally enthusiastic about their trapping; they keep apart at the various points in order to give each an equal chance to get the fur; there is no chief recognized among these five families, which consist of 24 people in all."

One Indian, a man named Susie Lamouelle, gave the patrol news of a chance meeting between members of his family and some Eskimos at Snare lake, on the edge of the Barren land. The report adds:—

"The country travelled on this patrol was practically all wood; the Barren land hits part of the shore of Round Rock lake on the east side, half a day from the Lilly camp, but at the north end of this lake there is good wood for fire purposes."

Corporal Halliday in December, 1929, made a 14 day patrol from Rae to Resolution, to get the mail. Altogether the mileage was 440. On one day the distance travelled was 75 miles, the party having glare ice to traverse.

Constable L. Basler in December, 1929, made a patrol of 239 miles westward to Lake Ia Martre and return. No patrol had visited this district before; and reports had been received of home-brewing and sickness among the Indians living there. Sixty miles from Rae a settlement of about ten Indian families was visited at River la Martre; aside from a shortage of game and furs, conditions were good. At the western end of Lake la Martre he encountered four families of Indians, whose condition was favourable. Several trappers also were visited. Special mention is made of the hospitality shown by the Indians, and no signs of home-brewing were observed.

In February Corporal Halliday made a journey of upwards of 90 miles and return to Gypsum Point to see that a group of old and disabled Indians was not in distress. At one place he found three families, in which all the men were either blind or crippled, together with five old men from other families:—

"None had been able to come to the Fort owing to bad weather and poor dogs, but plenty of fish were being caught; a good supply of trout being on hand. Fishing was done

in a six-foot break in the ice a few miles from Hardisty Island; this had made fishing easy, as no holes had to be cut. These Indians are living on a strictly fish diet, they are unable to go into the bush after moose, and will return to the north shore of the lake when the Indians come from the Barren lands around Easter."

In March, 1930, Constable Basler and a special constable made a patrol of some 450 miles in all to visit Indian camps in a very remote region north and northeast of Rae. His route took him, with frequent changes of direction to visit Indian camps, to a lake, unmarked on the map, called Qua-Kha,Tu, or "flat rock," at the southern end of which an Indian known as Jimmie Bruno lives. At one time in this patrol dog-feed gave out, and Constable Basler and his companions had to go hunting to replenish their supplies.

In the winter of 1928 a patrol was made from Rae to Round Lake, on the edge of the northern plain; but in June, 1930, Corporal Halliday found it possible in much shorter time to visit the region by the police boat *Vancouver*, having discovered an unnamed river with sufficient depth of water between Round lake and Russell lake.

The oversight exercised on behalf of the Indians in thus chronicled:—

"The Camps of Susie Lamouelle, Chief Germain, Chief Murphy and old Foot-in-Hell were visited on Russell lake on June 20. No sickness was reported of a serious nature. Chief Murphy complained that there were about eight widows with children and without large canoes who wished to move to a camp close to the Fort for Treaty, but were unable to do so, as these people were victims of the flu epidemic in 1928 and without any means of transportation. I arranged to call for them on my return to the fort."

An odd bit of help was rendered to an aviator in March, 1930. A cache of gasoline had been established by a commercial company near the Yellowknife river some time before, and in February a pilot who was working from directions given to him by the persons who made it, searched for it without success. Constable W. H. Burns of the Rae detachment had seen it in August, 1929, and he travelled by air with the pilot, and found the cache.

In April and May, 1930, Corporal Halliday had a difficult patrol from Rae to Resolution. The occasion was the necessity of escorting to hospital half a dozen Dog Rib Indians who needed medical attention, but were highly unwilling patients. Trail conditions were very bad owing to soft weather and rain, travelling having to be done by night. The distemper epidemic worked havoc with Corporal Halliday's team, and with those of several Indians.

Rumours of sickness among the Indians and among their dogs caused patrols of considerable length to be made from Rae: 210 miles to the head of Basso river in the northern plains and of 170 miles to Rabbit lake.

RELIANCE

Corporal R. A. Williams, who was in charge of the detachment at Reliance, accompanied by Constable E. A. Kirk, made a triangular journey of 880 miles between December 30, 1929, and March 1, 1930; the route was from Reliance overland to Fort Smith, along the Snowdrift river, Nonula (or Nonacho) lake and Thekulthelei lake; thence by the Mackenzie river to Resolution, and thence by the ordinary lakeshore route back to Reliance. The road from Snowdrift to Nonula lake proved excessively difficult, and the temperature at one time was 40 degrees below zero, while later on heavy snowfalls proved inconvenient. On January 3:—

"We travelled onward ESE. roughly on an 18-mile portage, which is the roughest trail to travel over that I have so far experienced during seven winters in the north. Steep ascents had to be made with very sharp pitches, which necessitated hauling on our sleds, and working them between sharp rocks and boulders with corresponding descents. In places one wished for a toboggan about four feet long, as our long loaded toboggans would be almost inextricably jammed fore and aft between the boulders and saplings.

Although the day was cold—our dogs giving off clouds of steam—we were wet through with perspiration at the end of this portage which brought us down on to the Snowdrift river again.”

In the afternoon one of the toboggans was splintered, and a rough sled had to be used until a new toboggan could be procured. An incident was that the map proved inaccurate. A ten-day stay at Fort Smith was rendered necessary by a sprained ankle suffered by Corporal Williams when nearing his goal. The return journey was hampered by the dog sickness.

An interesting remark is that one of the traders visited in the more remote part of this journey is an Arab. Corporal Williams commented on the scarcity of fur in “a country which is ideal for marten, mink, otter, beaver, and foxes both of the Arctic and coloured varieties.”

In March, 1930, Constable Kirk patrolled from Reliance to the country around the northern end of Artillery lake, explaining his purpose thus:—

“The object of this patrol was to deliver important official mail and telegrams to Warden Knox of the Thelon Game Sanctuary before he departed from Artillery Lake. Visit all whites and natives on Artillery Lake and communicate all the newer amendments of the Northwest Game Act and Regulations to them. All mail which had accumulated at Reliance was delivered to those on whom the patrol called.”

Mr. Knox was met before he reached his destination, and Constable Kirk spent several days visiting Indian camps and white trappers. His guide's dogs were badly effected by the prevailing distemper. The total mileage was 194.

A patrol to Snowdrift between April 26 and May 5 led Corporal Williams to notice that there had been a good deal of sickness among the Indians during the preceding winter. He says:—

“This detachment has visited this winter several camps where there was sickness, and it was forcibly brought to my notice while attending them that quite a number of children had died—cause I should imagine being malnutrition through ignorance. In one case a 7-month-old child was being fed flour and water mixed to a milky texture—uncooked and fed from a bottle. This in addition to its mother's milk, whose supply she claimed was inadequate. She was instructed to leave ‘White man's’ food out entirely for children, and to raise them as she herself was raised, i.e., by feeding the infant meat broth and pieces of meat, etc., in addition to the milk. By harping on their past alleged physical qualities, in which they firmly believe, and that prior to the advent of ‘White man's’ food in the country, physical ills were supposed to be unknown—in which supposition they are entirely in accordance—I found it possible to bring them to reason. Of 20 women whom I questioned at Snowdrift of child-bearing age, I found that these women had borne 111 children, of whom only 51 are living to-day—55½ per cent mortality up to the present; this high death rate may be due, in part, to inbreeding. Undoubtedly marriages must take place, unknown to the participants, which are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, such as half-brother and sister marrying without knowledge of their mutual common father.”

Constable R. C. Gray, who has succeeded Corporal Williams in charge of the Reliance detachment, in July, 1930, made a patrol in a power canoe to Sandy Lake, near the northern plain. Following is a passage from his report:—

“On the afternoon of the second day out we met our first caribou, nearly all travelling west; from then on we saw them in large numbers all the way. These animals were quite close and quiet, and on two occasions I managed to get close enough to get photos of them. They still have some of their winter coat left on in patches. They are here in fairly large numbers, and are mostly all bucks. These are not the main herd, which I understand will arrive later in the season.

“Sandy lake is in the middle of a lot of sand hills with a fairly good growth of timber scattered along the shores in clumps. This lake runs practically due east and west and is about 18 miles long by one or two miles wide, in some places one can walk across; it is full of sand bars and shallow in some places.

“The majority of the lakes we crossed were deep and the water clear and cold.”

HAY RIVER

Between March 25 and April 12, 1930, Corporal F. Cook, in charge of the detachment of Hay river, Constable H. Salkeld and a special constable made

a patrol of 440 miles up the river to Upper Hay River post. This was the annual patrol, but it was delayed for about three weeks by business arising from the death of Dr. Kurt Faber, and it was made under disadvantageous circumstance of warm weather and dog distemper; Corporal Cook reports:—

“A very serious epidemic of distemper among the dogs struck this section of the country last winter, our own settlement, Buffalo lakes, Upper Hay, and as far south as Fort Vermilion were badly hit, and it is mostly the very old dogs that are left.”

Later, describing the return journey, he says:—

“The patrol laid over at the post for three days to rest up the dogs and give them medicine, but they showed very little improvement. One dog died while at the post and three others on the way home. It was very disheartening fighting the distemper and bucking the extra warm weather.”

He describes the natives as more primitive than those nearer the MacKenzie river, but adds:—

“There is not a missionary at the Upper post, but a priest usually attends them at treaty time from Fort Vermilion. I found great improvement among the natives at the Upper post; they have cleared quite a large tract of land since I was there two years ago, and have had success raising potatoes. They have a few ponies around, and appear to be getting the idea that there is a living to be obtained from the land. There is no fish lakes close to the post, so they practically feed cornmeal to the dogs all the time.”

Death of Dr. Kurt Faber

A melancholy occurrence was the death of a German gentleman of scientific attainments, Dr. Kurt Faber, from exposure near Great Slave lake. Dr. Faber arrived in Edmonton in September, 1929, and in October left for Peace River, intending to catch the last boat to Fort Vermilion, and from that place to travel by land to Hay river, and to descend that stream to Great Slave lake, returning by the ordinary route. This meant travelling nearly 300 miles through a remote and unfrequented country, and the Hay river is a difficult stream, part of which is never traversed in winter; the task proved too great for so inexperienced a traveller. In January, 1930, friends of his asked our help in finding him, as he had not been heard from, and inquiries were made. On February 28, Indians who had been moose hunting arrived at the Hay river detachment and reported that they had found a body about fifteen miles upstream, close by an abandoned oil well. Corporal F. Cook, in charge of the detachment, investigated at once; papers were found identifying the body as that of Dr. Faber. He was lightly clad, and had frozen to death as a result of starvation; he died close to an empty shack which contained a stove, fuel, kindling and matches, and had tried to enter it, but was too weak, the door being obstructed by drifted snow. The body was buried at Hay river, and all effects found were handed over to the public administrator.

Subsequent investigation enabled us to trace the course of an unusually rash and ill-judged venture. On reaching Fort Vermilion on the Peace river he arranged with a teamster to take him to Upper Hay River post, at the headwaters of that river, a journey of about 90 miles; in the course of this his pack-sack fell off the wagon and could not be found. He descended the river in a trapper's canoe about 80 miles to Rat lake, which was reached in October 20, 1929; on November 9, when the ice had set, the trapper took him on to a place called Swan Lake, 25 miles further on. Though very ill-equipped, and despite the efforts of those whom he met to deter him, and an invitation to winter with the trapper, he set out alone on November 10 to make a stretch of the river, some 75 miles long, never undertaken in winter. The catastrophe which was to be expected befel him. Diligent search for his diary and other belongings proved

fruitless. Corporal Cook gives the following description of the route which he took:—

"In the winter, the Hay river is not used for travel beyond a point seven miles from the mouth, for the reason that it freezes to the bottom in a number of places, and is always badly overflowed from the falls down; it is almost impossible to make trail; the banks are straight, and the river bed narrow and consequently fills up with snow and has no chance to blow off or drift hard. From the Upper Hay River post down, the river is only travelled as far as Rat lake, a distance of about 80 miles, which leaves well over 100 miles of river without the chance of trail or of meeting anyone. The winter camps of the lower Hay River Indians are all on and near Buffalo Lake and the Upper Hay River Indians camp on the Eagle mountain and the cariboo hills, with an odd camp at Rat lake."

Later, between April 17 and April 20, Corporal Cook, Constable Salkeld and the special constable made another patrol up the river to Alexandra Falls in connection with Dr. Faber's death, Corporal Cook saying:—

"This is the first time a patrol has been made from this detachment to the falls; the route is not used by the Indians in the winter except to hunt moose occasionally from the settlement."

He gives the following account of this stretch of the river:—

"The river ice was in holes at all the small rapids. At the canyon, where the portage leaves the river around the Louise and Alexandra falls, I camped the dogs and with Constable Salkeld and S/Constable Norn walked over the portage to just above the Alexandra falls, searching thoroughly. The falls were still frozen, with just a small stream running out at the side. We then returned to the dogs and camped overnight, the state of the river ice below the falls was too bad to attempt to travel on any farther. This route by the river is a very poor one for winter travel, overflow from the falls comes down all winter, and any loads would have to be carried by the men up the side of the canyon, a straight climb of 200 to 300 feet. This is the only possible trail if the river is used, as other deep canyons go out through the limestone almost as deep as the river bed. The river bed in the canyon is only about 50 feet wide. The timber along the river is of fair size, and is chiefly spruce and poplar. Very few fur signs were seen, the chief being otter near the falls."

CHIPEWYAN

Corporal W. H. Bryant, between December 30, 1929, and January 8, 1930, made a patrol of 243 miles, in very cold weather, to Thorpe's Harbour on lake Athabaska, to meet the local population of hunters and trappers while congregated at a cannery at that place for their New Year festivities. One episode in his journey illustrates social conditions in the North:—

"From there I travelled out on the lake, in a direct line for Thorpes Harbour. It was very cold, and crevasses were forming with cracks like distant thunder. Only one was troublesome to cross, being from four to five feet in width. I turned in to Red Island where there is now a small settlement of six families. I reached these cabins at about 3.30 p.m. and found everybody away at the cannery. The tables were set with food, as is the New Year custom of feeding all comers. I stayed about one hour giving the dogs a small feed and helping myself to food and then went on to the cannery about seven miles distant. I reached the cannery at about 6 p.m. having travelled about 40 miles."

The drowning of a trapper named Marvin T. Brewer in lake Athabaska in October, 1929, caused two patrols. Brewer, who was highly esteemed locally, lived at Point des Roches, on the south shore of the lake, some distance east of the mouth of the Athabaska river, and about 40 miles from Chipewyan; he had sold a considerable number of fish to the Hudson's Bay Company at Chipewyan, travelling in a flimsy boat, which he had made himself, and fitted with a motor engine. About October 26, 1929, he set out from Chipewyan to his home, and never was seen again; a strong wind blew up, and that evening some Indians living on the south shore of the lake, about 15 miles west of Point des Roches heard a motor boat in trouble out on the lake. After a few days a neighbouring trapper took charge of Brewer's dogs, but news of his disappearance did not reach Chipewyan, which is across the lake, until the end of November. On December 2 Constable C. J. Johnstone patrolled to Brewer's cabin, investigated the circumstances, made an inventory of his belongings, and took the usual steps. Later,

on January 24, 1930, word came to our detachment that Brewer's boat, had been seen beached on Big island, which is nearly in a line between Chipewyan and Point des Roches. Corporal Bryant patrolled there on January 29th and found the boat, driven high on the beach; the indications were that the gasoline engine had failed and that Brewer had perished before the boat went ashore.

STONY RAPIDS

Corporal H. W. Stallworthy made a patrol of 720 miles between March 24 and May 1, 1930, in a northeasterly direction to the Dubawnt river and Kasba lake, the going proving very heavy, and want of dog-feed impeding him on several occasions. His route was:—

"Northeast to Selwyn lake, north to outlet of Dubawnt river from Wholdala lake (or Daly lake), then west up the continuation of Daly lake to a point known as Arctic Hare lake, approximately 45 miles, where I visited some white trappers, and return over the same trail across the outlet of the Dubawnt river, from here a northeasterly direction was followed to a point known as Marten lake, then southeast across Snowbird lake to Kasba lake and to extreme south end of Kasba lake on Saskatchewan boundary."

Forty Indian families were visited at various places; they seemed fairly well-to-do, and in good health, and Corporal Stallworthy remarks that "These people are now well known to this detachment."

In dealing with game he observes:—

"Caribou have been very plentiful in most of the districts patrolled; from numerous reports it would appear that hundreds of thousands had passed certain points heading in a northwesterly direction, this migration is said to have continued from early in November until the beginning of March, and was most noticeable on Kasba, Snowbird, Daly and Arctic Hare lakes. I have also had reports, that caribou were passing to the northwest at a point about 100 miles to the north of Fond du Lac. I made every endeavour to find out if there was any wanton slaughter by the Indians who hunt and trap in that country, but I find that they only take what they actually require."

Concerning another type of wild life he reports:—

"There were less wolves in the district patrolled than that observed a year ago, but they are reported to be very plentiful in the lower Dubawnt district. I have never heard of the wolves in this district running in large packs. Over 70 pelts have been surrendered since last August for bounty at this detachment; most of these are trapped and accounted for by white trappers."

Constable F. W. English of the Stony Rapids detachment, while on a hunting expedition, on January 3, 1930, in the company of two local trappers, had a strange experience:—

"At night we made camp on the Height of Land portage. As we were making camp, about 5 p.m., there was a sudden flash of light which seemed to light up the whole sky. It only lasted about a second, so none of us could see what caused it. It might have been a comet, meteor, or meteorite."

MOOSE FACTORY

Situated at the south end of James bay, the Moose Factory detachment may be noticed in this connection, as it lies in a remote region, where travel is difficult. The most important event in the history of the detachment this year was Inspector Reames' patrol to East Main, which has been noticed elsewhere. Constable E. S. Covell, in charge of the detachment, was complimented by Inspector Reames for his work on this patrol. Another patrol was made by him earlier in the year, in the opposite direction, to the Albany, Kapiskau and Attawapiskat rivers, in company with the local Indian agent, Dr. B. H. Hamilton.

His report says:—

"As many of the dogs to be used were in too bad a condition, I was only able to use a few of them, and had to make up the rest of the team with scrub dogs that were ill-fed and in poor condition. We therefore had to go very carefully with them at first, but as bad weather made our outward trip necessarily slow, they were in good condition for the return journey. We used eleven dogs.

"We were unfortunate as regards weather on the outgoing trip, and had much new snow which spoilt the previously good crust, and our sled, which was shod with metal for spring weather, dragged badly in the fresh snow.

"We left Albany on the morning of March 25 and made halfway to Attawapiskat that day, but from then on we were beset by regular vernal equinoctial gales with heavy snow. The coast from Albany to Attawapiskat is very poor for travelling, and bush is away back from the coast, fronted by six or seven miles of grassy swamps and stunted willows. One should always take their midday firewood with them, and carry fish or seal-meat for dog-feed, as it is hard enough to find wood for the tent stove and it would be next to impossible to find enough to cook dog-feed with. Even when picking on the highest bunches of willows it is found necessary to splice poles for use of the tent. On the morning of March 28 we ran up the Kapiskau river about 5 miles to the small outpost of Kapiskau. There are about ten families living there. Although this is chiefly a fox district, and there have been practically no foxes this year, all have done fairly well with mink and otter. No Government relief has been asked for at this post this year. There were several minor ailments demanding the doctor's attention, and one boy had just a few days previously chopped off a finger with an axe. This was healing in an unsightly way with the bone protruding, and was duly attended to by the doctor. There were no complaints at this post."

This patrol was chiefly concerned with the condition of the Indians:—

"There were only about 100 Indians at Attawapiskat; there are usually 500 or 600 here in the summer. Infant mortality has been very high this winter. The coastal fox catch has declined but inland fur has been better, making the fur average about the same as last year, which was poor. Much hardship has been felt at this post this winter and the Government relief is about the same as last year, which was high. There have been no moose and very little fish or country foods. The Indians here are the dirtiest that I have yet encountered in James Bay district. They all live in wigwams, but never move them or change the brush on the floor. Some have not been cleaned for years and the stench is terrific. Dr. Hamilton has put out orders for a general clean-up this spring, and has asked the companies and the mission to co-operate in remedying this state of affairs. There were several complaints with regard to an Indian Joseph Weesk and also a complaint against one Simeon Katakawabit, which were attended to. I enquired why the presence of the police was required at treaty time, and was informed by Father Belleau that there were a few minor cases of wife-beating and ill-treatment by some of the Indians, and that these Indians needed severe warnings by the police as his efforts along these lines had so far proved unavailing. All the Indians in question were absent from the post and only came in for a few weeks around treaty time."

In another report, in August, 1930, Constable Covell said:—

"No debt is being given out by the companies this year. This will bear pretty hard on some Indians, but it may also act as a stimulant to them and make them realize that they must get out and rustle and save enough from their winter hunt to grubstake themselves for the following fall. They have been slacking off considerably in the last few years with the attitude of 'why bother to hunt and fish when we can get something from the companies or Government?' They could do a lot better than they have been doing, despite the scarcity of moose and fur."

TICKET OF LEAVE

Lieutenant-Colonel R. de la B. Girouard, who is Supervisor of the Ticket of Leave Branch, presents the following statistics for the period under review, together with the corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

	1928-29	1929-30
Released on Ticket-of-Lieave from penitentiaries.	443	385
Released on Ticket-of-Lieave from prisons, jails, and reformatories	450	452
Totals.	893	837
Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequences of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.	18	31
Revocations recalled.	0	1
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.	29	34
Forfeitures recalled.	0	2
Licences made unconditional.	2	4
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-Lieave.	712	836
Sentences not yet completed.	721	656
Delinquent percentages.	5.26%	7.40%

He also presents the following Report for the period from the commencement of the operation of the Ticket-of-Leave Act in 1899 to September 30, 1930:—

Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries	9,879	10,264
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, jails, and reformatories	11,311	11,763
Totals	21,190	22,027
Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence	716	746
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence	546	578
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave	19,207	20,047
Sentences not yet completed	721	656
Totals	21,190	22,027
Delinquent percentages	5.95%	6.01%

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS

The statistical report of the Criminal Identification Branch, of which Inspector Edward Foster is in command, is to be found in appendix C. The number of finger-prints received was 34,056, as against 28,194 last year, an increase of 5,862, or nearly 21 per cent. The identifications effected numbered 4,568, an increase of 809, or over 21 per cent, over the 3,759 of 1929. The photographs received were 5,962, as against 8,392; the parole violators found were 63 and the escaped prisoners found were 23, as against 36 and 21 respectively in the preceding period.

Since the establishment of the branch in 1911, 306,124 records have been received, and 33,912 identifications effected.

An occurrence during the year attested the value of the office. In 1921 one James Davis, who was serving a life sentence for murder, escaped from the Iowa State penitentiary at Fort Madison and fled to Canada, obtaining employment under another name in Moose Jaw, Vancouver, and some other places. So far as his residence in Canada was concerned, he did not come into collision with the law until October, 1929, when he spent some time in Jasper, Alberta, and there became involved in a petty fraud; charges were laid against him of theft and false pretences; he had returned to Vancouver, and was arrested there by us, was conveyed to Jasper, and was convicted. In due course his finger prints were sent to our office in Ottawa, and there they were promptly identified by Inspector Foster as those of the escaped prisoner from the Iowa penitentiary. Davis waived extradition proceedings, and was handed over to the American police.

This service is maintained for the benefit of all police forces in Canada, and to enable us to co-operate effectively with police systems abroad. It serves other forces more frequently than our own. I am warranted, I believe, by the experience of twenty years, by the collection of three hundred thousand records, by the steady increase in the number of identifications, in urging the other police forces of Canada to support this branch, alike by furnishing us with records, and by invoking our assistance.

HEALTH

The health of the force on the whole has been good; and the sanitary condition of the barracks is satisfactory.

The medical service at headquarters during the twelve-month period examined 681 men; of these 527 were aspirants for enlistment, while 139 were

members of the Headquarters, "A", and "N" Divisions who were examined for re-engagement. In addition, 15 were examined to determine their fitness for northern service. Care was exercised to keep the medical equipment of our northern detachments up to date; as scattered references in their reports show, a good deal is done to relieve illness among Eskimos and Indians. "The total number of shipments this year was nine," says Staff-Sergeant F. H. Church, who is in charge of this service; "these were chiefly tablets and bandages required to keep the standard 2494 first aid case complete." Aid was given in the first aid examinations, and the report observes:—

"The value of first-aid training has proved very useful to members of the force, at various times around the home, and when away from home. The motor cycle squad attached to 'A' Division, carry a first aid case with each machine, which is kept replenished by this department, and each member has a knowledge of first aid, which has proved of great value, in one or two cases, when an automobile accident has occurred.

Although the work has increased the cost, by judicious administration, has decreased.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Inspector M. H. Vernon, the adjutant of the force, who is secretary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, reports as follows for his centre:—

"Notwithstanding the usual difficulty which has been experienced in conducting classes in first aid due to the personnel at our different divisional points constantly changing, I wish to report a year of satisfactory progress in first aid work.

"The policy which is now followed of giving instruction in first aid to recruits on engagement is now beginning to bear results, as manifested by the number who have been examined and qualified for certificates this year. It is hoped in course of time by pursuing this policy that the great majority of the members will have qualified for certificates under the association.

"The following certificates and other awards have been issued during the year under review:—

Certificates	102
Vouchers	15
Medallions	7
Labels	11
Total	135

"The showing of the teams from the force has not been up to the standard of previous years in the Dominion Competitions, but it is not due to any lack of enthusiasm on the part of the men, but rather to the exigencies of the service, whereby it is very difficult to keep teams intact after they have been formed. In some cases entries had to be withdrawn at the last moment owing to members being transferred to other points without notice. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Trophy was won this year by 'A' Division.

"The following are a few instances where first aid was rendered by members of the force with beneficial results to the recipients:—

"On June 15, 1930, at Vanderhoof, B.C., first aid was rendered by Constable T. E. Greenfield to an Indian named Jasper Henry who sustained a broken leg in a baseball game. Treatment for shock was given and the broken leg was supported by splints, after which the injured Indian was taken to hospital for treatment.

"On May 21, 1930, a Canadian Pacific Railway train running between Lethbridge and Calgary, on which two constables of this force were travelling, struck an automobile at a crossing, resulting in severe injuries to two of the occupants and the ultimate death of the third. The two constables assisted in taking care of the injured people pending the arrival of medical assistance.

"The Ottawa Centre wishes to express its appreciation for the continued co-operation and support given by the Director-General and the Head Office staff, and also to thank those lecturers and examiners who have very kindly given their services in the interests of first aid work."

HORSES

The number of horses now stands at 206, an increase of 7 over the figures of last year. The details of gains and losses during the twelve months are:—

Lost horse recovered..	1	
Purchased..	51	
		52
Increase..		52
Cast and sold..	33	
Destroyed..	12	
		45
Decrease..		45
Total increase for year 1930..		7

TRANSPORT

The auxiliary schooner *St. Roch* spent the winter of 1929-30 in Vancouver, undergoing repairs and having her equipment repaired in certain respects. In the summer of 1930 she proceeded to the Western Arctic coast, and, after some patrolling, is now laid up for the winter at Tree River, in Coronation gulf, where she will serve as a detachment. An addition to our fleet in the same waters is the *Kingston*, an auxiliary craft of a type known locally as a "one-masted schooner"; she is to ply between Aklavik and Herschel Island, and so far has done well. A new motor launch, the *Lady Willingdon*, has been supplied to the detachment at Chesterfield Inlet, the launch formerly in use at that place being transferred to the detachment at Baker Lake. Other craft, such as power canoes, canoes with outboard engines, fishing boats, canoes, etc., have been supplied as need arose. New motor cars also have been procured, mostly for replacement purposes, but some as additions to our transport.

BUILDINGS

The most important addition to our buildings has been in connection with the establishment of a new detachment at Waskesieu, in the Prince Albert National park; a suitable and appropriate group of barracks, etc., has been constructed. Half a dozen dwelling-houses of the standard types have been supplied to and erected in the North, ranging from Chipewyan to Baillie Island, while standard type warehouses also have been supplied to several northern detachments. At Vancouver and Regina extensive repairs have been effected in the barracks, an improvement which is greatly valued being the building of a new riding school at the depot, to replace the one which was destroyed by fire some years ago.

CLOTHING

The supply of clothing has been satisfactory, and the quality has been good. The tailor shop at headquarters has been efficiently conducted by Staff Sergeant D. Hay, the uniforms being well cut and fitted.

MISCELLANEOUS

An incident of the year to which reference has been made once or twice was the visit of an officer (Inspector T. Dann) and 22 other ranks to the International Horse Show at Olympia, London, in the summer of 1930. There they gave a musical ride and a display of horsemanship which, I have been assured, gave satisfaction. Inspector Dann when detailed for this duty was stationed at Vancouver, and the men of the party were selected from various divisions, the largest number belonging to the depot; Sergeant Major G. F. Griffin, who

rendered excellent support to Inspector Dann, belonged to "N" Division. Most of the party were constables of short service. After preliminary selective work at Regina, where they were the first to use the new riding school, the detachment during April and May were attached to the Headquarters Division to complete their training; through the kindness of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, the Coliseum was placed at our disposal to accommodate the men and horses while in town. A performance was given at the Horse Show in Montreal before sailing. The utmost hospitality was shown to the party while in England. An invitation to take part in the Tattoo at Aldershot had, with many others, to be regretfully declined.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A

SENIORITY ROLL OF OFFICERS, FEBRUARY 1, 1930

Honorary Commandant

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., P.C., etc., etc., appointed March 8, 1920

Commissioner

Starnes, Cortlandt

Assistant Commissioners

Worsley, George Stanley

Duffus, Arthur William

Superintendents

Douglas, Richard Young.

Cawdron, Albert John.

Allard, Alphonse Beddy.

Belcher, Thomas Sherlock.

Jennings, George Leslie, O.B.E.

Newson, Henry Montgomrey.

Junget, Christen.

Field, Richard.

Goldsmith, Thomas Charles.

Acland, Arthur Edward.

Spalding, James Wilson.

Inspectors

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 Oak-sleigh.

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, Honore. —

Munday, Walter.

Kelly, John.

Cunning, William Angus.

Joy, Alfred Herbert.

Cooper, Arthur Stafford, M.C.

Charron, William.

Mércer, Robert Eldridge.

Salt, Ernest Charles Parker.

Watson, William Walker.

Surgeon

Morrison, Thomas Andrew, M.D.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon

Littlehales, John Eldred, V.S.

Honorary Surgeon

Braithwaite, Dr. A. E.

Honorary Chaplains

Venerable Archdeacon E. H. Knowles, LL.B., Regina, Sask.

Rev. Henry Charles Lewis Hooper, Toronto, Ont.

APPENDIX B

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																
Halifax.....				1			2	2	3	24		32				
St. John.....								1		1		2				
Totals.....				1			2	3	3	25		34				
<i>Quebec District—</i>																
Montreal.....																
Amos.....				1				5	5	17	1	29				
Bersimis.....									1	1	1	3				
Gaspe.....									1	1		2				5
Quebec.....										1		1				
Totals.....				1				5	8	21	2	37				5
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																
Headquarters Division...																
Bache Peninsula.....																
Chesterfield Inlet.....									1	1		2				24
Dundas Harbour.....								1	1	3		5				21
Lake Harbour.....									1	2		3				24
Pangnirtung.....									1	2		3				14
Pond Inlet.....									1	2		3				16
Port Burwell.....									1	2		3				7
On Command.....									1	1		2				13
Headquarters Staff.....				1			1	2	3	8	1	16				
"A" Division, Ottawa.....	1	1	2	3			5	11	18	18	6	65				
On Leave.....			1	3			2	12	16	166	3	203				
"N" Division, Ottawa.....								2	1	22	1	26				
On Command.....				1			1	1	4	17	3	27	20	4	24	6
On Leave.....										6		6				
Totals.....	1	1	3	8			9	29	49	251	14	365	20	4	24	125
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																
<i>"O" Division—</i>																
Toronto.....																
Haileybury.....			1	1			1	2	3	17		25				
Sault Ste. Marie.....										1		1				
Niagara Falls.....									1			1				
Windsor.....										2		2				
Sarnia.....								1		1		2				
London.....									1			1				
Hamilton.....									1	1		2				
Ohsweken.....								1		1		2				
Camp Borden.....									1	3	1	5	4	2	6	
Moose Factory.....										1		2	1		1	
On Command.....										1	1	2			2	
Totals.....			1	1			2	5	7	28	2	46	7	2	9	

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1930—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Ast. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Ast. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
<i>“D” Division—</i>																	
Winnipeg			1	2			2	2	6	23	4	40	4		4		
Berens River									1	1	1	3					6
Brandon								1		1		2	1				
Dauphin										2		3	2				
Emerson									1	1		2	1				
Fort Frances									1	1		2	1				6
Fort William								1		2		3	1				
Gypsumville										2		2	1				
Hodgson									1	1		2	1				
Kenora								1		1	1	3					5
Lac du Bonnet										1		1					
Norway House								1			1	2					5
Rossburn										1		1	1				
Shoal Lake									1	1		2	1				
Waskada								1		1		2	1				
On Command										1		1					
On Leave										1		1					
Totals			1	2			2	8	11	41	7	72	15		15	22	
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>“Depot” Division—</i>																	
Regina		1		2	1	1	4	5	7	69	18	108	68	8	76		
Avonlea										1		1					
Assiniboina										1		2					
Bengough								1		1		2	1				1
Balcarres								1		1		2	1				1
Broadview										1		1					
Climax										2		2					
Cabri										1		1					
Carlyle								1		1		2					
Carnduff										2		2					
Canora									1	1		2	2			2	
Craik										1		1	1			1	
Consul										1		1					
Diamond Crossing										1		1					
Elbow										2		2					
Eastend										1		1					
Esterhazy										1		1					
Estevan								1		1		2					
Fillmore										1		1					
Foam Lake									1	1		2					
Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1					
Gravelbourg									1	1		2					
Gull Lake										1		1					
Holdfast										1		1					
Kamsack										1		2	1				1
Kipling									1	1		2					
Langenburg										1		1					
Leader										1		1					
Melville										1		2					
Morse										1		1					
Moose Jaw								1	1	3		5					
Mossbank										1		1					
Moosomin										1		1					
Milestone										1		1					
Maple Creek										1		2					
Ogema										1		1					
Ponteix										1		1					
Punnichy								1		1		2	1				1
Pelly										1		1					
Regina Town Station			1	3			2	4	2	18	2	32					
Radville								1		1		1					
Shaunavon									1	1		2					

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1930—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—Con.</i>																
<i>"Depot" Division—Con.</i>																
Strasbourg.....									1			1				
Swift Current.....				1				1				2				
Sturgis.....										3		2	2			
Val Marie.....										1		1				
Weyburn.....								2		3		5				
Wolseley.....										1		1				
Willow Bunch.....									1	1		2				
Wood Mountain.....										1		1				
Yorkton.....									1	3		4				
On Command.....										8	15	23				
On Leave.....				1				4		1		6				
Totals.....		1	1	7	1	1	6	24	22	156	35	254	77	8	85	....
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																
<i>"F" Division—</i>																
Prince Albert.....				1			1	3	1	8	4	18	2	2	4	....
Beechy.....										1		1				
Biggar.....								1				1				
Conquest.....										1		1				
Humboldt.....								1		1		2				
Hanley.....										1		1				
Kyle.....									1			1				
Kindersley.....										1		2				
Kerrobert.....										1		1				
Lanigan.....										1		1				
Macklin.....										1		1				
Radisson.....								1				1				
Rosetown.....										1		1				
Saskatoon.....				1				3	1	9		14				
Vonda.....										1		1				
Wadena.....									1			1				
Wilkie.....										1		1				
Young.....										1		1				
Cutknife.....										1		1				
Cumberland House.....										1	1	2				21
Duck Lake.....										1		1				
Flin Flon.....										2		2				
Hudson Bay Junction.....									1	1		2				
Hafford.....										2		2				
Island Falls.....										1	1	2				15
Lloydminster.....										1		1				
Melfort.....								1		1		2				
Meadow Lake.....									1			1				
North Battleford.....									1	1		2				
Nipawin.....										1		1				
Onion Lake.....										1		1		1	1	
Port Nelson.....								1		1	1	3				5
Pelican Narrows.....									1		1	2				13
Rose Valley.....										1		1				
Rosthern.....								1				1				
Shellbrook.....								1				1				
Spiritwood.....										1		1				
Le Pas.....								1				1				
Turtleford.....										2		2				
Waskesiu.....										1		1				
Wakaw.....									1	2		3				
Prince Albert Town Sta.....								1		2		3				
On Command.....								1	1	3		5				
On Leave.....				1						1		2				
Totals.....			1	2			1	16	11	57	8	96	2	3	5	54

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

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DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1930—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																
<i>"K" Division—</i>																
Lethbridge.....			1	1			3	3	5	19	6	38	3	2	10	.....
Banff.....				1				1		4	2	8	5		5	.....
Blairmore.....									1			1	1		1	.....
Calgary.....				1				1	3	9	3	17	3		3	.....
Canmore.....								1				1				.....
Cardston.....								1		1	1	3	2		2	.....
Coutts.....									1			1	1		1	.....
Cranbrook.....								1				1	1		1	.....
Drumheller.....								1				1	1		1	.....
Ershaw.....									1			1	1			.....
Fernie.....				1				1		2		4	2		2	.....
Field.....									1	1		2	1		1	.....
Gleichen.....								1		1	1	3	1		1	.....
Kingsgate.....									1			1	1		1	.....
Macleod.....								1				1	1		1	.....
Medicine Hat.....										1		1	1		1	.....
Morley.....									1			1	1		1	.....
Newgate.....										1		1	1		1	.....
Radium Hot Springs.....									1			1	1		1	.....
Twin Lakes.....								1				2	1		1	.....
Waterton Park.....									1	1		2	2		2	.....
On Command.....											1	1	1		1	.....
On Leave.....										1		1			1	.....
Totals.....			1	4			3	13	16	41	14	92	36	2	38	.....
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																
<i>"G" Division—</i>																
Edmonton.....			1				3	2	4	7	5	22	2		2	.....
Grouard.....								1				1	2		2	.....
Fort Chipewyan.....								1		1	1	3			15	.....
Fort Smith.....				1					2	2	2	7			22	.....
Stony Rapids.....										2	1	3			11	.....
Resolution.....									1	1	1	4			10	.....
Reliance.....										2	2	3			10	.....
Rae.....										3	1	4			8	.....
Hay River.....									1	1	1	3			10	.....
Providence.....										2	1	3			14	.....
Liard.....										2	2	2			7	.....
Simpson.....				1					2	2	2	7			13	.....
Norman.....										3	1	4			9	.....
Good Hope.....										2	1	3			10	.....
Wrigley.....										2	1	3			2	.....
Arctic Red River.....										2	1	3			11	.....
Aklavik.....									1	2	2	5			17	.....
Herschel.....				1					1	2	1	5			28	.....
Baillie Island.....									1	2		3			12	.....
Bernard Harbour.....									1	2	1	4			13	.....
Cambridge Bay.....									1	2	1	4			7	.....
Schooner St. Roch.....								2	1	6	1	10				.....
Jasper.....				1				1	1	3		6	2		2	.....
On Command.....				1						1		2				.....
On Leave.....				2					1	1		4				.....
Totals.....			1	7			3	7	18	56	26	118	6		6	229

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1930—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
<i>British Columbia—</i>																	
<i>"E" Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....			1	3			4	8	6	26	6	54	14	1	15		
Victoria.....								1		4		5					
Esquimalt.....								1	1	10	2	13					
Penticton.....				1				1	1	1		4					
Prince Rupert.....				1					1			2					
Vanderhoof.....								1		1		2					
Hazelton.....									1	4		5	2		2		
On Command.....													1		1		
Totals.....			1	5			4	11	10	46	8	85	17	1	18		
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>"B" Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....			1	1			2		2	9	4	19	1	4	5	5	
Carcross.....									1			1					
Carmacks.....									1			1				5	
Champagne.....										1		1				5	
Dawson Town Station.....								1		2		3					
Forty Mile.....										1		1				4	
Granville.....										1		1	1		1		
Keno.....										2		2				5	
Mayo.....							1			1		2					
Old Crow.....									1	1	1	3				5	
Ross River.....								1				1				5	
Stewart River.....										1		1					
Teslin.....										1		1					
White Pass Summit.....										1		1					
Whitehorse.....				1				1	1	4	1	8					
Totals.....			1	2			3	3	6	25	6	46	2	4	6	34	

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1			2	3	3	25		34				
Quebec District.....				1				5	8	21	2	37				5
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	8			9	29	49	251	14	365	20	4	24	125
Western Ontario.....			1	1			2	5	7	28	2	46	7	2	9	
Manitoba.....			1	2			2	8	11	41	7	72	15		15	22
Southern Saskatchewan.....		1	1	7	1	1	6	24	22	156	35	254	77	8	85	
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	2			1	16	11	57	8	96	2	3	5	54
Southern Alberta.....			1	4			3	13	16	41	14	92	36	2	38	
Northern Alberta.....			1	7			3	7	18	56	20	118	6		6	229
British Columbia.....			1	5			4	11	10	46	8	85	17	1	18	
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			3	3	6	25	6	46	2	4	6	34
Totals.....	1	2	11	40	1	1	35	124	161	747	122	1245	182	24	206	469

APPENDIX C

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS

RECAPITULATION of cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from October 1, 1929 to September 30, 1930.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	536	372	32	9	81	6	36	536
Alberta.....	358	279	25		17	2	35	358
Saskatchewan.....	1,389	380	52	41		384	532	1,389
Manitoba.....	366	179	39	6	2	10	130	366
Ontario.....	599	374	45	24	54	70	32	599
Quebec.....	330	172	12	1	22	64	59	330
Maritime provinces.....	9	3	3	2			1	9
Yukon Territory.....	33	27	3				3	33
Northwest Territories.....	44	31	1			4	8	44
	3,664	1,817	212	83	176	540	836	3,664
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	51	37	2		6	1	5	51
Alberta.....	206	116	25		25	5	35	206
Saskatchewan.....	8,905	3,044	836	587		1,840	2,598	8,905
Manitoba.....	23	17		4			2	23
Ontario.....	217	130	14	17	22	14	20	217
Quebec.....	99	56	4	9	8	5	17	99
Maritime Provinces.....	24	8	1			2	13	24
Yukon Territory.....	76	40	9	1	19	2	5	76
Northwest Territories.....	49	16	4		20	7	2	49
	9,650	3,464	895	618	100	1,876	2,697	9,650
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	9	7	1		1			9
Alberta.....	100	87	11		2			100
Saskatchewan.....	4,706	3,215	337	72		387	695	4,706
Manitoba.....	9	7	1			1		9
Ontario.....	97	59	4	34				97
Yukon Territory.....	33	26	6				1	33
	4,954	3,401	360	106	3	388	696	4,954

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made at the Request of Federal Departments and Other Authorities other than Breaches of Statutes from October 1, 1929 to September 30, 1930.

By Provinces

British Columbia.....	2,024
Alberta.....	2,501
Saskatchewan.....	3,974
Manitoba.....	2,920
Ontario.....	6,443
Quebec.....	3,108
Maritime Provinces.....	967
Yukon Territory.....	391
Northwest Territories.....	48
Total.....	22,376

RECAPITULATION of Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and Other Authorities from October 1, 1929 to September 30, 1930.

By Provinces

British Columbia.....	1,652
Alberta.....	3,242
Saskatchewan.....	6,477
Manitoba.....	1,284
Ontario.....	4,341
Quebec.....	512
Maritime Provinces.....	1,409
Yukon Territory.....	10,981
North West Territories.....	1,465
Total.....	31,363

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930.

Federal statutes and Dominion Parks regulations.....	3,664
Criminal Code.....	9,650
Provincial statutes.....	4,954
	18,268
General investigations for federal departments and other authorities other than breaches of the statutes.....	22,376
Summary of police assistance and protection rendered federal departments and other authorities.....	31,363
Total.....	72,007

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions entered for all Provinces under Federal Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930.

	Cases Investigated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
Aeronautics Act.....	9	6			3			9
Animal's Contagious Diseases Act.....	1	1						1
Customs Act.....	10	2			4	2	2	10
Dominion Lands Act.....	1					1		1
Dominion Elections Act.....	7		1			6		7
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	4	1				1	2	4
Excise Act.....	1,295	276	43	46	5	348	577	1,295
Explosives Act.....	12	6	1		2		3	12
Extradition Act.....	1			1				1
Federal District Commission Act.....	8	2	6					8
Fisheries Act.....	38	31			1		6	38
Food and Drugs Act.....	1					1		1
Fur Export Ordinance.....	1						1	1
Immigration Act.....	21	13			2	3	3	21
Indian Act.....	1,308	1,010	96	14	105	25	58	1,308
Insanity Ordinance.....	2	2						2
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	22	12	2			3	5	22
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	10	6				4		10
Lord's Day Act.....	44	8			1	14	21	44
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	34	19	3		3	3	6	34
Militia Act.....	1					1		1
Naturalization Act.....	1					1		1
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....	2					1	1	2
Northwest Game Act.....	22	13	1			4	4	22
Northwest Territories Act.....	3	1					2	3
Northwest Territories Dog Ordi- nance.....	4		4					4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	595	236	39	23	42	112	143	595

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions entered for all Provinces under Federal Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930—*Concluded.*

	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Post Office Act.....	1		1					1
Radio-Telegraph Act.....	1				1			1
Railway Act.....	58	55	2				1	58
St. Regis Island Act.....	2	2						2
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....	18	2			5	10	1	18
Tobacco Restraint Act.....	1	1						1
Yukon Quartz Mining Act.....	1		1					1
<i>Dominion Park Regulations—</i>								
Business Regulations.....	3	3						3
Fishing Regulations.....	1	1						1
Forest Regulations.....	10	7	2		1			10
Game Regulations.....	15	14	1					15
Grazing Regulations.....	3	3						3
Highway Regulations.....	10	10						10
Motor Regulations.....	83	74	8		1			83
Total.....	3,664	1,817	212	83	176	540	836	3,664

RETURNS Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Acts endangering life.....	2		2					2
Assault, common.....	838	534	162	32		42	70	838
Assault, aggravated.....	11	7		2			2	11
Assault causing bodily harm.....	103	25	20	26		26	6	103
Assault, indecent.....	51	25	6	9		4	7	51
Administering poison to endanger life.....	1						1	1
Abortion.....	1					1		1
Abortion, supplying drugs to procure.....	1		1					1
Abduction.....	5	2		1			2	5
Bigamy.....	18	2	1	3		8	4	18
Carnal knowledge under 14 years.....	101	16	15	24	2	29	15	101
Carnal knowledge attempted.....	3		1			1	1	3
Concealing body of dead child.....	9		3	1			5	9
Communicating venereal disease.....	9	3	1			3	2	9
Furious driving.....	114	70	10	10		9	15	114
Libel defamatory.....	7		1			3	3	7
Murder.....	17	4	3	1		3	6	17
Murder attempted.....	15	4		2		3	6	15
Manslaughter.....	10	4	3	1		2		10
Non-support.....	152	41	19	3		64	25	152
Neglect in childbirth.....	7	3	1	2	1			7
Rape.....	10		1	3		6		10
Rape attempted.....	17	4	2	3		4	4	17
Suicide attempted.....	24	5	4	6		5	4	24
Setting spring gun.....	1	1						1
Shooting with intent.....	1					1		1
Threatening to kill.....	5					2	3	5
Wounding with intent.....	5	5						5
Wounding unlawfully.....	49	27	6	5		8	3	49
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....	287				63	3	221	287

RETURNS Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930—Continued

	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Rights of Property—</i>								
Arsen.	148	10	12	8		52	66	148
Bailee not producing	1			1				1
Beating board bill	146	53	13	1		57	22	146
Breaking and entering	971	217	22	99	3	266	364	971
Breach of trust	1	1						1
Counterfeiting	21	6		2	1	5	7	21
Cruelty to animals	135	60	16	3	1	10	45	135
Extortion	3		3					3
False pretences	492	134	56	33	4	173	92	492
Fraudulently taking cattle	8	1	1	1		3	2	8
Forgery and uttering	268	87	2	34	3	82	60	268
Forgery, aiding and abetting	2	2						2
False entry in books	1	1						1
Fraud and intent to defraud	17	3	5	4		3	2	17
Injuries to animals	68	14	3	2		17	32	68
Illegal sale of Government stores	1						1	1
Illegal possession of Government stores	1		1					1
Intimidation	24	7	5				12	24
Letters demanding property with menace	5		1	1		2	1	5
Mischief	102	12	15	1		22	52	102
Obstructing railway	5	4	1					5
Possession of burglars' tools	3	1	1			1		3
Possession of forged bank notes	1				1			1
Possession of drift timber	1				1			1
Receiving stolen property	51	31	6	7		4	3	51
Robbery with violence	63	12	6	19		16	10	63
Shopbreaking	4	2					2	4
Stopping mail with intent to rob	1					1		1
<i>Theft—</i>								
Miscellaneous	2,973	703	224	136	16	697	1,197	2,973
Cattle	229	22	18	28		46	115	229
Postal letters	13	3		1		5	4	13
By conversion	106	19	21	22		34	10	106
By owner	9		2	3			4	9
Wilful damage	342	151	48	8	1	48	86	342
<i>Offences against Public Order—</i>								
Endangering life by explosions	2						2	2
Forcible entry	1						1	1
Illegal possession of firearms	154	122	8	3		9	12	154
Illegally carrying firearms on Government property	11	11						11
Offensive weapons	5	3					2	5
Pointing firearms	21	15	4	1			1	21
<i>Offences against Religion and Morals—</i>								
Acts of gross indecency	23	11	5	3		1	3	23
Buggery	2			2				2
Buggery attempted	2	1		1				2
Criminal common nuisance	5	1	1				3	5
Disturbing public worship	9	8					1	9
Keeping Disorderly house	83	64	5	1		4	9	83
Inmates of disorderly house	83	78	2	1		1	1	83
Incest	33	12	5	7	1	5	3	33
Lotteries	24	16	3	2		1	2	24
Obscene literature	5		3			1	1	5
Procuring	22	2	3	1		9	7	22
Prostitution of Indian women	3	1				1	1	3
Seduction	19	5	2	3		5	4	19
Seduction under promise of marriage	8	1	2	1		2	2	8
Vagrancy	868	718	75	15		25	35	868

RETURNS Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930—*Concluded*

	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice—</i>								
Contempt of court.....	4	2	1			1		4
Corrupting of witness.....	4	1		1		1	1	4
Impersonating peace officer.....	8	5			1		2	8
Escaping lawful custody.....	9	1		2		5	1	9
Officer taking bribes.....	1		1					1
Obstructing peace officer.....	39	32	1			5	1	39
Perjury.....	80	9	24	11		28	8	80
Skipping bail.....	1					1		1
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc.....	31	12	3	15	1			31
Total.....	9,650	3,464	895	618	100	1,876	2,697	9,650

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made at the Request of Federal Departments and other Authorities, other than Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1929 to September 30, 1930

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Total
<i>Department of—</i>										
Agriculture.....			2		9	3				14
Auditor General.....					1					1
Board of Railway Commissioners.....									6	6
External Affairs.....	4				23	11	2			40
Finance.....	5				1					6
Immigration and Colonization.....	24		79	29	11	27			2	172
Indian Affairs.....	19	53	48	143	141	19		4	1	428
Interior.....	70	181	28	24	22	8		8		341
Justice.....	32	2	3	1	19	62	6			125
Labour.....		8			2			1		11
Marine and Fisheries.....	1		2	7	3	1				14
Mines.....	207	350	206	255	280	460	328	5	245	2,336
National Defence.....	67	46	7	38	157	9	51	1	2	378
National Revenue.....	8	14	46	11	27	49	4			160
Pensions and National Health.....	221	517	234	655	776	950	375		52	3,780
Post Office Department.....	3	3	5	6	8	19				44
Public Works.....					28					29
Railways and Canals.....					2	1				12
Secretary of State.....	1,028	1,132	1,327	1,592	4,642	1,319	168	3		11,411
Trade and Commerce.....		1	2	1	2					6
Federal District Commission.....					2					2
Governor General.....					1					1
Deceased Persons Estates.....								11		13
British and Foreign Authorities.....	38	13	29	29	20	17	10		1	157
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	6	17	1	5	14			3	13	59
Other Police Forces.....	43	84	1,454	69	111	76	12	2	13	1,864
General Public.....	48	80	501	55	141	77	11	10	43	966
Total.....	2,024	2,501	3,974	2,920	6,443	3,108	967	48	391	22,376

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
<i>Department of—</i>										
Agriculture.....	8	13		5	5	8		1		40
External Affairs.....	1									1
Finance.....	2	2		12	11	1	2			30
Immigration and Colonization...	9	161	1,246	168	3	1	1	8,810	1	10,400
Indian Affairs.....	27	210			46	4	1	53	184	525
Interior.....	22	76	1	11	27	53		504	1,010	1,704
Justice.....	93	75	1	41	374	7	35	177		803
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,041	1,979	3,798	401	2,899	364	1,270	94	74	11,920
Mines.....	58	21			26	1	2			106
National Defence.....	27	7			52	1	44	12		143
National Revenue.....	18	74	1,103	594	624	17	18	8	185	2,641
Post Office Department.....	12	18		12	2					44
Public Works.....					10					10
Pensions and National Health...	250	10			16	23	11			310
Railways and Canals.....					1					1
Secretary of State.....									1	1
Trade and Commerce.....								107		107
Other Police Forces.....	81	431		31	164	12	9			728
British and Foreign Authorities...	1	1			58		2			62
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	2	136	104	1	13	2	13	1,215	10	1,496
General Public.....	2	28	224	8	5	18	1			286
Governor General.....					4					4
House of Commons.....					1					1
Total.....	1,652	3,242	6,477	1,284	4,341	512	1,409	10,981	1,465	31,363

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

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>								
Aeronautics Act.....	2	1			1			2
Dominion Elections Act.....	1		1					1
Excise Act.....	4				2		2	4
Explosives Act.....	1				1			1
Fisheries Act.....	1				1			1
Immigration Act.....	6	4			1	1		6
Indian Act.....	306	246	6		50	1	3	306
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	190	100	21	9	25	4	31	190
<i>Dominion Park Regulations—</i>								
Business Regulations.....	2	2						2
Motor Regulations.....	23	19	4					23
Total.....	536	372	32	9	81	6	36	536

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Assault, common.....	3	1				2	3
Contempt of court.....	1	1					1
Counterfeiting.....	1					1	1
False pretences.....	2	1				1	2
Impersonating peace officer.....	2	2					2
Possession forged Bank Notes.....	1			1			1
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1					1
Stopping mail with intent to rob.....	1				1		1
Theft.....	5	3	2				5
Uttering forged documents.....	1					1	1
Vagrancy.....	27	27					27
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....	5			5			5
Wounding with intent.....	1	1					1
Total.....	51	37	2	6	1	5	51

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
Liquor Act.....	5	4	1		5
Motor Vehicles Act.....	3	3			3
Mental Diseases Act.....	1			1	1
Total.....	9	7	1	1	9

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of Federal Departments and other Authorities other than Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

British Columbia	Total
<i>Department of—</i>	
National Revenue.....	8
External Affairs.....	4
Finance.....	5
Immigration.....	24
Indian Affairs.....	19
Interior.....	70
Justice.....	32
Marine and Fisheries.....	1
Mines.....	207
National Defence.....	67
Pensions and National Health.....	221
Post Office Department.....	3
Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,228
Other Police Forces.....	43
British and Foreign Authorities.....	38
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	6
General Public.....	48
Total.....	2,024

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection rendered Federal Departments
and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

British Columbia		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Agriculture.....		8
External Affairs.....		1
Marine and Fisheries.....		1,041
Finance.....		2
Indian Affairs.....		27
Immigration and Colonization.....		9
Justice.....		93
Interior.....		22
Mines.....		56
National Revenue.....		18
National Defence.....		27
Post Office Department.....		12
Pensions and National Health.....		250
Other Police Forces.....		81
British and Foreign Authorities.....		1
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....		2
General Public.....		2
Total.....		1,652

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal
Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Alberta	Cases investi- gated	Con- vic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Aeronautics Act.....	4	2		2			4
Excise Act.....	17	2		1	1	13	17
Explosives Act.....	4	4					4
Fisheries Act.....	7	7					7
Immigration Act.....	1	1					1
Indian Act.....	171	146	17	8			171
Livestock Pedigree Act.....	1				1		1
Lord's Day Act.....	2	1		1			2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1					1	1
Opium & Narcotic Drug Act.....	40	16	1	2		21	40
Radiotelegraph Act.....	1			1			1
Railway Act.....	9	9					9
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>							
Business Regulations.....	1	1					1
Fishing Regulations.....	1	1					1
Forest Regulations.....	10	7	2	1			10
Game Regulations.....	15	14	1				15
Grazing Regulations.....	3	3					3
Highway Regulations.....	10	10					10
Motor Regulations.....	60	55	4	1			60
Total.....	358	279	25	17	2	35	358

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Aiding and abetting forgery.....	2	2					2
Assault common.....	16	11	4			1	16
Assault indecent.....	1	1					1
Breaking and entering.....	12	3			1	8	12
Conspiracy to defraud.....	2	2					2
Cruelty to animals.....	3		1	1		1	3
Counterfeiting.....	1					1	1
Damage to property.....	7		5	1		1	7
Driving motor car while intoxicated.....	1	1					1
Forgery.....	3	3					3
False pretences.....	18	6	3	4	1	4	18
Indecent acts.....	1		1				1
Mischief.....	1					1	1
Murder attempted.....	1					1	1
Non-Support.....	3	1	1		1		3
Perjury.....	1	1	1				1
Pointing firearms.....	1	1					1
Robbery with violence.....	1					1	1
Shopbreaking.....	1	1					1
Suicide, sudden and accidental deaths.....	10			10			10
Theft.....	45	16	2	9	2	16	45
Vagrancy.....	74	67	7				74
Wounding.....	1	1					1
Total.....	206	116	25	25	5	35	206

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
Children's Protection Act.....	1			1	1
Highway Traffic Act.....	5	5			5
Liquor Control Act.....	81	75		6	81
Mental Diseases Act.....	2	1			2
Public Health Act.....	1	1			1
Prairie Fires Act.....	2	2			2
Masters and Servants Act.....	6	2		3	6
Workmen's Compensation Act.....	2	1		1	2
	100	87		11	100

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the request of Federal Departments and other authorities other than Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Alberta		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Immigration and Colonization.....		53
Indian Affairs.....		181
The Interior.....		2
Justice.....		8
Mines.....		350
National Defence.....		46
National Revenue.....		14
Pensions and National Health.....		517
Post Office Department.....		3
Secretary of State.....		1,132
Trade and Commerce.....		1
Other Police Forces.....		84
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....		17
British and Foreign Authorities.....		13
General Public.....		80
Total.....		2,501

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Alberta		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Agriculture.....		13
Marine and Fisheries.....		1,979
Justice.....		75
Immigration and Colonization.....		161
Finance.....		2
The Interior.....		76
Mines.....		21
Indian Affairs.....		210
National Defence.....		7
National Revenue.....		74
Pensions and National Health.....		10
Post Office Department.....		18
Other Police Forces.....		431
British and Foreign Authorities.....		1
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....		136
General Public.....		28
Total.....		3,242

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Animals Contagious Diseases Act.....	1	1					1
Dominion Elections Act.....	6				6		6
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	4	1			1	2	4
Dominion Lands Act.....	1				1		1
Excise Act.....	1,064	215	33	33	329	454	1,064
Explosives Act.....	3					3	3
Fisheries Act.....	11	8				3	11
Immigration Act.....	3	1				2	3
Indian Act.....	126	87	15	7	7	10	126
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	22	12	2		3	5	22
Lord's Day Act.....	42	7			14	21	42
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	3	1				2	3
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	54	1		1	23	29	54
Railway Act.....	48	45	2			1	48
Tobacco Restraint Act.....	1	1					1
Total.....	1,389	380	52	41	384	532	1,389

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

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>							
Acts endangering life.....	1		1				1
Assault common.....	781	492	155	32	35	67	781
Assault aggravated.....	8	4	2			2	8
Assault causing bodily harm.....	98	24	19	24	26	5	98
Assault indecent.....	47	21	6	9	4	7	47
Administering poison to endanger life.....	1					1	1
Abortion.....	1				1		1
Abortion supplying drugs to procure.....	1		1				1
Abduction.....	6	2		1		2	5
Bigamy.....	18	2	1	3	8	4	18
Carnal knowledge under 14 years.....	98	16	15	24	29	14	98
Carnal knowledge attempted.....	3		1		1	1	3
Concealing dead body of child.....	8		2	1		5	8
Communicating venereal disease.....	6	2			2	2	6
Furious driving.....	104	62	9	9	9	15	104
Libel defamatory.....	7		1		3	3	7
Murder.....	16	4	3	1	2	6	16
Murder attempted.....	14	4		2	3	5	14
Manslaughter.....	10	4	3	1	2		10
Non-support.....	144	36	17	3	63	25	144
Neglect in childbirth.....	5	2	1	2			5
Rape.....	10		1	3	6		10
Rape attempted.....	16	3	2	3	4	4	16
Suicide attempted.....	24	5	4	6	5	4	24
Setting spring gun.....	1	1					1
Threatening to kill.....	5				2	3	5
Wounding with intent.....	3	3					3
Wounding unlawfully.....	49	27	6	5	8	3	49
Suicides, sudden accidental deaths.....	223					223	223
<i>Offences against the Rights of Property—</i>							
Arson.....	147	10	12	8	52	65	147
Bailee, not producing.....	1			1			1
Beating board bill.....	145	52	13	1	57	22	145
Breaking and entering.....	916	183	21	99	262	351	916
Counterfeiting.....	1					1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	131	59	15	3	10	44	131
Extortion.....	3		3				3
False pretences.....	467	123	54	31	172	87	467
Fraudulently taking cattle.....	7		1	1	3	2	7
Forgery and uttering.....	219	66	2	32	80	39	219
False entry in books.....	1	1					1
Fraud and intent to defraud.....	17	3	5	4	3	2	17
Injuries to animals.....	67	13	3	2	17	32	67
Intimidation.....	24	7	5			12	24
Letters, demanding property with menace.....	5		1	1	2	1	5
Mischief.....	97	11	13	1	22	50	97
Obstructing railway.....	5	4	1				5
Possession burglars tools.....	3	1	1		1		3
Receiving stolen property.....	47	27	6	7	4	3	47
Robbery with violence.....	62	12	6	19	16	9	62
Shopbreaking.....	3	1				2	3
<i>Theft—</i>							
Miscellaneous.....	2,806	628	211	129	680	1,158	2,806
Cattle.....	229	22	18	28	46	115	229
Postal letters.....	13	3		1	5	4	13
By conversion.....	106	19	21	22	34	10	106
By owner.....	9		2	3		4	9
Wilful damage.....	329	145	43	8	48	85	329
<i>Offences Against Public Order—</i>							
Endangering life by explosions.....	2					2	2
Forcible entry.....	1					1	1
Illegal possession of firearms.....	154	122	8	3	9	12	154
Pointing firearms.....	10	14	4	1			19

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930—*Concluded*

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Con- vic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences Against Religion and Morals—</i>							
Acts of gross indecency.....	22	11	4	3	1	3	22
Buggery.....	2			2			2
Buggery attempted.....	2	1		1			2
Criminal Common nuisance.....	5	1	1			3	5
Disturbing public worship.....	9	8				1	9
Keeping disorderly house.....	83	64	5	1	4	9	83
Inmates of disorderly house.....	83	78	2	1	1	1	83
Incest.....	29	10	5	7	5	2	29
Lotteries.....	24	16	3	2	1	2	24
Obscene literature.....	5		3		1	1	5
Procuring.....	22	2	3	1	9	7	22
Prostitution of Indian women.....	2				1	1	2
Seduction.....	19	5	2	3	5	4	19
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	8	1	2	1	2	2	8
Vagrancy.....	700	567	59	15	24	35	700
<i>Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice—</i>							
Contempt of court.....	3	1	1		1		3
Corrupting witnesses.....	4	1		1	1	1	4
Impersonating peace officer.....	4	2				2	4
Escaping lawful custody.....	8			2	5	1	8
Officer taking bribes.....	1		1				1
Obstructing peace officer.....	37	30	1		5	1	37
Perjury.....	77	9	23	9	28	8	77
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc.....	13	7	2	4			13
Total.....	8,905	3,044	836	587	1,840	2,598	8,905

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Con- vic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>							
Animals Protection Act.....	11	6				5	11
Auctioneers Act.....	5				2	3	5
Brand Act.....	1					1	1
Child Welfare Act.....	128	24	24	11	55	14	128
Co-operative Marketing Act.....	2	1	1				2
Conditional Sales Act.....	1					1	1
Crop Payments Act.....	1		1				1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....	32	9	12	2	8	1	32
Game Act.....	554	374	21	9	37	113	554
Gasoline Tax Act.....	2					2	2
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	81	45			13	23	81
Highways Act.....	7	6	1				7
Hotel Keepers Act.....	4		2		1	1	4
Liquor Act.....	1,543	960	96	32	116	339	1,543
Local Improvement Act.....	1					1	1
Masters and Servants Act.....	310	206	72	2	20	10	310
Medical Profession Act.....	1					1	1
Mental Diseases Act.....	214	164	12		8	30	214
Mothers Allowance Act.....	1					1	1
Municipal Seed Grain Act.....	2		1		1		2
Noxious Weeds Act.....	19	14	5				19
Open Wells Act.....	7	4		1	1	1	7
Optometry Act.....	1	1					1
Parents Maintenance Act.....	3					3	3
Pollution of Streams Act.....	2		1			1	2
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	110	63	4		15	28	110

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930—*Concluded*

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—Concluded</i>							
Public Health Act.....	27	13	2	1	4	7	27
Rural Telephone Act.....	2	2					2
Saskatchewan Election Act.....	4		1	1	1	1	4
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....	10				6	4	10
School Act.....	7	2	1		3	1	7
School Attendance Act.....	29	24	2	1	1	1	29
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....	12	4			2	6	12
Steam Boilers Act.....	6	5	1				6
Stray Animals Act.....	107	67	26	4	5	5	107
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....	11	5			3	3	11
Veneral Diseases Act.....	1	1					1
Vehicles Act.....	1,444	1,213	51	8	85	87	1,444
Veterinary Association Act.....	1					1	1
Vital Statistics Act.....	2	2					2
	4,706	3,215	337	72	387	695	4,706

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of Federal Departments and Other Authorities other than Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Saskatchewan	—
<i>Departments of—</i>	
Agriculture.....	2
Immigration and Colonization.....	79
Indian Affairs.....	48
The Interior.....	28
Justice.....	3
Marine and Fisheries (Radio-Telegraph Branch).....	2
Mines.....	206
National Defence.....	7
National Revenue.....	46
Pensions and National Health.....	234
Post Office Department.....	5
Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,327
Trade and Commerce.....	2
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	1
General Public.....	501
Other Police Forces.....	1,454
British and Foreign Authorities.....	29
Total.....	3,974

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Saskatchewan	—
<i>Department of—</i>	
Immigration and Colonization.....	1,240
Justice.....	1
The Interior.....	1
Marine and Fisheries.....	3,798
National Revenue.....	1,103
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	104
General Public.....	224
Total.....	6,477

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

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.....	2	2						2
Excise Act.....	144	43	7	6		4	84	144
Fisheries Act.....	15	12					3	15
Fur Export Ordinance Act.....	1						1	1
Immigration Act.....	6	6						6
Indian Act.....	151	106	31		2	4	8	151
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1	1						1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	44	8	1			2	33	44
Railway Act.....	1	1						1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	1						1	1
Total.....	366	179	39	6	2	10	130	366

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>					
Arson.....	1			1	1
Assault indecent.....	1	1			1
Assault common.....	1	1			1
Beating board bill.....	1	1			1
Breaking and entering.....	1		1		1
Injuries to animals.....	1	1			1
Prostitution Indian women.....	1	1			1
Theft.....	12	8	3	1	12
Vagrancy.....	4	4			4
Total.....	23	17	4	2	23

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
Child Welfare Act.....	1	1			1
Fire Prevention Act.....	4	3		1	4
Game Protection Act.....	2	1	1		2
Setting Camp Fires.....	2	2			2
Total.....	9	7	1	1	9

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the request of Federal Departments and other authorities other than Breaches of the Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Manitoba		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Indian Affairs.....		143
Immigration and Colonization.....		29
Interior.....		24
Justice.....		1
Mines.....		255
Marine and Fisheries.....		7
National Defence.....		38
National Revenue.....		11
Pensions and National Health.....		655
Post Office Department.....		6
Trade and Commerce.....		1
Secretary of State.....		1,592
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....		5
Other Police Forces.....		69
British and Foreign Authorities.....		29
General Public.....		55
Total.....		2,920

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Manitoba		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Agriculture.....		5
Finance.....		12
National Revenue.....		594
Immigration and Colonization.....		168
Interior.....		11
Justice.....		41
Marine and Fisheries.....		401
Post Office Department.....		12
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....		1
Other Police Forces.....		31
General Public.....		8
Total.....		1,284

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Still under investigation	No Prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Aeronautics Act.....	3	3						3
Customs Act.....	1					1		1
Excise Act.....	31	6	2	7	1	5	10	31
Federal District Commission Act.....	8	2	6					8
Food and Drugs Act.....	1					1		1
Immigration Act.....	3				1	2		3
Indian Act.....	397	310	21	7	38	7	14	397
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	8	6				2		8
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	18	12	2			1	3	18
Militia Act.....	1					1		1
Naturalization Act.....	1					1		1
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....	1					1		1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	116	31	14	10	13	43	5	116
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....	8	2			1	5		8
St. Regis Island Act.....	2	2						2
Total.....	599	374	45	24	54	70	32	599

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Still under investigation	No Prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault, common.....	14	10	2			2		14
Assault, aggravated.....	3	3						3
Assault causing bodily harm.....	5	1	1	2			1	5
Breaking and entering.....	27	21			3	1	2	27
Breach of trust.....	1	1						1
Carnal knowledge under 14 years	3				2		1	3
Conspiracy to commit indictable offence.....	14	2	1	11				14
Counterfeiting.....	5				1	2	2	5
Driving car while intoxicated.....	7	5	1	1				7
Escaping lawful custody.....	1	1						1
False pretences.....	5	3		2				5
Forgery and uttering.....	17	12		1	2	2		7
Illegally carrying firearms on Government property.....	11	11						11
Impersonating peace officer.....	1	1						1
Injuries to property.....	3	3						3
Mischief.....	3	1	1				1	3
Neglect at childbirth.....	2	1			1			2
Non-support.....	5	4	1					5
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	2						2
Offensive weapons.....	2	1					1	2
Receiving stolen property.....	3	3						3
Theft.....	50	26	1		5	7	11	50
Taking possession of drift timber	1				1			1
Uttering forged documents.....	1	1						1
Unlawful possession of Government stores.....	1		1					1
Vagrancy.....	19	13	5			1		19
Wilful damage.....	3	3						3
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....	7				7			7
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	1	1						1
Total.....	217	130	14	17	22	14	20	217

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
Highway Traffic Act.....	57	19	4	34	57
Ontario Liquor Control Act.....	5	5			5
Ottawa City By-Laws.....	35	35			35
Total.....	97	59	4	34	97

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of Federal Departments and other Authorities other than Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Ontario	—
<i>Department of:—</i>	
Agriculture.....	9
Auditor General.....	1
External Affairs.....	23
Federal District Commission.....	2
Finance.....	1
Immigration and Colonization.....	11
Indian Affairs.....	141
The Interior.....	22
Justice.....	19
Labour.....	2
Mines.....	280
Marine and Fisheries.....	3
National Defence.....	157
National Revenue.....	27
Pensions and National Health.....	776
Post Office Department.....	8
Public Works.....	28
Railways and Canals.....	2
Secretary of State.....	4,642
Trade and Commerce.....	2
Governor General.....	1
British and Foreign Authorities.....	20
Other Police Forces.....	111
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	14
General Public.....	141
Total.....	6,443

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Ontario	—
<i>Department of:—</i>	
Agriculture.....	5
House of Commons.....	1
Finance.....	11
The Interior.....	27
Immigration and Colonization.....	3
Justice.....	374
Indian Affairs.....	46
Marine and Fisheries.....	2,899
Mines.....	26
National Defence.....	52
National Revenue.....	624
Pensions and National Health.....	16
Post Office Department.....	2
Public Works.....	10
Railways and Canals.....	1
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	13
British and Foreign Authorities.....	58
Other Police Forces.....	164
Governor General.....	4
General Public.....	5
Total.....	4,341

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences Against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	6				4	1	1	6
Excise Act.....	32	8			1	9	14	32
Explosives Act.....	1				1			1
Indian Act.....	123	84	5		7	6	21	123
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	1					1		1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	10	5			3	2		10
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	147	75	6	1	2	40	23	147
Post Office Act.....	1		1					1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	9				4	5		9
Total.....	330	172	12	1	22	64	59	330

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Aaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No. prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault common.....	7	5	1			1		7
Breaking and entering.....	5	5						5
Counterfeiting.....	13	6		2		3	2	13
Conspiracy.....	1				1			1
Driving motor car while intoxicated.....	2	2						2
Concealing body dead child.....	1		1					1
False pretences.....	1	1						1
Forgery and uttering.....	22	4		1	3		14	22
Incest.....	3	2			1			3
Impersonating Peace Officer.....	1				1			1
Offensive weapons.....	3	2					1	3
Perjury.....	2			2				2
Theft.....	26	18	2	4	1	1		26
Wilful damage.....	2	2						2
Vagrancy.....	9	9						9
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....	1				1			1
Total.....	99	56	4	9	8	5	17	99

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of Federal Departments and Other Authorities, other than Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Quebec	
<i>Department of—</i>	
Agriculture.....	3
External Affairs.....	11
Interior.....	8
Indian Affairs.....	19
Immigration and Colonization.....	27
Justice.....	62
Mines.....	460
Marine and Fisheries.....	1
National Defence.....	9
National Revenue.....	49
Pensions and National Health.....	950
Post Office Department.....	19
Railways and Canals.....	1
Secretary of State.....	1,319
British and Foreign Authorities.....	17
Other Police Forces.....	76
General Public.....	77
Total.....	3,108

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Quebec		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Agriculture.....		8
Finance.....		1
Immigration and Colonization.....		1
Indian Affairs.....		4
Interior.....		53
Marine and Fisheries.....		364
Mines.....		1
National Defence.....		1
Justice.....		7
National Revenue.....		17
Pensions and National Health.....		23
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....		2
Other Police Forces.....		12
General Public.....		18
Total.....		512

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences Against—</i>						
Excise Act.....	1		1			1
Explosives Act.....	3	2	1			3
Extradition Act.....	1		1			1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	4	1		2	1	4
Total.....	9	3	3	2	1	9

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Breaking and entering.....	9	5	1		3	9
False pretences.....	1	1				1
Forgery.....	5	2			3	5
Illegal sale of public stores.....	1				1	1
Pointing firearms.....	1				1	1
Skipping bail.....	1			1		1
Theft.....	6			1	5	6
Total.....	24	8	1	2	13	24

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the request of Federal Departments and other Authorities other than Breaches of the Statutes, from October, 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Maritime Provinces	
<i>Department of—</i>	
External Affairs.....	2
Justice.....	6
Mines.....	328
National Defence.....	51
National Revenue.....	4
Pensions and National Health.....	375
Secretary of State.....	168
Other Police Forces.....	12
British and Foreign Authorities.....	10
General Public.....	11
Total.....	967

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Maritime Provinces	
<i>Department of—</i>	
Finance.....	2
Immigration and Colonization.....	1
Indian Affairs.....	1
Justice.....	35
Mines.....	2
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,270
National Revenue.....	18
National Defence.....	44
Pensions and National Health.....	11
British and Foreign Authorities.....	2
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	13
Other Police Forces.....	9
General Public.....	1
Total.....	1,409

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences Against—</i>					
Customs Act.....	1			1	1
Indian Act.....	25	24	1		25
Excise Act.....	2	2			2
Immigration Act.....	2	1		1	2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1		1		1
Navigable Waters Act.....	1			1	1
Yukon Quartz Mining Act.....	1		1		1
Total.....	33	27	3	3	33

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Yukon Territory	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	9	1					10
Communicating venereal disease.....	2		1			1		2
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1						1
Rape attempted.....	1	1						1
Vagrancy.....	29	25	4					29
Theft.....	14	4	3	1		1	5	14
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....	19				19			19
Total.....	76	40	9	1	19	2	5	76

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Yukon Ordinances from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences Against—</i>					
City By-Laws.....	1		1		1
Forest Fire Ordinance.....	1	1			1
Game Ordinance.....	17	16		1	17
Insanity Ordinance.....	6	2	4		6
Liquor Ordinance.....	8	7	1		8
Total.....	33	26	6	1	33

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of Federal Departments and other Authorities other than Breaches of the Statutes, from October 1, 1929, to September 1, 1930

Yukon Territory		Total
<i>Department of—</i>		
Board of Railway Commissioners.....		6
Immigration and Colonization.....		2
Indian Affairs.....		1
Mines.....		245
National Defence.....		2
National Revenue.....		1
Pensions and National Health.....		52
Public Works.....		1
Secretary of State.....		9
Deceased Persons Estates.....		2
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....		13
Other Police Forces.....		13
British and Foreign Authorities.....		1
General Public.....		43
Total.....		391

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Yukon Territory		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Agriculture.....		1
Immigration and Colonization.....		8,810
The Interior.....		504
Indian Affairs.....		53
Marine and Fisheries.....		94
National Revenue.....		8
Trade and Commerce.....		107
Justice.....		177
National Defence.....		12
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....		1,215
Total.....		10,981

Number of cases questioned on entering District at Ports of Entry of White Pass, B.C., and Dawson, Y.T.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences Against—</i>						
Fisheries Act.....	4	4				4
Indian Act.....	9	7			2	9
Insanity Ordinance.....	2	2				2
North West Game Act.....	22	13	1	4	4	22
North West Territories Act.....	3	1			2	3
North West Territories Dog Ordinance.....	4	4				4
Total.....	44	31	1	4	8	44

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Assault indecent.....	2	2					2
Breaking and entering.....	1				1		1
Assault common.....	6	5	1				6
Communicating venereal disease.....	1	1					1
Incest.....	1					1	1
Injuries to Trees.....	1	1					1
Mischief.....	1		1				1
Murder.....	1				1		1
Theft.....	6	1	2		2	1	6
Shooting with intent.....	1				1		1
Vagrancy.....	6	6					6
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....	22			20	2		22
Total.....	49	16	4	20	7	2	49

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of Federal Departments and other Authorities other than Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Northwest Territories		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Indian Affairs.....		4
Interior.....		8
Labour.....		1
National Defence.....		1
Secretary of State.....		3
Mines.....		5
Deceased persons estates.....		11
General public.....		10
Provincial and municipal authorities.....		3
Other police forces.....		2
Total.....		48

SUMMARY of Police Assistance and Protection Rendered Federal Departments and other Authorities from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Northwest Territories		—
<i>Department of—</i>		
Immigration and Colonization.....		1
Indian Affairs.....		184
Interior.....		1,010
Marine and Fisheries.....		74
National Revenue.....		185
Secretary of State.....		1
Provincial and Municipal authorities.....		10
Total.....		1,465

STATISTICAL Report of the Finger Print Section, Criminal Investigation Branch, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Month	Finger prints received	Identifications	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photographs		Photographs received
					Negatives received	Prints made	
1929							
October.....	2,734	398	2	6	100	390	782
November.....	2,706	361	5	2	152	574	926
December.....	2,805	301	5	1	167	616	962
1930							
January.....	2,900	394	4	0	138	552	1,026
February.....	2,554	303	2	2	159	614	901
March.....	2,950	417	4	3	133	502	926
April.....	3,083	361	6	1	132	504	1,028
May.....	2,721	411	5	1	118	452	1,143
June.....	3,292	399	7	0	132	486	1,007
July.....	2,762	379	3	3	110	400	894
August.....	2,726	398	9	2	124	458	743
September.....	2,823	446	11	2	109	414	1,066
	34,056	4,568	63	23	1,574	5,962	11,404

FINGER PRINT RECORDS received and Identifications made from January, 1911, to September 30, 1930

The following table gives a resumé of the work of the section to date:—

Year	Records received	Identifications made
1911	5,554	145
1912	4,418	227
1913	6,510	359
1914	8,475	581
1915	9,330	756
1916	8,009	629
1917	7,079	612
1918	8,941	670
1919	11,306	1,004
1920	12,591	1,372
1921	17,346	1,906
1922 (9 months to September)	13,022	1,499
1922-23 (1-10-22 to 30-9-23)	18,788	2,297
1923-24 (1-10-23 to 30-9-24)	20,144	2,309
1924-25 (1-10-24 to 30-9-25)	20,937	2,387
1925-26 (1-10-25 to 30-9-26)	21,683	2,631
1926-27 (1-10-26 to 30-9-27)	24,346	2,929
1927-28 (1-10-27 to 30-9-28)	25,395	3,272
1928-29 (1-10-28 to 30-9-29)	28,194	3,759
1929-30 (1-10-29 to 30-9-30)	34,056	4,568
	306,124	33,912

RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Convictions	Number sent 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					
275	292	231	104	163	6	25	157	\$8,635	Opium..... 44 2 251 Opium seconds.. 3 4 279 Cocaine..... 10 178 Morphine..... 7 17 Heroin..... 2 5 452 Novocaine..... 1 9 33 Paregoric..... 4.....	Opium pipes..... 8 Opium pipe bowls... 107 Opium pipe stems... 79 Opium lamps..... 84 Opium pipe scrapers. 48 Opium pipe scissors. 34 Opium scales..... 18 Hypodermic needles 98 Syringes..... 12 Eyedroppers..... 7 Miscellaneous..... 315	Whites.. 59 Chinese. 190 Japanese 2 Colored. 3

RETURN of all Fines Imposed in all Cases from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930

Province	Fines imposed	Paid	Term in default	Collected by R.C.M.P.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	yrs. mos. dys.	\$ cts.
British Columbia	22,302 40	6,802 00	52 2 2	50 00
Alberta	9,943 00	6,677 00	7 5 —	—
Saskatchewan	172,687 92	117,765 18	138 7 35	31,512 00
Manitoba	9,988 75	5,153 75	50 3 —	3,838 20
Ontario	15,163 00	8,252 00	18 1 7	550 00
Quebec	15,753 00	7,395 00	22 11 29	1,050 00
Maritime Provinces	5 00	5 00	— — —	—
Yukon Territory	913 00	888 00	— — 14	—
Northwest Territories	550 00	500 00	— — 10	10 00
Total	247,306 07	153,437 93	289 8 7	37,010 20

