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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1931



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1932

Price, 50 cents

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OTTAWA
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1932

*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,
P.C., G.C.M.G., 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, 1931.

Respectfully submitted,

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

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS OTTAWA, Ont., 1931.

*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, 1931.

I was appointed to the command of this force on August 1, 1931, succeeding Major General Cortlandt Starnes, who had commanded it since April 1, 1923. Major General Starnes had a long and distinguished career in the Mounted Police; after taking part in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885 as Adjutant of the 65 Rifles, he was gazetted Inspector on March 1, 1886, and was promoted to its command on April 1, 1923, after thirty-seven years of service, in the course of which his duty took him to places as remote as the Yukon in 1897, and Churchill in 1910. To his zeal and ability as an administrator I desire to pay a tribute.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 59 officers, 1,154 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 138 special constables, or 1,351 of all ranks; omitting the special constables, the strength of the force proper was 1,213. On the corresponding date in 1930 the strength was 56 officers, 1,067 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 122 special constables, or 1,245 of all ranks; or, omitting special constables, 1,123. The increase in the uniformed force thus has been 90, or 8 per cent. Including special constables, the increase was 106.

The period of enlistment was increased in August, 1931, from three years to five years.

It may be added that the allowances which hitherto were granted to those members of the Force who were stationed in Eastern Canada, have been extended to those in the West, thus equalizing conditions.

The following table shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1931:—

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle	Team	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	3			6	12	21	15	5	66				
Maritime Provinces.....				1			2	3	3	25		34				
Quebec.....				1			1	4	8	20	2	36				18
Ontario.....			1	6			6	22	38	245	15	333	30	6	36	29
Manitoba.....			1	1			1	10	11	42	9	79	28		26	22
Saskatchewan.....		1	1	3	1	1	3	33	35	299	51	442	72	11	83	56
Alberta.....			2	4			6	13	17	53	20	115	34	2	36	12
British Columbia.....			1	8			3	13	13	56	9	103	30	1	31	6
Yukon Territory.....			1	3			1	3	7	25	6	46	1	2	3	37
Northwest Territories.....				4				2	8	43	21	78				211
Baffin Island.....									2	5		7				37
North Devon Island.....									1			3				24
Ellesmere Island.....									1	2		3				24
Chesterfield Inlet.....								1		3		4				21
Baker Lake.....									1			1				3
Canadian Legation, Wash.....								1				1				
	1	2	9	45	1	1	36	117	166	835	138	1,351	193	22	215	500

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

Engagements—

Engaged Constables (three years)	163
“ “ (five years)	24
Re-engaged after leaving.....	13
Rejoined after desertion.....	2
Engaged Special Constables.....	73
Total increase	275
Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....	169
Total increase for the year 1931.....	106

The following died in the twelvemonth:—

Reg. No. 9879, Const. Pitre, O.
 “ “ 10399, “ Macdonell, D. R.

The following were pensioned:—

Reg. No. 5209, S/Sergeant Walshaw, W.
 “ “ 4611, Sergeant Spurgeon, P.
 “ “ 4970, “ Calow, A. J.
 “ “ 5093, “ Morgan, L. H.
 “ “ 9044, “ Trepanier, W. H.

The following changes took place among the officers:—

Appointed Commissioner:

Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Promoted Assistant Commissioners:

Superintendent J. W. Spalding,
 “ T. S. Belcher.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector T. Dann.

Promoted Inspectors:

Reg. No. 3573, Sergt.-Major Fowell, H. M.
 “ “ 5740, S/Sergt. Darling, H.
 “ “ 3193, S/Sergt. Dempster, W. J. D.
 “ “ 9150, Sergeant Belcher, A. T.
 “ “ 9935, Sergeant Rivett-Carnac, C. E.
 “ “ 9154, S/Sergeant Carroll, E.
 “ “ 5320, S/Major Binning, G.
 “ “ 4709, Sergeant Schutz, F. W.

Appointed Surgeon:

Doctor F. Guest.

Retired to Pension:

Commissioner C. Starnes,
 Asst. Commissioner G. S. Worsley,
 “ “ A. W. Duffus,
 Superintendent T. C. Goldsmith,
 Inspector C. Trundle,
 “ H. Giroux.

Died:

Surgeon T. A. Morrison.

The number of recruits who joined during the twelve months' period was 187, and 13 rejoined after leaving. The number of applicants was 3,249, as against 2,807 in the preceding period.

This completes the twelfth 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
1930.....	56	1,189	1,245	1,123	206
1931.....	59	1,292	1,351	1,213	215

The distribution into posts and detachments on September 30, 1931, was:—

	Provisional posts	Detach- ments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	1
Quebec.....	1	6
Ontario.....	2	15
Manitoba.....	1	14
Saskatchewan (1 depot).....	2	95
Alberta.....	2	15
British Columbia.....	1	14
Yukon Territory.....	1	12
Northwest Territories.....		20
Baffin Island.....		3
Ellesmere Island.....		1
North Devon Island.....		1
	11	197

In 1930 there were 190 detachments, and in 1929 the number was 188. There were increases in Quebec of one, in Ontario of two, in Saskatchewan of five, in British Columbia of two and in the Northwest Territories one; against these there were decreases of two in Alberta and two in the Yukon.

	1920	1924	1928	1930	1931
Maritime Provinces.....	25	31	35	34	34
Quebec.....	8	24	33	37	34
Eastern Ontario.....	395	339	342	365	360
Western Ontario.....	31	46	40	46	47
Manitoba.....	189	55	50	72	90
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	159	200	254	332
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	41	66	96	107
Southern Alberta.....	248	97	84	92	89
Northern Alberta.....	89	90	116	118	120
British Columbia.....	229	97	80	85	92
Yukon Territory.....	50	41	41	46	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 101,131.

The method of classifying the work has been considerably changed. All cases dealt with are now divided into one of four groups.

In *Group 1* are placed investigations for which we are entirely responsible to the department concerned. All investigations or prosecutions coming under federal or provincial statutes, or the Criminal Code which are handled by our force alone appear in this category.

Group 2 includes investigations for which we are entirely responsible to some other department although there has been no breach of any statute. For instance, applications for naturalization, inquiries for missing persons, inspections of drug stores, etc., are grouped here.

Group 3 covers cases in which there has been a breach of some statute, and in which we only give assistance to some other department in bringing the case to a conclusion; e.g., executing warrants for other police forces, assisting customs or excise officials in investigating and prosecuting their cases, and helping radio inspectors in cases where prosecutions are entered, etc.

Group 4 consists of cases in which we assist some other department in an official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, such as supplying guards for offices of the Receiver General, or customs officials, issuing game licences, collecting fur tax, supervising pari-mutuel betting on race courses, etc.

The following table shows these cases divided into suitable categories:—

<i>Group 1</i> —		
Federal statutes	3,529	
Criminal Code.....	10,623	
Provincial statutes	5,266	
		19,418
<i>Group 2</i>		27,151
<i>Group 3</i>		4,903
<i>Group 4</i>		49,659
		<u>101,131</u>

Under this scheme it is quite obvious that *Group 4* will contain the largest number of cases.

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

British Columbia.....	4,927
Alberta.....	11,824
Saskatchewan.....	38,381
Manitoba.....	5,493
Ontario.....	14,367
Quebec.....	4,235
Maritime Provinces.....	1,458
Yukon.....	16,211
Northwest Territories.....	4,235
Total.....	<u>101,131</u>

The increase over the year 1929-30 thus is 40.44 per cent.

The increase in cases attended to during the year now under review is 9,124, an increase of 12½ per cent.

The figures in every province and territory show an increase with the single exception of the Maritime Provinces, where there is a decrease from 2,409 to 1,458, or a drop of nearly 40 per cent.

The increase in British Columbia is 655 or a little over 15 per cent. In Alberta the gain is one of considerable proportions, and amounts to 5,397, or almost 84 per cent. In Saskatchewan the figures jump from 25,451 to 38,381, an advance of 12,930, or very slightly over 50 per cent. In Manitoba the figures for 1930-31 are 5,493 as compared with 4,602 for the previous twelve months, a gain of 891 or 19 per cent. The total for the Yukon is 16,211 as against 11,514 for the previous year, an advance of 4,697, or 40 per cent more. In the Northwest Territories the figures increased from 1,609 in 1929-30 to 4,233 in 1930-31, a gain of 163 per cent, much the largest increase in proportion to the number of cases handled. In Ontario we find the figures for the current year are 14,367, compared with 11,697 for the previous twelve months, an increase of 2,670, or very little less than 23 per cent. The Quebec figures for 1930-31 are 4,233, which represent a gain of 184, or 4½ per cent. The decrease in the figures for the Maritime Provinces is shown above.

During the year naturalization papers were granted to 16,998 aliens, or an increase of approximately 39 per cent. This represents a considerable increase over former years, and has entailed a great amount of investigation.

The Attorneys-General are responsible for the enforcement of the Criminal Code in their respective provinces, so that in theory a federal force would be called on to enforce it only in those parts of the Dominion which are outside of the provinces. There are, however, some exceptions. In cases where the aggrieved party is a federal department, as, for instance, where Government property has been stolen, we act. Again, in certain National Parks, by arrangement with the provinces concerned, we enforce the Criminal Code. We are also responsible for the enforcement of the Criminal Code in the province of Saskatchewan, under the direction of the provincial Attorney-General. The Dominion Government is paid an annual subsidy for the services of this force by the province of Saskatchewan.

A feature of the eleven years since the reorganization of the force has been the increase of work in Eastern Canada. In 1921 only 638 cases were recorded, the amount rising to 1,512 in 1922, whereas the figures of recent years have been:—

1928.....	9,984
1929.....	15,753
1930.....	18,155
1931.....	20,060

The increase over the year 1930 is 10.49 per cent.

Provinces	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
THE WEST					
British Columbia.....	497	2,259	443	1,738	4,927
Alberta.....	742	3,080	242	7,750	11,824
Saskatchewan.....	15,699	4,094	2,736	15,852	38,381
Manitoba.....	507	3,567	331	1,088	5,493
Yukon.....	165	414	113	15,519	16,211
Northwest Territories.....	166	92	1	3,976	4,235
	17,776	13,516	3,856	45,923	81,071
THE EAST					
Ontario.....	1,018	9,107	755	3,487	14,367
Quebec.....	523	3,377	193	142	4,235
Maritime Provinces.....	101	1,151	99	107	1,458
	1,642	13,635	1,047	3,736	20,060

Total western cases.....	81,071
Total eastern cases.....	20,060

Total.....	101,131
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The West accounted for 80 per cent of the work, and the East for 20 per cent.

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

In every year a great deal of work is done which cannot be properly explained by figures or tables of statistics. Preventive work, often exacting and in many cases monotonous, has to be undertaken and executed thoroughly. The more efficiently such duties are carried out, the fewer cases they produce. Consequently, the tables of statistics do scant justice to those who are detailed to work of this nature, work which is absolutely necessary.

Numerous Government buildings in Ottawa have been guarded; dockyards in Halifax and Esquimalt have been patrolled; permanent guards have been maintained night and day in the offices of the Receivers-General in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and in the Customs House in Montreal; the Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions have been patrolled by dog teams in winter, and by all manner of water craft during the season of open water; in the provinces and better settled districts our men have travelled by motor car, by horse and in emergencies by aeroplane, to execute the many and varied inquiries entrusted to them as agents of the Dominion Government. To record in figures what the men performing these duties have accomplished is a wholly inadequate method of registering their achievements. After all, prevention of crime is the primary duty of any efficient police organization. The old saying "Prevention is better than cure" is just as applicable to police work as it is to medical science. It is not too much to say that members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by strict attention to duty in the performance of all their tasks, no matter how tedious or exacting, have been fulfilling the first duty of any police force, the prevention of crime.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

A certain amount of aid is rendered year by year to all the provinces of the Dominion in sundry matters, often very miscellaneous. Of late years we have, as stated at length in earlier reports, discharged all of the police work of Saskatchewan, except that undertaken by the police forces of the cities. Later in this report the work done in Saskatchewan is reviewed at some length. A good deal of the work done for other provinces is of a routine nature. In northern British Columbia a good deal of work is done by our standing patrol, which in more civilized regions would be discharged by the British Columbia Provincial Police. For the most part these services are rendered in northern Alberta, this province having a "far north" of its own, devoid of modern means of communication and sparsely inhabited; economy is effected by our discharging certain duties for the provincial Government, particularly in enforcing the game laws. Somewhat similar conditions obtain in northern Manitoba, and here again we render some aid. The issuing of game animal and game bird licences is a matter of local importance, and our special interest in the Indians causes us to be concerned with the provincial game laws, which they must obey. In specific police work mutual services are often rendered.

It may be added that substantial service was rendered to the province of Ontario in the preparation of the case against those communists who were arrested on August 11, 1931.

In the period under review the Doukhobors have given much trouble both in the provinces of British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Acts of incendiarism attributed to these people have been numerous. They have been extremely busy and defiant resulting in various illegal acts, including a naked parade.

The problem has not yet been solved, but this Force has been active in assisting the provincial Governments both of British Columbia and of Saskatchewan.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

Assistance to other police forces, both in Canada and elsewhere, invariably is part of our work, and during the twelve months under review we have had a considerable number of such cases. One such case took us into Hudson bay.

In July, 1931, Sergeant J. J. Molloy, in charge of Port Nelson Detachment, received information to the effect that certain persons in The Pas intended to run a quantity of liquor to Churchill, by way of Port Nelson; the plan being to ship a large power canoe by rail to mile 352, and thus to descend the river to Port Nelson; and then to follow the coast line of Hudson bay to Churchill.

He accordingly was on the alert. In the early morning of July 11, he was on the river with the detachment motor boat; the river here is about six miles wide, and he heard a motor boat on the opposite side:—

"I turned in the direction of the motor sounds and soon made out a large canoe heading in the direction of the open sea; a short time later, as I was getting nearer to it, the canoe was stopped, turned around, and started up the Nelson river again. With the aid of field glasses I could make out two men in the canoe. I followed the canoe, but as it was equipped with a powerful motor it gradually pulled away and I lost sight of it about twenty miles from Port Nelson. I camped on an island until the evening tide, when I returned to Port Nelson Detachment."

The next day a large canoe came to Port Nelson, carrying two men, and with no liquor on board. On July 14 the men left Port Nelson, making as though to go to sea, but with the aid of field glasses Sergeant Molloy observed that the canoe had been turned up the river. His report proceeds:—

"I launched the police whaleboat and at 10 p.m. left in it accompanied by Constable Barratt, and Peter Massan and William Gray as hired boatmen. My intention was to intercept them if they again returned. I had the whaleboat anchored in the stream near the south bank of the river, and all hands stayed on board and kept a watchout. At 1:30 in the morning a canoe with two men paddling was noticed approaching. We started for them and when they sighted us they stopped and began breaking bottles and tins, which they threw overboard. I had the whaleboat brought alongside of them, when they stopped throwing the cargo overboard and submitted to a search for liquor. I made a hasty search and found seven one gallon tins of liquor and I placed them under arrest. I seized the canoe and motor and towed it to Port Nelson settlement, also the liquor which I sealed and brought to the detachment. I made a thorough search of all bundles, bedrolls, etc., in the canoe, but did not find any liquor other than that already seized."

The man who professed ownership was one, David Lockwood. He was conveyed to York Factory, tried, pleaded guilty, and was fined two hundred dollars and costs.

The Commissioner of the Manitoba Provincial Police was good enough to express his satisfaction with Sergeant Molloy's action.

Sometime in the autumn of 1930, probably on November 9, a trapper named Duncan Conway was murdered at his cabin near Turtle Lake, some distance from Fort Frances. The investigation was conducted by the Ontario Provincial Police, but a good deal of help was given by us, partly by participating in the several patrols—occasionally quite arduous—which were necessitated, and by dealing with a false report which came from British Columbia. The case was very difficult, as the unfortunate man's body was not discovered until March 13. Eventually, several Indians were arrested and charged with the murder, and one of them, a young man named Joseph Cupp, made a confession, which he subsequently withdrew. In the end they were acquitted, but immediately afterwards pleaded guilty to the theft of the murdered man's rifles.

On August 4, 1931, a request was received from the Department of Justice for the arrest of one William Porter, a fugitive from Justice, who was wanted in Scotland on charges of embezzlement. It was learned that this man was

living in Toronto, and on August 14 he was arrested. Deportation proceedings ensued, and he sailed from Montreal for Scotland.

On June 19, 1931, Constable R. Newton of the Fort Frances detachment was informed that the body of a drowned man had been seen floating in St. Croix lake, Ontario. Accompanied by a constable of the Ontario Provincial Police he proceeded to the scene, and the body was found and buried "in as respectable a manner as possible." The deceased proved to be a United States citizen, though a French Canadian in origin, who had worked in the district for many years. Efforts were made in Quebec to discover his relatives, but no success was achieved.

Our aid was requested by the American authorities on a case which combined a sale of narcotics and a murder. The scene of the crime was a hotel in Jacksonville, Florida, and the United States authorities desired the arrest of a man named Sam Rubin, who at the time was in Montreal; they were of the opinion that he was implicated in the affair, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Our aid was requested, and after the lapse of some time, and through the courtesy of a member of the Montreal Police Force one of our detectives found Rubin in Montreal. The man was arrested, waived extradition, and was by us taken to the Border, and there turned over to the American authorities.

In the summer of 1931 the Philadelphia Police were concerned over the murder of an Italian named Domenick Marrone, who was found stabbed to death. Marrone had been spending some time in Canada, and had relations with a number of Italians living in this country. At the request of the local police authorities, inquiries were instigated on a considerable scale by this force in Alberta, Toronto and in Montreal, and a considerable amount of information was furnished the American authorities.

In the summer of 1931 a considerable number of robberies occurred in small places in the Fraser valley, these including the entry of several post offices and of the stealing of money, stamps, etc., to the value of \$250 belonging to the Postmaster General; in addition a number of blacksmith's works, etc., were robbed, the booty being of a miscellaneous nature. Following upon the breaking and entering into the post office at Stave Falls, members of our force united with the British Columbia Provincial Police and the Chief Constable of Mission in an investigation. Close to a little used road through dense bush three safes were found, one belonging to the Vancouver Milling Company at Port Haney, and the others to post offices. A watch was kept in which our men, the Provincial Police and the local police took part, and on August 24, after nearly two weeks of waiting, five young men appeared with a stolen car. The police emerged from their ambush, and closed upon this party, several of whom were armed with automatic rifles, and it was necessary to fire two or three shots in the air before one of them dropped his loaded Mauser pistol. Two of the party made their escape in the bush, and the remainder, Waino Bolky, Mauri Hoicka and Walter Torvornen, were arrested and the stolen car recovered. The car proved to be filled with stolen goods, it including many tools.

On October 29 all three were sentenced at Port Haney to serve two years' imprisonment for carrying concealed weapons, and later Torvornen was sentenced to five years on an additional charge of having broken and entered the post office at Stave Falls.

This group of young men seems to have come occasionally from Websters Corners and to have lived sometimes in Vancouver, and sometimes in a shack on a farm where they were more or less concealed. Apparently this gang were responsible for all the robberies which had occurred in the Fraser valley during the summer.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In Appendix C are to be found full particulars of assistance of all kinds rendered to other departments. It may be interesting to mention a few of the more interesting particulars of this aspect of our work.

Few police forces, it is believed, discharge as large a volume of this sort of work in comparison to their size as ours. There has grown up a practice of making this Force an auxiliary to other departments, saving them greatly in many respects. Many departments have interests scattered about in various parts of the country which they desire to protect, and if our services were not available the departments would be compelled either to keep up a large staff of resident agents, who too often would have little to do, or consent to having these interests remain unprotected; our own men, however, are able to act as agents without a serious addition to their ordinary police duties. Our practice of patrolling lends itself to this form of duty, and one of our men stationed at a local detachment often discharges the local business of several departments in addition to attending strictly to police duties. It may be added that some of these departmental services are of a nature to require the union of authority with tact which, I flatter myself, is a distinctive mark of this force.

SYNOPSIS of Collections and Payment of Wolf Bounty in the Northwest Territories and Yukon during licence year 1930-31

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	
Game animal licences.....	\$ 18,433 00
Fur export tax.....	121,573 20
Total.....	\$140,006 20
Wolf bounty.....	\$ 34,950 00
Coyote bounty.....	780 00
Total.....	\$ 35,730 00
YUKON TERRITORY	
Game animal licences.....	\$ 2,100 00
Fur export tax.....	2,571 45
Total.....	\$ 4,671 45
Wolf bounty.....	\$ 14,800 00
Coyote bounty.....	9,885 00
Total.....	\$ 24,685 00
SUMMARY	
<i>Northwest Territories</i>	<i>Yukon</i>
\$140,006 20	\$ 4,671 45
35,730 00	24,685 00
\$175,736 20	\$29,356 45

Grand total—\$205,092.65

Customs collections at Herschel for period ending September 30, 1931, were \$15,555.06.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Mention was made in the annual report for 1930 of investigations, directed against one, Bruce Freeburn, living near Bobcaygeon, who for several years had been distilling whiskey illegally, and had evaded all efforts to arrest him. Searches of his premises gave no result and an occasional discovery and seizure of his still caused him no serious inconvenience.

In 1930 Detective Sergeant F. W. Zaneth conducted a complicated series of investigations which began in March and came to a head in September, when

two sons of Freeburn and an associate named Samuel Hill were arrested and convicted. But Freeburn himself evaded conviction. Freeburn was a prominent figure in the district, open handed and liberal, but incessantly breaking the law and boasting that he would not be caught.

In the autumn of 1931, Detective Sergeant Zaneth conducted another series of operations which began early in September and extended beyond the period covered by this report. It may be observed, however, that on October 17, Freeburn and his associate, Samuel Hill, were caught in the actual operation of a two hundred gallon still, and were arrested. Freeburn was sentenced to ten months imprisonment and a fine of Fifteen hundred dollars with an additional ten months for failure to pay. Samuel Hill received a sentence of Two hundred dollars fine and three months, or an additional six months for failure to pay. In addition eight or nine local bootleggers, mostly agents of Freeburns, were induced to sell liquor during the course of the operations, and all of these were arrested and convicted.

The operations of Detective Sergeant Zaneth and the constables who assisted him covered a large area, extending from Lindsay to Coe Hill, and were conducted in the intricate region of lakes and islands adjacent to Bobcaygeon.

From time to time summer cottages were used as secret camps; then a secret camp was formed in the woods, and various uses were made of motor cars.

One episode in the pursuit is thus described:—

"We took up a post of observation, across the street from Freeburn's home, and from 9.30 until midnight a dozen cars, bearing American licence plates, were observed to call there, and someone from the rear of the house would come forward to meet them and make delivery of what I presumed to be bottles of illicit spirits."

Another incident is a visit paid to one of the agents of the master bootlegger: the report saying:—

"Mr. . . . cottage is situated approximately six miles from Havelock, Ont., in the bush. Upon our arrival, it was observed that about ten young couples, averaging from fourteen to eighteen years of age, were lying around it, all under the influence of liquor."

In his narrative of the crisis of the long pursuit, Detective Sergeant Zaneth says:—

"At 1 a.m. we left the camp on foot, carrying all the blankets, tent and provisions, arriving in the vicinity of the still at 5.45 a.m. Not knowing at what time the still was worked or if it was being watched by Freeburn, after concealing our effects in the bush we returned to the cottage. At about 5.45 p.m. we proceeded, by car, to the site of our old camp, where we left the car in the bush and continued on foot to where our provisions were now hidden. Having ascertained that there was no one around the still, we entered one of the shacks, where we remained for the night. I might state here that it was with great difficulty that we managed to reach the shacks from the road, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, as Freeburn had marked the trail, by scattering twigs and branches on it, so as to be able to determine whether anyone had visited the still."

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Work was caused to the non-commissioned officer, stationed in Hamilton, by the discovery that a quantity of Snider rifles, bayonets, etc., had been stolen.

Early in the great war a home guard was formed in Hamilton and sundry Snider rifles, bayonets, carbines and ammunition were handed over to them. In all the number of rifles turned over exceeded 1,800, with some 35,000 rounds of ammunition.

In time the Home Guard was disbanded, and the rifles were packed up and stored in the basement of the building in which the gentleman, who acted as commanding officer had his office.

Some years ago this building was torn down and the contractor removed the boxes containing these arms to his own yard, where they lay for several years in a shed, covered over with other articles.

The discovery in November, 1930, of a bayonet, of the old type, on the street, drew the attention to the matter and investigations were made. The rifles, etc., were removed to the armouries and placed under guard, but nearly 200 of the rifles, together with bayonets, etc., had disappeared, presumably having been abstracted for use as souvenirs.

A deplorable accident occurred at Fort Chipewyan on the afternoon of November 27, 1930, where a Commercial Airways aeroplane on landing charged into a crowd of children, killing four and injuring two. The misadventure was entirely accidental, the pilot having been experienced and able, and similar landings having been made successfully before. The aeroplane left Fort McMurray with two passengers, Bishop Breynat and the Mother Provincial of the Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns), and a moderate load of freight. Fort Chipewyan was reached at 4.20 p.m., and after circling a couple of times the pilot landed. The runway was very icy, and was about 500 yards long; near the end a rock protruded and around it two or three barrels of gasoline had been piled, to mark the rock and to refuel the 'planes. Usually these 'planes are met by a crowd of adults, but for some reason on this occasion no adults were close by, while the children had just emerged from school. The children were gathered around the runway, and, on seeing the plane approach with unusual speed clustered around the barrels—a perfectly commendable procedure. The 'plane, which travelled over the runway at surprising speed struck the barrels, piercing or overthrowing them, and crushed through the children, finally upsetting face up on the bank; the passengers were unaware of any accident until they had descended from the 'plane, merely thinking that there had been a bumpy landing. All of the children were very young between 8 and 10; four were killed outright and three injured. Aid was given by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at once, alike in conveying the victims to the hospital and to mark the scene of the accident; steps were then taken to send telegrams to Edmonton, and aid was rendered at the inquest, and the subsequent proceedings.

In his report Inspector Gagnon observes:—

"This is a very sad accident and very hard to explain. The landing apparently was perfect, what is termed a three point landing, so that the machine was travelling at that time the normal speed required for landing. The weather had been very mild for several days previous, and the last few days cold at night with below zero weather the last three nights, there was little snow on the lake making the surface very slippery. The runway is hard and smooth. I feel convinced that if the machine had not hit the barrels and the stump it would have gone on some considerable distance more."

The runway was changed after the accident.

AID TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In May, 1931, assistance was given to the Department of Agriculture in the matter of hog grading. Constables were detailed both in Ontario and in Alberta to investigate and see whether drovers paid their requisite premiums, and to ascertain whether the Act was observed in other ways. This incurred a great amount of travelling and of interviewing farmers, drovers and other persons connected with this trade. At the end of the month this service was discontinued, the department deciding to change its methods.

Work was continued under the Live Stock Registration throughout the year, one case being that of Eugene Arpin of St. Ours, P.Q. Three offences had been committed, in May, June and July, 1929, graded animals being registered as pure-bred Ayrshires. After a long investigation D/Sergeant Syms collected sufficient information to warrant the arrest of this man in August, 1930, and on February 9, 1931, he pleaded guilty to the three charges. On the first of these he was fined \$100 and costs, or one month's imprisonment in default, and sentence was suspended on the other charges.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

For many years the Department of Immigration and Colonization had in its office in Winnipeg a Japanese, named Fred Yoshy, otherwise Kigoshi Sugimoto, as interpreter. Doubts as to his probity were expressed from time to time, but it was not until the beginning of 1931 that this department undertook the investigations of his transactions. In brief, he had availed himself of his position to extort money from his fellow nationals, employing in some cases false passports, naturalization certificates and birth certificates. Some sixty Japanese are believed to have fled from Canada to Japan to escape legal proceedings, and one of the difficulties encountered by our detectives in preparing the case, was the spiriting away of witnesses. On one occasion it became known that an important witness had been induced to board a Japanese steamer, which had already sailed. Detectives were sent to Victoria by sea-plane and an attempt was made to intercept the vessel from the quarantine station, near Victoria, but the notice had come just too late, the captain disregarding the signals of our men, and witness could not be apprehended.

A great difficulty, indeed, was to find Japanese who were willing to give evidence, partly because they required security against deportation if they gave evidence incriminating themselves as persons improperly in the country.

In a memorandum upon the investigation the Officer Commanding in British Columbia observed:—

"The investigation showed infractions of the Criminal Code, involving conspiracy, perjury, fraud, and breach of trust as public officer. It brought out facts regarding the unlawful registration of Japanese, who were born in Japan as having been born in Canada: the use of such birth certificates to bring Japanese into Canada: their unlawful use in obtaining passports: of bringing Japanese into Canada, and for the securing of fishing licences by men of that nationality."

Finally Yoshi was arrested and charged with conspiracy, breach of trust as a public officer, and unlawfully receiving gifts while employed by the Government: the legal proceedings beginning on September 21, 1931. It may be added that he was found guilty and sentenced to serve two years and six months at hard labour in the British Columbia penitentiary.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, at the request of the Dominion Statistician, enumerated the census, during the past year, in the northern portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In these areas, the police were required to enumerate all persons, excluding Indians, but at points where members of the force acted as Indian agents, the police were required to take the whole census.

In the Yukon Territory and Eastern Arctic the police were required to enumerate all persons. Our detachment at Moose Factory also made extensive patrols in connection with this work in James bay. Down the Mackenzie river and in the Western Arctic our detachments enumerated all persons except Indians.

In a few isolated cases in Saskatchewan members of the force also accompanied the Indian agents who were occupied in enumerating the census and paying treaty.

This force supplied no less than sixty-seven separate parties on this enumeration work, and, in many cases, long and arduous patrols were necessary. All reports of census returns have been sent in to the Dominion Statistician.

In general terms, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police enumerated all persons except Indians in the whole of the Northwest Territories; all persons including Indians in the Yukon Territory, and all persons except Indians in the northern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The length of patrols made, varied from a few miles and a few hours work to that of the long, difficult patrol, taking, in some cases, seven weeks to accom-

plish, and the mileage, in some instances, was over the thousand mile mark, and the Dominion Statistician has expressed his appreciation of the services rendered.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Detonator caps perhaps dropped from the packs of passing miners were found by the children at Lac du Bonnet, and were passed freely about; the teacher of the school took a number of them from the children and told them that she did not know what they were. Finally, a contractor took some caps from a boy and showed them to Constable G. E. Gilpin in charge of the Lac du Bonnet detachment, whereupon steps were taken to obtain as many of these dangerous objects as possible, and to warn the children and others as to their deadly nature. Constable Gilpin addressed the school children, explaining to them how dangerous these things are, and asking them to help him to find those which were missing.

In discussing the carriage of explosives by miners on their way to the mines in this connection he said:—

"I was informed by a baggageman on the Canadian Pacific Railway that about three years ago he discovered in a packsack that was up against the heated pipes, contained a case of dynamite and detonator caps, he turned it over to the station agent at the end of the journey, the owner of the packsack stated that he never carried the explosives any other way and was very abusive over the incident."

AID TO DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

In the autumn of 1930 the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior requested aid in patrolling the recently acquired Dominion Park at Riding Mountain. As a result since then periodical patrols have been made in the park, both on horseback and on foot by Sergeant H. U. Green of the Dauphin Detachment. Observations were made upon wild life, convictions were made of persons who had molested the herd of elk which inhabits it, and the Warden was assisted in protecting the beavers, of which five colonies are free from molestation.

The unfortunate death of an elderly American tourist at the Marble canyon, near the highway, between Banff and Windermere, was the occasion of aid by a number of our men who patrol these highways.

The deceased, a Mr. L. H. Maxwell, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was viewing the canyon in company with relatives, and suddenly disappeared when their attention was directed elsewhere. It is conjectured that he became dizzy and fell. His body fell into a basin, from which it passed through a series of waterfalls, into a point in the canyon 150 feet below the summit of the cliff.

In response to a summons for aid, Sergeant E. O. Taylor and Constables Mowat and Kearney, together with the Park's Warden and several others, arrived on the scene and could see the body floating below the surface of the water, in a log jam, below the second foot-bridge. Sergeant Taylor's report tells what followed:—

"A tree was felled across the foot-bridge to strengthen same, and rigging and tackle made fast to the tree and bridge. A boatswain's chair was made by Constable Mowat, and we lowered him over and down into the canyon and on to a ledge, about 25 feet above the water. Constable Kearney was then lowered, and a grappling iron lowered on another rope. Constable Kearney was then lowered the other 25 feet until his feet just skimmed the surface of the water, and the grappling iron used, with the result that after a matter of about fifteen minutes the body was brought to the surface. The water had risen considerably since we first sighted the body under the water, and also had become cloudy, as in the afternoon the creeks always rise on account of the melting snows up above in the peaks. The recovery of the body was a hazardous and arduous task, but by six o'clock we had the victim of the accident up on the sides of the canyon.

The force of the water is illustrated by the fact that the victim's coat and waistcoat had been stripped off him. All the necessary steps were taken to send the body to Tuscaloosa, and all the attention possible was paid to the survivors of the accident.

AID TO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Much public interest was taken in a matter in which the detectives of "A" Division afforded assistance to the Civil Service Commission, the charge against certain civil servants of having conspired to admit to the public service, as mail porters and letter carriers men who are unable to pass the required examination, but whose examination papers were tampered with so as to represent them as having passed. The evidence of a large number of persons was secured, all of whom made statements that they had paid sums of money, generally about \$400, to procure admission to the public service on these terms. The trial took place in April, 1931, and resulted in the accused being declared "not guilty" by the jury; the Civil Service Commissioners, however, have expressed their full appreciation of the work done by our detectives. This was a most laborious and voluminous case.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

A case in Victoria which was brought to a speedy termination was that of one Mah Chong, a peddler of narcotics, whose method of distribution was unusual. He was a door man in a Chinese gambling resort, his duty being to watch the entrance and "to release the two trap doors in the event of his seeing police enter". "Feeling secure in his position behind these trap doors," says Sergeant L. J. Black in his report, "he was doing quite a large peddling business."

The plan formed was to send a Chinese informer in to make a purchase, and to use him as a screen behind which the barriers could be passed. After two or three failures this was effected on August 12, and he was arrested with marked money in his possession and one deck of opium; he being nearly sold out.

Sergeant Black's report contained the following paragraph:—

"We were congratulated by the proprietor of the place on being able to get into his place without being seen. About fifty gamblers were there and made a hurried exit via the back door, as soon as they became aware of our presence."

Mah Chong elected for speedy trial, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years in jail and a fine of two hundred dollars, with six months additional imprisonment in case of default.

Stories of buried treasure have been replaced on the Pacific coast by tales of caches of narcotics. One such tale caused Detective Constable R. S. S. Wilson a great deal of work, which in the end brought him into a difficult situation.

Through devious channels so common in this class of work word came that one hundred and sixty-nine tins of opium, worth, at the price then current, about ten thousand dollars, had been concealed in a certain place on the coast. After intricate negotiations Constable Wilson, with the approval of his superiors, proceeded to the spot indicated, in a motor launch, only to find nothing; though there were indications that some one had forestalled them.

Constable Wilson continued his negotiations with the persons who had told him the story but their suspicions were aroused. While they were walking in the street one of the party, a man named Fitzgerald, became very abusive, and Constable Wilson remonstrated:—

"For answer Fitzgerald swung on his heel as we were walking and without any warning struck me a heavy blow in the mouth. I immediately grappled with him and pulled his coat over his head, pushing him and Chisholm up against the wall of the British Columbia Electric Station. I held them there for a couple of minutes, expecting assist-

ance to arrive momentarily. However, no one came to my assistance and as Fitzgerald's struggles were gradually freeing him I suddenly let him go and drew my revolver, ordering him and Ohisholm to stand back against the wall. This they did and I held them there for several minutes. When I drew my revolver I declared myself to be a Mounted policeman and requested the British Columbia Electric Station-master, who was standing by my right side, to call the city police. This official asked me where my badge was. I informed him that I didn't have a badge with me but to call the police anyway. This he refused to do and the crowd, which was very large and consisted mostly of toughs and rounders, immediately became hostile, demanding that I let the men go and shouting that I was no policeman. I appealed to the crowd several times to summon the police but without success. Finally as the crowd began to close in, Fitzgerald, who had attempted to bolt several times already, suddenly made a dash through the crowd. I jumped after him but a man blocked my way. However, I knocked him out of my way and finally caught Fitzgerald in the lobby of the Pennsylvania hotel, threw him into the open elevator, placed him under arrest, and had the clerk call the city police and members of our force, who arrived shortly."

Both men appeared in police court and were fined for assault.

A curious episode in Vernon had a very satisfactory ending. Owing to sundry local circumstances we had been hampered in our attempt to curb the narcotic drug traffic there, but early in February, 1931, information came from a public spirited citizen that a Chinese dealer in drugs was expected to arrive soon. Detective Constable R. S. S. Wilson proceeded forthwith to Vernon and, at the house of our informer, met three Chinese, one of whom acted as interpreter for the others, who proved to be informants. Their report was that one, Jung Jack, was expected soon with a quantity of opium. Detective Corporal D. L. McGibbon, together with Constable J. G. Yendell, at once proceeded from Vancouver to Vernon.

Meanwhile Jung Jack had arrived and on the railway platform had accosted one of the informers, offering to sell drugs to him. The usual negotiations followed and in the event Jung Jack sold to one of the informers a tin of opium for one hundred and forty dollars, and was immediately arrested by two of our men, one of whom had seen the money actually pass. Further, the opium was found on the person of the informer and the identifiable money in the pocket of Jung Jack.

The prisoner appeared before the local magistrate, evidence being given by the informer and by our men. The magistrate cross-examined the crown witnesses severely, declared that the fact that one of the informants had once been imprisoned for smoking opium, made it impossible to believe his evidence; asked why the Mounted Police came in when the local police were handling the situation satisfactorily, and suggested that the prisoner was the victim of a "frame-up." He then dismissed the charge.

Acting upon legal instructions our men at once re-arrested the prisoner and steps were taken to hold the preliminary hearing again before a different magistrate. The magistrate who had tried the case in the first instance was most reluctant to make the necessary request and surrender the papers, but upon the receipt of a telegram from the Attorney-General, complied with this request. The second magistrate committed the accused for trial.

The trial took place on June 8, 1931, the evidence being the same as that presented at the preliminary hearing. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment and a two hundred dollar fine, with the addition of a month in jail in case of non-payment.

Honourable Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, after the jury had given its verdict, stated in part:—

"I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work the Mounted Police have done in this case. It is difficult work and at the same time the most important work which is in the hands of the officers administering justice both in this country and every country in the world. I do appreciate the careful manner in which these officers have conducted their work, particularly that of Corporal McGibbon, who had charge of it."

In 1929 a plot for smuggling narcotic drugs ashore from the Pacific liners was foiled, and two white men and a Chinese usually known as Albert Lee, though his real name was Lee Chee Yung, was arrested. The plan employed included the use of a collapsible boat made of canvass, which approached the ship from the side opposite that next the wharf and received parcels from members of the crew through portholes. The two white men were sentenced to five and three years in the penitentiary respectively, but Lee Chee Yung, who was looked upon as the brains of the plot, escaped in an ingenious manner while actually attending the Vancouver Police Court. Diligent search was made for him, and many clues followed up, but for two years nothing was found of him. All our districts were warned about him, and supplied with portraits. Finally in Toronto on April 7, 1931, D/Corporal H. P. Mathewson received a hint that Lee Chee Yung was at a certain address; raiding this he found four Chinamen playing Mah Jong, and thought that one of them looked like the photograph which had been circulated. This surmise proved to be correct, and Lee Chee Yung was arrested and returned to Vancouver. During his stay in and near Toronto he had gone under the name of Lee Sun, and had worked in a restaurant in St. Catharines, and in a road house near Toronto.

Electing for summary trial, he was on June 2, 1931, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for three years, with a fine of \$300, and an additional three months in default of payment.

A feature of the trial was that a number of his accomplices turned King's evidence, and made it clear that he had invited them to join him in the enterprise in which they all had suffered.

In May of 1931 there was activity in the sale of drugs in New Westminster, due apparently to the smuggling of a quantity from a ship berthed at that port. A number of Chinese were active in the trade, and in particular, one Lee Yee Man was arrested and charged with selling; he had been acting as a go-between, purchasing from a very wary dealer, and selling again to a white man, whom he supposed to be an American visitor; it proving impossible to effect contact with the central dealer, Lee Yee Man was arrested on June 2; he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months and \$200 fine, or an additional six months' imprisonment in default.

The arrest of Choy Fun, a Vancouver peddler of drugs on June 8, 1931, put several of our men to inconvenience. This man had been watched for some days, repeated efforts being made to catch him with drugs failed. Finally on June 8 he was induced to go to his room in Carrall street, and take therefrom a quantity of opium to give to an informer. Forthwith 6 policemen who were loitering in the vicinity, dressed like tramps to attract little attention, rushed forward and raided his room, rapid search disclosed a quantity of opium, the marked money which had just been paid to him and other objects which indicated his trade.

Another Chinese who was endeavouring to leave his room, was detained by our men and struggled violently; thereupon the Chinese in the vicinity rushed to his rescue and attacked our men, who were considerably outnumbered. Finally, a city policeman came on the scene and quieted matters; it was then discovered that the Chinese who had caused the difficulty was innocent, and he was allowed to go.

Choy Fun pleaded guilty in the Police Court, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and a fine of \$300, or six months' imprisonment in default.

In the autumn of 1930 a peddler in New Westminster, B.C., who was variously known as Lee Dart Man, Lee Duck Man and Lee Young, was caught by the use of a Chinese informant, who used to sell small quantities of opium to him. He was arrested on September 29, and was arraigned on October 6, 1930, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$200, with six months' additional imprisonment in default.

A case which really belongs to the former year came to an end in October, 1930, when Chin Poy Lum, a Vancouver Chinese, was convicted of possession of drugs, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, with three months' additional imprisonment in default of payment. This was an ordinary case of picking up a small peddler, Detective Constables S. Floyd and McAdam having acted; the only point of interest was that the accused denied our men's evidence at every point, and the charge was made in effect that our men had "framed" the prisoner. Consequently, the conviction was a matter of gratification beyond the intrinsic merits of the case.

Sam Arcadi and Harry Tucker, two traffickers in a large way, were arrested in Montreal on October 11, 1930. These men had connections in the United States, and usually dealt in a rather large way. The pursuit was begun by the United States anti-narcotic agents, and their informants, and an agent of ours arranged a deal with these men. D/Sergeant L. J. Black who was a recent arrival in Montreal, was put on the case, and after unusually tortuous driving about, Arcadi sold a quantity of morphine to Black for \$1,100. Tucker also was arrested, having delivered a packet of morphine to the United States secret agent, the sum of \$1,200 having been paid to him. The cases were delayed by numerous remands, but in April, 1931, both were convicted, Tucker receiving a sentence of three years in the penitentiary, and Arcadi was sentenced to five years.

In the autumn of 1930 it became known to our detective staff in Montreal that certain quantities of narcotics were being imported by Italian ships, plying from Mediterranean ports.

Learning that one of these ships was to be expected at Saint John, New Brunswick, in December, Detective Sergeant W. H. Styran was despatched to that city, together with several other members of the detective staff. At St. John effective aid was rendered by Detective Sergeant Lucas, in charge of the detachment there.

Considerable sums of money were advanced and on two or three occasions purchases of drugs were made, while a raid upon and a search of one of the vessels revealed a store amounting to seventy-three ounces of heroin. Other consignments seized were the same drug and the seizures amounted to the largest quantity of that drug yet obtained by the repressive forces.

Three Italians received sentences of two years each, together with fines, which in one case amounted to one thousand dollars, with a penalty of a year's additional imprisonment in case of default.

The ss. *Vallarsa* was another Italian ship which imported drugs. The fact that she had a supply became known to us in June, 1931, when she landed at Saint John, N.B. A group of traffickers in Montreal had arranged to obtain a quantity of drugs brought in this vessel from Europe; it was hoped to seize the entire quantity at Saint John, but owing to the vigilance of the local authorities it was impossible to land more than a small quantity of the drugs, and the ship carrying away a quantity of drugs for which payment had been made. In June, 1931, she arrived in Montreal, and the efforts to obtain the drugs from her were renewed; it turned out that they were brought by the cook, Joseph Macera, his brother, Pietro Macera, and several others were arrested, and a considerable quantity of heroin which they were importing was seized.

After a number of remands Joseph Macera received a sentence of two years in Bordeaux jail and Pietro Macera received fifteen months there; the other conspirators received small sentences.

Two American negroes who had embarked upon the business of selling heroin were arrested on August 28, 1931, by Constable J. A. Bourque by a clever piece of work. Both pleaded guilty and the two were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$200, or an additional six months' imprisonment in default.

The arrest in Regina in February, 1931, on a charge of possession of opium, of one Lee Hee, and his subsequent conviction and sentence to a term of imprisonment of six months, with two hundred dollars of a fine, led to extensive and complicated operations.

Lee Hee, who conducted a grocery in Regina, was a centre of the traffic in opium among Chinese for the province of Saskatchewan, and the fact that he had recently received a parcel of opium from an address in Hamilton led the trail directly to that city. Investigations there pointed to one Lee Wong, who managed a small laundry, as the sender. A raid was made by Sergeant R. E. Webster, in charge of the detachment in Hamilton, with detective Sergeant Zaneth and two city policemen, upon the premises occupied by this man. The quantity of opium found was very small, but a note book seized contained names and addresses which showed that under cover of a small laundry they had carried on an extensive business with many places in Canada. It further was established that many parcels were sent by him by express, the person actually dealing with the express company being his eleven year old son. Investigations, and in some cases raids, followed in Vancouver, Kingston and other places. An incident that occurred early in the affair was that one Jim Lee, who had been so far trusted as to be employed as a police court reporter, attempted to bribe both Sergeant Zaneth and Sergeant Webster. He was convicted of attempted bribery and sentenced to a four-year term in prison. It further developed that he was a partner of Lee Wong.

As for Lee Wong, the case against him at first was one of possession, based on the small quantity found on his premises, but diligent investigation unearthed a number of postal money orders and drafts, which showed that Lee Hee in Regina had sent him over three thousand dollars. The web of evidence was so complete that Lee Wong pleaded guilty to the more serious charge of distribution and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with a fine of one thousand dollars and one year additional in the event of non-payment. This Chinese had been in Canada for 29 years and had twelve children.

Mention should also be made of the Marino Case, which is dealt with fully elsewhere in this report, by the Officer Commanding, British Columbia District.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Corporal M. T. Berger in charge of the detachment at Hazelton, in January, 1931, received some hints that witchcraft ceremonies were to be performed in the village of Moricetown, and he and Constable A. T. Rivett proceeded on the night of January 9 to the scene of the alleged performance. His description of all he observed is as follows:—

"In a cabin on a hillside slightly below the village were assembled seven men and five women, all Indians. When we arrived Tye David, Chief of Moricetown, was on his hands and knees in the middle of the floor. He was covered with a bear skin and had a head dress consisting of a band with wing feathers stuck in it at the back of his head. In his hand he had a red stick with a small mirror sunk in the edge of the handle. He was chanting, and as the chant gained in strength, he would gradually raise himself with the aid of the stick to an upright position while still on his knees. He would then collapse on the floor, and the performance would be repeated. The other Indians were sitting along the wall, Donald Gray beside Tye David, and next to him Alek Tye, then Margaret Gray, Nancy Sam, Mary Ting, Mrs. David Gray, Mrs. Philip Austin, Philip Austin, David Gray and Abraham Wilson. During the chanting everybody would join in, the men chanting, and the women uttering a peculiar wail which would rise as Tye David straightened up, and would then die down as he dropped down. Abraham Wilson was also beating two pieces of wood, Alek Tye was beating a tom tom, and Donald Gray with a rattle in one hand was making magic passes with his other hand towards and over Tye David.

"We were watching this through a window. There was a gasoline lamp burning in the room and we could see things plainly. The described ceremony lasted for about twenty minutes, then the chanting ceased as Tye David appeared exhausted. Donald Gray stood up and said something, he then went up to Tye David and unfastened the

bear skin which was tied around his neck, he took off the headpiece and put it aside. Tyee David had only a pair of trousers on, Donald Gray then conducted Alek Tyee up to Tyee David and returned to his seat. Alek Tyee bent down over David's stomach with his hands cupped and seemed to take something from there, he then stood up and raised his hands, still cupped over his head and blew into them, at the same time opening his hands as if to let something out from within. This was repeated a number of times. He was speaking at this time. This 'blowing away' over Tyee David, who was perspiring freely collapsed on the floor, and was covered with the bear skin and some old clothes."

After some remarks upon the handling of the case, Corporal Berger remarks:—

"It is doubtful if the pernicious influence of the Indian 'witch' doctor or 'medicine man' can be exaggerated, at least among the Indians in this part of Canada. He wields a power over the rest of the tribe which is hard to realize in this day and age. While instances have occurred when a witch doctor has actually caused the death of another man by suggesting it to him, as reported previously in connection with Billy Williams of Kispiox, these cases are rare and as a rule the witch doctor simply takes advantage of some natural death and claims to be responsible for it, and in this way strengthens his position as a worker of miracles. The younger Indians do not always take kindly to this part, and only last summer one of our patrols discovered three Indians with loaded Winchesters lying in wait at the Hagwilget bridge with the intention of killing the witch doctor on his way to the cemetery where he has to perform a dance on the grave of his 'victim'. No names were given at that time, but it is probable that it was Donald Gray they were waiting for.

"In the present case Tyee David of Moricetown, is a neurasthenic, and has sought medical help at different times. The doctors have not been able to discover anything wrong with him and he is under the impression that only the Hagwilget 'doctor' can save him from an early grave. Donald Gray is recognized as the head medicine man of Hagwilget although the actual rite of 'Swanusk' was performed by Alek Tyee. Incidentally, it may be of interest to note that Constable Rivett and myself, are perhaps the only whites who have ever witnessed this 'blowing away'."

The case was turned over to the Provincial police and, after some delays, the two medicine men were prosecuted at Hazelton on February 21, 1931:—

"Tyee David for the Crown, stated that he is an Indian. He suffers from dreams and various white doctors have failed to bring him relief. The 'Indian Doctors' are the only ones able to give him relief. He consulted Donald Gray on January 9 last. Donald Gray and Alex Tyee took an animal out of his body. The animal was a bear and Alex Tyee blew it away. Witness got better and would have got entirely well if the Mounted Police had not interrupted the performance. He did not see the bear taken out of his body, but the Indian doctors know their business, and told him it was a bear. Sometimes there are other animals taken out of him, dogs, mountain goats, wolves, and mountain lions. Whenever the animal is taken out he feels better. He has never seen the animal. The Indian doctors have known how to cure sickness since the world began. They do not charge any fee, but when a person is cured he generally gives the Indian doctor a present. In the present case no present was given as the cure was not effected. Both of the accused are well known Indian doctors.

"Donald Gray in his own behalf, sworn, stated that he has been an Indian doctor since 1910. He has the power to cure sickness. He takes the dream animals out of the patient and he gets well. He does not charge any fee for his services. On January 9 he had called the people together as Tyee David was ill. When the drums and rattles are going the Indian doctor closes his eyes and sees the dream animals, and is then able to draw them from the body of the patient.

"Alex Tyee sworn in his own behalf stated that he has been an Indian doctor for 6 years. He has seen many Indians cured of sickness through 'Swanusk'. Donald Gray is an Indian doctor."

In the end these men were sentenced to one years' imprisonment on suspended sentence.

At a dance held in the Muncey Reserve on January 3, 1931, a quarter-breed, named Fred Delosh, created a disturbance.

This man resided in Detroit but from time to time visited the reserve, where he was described as being a bully. He attended the dance in question while under the influence of liquor, and made himself so objectionable that messages were sent to ask Corporal Weeks to come and put an end to the nuisance.

Corporal Weeks arrived about 12.30 a.m. Delosh was quiet at the moment but soon picked a quarrel with Corporal Weeks and seized him by the shoulders. Corporal Weeks was obliged to use force to extricate himself, giving him two black eyes and causing his nose to bleed: the disturber of the peace thus submitted and was taken to London, swearing vengeance against the corporal.

His counsel accused Corporal Weeks of having behaved in a "cowardly, brutal and absolutely unjustified" manner. At the trial at London on January 13, 1931, a considerable number of Indians testified that Corporal Weeks had used no more force than was necessary to extract himself from the man's grasp; while the magistrate did not neglect to notice that the accused man weighed about 210 pounds, while the policeman weighed only 145.

Delosh was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs; and the chiefs of the Indian tribe took action to have him excluded from the Reserve.

An outbreak of smallpox near Brokenhead Indian Reserve near Selkirk, was the occasion of assistance in maintaining a quarantine, and discharging the numerous and often distasteful duties associated with this work. On request from the Indian Agent Constable E. Burke was sent on May 6, and he was relieved by Constable A. Jones on June 5 until June 29 when the disease had run its course, and the houses in which it had made its appearance had been disinfected. Constable Jones in his report says:—

"On this reserve some five families were stricken with smallpox, consequently a close watch was kept on these sick people to prevent any further spreading of this disease.

"The Department of Indian Affairs authorized the purchase of food for these people, and I am quite sure, had it not been for the fact that they received good food, the disease would have been much more prevalent.

"The duties performed by me were supplying these people with food, and encouraging them in every way to be very clean, and keeping them isolated. I carried out these duties for a period of twenty-five days. . . ."

Dr. W. L. Atkinson was good enough to write a letter to Superintendent Field in which the following passage occurs:—

"I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the very efficient co-operation of your department coupled with the names of Constables Burke and Jones who were on the ground. Their devotion to duty was evidenced by the fact that we were able to confine the outbreak not only to the Reserve, but to the two houses in which the disease broke out almost simultaneously; and this was no small task in a band of irresponsible Indians."

Assistance was given in trying to unravel a murder which occurred on the Stange coming Indian Reserve, near Fort Frances, in the summer of 1931. On May 24, 1930, an old man, Jacob A-One-A-Keesik, who was 90 years of age, blind, and almost incapable of work, was found dead, having been killed by a shot gun. The affair was suppressed by the family and it was not until late in August that Corporal J. H. A. Gilbert heard of it; he informed the coroner and they set out to investigate. Great difficulty was experienced owing to the reticence of the family and other Indians; and it proved impossible to charge anyone with the murder. The investigation brought to light the facts that the only persons concerned were members of his family; that a son-in-law had on several occasions expressed the wish that the old man would die; that the garden where he was working at the time of his assassination was in the bush, and that only members of his family could have known that he had gone there; and that certain incidents connected with the shooting revealed a remarkable care for his property.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

The Officer in Command of the British Columbia District on September 30, was Inspector S. T. Wood, who had taken over from Superintendent H. M. Newson on September 24; he states that the strength on October 1, 1930, was 85 all ranks, of whom 31 were on detachment, and that on the corresponding date in 1931 it was 92 all ranks, 28 of whom were on detachment.

After notes upon the personnel of the district, Inspector Wood proceeds:—

"Six detachments were maintained throughout the year. Inspector Wunsch, with three other ranks, proceeded north in June to the British Columbia and Yukon boundary; this patrol will remain in the Liard River area for a year or more."

Dealing with the detachments in Vancouver island at Victoria and Esquimalt, the Officer Commanding observes that in the former place, after describing the ordinary duties performed:—

"The N.C.O. in charge undertakes various investigations in the Vancouver island area, the importance of which has, this year, made it necessary to transfer a Detective Sergeant from Vancouver to assist him."

With regard to Esquimalt, he recalls, after noting details about the office and duties, that owing to the situation in Vancouver, and particularly at the Fraser Mills, that arrangements were made for the N.C.O. in charge and ten constables to be sent to Vancouver for temporary duty. The object was to reinforce the small numbers available at Fairmont Barracks in Vancouver for uniform duty. These men were still in the post on September 30. Without the members of the Esquimalt detachment, the strength at Fairmont Barracks would be 33 all ranks. "In accordance with arrangements, our personnel in the Esquimalt Naval Dockyard was temporarily replaced by the Department of National defence."

The detachment at Penticton is the only one in a large and important area in southern British Columbia. "This detachment has made frequent patrols to Indian Reserves in that area and investigations in the interest of the Department of Health, the Post Office and that of the Secretary of State."

Inspector J. M. Tupper was in command of the Northern British Columbia sub-district.

In the sub-district is the detachment at Hazelton, whose duties are thus described:—

"The district covered by the Hazelton Detachment is very large and the work consists mostly of patrols by car and saddle horses, in connection with enforcement of the Indian Act. Conditions amongst the Indians of district reserves are also investigated and all possible assistance rendered to the Indian Department, and the Indians themselves, as occasion warrants."

The Vanderhoof detachment is about 200 miles east of Hazelton:—

"The duties at Vanderhoof are similar to those at Hazelton, in so far as enforcement of the Indian Act is concerned. Patrols have been made during the summer months, by car and motor boat, to Indian reserves in the Stuart and Babine Lake district, and numerous investigations, covering applicants for naturalization, made in the area under the supervision of the detachment, which includes the city of Prince George."

Regarding the Liard River area he says:—

"Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch is in command at the Liard Patrol. The party, including one sergeant, one corporal and one constable left Vancouver in June by steamer for Wrangel, Alaska, and from that point proceeded by river navigation to the Liard District of Northern

B.C., Corporal Harvey, who is a carpenter, was sent with the patrol for the purpose of erecting their winter quarters. On completion of the log cabin, the latter returned to Vancouver in September. A canoe, with outboard motor, and a team of dogs went forward, together with supplies, some building material for the establishment of temporary quarters at Lower Pass, Liard, B.C.

"The progress of members of the patrol to their destination was delayed on the Stikine river by heavy rain in July. This also worked harm with local trails, which could only be travelled on foot with dogs carrying packs. The patrol reached Dease Lake on July 1, and Liard on July 7. A good, substantial log cabin had been built by August 15, while, at the same time, some 300 miles had been covered in patrols about the country by members of the party.

"Inspector Wunsch reports that the Indian and white inhabitants of the region are well pleased by the appearance of the Mounted Police in the country and that members of the patrol, trained in first aid, have been able to render assistance in several cases of injury and sickness. The latter accounts in some measure for the appreciation of their presence, the purpose of which is primarily to make investigations into the alleged murder of one Alex. McDonald in the vicinity of Rapid river, near the Yukon, British Columbia boundary.

"As McDonald disappeared in the winter of 1927, it was expected that a great deal of difficulty would be met in securing witnesses and evidence. For this reason, the patrol is scheduled to remain in the country until September or October of next year.

"Owing to the isolation of the district in which the patrol is established, the commissioner has directed that every assistance be rendered the provincial authorities in the enforcement of provincial laws. It was also the wish of the Indian Department that particular attention be paid by the patrol to settling disputes arising in the region between white men and Indians regarding trap lines."

Turning to the work of the district, Inspector Wood deals with the Criminal Investigation Branch, saying:—

"The splendid esprit de corps that exists in the Investigation Branch, which has been under the direct supervision of Inspector F. J. Mead for the full year, is most noticeable and the efficiency of the branch is reflected in the classified summaries attached to this report."

Continuing the Officer Commanding observes that "investigations have necessarily covered a wide field of a general nature," and dealing first with the assistance to the Department of Pensions and Health says:—

"Direct communication with the Orient necessitates the maintenance of a strong drug squad in this province. For ten years past we have, in this district, assisted the department in the suppression of the narcotic evil, and I feel that the results have been very satisfactory. Year by year the situation has shown improvement. The days when an addict had only to possess the necessary amount of money in order to procure narcotics have passed. Now, unless he has an established connection, great difficulty would be encountered in getting a supply.

"The determination of the department to stamp out the traffic; their efficient system for controlling the destination of narcotic drugs through regular trade channels; and the drastic penalties imposed by the courts on those found guilty of offences under the Act—have all been a means to this end.

"During the past twelve months 136 specific investigations relative to contravention of the Act were conducted, resulting in 39 convictions. In addition, 316 investigations were made into matters where no breach of the Act was suspected."

Inspector Wood notices some of the more noteworthy cases of the year. The first mentioned is that of Charles Marino, Fanny Franks and Yipp, the report saying:—

"During the course of other investigations it was ascertained that Marino, an old offender, was again trafficking in drugs and, realizing that he would only be operating on a large scale, every effort was put forward to secure sufficient evidence to prosecute. A previous conviction had the effect of making Marino most careful and our efforts to purchase from him through informants were, as a result, unsuccessful. Eventually, it was decided to concentrate on one of his customers in the hope that, if found in possession of drugs, he would assist us to trap the supplier. In due course, Sam Shluker was apprehended

with drugs in his possession, which had been purchased from Marino, and it was then we learned of the 'safe' manner of selling drugs instituted by Marino and his partner Yipp, a Chinaman.

"Sales were made to regular customers only, Marino or Fanny Franks, his paramour, accepting the money and arranging delivery hour at the rooming house of Yipp. This was situated in the centre of the city. Yipp was advised by telephone and, prior to the designated hour, cached the drugs under a bath-tub from where they were taken by the purchaser. This plan made it most difficult to secure evidence to prosecute either of the principals. In due course, Shluker introduced a member of our drug squad posing as a buyer from Seattle to Marino. While this member was himself unable to arrange a purchase he nevertheless saw Shluker pass over marked money and later receive drugs at Yipp's. After three such deals had been consummated Marino accepted \$90 from our constable in payment for 2 ounces of cocaine—time of delivery to be arranged later by telephone.

"Prior to this, another of our constables, dressed as a logger, had taken a room at Yipp's in an endeavour to witness the drugs being cached. He not only succeeded in doing so, but managed to initial the packet before it was called for.

"Immediately the drugs were obtained, the principals were arrested. Marino and Fanny Franks were found to be in possession of marked money, some of which had been paid to the former by Shluker a few days previously.

"Marino, Fanny Franks and Yipp were charged jointly at the Fall Assizes in Vancouver with distributing a narcotic drug between the 4th and 8th of October, 1930. After a lengthy trial, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the cases of Marino and Yipp and not guilty in the case of Fanny Franks. Marino and Yipp were each sentenced to serve five years' imprisonment, with ten lashes, and to pay a fine of \$500, or in default, an additional three months incarceration.

"An appeal on behalf of Marino was entered on the grounds that the evidence showed morphine was sold to Shluker on one day and cocaine to a different person on another date. Consequently, there were two separate offences that should have been tried separately (in accordance with section 853, subsection 3, of the Criminal code of Canada).

"On January 19, 1931, the Court of Appeal of British Columbia dismissed the appeal; contending that it is a wellknown practice in law that several acts may be shown in evidence in order to show a system of crime.

"An appeal lodged on behalf of Yipp, on the grounds of excessive sentence, was unanimously dismissed.

"The appeals of both these men were carried to the Supreme Court of Canada where, on April 28, 1931, they were dismissed without calling upon the Crown."

The cases against Jung Jack and Lee Chee Yung, alias Albert Lee, are dealt with fully in another part of this Report.

Under the heading of "Assistance Rendered, Department of Indian Affairs," the Officer Commanding says:—

"The majority of our detachments in the British Columbia District are situated in the close proximity to Indian Reserves, and frequent patrols are made to enforce the special provisions of the Indian Act and to maintain law and order. Repressive measures were not often necessary as, generally speaking, the Indians were found to be quiet and law abiding."

Figures are given as to the number of cases dealt with.

Under the heading of "Assistance Rendered to the Department of National Defence," the report says:—

"Close co-operation is maintained with the various branches of the above department. Thirty-nine specific investigations were conducted and reported upon.

"A case of unusual interest, involving a somewhat lengthy investigation in June last, was made in conjunction with the military authorities at Esquimalt regarding the origin of a pamphlet headed 'To all Soldiers and Sailors', in which the contents could only be construed as an incitement to mutiny.

"This culminated in a raid on July 7 last on the Workers' Alliance Hall, which was also the meeting place of members of the Communist Party in Victoria. One, R. C. C. Stewart who was the recognized leader of the Communist Party at Victoria, was arrested and charged with inciting members of His Majesty's forces to mutiny.

"The case came up for trial before a judge and jury on September 9 last at Victoria and evidence was produced which showed the accused to be the originator and distributor of the pamphlet. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

"Stewart, prior to joining the Communist Party, was a private soldier of the Canadian Permanent Force, who, having obtained his discharge by means of a subterfuge, attempted to carry on propaganda amongst members of the Army and Navy at every available opportunity."

Dealing with "Assistance Given to the Department of National Revenue," the report says:—

"Due to the fact that reliable brands of liquor can readily be purchased at Government liquor stores, scattered throughout the province, there is very little illicit distillation of liquor in this district.

"Close co-operation has been maintained with Customs officials, particularly with regard to the prevention of smuggling of narcotic drugs off ships while docked at the port of Vancouver.

Mention also is made of the precautions taken to protect the transfer of moneys, as well as when income tax is being paid.

The Post Office officials also were aided when necessary, Inspector Wood remarks:—

"Recently, several stores housing branch post offices were burglarized in the Fraser valley, and the safes carried away. A search for these safes was conducted and eventually they were discovered by the night watchman of a lumber mill, together with an acetylene torch and tanks which had been used to get at the contents. A watch was maintained for ten nights before the culprits returned. They were five strong. Due to the darkness and a thick surrounding bush, two men escaped, but the remaining three were subsequently convicted on various charges."

An interesting duty, performed in aid of the Department of Mines, is thus described:—

"The inspection of firecrackers, imported from the Orient and the United States of America (mostly from the former) entails considerable work, as a sample of every variety in each shipment has to be analysed. The number of cases imported annually averages 3,500."

Aid was given to the Department of Immigration and Colonization in an important case, or rather series of cases, the report saying:—

"For years past, information has been received from time to time to the effect that Japanese were being brought illegally into Canada through the connivance of Fred Yoshi, who was employed as interpreter by the Immigration Department at Vancouver."

Assistance of various sorts was given to several other departments of the Dominion Government, such as the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Secretary of State. It may be observed that with regard to the last named department, no fewer than 1,460 investigations were made into applicants for naturalization.

In dealing with the assistance given to British and foreign police forces, mention is made of the case of a Hindu named Basant Singh, a fugitive from northern California, who was arrested by us on August 13, 1931, and held for extradition; however, he hanged himself in his cell. This man was accused of the murder of a compatriot named Bhola Singh, and the California Police were of the opinion that a trial would clear up some fourteen murder mysteries involving natives of India in northern California.

Another remarkable case involving natives of India was that of Sham Kour, and her husband, Mahar Singh. The woman and her husband were passengers on an American ship, the *President Lincoln*, which sailed from Victoria on April

4, 1931, bound to the Orient, and when one day out from Victoria, Mahar Singh died mysteriously. Evidence went to show that the woman, whose husband was much older than she, was carrying on an intrigue with another Hindu, a student of about her own age, and there was further evidence that she had tried to instigate men to do away with her husband. The woman promptly returned to Vancouver where her paramour was living. Information was obtained by us, and after the suspicious nature of the circumstances had been ascertained the case was handed over to the Vancouver police. It is peculiar in that British subjects were concerned in an affair happening in a foreign ship.

For some years the disappearance of a white trapper named Alex. C. McDonald near Kutchie lake has exercised the authorities, foul play being feared. This lake is near the northern branch of the Moose river, a stream which unites with the Francis river from the Liard river; this district is exceedingly remote and difficult of access, being entered by the dangerous canyon of the Liard river. In August in 1931, Inspector Wunsch, accompanied by Sergeant T. C. Brice, Constable R. J. J. Ball and Fred Allan, a local trapper and guide, patrolled to the place and examined the ground minutely. The journey was difficult and tiresome, and on returning narrowly escaped drowning on the Liard canyon, their boat became lodged upon a flat top rock about six inches under the water. After some anxious moments, the party made their way to a nearby rock, and then righted the boat, escaping with a small loss of stores.

Inspector Wunsch speaks highly of the coolness of Sergeant T. C. Brice and adds:—

"Fred Allen also behaved very well. He had a very old dog in the boat and it was a moving sight to see this man working his way to the rock, the dog held with one hand and the other gripping the rope, while the fast water swirled over them."

In concluding his report he says:—

"Having taken over the Division from Superintendent Newson only a few days before the closing date of this report, I am rather diffident about making any comment on the operations of the past year. It will suffice to say, that I find a loyal and hard working unit here. The C.I.B. and office staff spend many hours of overtime work, including holidays, in keeping their work within bounds.

"Many of our duties are exacting and arduous, but are cheerfully performed despite the varied and increasing demands for our services."

SOUTHERN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Superintendent Christen Junget, Officer Commanding "K" Division (Southern Alberta and the East Kootenay district of British Columbia), reports a strength of 89 all ranks, a decrease of two from that of the corresponding date in 1930. Dealing with the detachments, he says:—

"The detachments number nineteen. Exshaw and Canmore were abolished due to this territory being included in the natural resources returned to the province. On May 29 last, at the request of the commissioner of the Canadian National Parks, a temporary detachment was established at Donald, British Columbia, for the purpose of protecting the Dominion Works and equipment concerned in the construction of the east half of the Golden-Revelstoke highway. This is a decrease of one detachment from last year."

He adds:—

"The sub-districts remain the same, namely: Banff, in command of Inspector C. D. LaNauze; Calgary, in command of Inspector C. H. King; Fernie, in command of Inspector F. Humby; Lethbridge, in command of Inspector W. W. Watson."

Dealing with the duties of the division, the Officer Commanding says:—

"The motor cycle patrols have been maintained in the National Parks. As usual, control of the ever-increasing motor traffic has been a most important duty during the season. This patrol not only enforces the regulations regarding speeding, parking, etc., but also assists the ever-growing tourist traffic whenever such may be required. Each machine is equipped with a first aid kit, and each motor cyclist is competent to render first aid in case of misfortune on the road."

Dealing with the detachments on the boundary line, he observes:—

"The non-commissioned officer at Twin Lakes holds the appointment of sub-collector of national revenue and is also a part-time immigration officer."

Again:—

"The twenty-four hour guard at the office of the Assistant Receiver-General, Calgary, has also been carried out efficiently during the year."

Under the heading of "Assistance to Other Departments", and with particular reference to the Department of Indian Affairs, Superintendent Junget says:—

"A total of 281 investigations were made in connection with the enforcement of the Indian Act, resulting in 215 convictions.

"The major number of investigations were for infractions of the sections relating to liquor. An appeal was entered by a white man who had been convicted on two charges of supplying Concord wine, an Ontario product containing about 26 per cent alcohol. This man was particularly crafty. All Concord wine had in possession in the Province of Alberta must, according to the Act, be purchased from a Government vendor, and one of the arguments used in his defence was that he did not possess a permit and, therefore, could not have been in possession of the wine, and could not have supplied same to Indians. However, we were able to prove that he had engaged another white man to make the purchase from the vendor for him. On some occasions delivery of the wine would be made to the Indians by his son, a boy of school age; on others he would cache the liquor and inform the Indians where it could be found. The liquor was usually paid for a day or so before delivery was made. We finally obtained conclusive evidence against him. When the case was brought to court two convictions were obtained against him. These convictions were upheld on appeal.

"No less than 114 prosecutions were entered against persons other than Indians, these being Negroes, whites, half-breeds and a Hindu, a large number of these cases were for supplying intoxicants.

"Prosecutions were also entered against two licensed hotels during the year, both as a result of Indians being arrested for being intoxicated. After investigation we were able to prove that the Indians had obtained these intoxicants from beer parlours. Small fines were imposed but a repetition of such offence would, of course, result in the cancellation of the beer licences by the Alberta Liquor Control Board."

A total of 87 investigations were made for the Department of Immigration and Colonization, many of these being in connection with settlement arrangements for proposed immigrants. Cases of illegal entry were also investigated.

With regard to National Revenue, Superintendent Junget observes:—

"A total of 33 investigations were made under the Excise Act resulting in 13 convictions for illegal manufacture or possession of stills. This is an increase over the number of similar convictions obtained the previous year; no doubt the general money stringency and unemployment conditions have prompted certain individuals to resort to this means of gaining a livelihood while others have found it cheaper to purchase moonshine rather than the legal varieties."

Miscellaneous investigations numbered 63.

With regard to the Department of Pensions and National Health, he says:—

"The number of convictions obtained for infraction of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the year fails to give an adequate idea of the amount of work done. Forty-six investigations were made regarding alleged, suspected and actual breaches of this Act, resulting in thirteen prosecutions entered. Eight convictions were secured, seven for breaches of section 4 (d) and the other under section 11.

"In one of the other five cases entered we agreed, in view of the fact that the defendant was an addict of long standing, to the withdrawal of our charge under section 4 (d), and the substitution of one under the Provincial Mental Diseases Act, as the result of which the person charged was committed to the Mental Diseases Hospital for the purpose of an

attempted cure for morphinism instead of going to the common jail. The department took exception to this procedure upon our part, and it will not be repeated in future.

"The traffic in opium amongst the Chinese populace appears to have greatly decreased during the year. Of the thirteen persons arrested only three were Chinese, one of whom was supplying a white woman with opium. He was finally apprehended when making a delivery.

"The ten white persons arrested all had criminal records; in some cases previous convictions under the Act, and it would appear that criminality and drug addiction are very closely allied. The present prohibitive prices of narcotic drugs compel addicts, should they wish to continue to gratify their cravings, to go to any extreme, commit any offence, in order to secure their supplies."

The number of inspections carried out for the explosives division of the Department of Mines decreased during the year, and upon this subject the report says:—

"The importation of nitro-glycerine through Coutts for use in the Alberta oil fields, especially at Turner Valley, again received attention, but to a much less degree, as during the twelve months under review, only 7,320 quarts of this substance came into Canada at this point, whereas between the second week in April and the end of September, 1930, less than six months, over 10,000 quarts were brought in. This decrease may to some extent be attributed to the general depression affecting the oil business and the closing of many wells, but I also understand that some of the oil operators were using the domestic brand of solidified nitro."

The applications for naturalization totalled 801, Superintendent Junget attributing the increase in this class of work in part to the passing of the Old Age Pension Acts.

In 130 cases assistance was rendered to other police forces, mainly by escorting prisoners.

With regard to the park regulations, a total of 93 prosecutions were entered.

A remark made by the Officer Commanding is:—

"A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with sudden and accidental deaths occurring in National Parks areas. Thirteen deaths occurred, and I regret to say that in two instances of death by drowning the bodies have not yet been recovered from lake Minnewanka, near Banff."

Infractions of the Alberta Liquor Control Act, it is noted, increased during the year; these formed the majority of the thirty-one cases under provincial statutes taken into court; of these, 27 cases resulted in convictions.

In the course of the paragraphs dealing with drill and training, Superintendent Junget observes:—

"K" Division revolver marksmen were again successful in retaining the cup for the best scores obtained in the Chief Constables' revolver competition for the R.C.M. Police. We were winners of this trophy in the past five consecutive years. We were also again finalists in the Open Police Revolver Championship of Canada, being beaten, however, for major honours, by a team representing the Canadian Pacific Railway in the province of Ontario."

NORTHERN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Superintendent A. E. Aeland, 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 on September 30 of officers, 7; other ranks, 85; and special constables, 28. The officers under him are:—

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 Aklavik, N.W.T.

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

In addition, two other officers, Inspectors H. M. Fowell and A. T. Belcher, were transferred from the division on promotion.

With regard to the detachments he says:—

"The part of the Northwest Territories lying in this division is divided into three sub-districts, each under an inspector. Inspector Frere commands the detachment at Jasper, Alta., and Sergeant Schulz is in charge of the detachment at Grouard. These latter two detachments report direct to Division headquarters. No detachments were closed during the year. A new detachment consisting of two constables and a special was opened at Coppermine River, N.W.T. last month.

"The headquarters of the Western Arctic sub-district were transferred from Herschel Island to Aklavik during August where the wireless station is located, and thus the Officer in charge of the sub-district is in direct touch with Division headquarters.

"The schooner *St. Roch* having wintered at Tree River, N.W.T., proceeded to Herschel Island in the spring to connect with the supply ship from Vancouver. She returned east with a full load of supplies for the detachments at Bernard Harbour and Cambridge Bay. She then went into winter quarters at Tree River again. Everything in connection with this schooner is in a satisfactory condition and giving good service. Her wireless equipment has proved most useful on many occasions during both the winter and the season of open navigation.

Particulars are given of the repairs and improvements for the living accommodation, the most interesting being the erection of a new shelter cabin on the Arctic coast line, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, for winter patrols.

After a note upon the horses, he deals with the dogs as follows:—

"There are 233 dogs distributed among the 20 detachments as compared with 229 dogs a year ago.

"There has been no serious epidemic of sickness among dogs during the past year such as in previous years. All our requirements are filled by breeding from our own stock. The number of surplus dogs are to be destroyed or sold. The mileage by dogs for this division during the past year is 27,035 miles."

After a reference to motor cars, horse transport, etc., Superintendent Acland turns to water transport, and says:—

"The water transport, consisting of some 17 power boats of various sizes and descriptions, are allotted to the various detachments. This does not include the auxiliary schooner *St. Roch*. Furthermore, all detachments are equipped with canoes or skiffs, and in some cases outboard engines. All are in good condition and running order, with the exception of the boats from Rae and Resolution, which are now at Fort Smith for necessary repairs, new hull, etc. The mileage for boats during the year is 7,778 miles."

In dealing with the means of recreation provided the Officer Commanding says:—

"Detachments in the north are provided with radios, gramophones, records and reading material, which are greatly appreciated.

In dealing with general conditions Superintendent Acland says:—

"There is increased interest in the mining in the vicinity of Great Bear lake, and there has been considerable activity there and on lake Athabasca during the past summer. I anticipate that this activity will continue during the coming year.

"The income tax collected by members of this division in the Northwest Territories amounted to \$1,222.99.

"Some 3,000 reindeer en route from Alaska to the area east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river are due to arrive at their destination this coming winter."

Another remark is:—

"I would draw your attention to table No. 8 of the attached schedule from the C.I.B. at Edmonton, showing the total collections made by this division on behalf of federal or provincial departments for the past year, the total being \$115,335.53, against a total for the year ending September 30, 1930, of \$67,143.01, an increase of \$48,192.52, practically all of which has been collected and turned over to the departments concerned without expense to them. It has increased to a considerable extent our clerical work and added to our responsibilities in the collection and forwarding of this large amount of revenue, and causes me considerable inconvenience owing to the fact that practically all of this amount has had to be passed through my contingent account.

He continues:—

"The bulk of the collections made in the Northwest Territories reach me in the form of orders on Trading Companies and various other securities such as endorsed wolf bounty warrants, Government pay cheques and certified cheques of wholesalers and fur dealers in Edmonton, Alberta, etc. Very little cash is collected on the detachments there being very little cash in circulation in the Northwest Territories, neither are there any banking facilities of any sort in the Northwest Territories. The traders' orders consist of orders to us from the post managers drawn on their offices in Edmonton and Winnipeg. On arrival here these orders and securities have to be converted into cash, and the cash deposited in my contingent account against which cheques are drawn in favour of the department concerned. This method is the only one by which the collections made by our detachments in the Northwest Territories can be forwarded in a safe manner to Edmonton, as no bank drafts can be secured in the Northwest Territories. I am aware that this does not comply with some of the requirements of the Audit Act, but I have no better method than the one at present in use, until banking facilities are available at some point in the Northwest Territories, for instance at Fort Smith where the collections could be turned over to the district agent or other representative of the Northwest Territories' Branch there, and so relieve this division of further responsibilities. I make this suggestion for your consideration as I consider that with the further opening up of the Northwest Territories in connection with mining activity that it would be advisable that we be relieved to some extent of these growing responsibilities."

Superintendent Acland also draws attention to the fact that no means exist in the Northwest Territories of collecting small debts, and suggests the advisability of establishing a Small Debts Court and the appointment of one or two itinerant civil magistrates.

Turning to the work done by the Criminal Investigation Branch, the Officer Commanding states that the investigations made and convictions secured during the year exceed by over one-half the corresponding figures for the preceding year. There also has been a substantial increase in the number of miscellaneous cases of police assistance, inquiries, etc.

Particulars are given of the work done on behalf of the various departments of the Government which in some cases has been considerable. Much work, also, has been done for the Northwest Territories of the Department of the Interior, the duties discharged being varied and numerous. Work was done under the Criminal Code, Northwest Territories Insanity Ordinance and various other Northwest Territories ordinances, such as the use of poison, etc. under the Game Regulations, issuance of rations to destitute and aged natives and white residents of the territories.

The report proceeds:—

"A large volume of work was undertaken for this branch in the matter of the issuance of game and trading licences, wolf bounty warrants, fur tax permits, etc., in which connection a total of 2,521 licences, etc., were issued and a total of \$90,982.05 was derived therefrom and forwarded to headquarters. It is worthy of note that there is an increase of \$53,939.75 in collections on behalf of this branch as compared with the previous year, 1929-30.

"As in preceding years, this division has attended to the registration of Vital Statistics in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory."

A perceptible amount of work was also done in the matter of fur tax, game licences, etc., within the boundary of the Yukon Territory.

An interesting feature is thus described:—

"In connection with the Decennial Census, 1931, a total of 6,190 persons were enumerated with a few detachments yet to be heard from. This work was, of course, conducted in the unsettled portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan and throughout the Northwest Territories, some thousands of miles being covered in the performance of these duties."

Another feature of our work in the wilds is thus described:—

"On behalf of the public administrators for the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory we investigated 18 cases in which the effects of deceased persons were collected, sales held and all information available reported for the information of the administrator concerned."

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 railroad police forces.

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

Inspector R. R. Tait succeeded to the command of Southern Saskatchewan District on June 23, 1931, on the promotion of Superintendent Spalding to be Assistant Commissioner.

Concerning himself first with changes in the detachments, he notices that the following were opened: Lintlaw, Kelvington, Regina Beach, Fish Lake, Bredenbury, North Portal. While the following were closed: Lake Alma, Lintlaw, Regina Beach, Fish Lake, and Langenburg.

After remarking upon these he observes that:—

"The Southern Saskatchewan District consists of the following detachments:—

Regina Sub-district.—Broadview, Craik, Elbow, Holdfast, Regina, Kipling, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Strasbourg and Wolseley.

Yorkton Sub-District.—Balcarres, Canora, Esterhazy, Fort Qu'Appelle, Foam Lake, Kamsack, Kelvington, Bredenbury, Melville, Punnichy, Sturgis, Wadena, Pelly and Yorkton.

Weyburn Sub-district.—Assiniboia, Avonlea, Bengough, Carlyle, Carnduff, Estevan, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Milestone, Mossbank, North Portal, Ogema, Radville, Weyburn, Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain.

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

The officers in command of these are as follows:—

Regina Sub-District:—Inspector F. W. Schutz.

Yorkton Sub-District:—Inspector R. E. Mercer.

Weyburn Sub-District:—Inspector J. Kelly.

Swift Current Sub-District:—Inspector G. Binning.

The Yorkton sub-district is new, having been formed out of Regina sub-district; but owing to the number of detachments in the Regina sub-district and the distance of some of these detachments from Regina, proper supervision and inspection of same could not be made.

Inspector Tait says:—

"Yorkton sub-district is composed of a large foreign population which necessitates close police supervision and constant vigilance has to be maintained over the large Doukhobor community which is located in the Veregin and Kamsack districts."

Temporary detachments were opened, and afterwards closed at several places, among these being Regina Beach and Fish Lake; these are summer resorts.

The report says:—

"This is the first year in which a detachment was established at Fish Lake and it was found very effective in maintaining law and order at that point during the summer months."

Another temporary detachment, at Beaver Block cabin, was designed to cope with cattle "rustling" which has become prevalent.

In Regina and the various detachments there are six officers and 116 other ranks, while in addition, four special constables and eighteen civilians are engaged, mainly in clerical work.

An interesting table dealing with patrols, which, as will be seen, were active:—

Month	Number of Patrols	Mileage
October, 1930	1,182	113,175
November, 1930	1,157	106,649
December, 1930	979	79,448
January, 1931	1,027	92,118
February, 1931	953	98,757
March, 1931	972	91,318
April, 1931	991	91,318
May, 1931	1,126	113,821
June, 1931	1,268	131,412
July, 1931	1,232	120,484
August, 1931	1,221	119,665
September, 1931	1,141	123,746
Totals	13,249	1,281,911

Inspector Tait furnishes a summary of a number of the criminal cases which have been investigated by members of the force in Southern Saskatchewan during the year. Among these are the following cases:—

Peter Knudsen, Ridgeview—Murder

"In September, 1930, one Wallace Baird, homesteader of the Torch River district, was walking along an unfrequented bush trail in company with a Mrs. Hazel Rosenburger and her two children when a report was heard, and Baird fell to the ground shot through the thigh. Almost immediately afterwards another report was heard, the bullet on this occasion shattering the bones of Baird's left hand. Mrs. Rosenburger looking round in the direction from which the reports had come saw Peter Knudsen, another homesteader of the same district and erstwhile partner of Baird's, running along a beaver dam armed with a rifle. Shouting to him not to shoot any more, Mrs. Rosenburger ran for help along the trail but before she had gone very far was overtaken by Knudsen who accompanied her in the direction she was going, refraining, however, from doing her violence.

"In the meantime Baird crawled into the bush in a mortally wounded condition and was later found dead some little distance from the scene of the crime at a point to which he had crawled in an effort to reach his homestead.

"Knudsen, who had murdered Baird from motives of jealousy in relation to Mrs. Rosenburger, continued with her down the trail and later drove her to Nipawin in an old truck that was his property. Arriving in Nipawin Mrs. Rosenburger escaped from Knudsen while he was purchasing some gasoline and succeeded in informing the local doctor of the murder that had been perpetrated. The doctor, in his turn, passed on the information over long distance telephone to Constable P. T. May who was absent from Nipawin detachment on duty, and at the same time Knudsen was arrested by the Town Constable at Nipawin.

"While being escorted to the cells Knudsen effected his escape and was not recaptured until two days later when Sergeant Watson of our Melfort Detachment rearrested him on September 22 and successfully confined him. Knudsen, in a statement to Sergeant Watson, admitted the shooting and gave as his reasons that trouble had been brewing for a considerable period between himself and the deceased over the affections of Mrs. Rosenburger and that Baird had threatened to kill him if he caught him off his own property.

"Knudsen was tried and convicted of murder at the Court of King's Bench sitting in Melfort on November 5, 1930, sentence of death being duly carried into effect in Prince Albert jail on February 9, 1931."

John Frank Schumacher, Beechy District, Sask.—Murder.

"As sometimes occurs, the Schumacher murder case at Beechy, Saskatchewan, originated from enquiries made by relatives to discover the whereabouts of a missing person.

"During November, 1923, a Mr. R. J. McLelland communicated with our detachment at Saskatoon in an endeavour to ascertain what had become of one 'Scotty' McLachlan, a resident of the Beechy District who had mysteriously disappeared in the spring of 1928, and who was thought to have met with foul play.

"Investigations were immediately instituted and although at first no proof was forthcoming it was evident that the general suspicion of the inhabitants of the Beechy district as to McLachlan having been murdered was well founded, and that one John Frank Schumacher was in all probability implicated in his decease.

"McLachlan, who had been deprived of his homestead at Minnie Lake, which is situated close to Beechy, by means of a tax sale, was living on the property with John Frank Schumacher to whom the homestead had been leased. It was generally known throughout

the surrounding countryside that a certain amount of ill feeling was evident between these two individuals. Consequently when in February, 1928, McLachlan disappeared the suspicion originated that Schumacher might in some manner have had something to do with his disappearance and investigations were conducted along this channel.

"Schumacher's story to the effect that McLachlan had left his property during the early part of February, 1928, with a pack on his back travelling to British Columbia, could not, however, at first be disproved, and it was only after persistent investigations on the part of the authorities in British Columbia that the fact was elucidated that McLachlan had never arrived in British Columbia.

"Investigations were continued in the Beechy District and as a result of interrogation of the local residents, it appeared possible that McLachlan might have been murdered and buried on the Schumacher property, although at this time no actual evidence existed that would substantiate this theory. . . .

"Detective Corporal Woods of Saskatoon accompanied by Constable Carey proceeded to the homestead occupied by Schumacher with a view to making further investigations in an endeavour to locate McLachlan's body and en route met with Schumacher who accompanied them on request to the police detachment at Beechy.

"On being interrogated Schumacher, whose conscience must have been causing him considerable concern during the past two years, . . . broke down and confessed that he had killed McLachlan in a fight and had buried the body in a manure pile on the Schumacher property.

"Subsequent investigations resulted in the discovery of McLachlan's body in the location stated by Schumacher and on March 26, 1931, the accused in this case appeared before the assize jury at Kindersley, Saskatchewan, to answer a charge of murder. After due deliberation the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter and Schumacher was accordingly sentenced to serve a term of seven years imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary."

Mike Bandura, Moose Jaw District—Attempted Murder.

"On May 27, 1930, a complaint was received at our Moose Jaw detachment from a man named Nick Brusik to the effect that an unknown person had placed poison in the well situated on his farm with the result that a horse had died after drinking the poisoned water and his daughter had been rendered seriously ill from the same cause.

"Detective Constable Hermanson, stationed at Moose Jaw detachment, was detailed to investigate the alleged poisoning and samples of water from the well were taken for purposes of analysis and were found to contain a substantial percentage of strychnine.

"As a result of inquiries suspicion centred on one Mike Bandura who although married to Nick Brusik's daughter had not been living with her for a number of years and who evidently bore her considerable ill will on account of the enforced separation.

"Evidence soon materialized indicating that Bandura had on a previous occasion offered remuneration to outside parties if they would do away with Brusik, whom he held responsible for his wife leaving him and corroborative evidence was also discovered in the fact that Bandura had purchased five bottles of gopher poison from a drug store in Moose Jaw shortly before the attempt at the crime in question.

"Further information also came to hand to the effect that Bandura had on previous occasions proposed the very same plan of putting poison in Nick Brusik's well to one Russell Hutchinson, a resident of Moose Jaw, but that Hutchinson had refused to carry out Bandura's project.

"Bandura was arrested and committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder and on September 12, 1931, appeared before His Honour Judge McLean at Moose Jaw, being convicted and afterwards sentenced to serve a term of five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Prince Albert."

Reinhold Drews, Aberdeen, Sask.—Attempted Murder.

"On July 4, 1931, a complaint was made to our Saskatoon detachment by a Mrs. Agnes Longueil of the Aberdeen district to the effect that an attempt had been made to poison herself and her family, the circumstances of the attempted crime being briefly as follows:—

"On July 2, 1931, Mrs. Longueil and her family departed to a picnic at Kilmeny School leaving her house deserted and the door locked. Upon her return the same evening she noticed that an unknown person had entered the house by means of a window but that no articles of value had been abstracted.

"The next day at lunch time Mrs. Longueil noticed that the tea appeared to have a bitter taste and she accordingly instructed her family not to drink any. After lunch she threw some potatoes and custard out that had been lying in the cupboard from the day before, and it was noticed that after the dog had eaten these edibles the animal became violently ill and had to be shot. Mrs. Longueil thereupon took a sample of the tea to the

University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon for analysis, which upon being analyzed was found to contain a percentage of strychnine sulphate.

"Investigations were immediately commenced by Detective Corporal Woods of our Saskatoon Detachment and as a result of inquiries made suspicion centred upon a neighbouring farmer named Reinhold Drews who had lost a civil action against Mrs. Longueil during the preceding year and had been ordered to pay \$500 in compensation for hay destroyed by fire through neglect on his part, with the result that Drews confessed to the attempt to murder Mrs. Longueil and her family, giving as his motive the fact that he was financially distressed and unable to pay the amount assessed against him by reason of the civil action.

"Drews was placed under arrest and escorted to Saskatoon where he was confined pending hearing of the charge laid against him. On September 9, 1931, Reinhold Drews appeared before His Honour Judge Bigelow at the Court of King's Bench at Saskatoon and was found guilty of attempted murder, being sentenced to serve a term of fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary."

George Wingrove, Young, Sask.—Wounding with intent to Maim.

"This case which resulted in a ten years' penitentiary term for the above named is peculiar in so far as the complainant in the first instance afterwards became the accused and the accused the complainant.

"On May 24, 1931, Constable W. Lambert of Young detachment received a telephone call from George Wingrove, a farmer living in the same vicinity, who told him that he required Constable Lambert's assistance immediately as he had a man under guard whom he suspected of attempting to poison his well. Arriving at Wingrove's farm Constable Lambert was informed that earlier in the evening Wingrove had discovered a neighbour, Arne Reve, in what he considered suspicious circumstances near his well and had escorted him under cover of a shotgun to his farm from which point he had telephoned to the police

Wingrove further asserted that Reve had escaped from the house, and that he had fired two shots after him from a shotgun. Investigation showed that Reve had been severely injured by the pellets from the shotgun, and had been taken by a neighbour to Young for treatment.

Further investigation showed that Wingrove and his immediate neighbours had been on bad terms, and that on the night in question Reve had gone to Wingrove's farm with the intention of committing sundry acts of mischief, one of which was the placing of stones in the well.

Wingrove was then charged with occasioning actual bodily harm; it further appeared that on the day before the shooting he had tried to run Reve down with his car.

On September 16, 1931, he was convicted of shooting with intent to maim, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Lyle Gibson, Yorkton, Sask.—Robbery with violence.

"At 11.30 a.m. on March 31, 1931, a lone bandit entered the Bank of Montreal at Yorkton, Sask., and holding up the entire staff at the point of a revolver, abstracted \$2,959 from the till in the teller's cage. Backing to the door of the bank the bandit boarded an automobile which was later described as a Prussian blue Ford sedan, and made good his escape.

"Police patrols were immediately dispatched in an effort to locate the car used in the robbery, and all detachments in the vicinity were notified as to the description of the perpetrator of the hold-up. By means of persistent investigations and enquiries Corporal J. Roberts and Constable MacKay of Yorkton Detachment, traced the progress of the bandit car along the main highway to Melville and from there to Fenwood, Sask., where Corporal Roberts was informed that an individual answering to the description given of the bandit was to be found. This suspect, Lyle Gibson, was also said to own an automobile which was described as being identical with the car used in the hold-up, and on the slight possibility of Gibson being the person wanted..."

On being brought to Melville the teller identified him, and he was arrested forthwith; when he was then taken to Yorkton, the rest of the bank staff identifying him.

Gibson steadily maintained his innocence, but Detective Sergeant Anderson collected a great body of evidence, so that when Gibson was tried on May 11, 1931, the Crown presented no fewer than forty witnesses. Gibson was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

*Milton Frank Scott, Joseph J. Bowers and William Killick, Sutherland, Sask.—
Robbery with Violence from Royal Bank Messengers.*

"On June 16, 1931, while travelling between Saskatoon and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, by street car, two employees of the Royal Bank of Canada engaged in transporting funds from the main office to the branch at Sutherland were held up by three armed bandits and robbed of more than \$1,000.

"As the street car automatically came to one of its usual stops in the vicinity of the crime a man boarded the vehicle and producing a revolver covered the conductor. At the same time two accomplices who had been travelling on the car in company with the bank messengers advanced and each presenting a revolver forced the messengers to relinquish the bag containing the money that was in their charge.

"All three bandits then jumped from the street car and boarded an automobile that was standing at the kerb, and speedily escaped, taking with them the stolen money. A police patrol was immediately dispatched to the scene of the crime from Saskatoon, and description of the bandits and car used in the escape were obtained from the messengers who had been held up.

"Proceeding in the direction of Dundurn, Sask., the patrol consisting of Corporal T. E. Oakey and Constable G. W. McCullough, commenced searching all roads leading from the scene of the crime, at first meeting with no success, but on the return journey from Dundurn a car was noticed travelling at a slow pace in the same direction as the patrol, the description of this car corresponding with that given of the car used by the bandits in their escape.

"Corporal Oakey and Constable McCullough gave chase to the suspected automobile and it was soon proved that the suspicions of the police as to the car in question were well founded. A chase ensued and revolver shots were exchanged, one of which pierced the windshield of the police car while another fired by the police penetrated the rear window of the escaping automobile. After travelling for a distance of twelve miles at a speed of approximately 55 miles an hour firing as they went, the police car unfortunately picked up a nail in the right rear tire and the patrol was forced to stop to remedy the defect.

"Corporal Oakey and Constable McCullough then again pursued the bandit car, but by this time the lead gained proved to be too great and the tracks of the escaping vehicle were soon lost sight of in the shifting sand of the side roads and the pursuit was consequently abandoned.

"Suspicion now centred on three suspects who were residents of Saskatoon named Scott, Bowers and Killick, one of whom was known to own a car answering the description of the automobile used in the hold-up. These three men, who possessed unenviable characters, had unaccountably disappeared from the Saskatoon vicinity after the robbery in question and the police now set about tracing their movements. By means of persistent investigations the progress of these three suspects was uncovered and eventually the trail led to Calgary, Alberta, where they were ultimately apprehended. On being arrested all three confessed to being implicated in the hold-up at Sutherland, Sask., as well as to other robberies in Saskatchewan, and with regard to which they ultimately suffered penalties.

"Scott, Bowers and Killick were escorted back to Saskatchewan and appeared for trial at the Court of King's Bench at Saskatoon on September 11, 1931, before His Honour Judge Bigelow, being found guilty of robbery with violence and sentenced in each instance to serve a term of eight years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary and to suffer five strokes of the lash each on three separate occasions. In addition to these penalties Scott and Killick were charged with attempted murder in connection with the attempt made on the lives of Corporal Oakey and Constable McCullough, and on the same date were sentenced to serve a further term of five and three years' imprisonment respectively, the sentences in this connection to commence at the termination of the sentences imposed upon them for the commission of the prior offence."

*John Edmonds and Cyril Arner, Asquith, Sask.—Robbery with Violence of
Royal Bank of Canada.*

"On the morning of November 13, 1930, two men walked into the Royal Bank at Asquith, Sask., and presented a cheque to the teller, on which was written '\$6,000. Hold your hands up.' Drawing revolvers the bandits covered the employees of the bank, and after gaining possession of all available currency in sight herded the manager and the two employees of the bank into the vault where they were forced to remain until released a short time afterwards. In the meantime the bandits running across intervening backyards boarded an automobile some distance from the bank, and escaped, being last seen travelling at a high rate of speed in a westerly direction.

"A description of the perpetrators of the offence was immediately circularized by means of radio broadcast from Regina, and a province-wide search began for the wanted men. On the night of the date of the offence a car answering to the description of the automobile used by the bandits in their escape was seen in the west end of Regina, and on November 15

information was received from a Mrs. Amelia Edmonds of Regina, Sask., to the effect that her son John had returned to Regina on the night of November 13 by automobile, bringing with him a large sum of money of which he had given his mother \$125, and that after remaining in Regina for a short length of time Edmonds had again left with his companion en route to Manitoba.

Mrs. Edmonds, with commendable honesty, reported the matter to the police, the money given to her proving to be part of the amount stolen at the Royal Bank, Asquith.

Edmonds and his companion, Cyril Arner, were arrested on their arrival at Winnipeg, and confessed, with all the stolen money being recovered. On January 23, 1931, they were convicted and sentenced to five and four years' imprisonment, respectively, Edmonds to receive fifteen lashes in addition to the imprisonment awarded him.

Seath Thomas Anderson, McCord, Sask.—

Robbery with violence from Weyburn Security Bank.

On the night of October 29, 1930, the Weyburn Security Bank was entered by three armed robbers, the accountant, who slept on the premises, was forced to open the vault, and the sum of \$276 was stolen, the robbers escaping after tying the accountant to the bed. No clue could be found until April, 1931, when Detective Sergeant Metcalfe, acting on information received, proceeded to Glasgow, Montana, and there found two men, Ray Taylor and Cleve Vick, who at the time were in prison for a robbery in the United States, and who on being interrogated confessed, and implicated a third man named Seath Thomas Anderson. This man also confessed and waived extradition, and was convicted on May 5, 1931, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Thomas George Laing, Weyburn, Sask.—Counsels.

"Although this case originated in the city of Weyburn the investigation was conducted almost entirely by members of the Mounted Police, the Weyburn City Police co-operating with our force, and rendering assistance as required during the course of the proceedings.

"On the evening of January 1, 1931, an American named Fred P. Granger of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., called at the Mounted Police office at Weyburn, Sask., and made a statement to Detective Sergeant Metcalfe to the effect that he had been brought up from Chicago by a man named Tom Porter, ostensibly to drive a truck to Canada. On arrival in Weyburn, Porter had informed Granger that he was, in reality, to hold up the Bank of Montreal at that point and that after this project was achieved he would be driven back to the United States by automobile and the proceeds of the crime would then be divided between the participants in the proposed offence on an equal basis.

"Granger, who was apparently not anxious to commence a criminal career, decided that his safest and best course was to inform the police as to the projected robbery and accordingly notified the Mounted Police detachment at Weyburn as to the nature of Porter's plan. Investigations were at once instituted by our Weyburn detachment and the surprising discovery was made that the Tom Porter named by Granger was no other than Thomas George Laing, a prominent citizen of Weyburn and owner of the Weyburn Bottling Works.

"Upon receiving this information in relation to the proposed robbery, Detective Sergeant Metcalfe, at the request of the Chief of the Weyburn City Police, instructed Granger to allow Laing to carry out his plan of robbing the Bank of Montreal, and members of the Mounted Police and City Police forces were stationed at advantageous points nearby to watch the proceedings and in this manner to gather evidence against the instigator of the outrage.

"At the hour appointed for the hold-up on January 3, 1931, Laing was seen to park his car at a short distance from the bank, and Granger entered the building, where with the co-operation of the manager a bag he carried was filled with papers, one of which was marked for identification purposes by the manager of the bank and by two constables who had previously been posted in the building.

"Granger left the bank carrying the pseudo currency and was seen to join Laing in the car outside the bank. Laing immediately started the automobile and proceeded to drive away from the scene of the crime but was immediately intercepted by Sergeant F. W. Schutz and Constable Gowenlock of Weyburn Detachment who were awaiting in their cars anticipating Laing's intentions.

"Laing was arrested and handed over to the Weyburn City Police department and was ultimately found guilty of counselling Granger to rob the Bank of Montreal, being sentenced to serve a term of three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Prince Albert."

Harry Hughes, Leney, Sask.—Arson.

"This was a case that was investigated by Sergeant Gray of Biggar Detachment during January, 1931, the principals involved in the affair being subsequently arrested by means of thorough and persistent inquiries extending throughout Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan, approximately five months after the commission of the offence.

"On the night of January 5, 1931, a telephone message was received at Biggar Detachment to the effect that a general store at Leney, Sask., operated by Lewis Wohlman, a merchant of Perdue, was in flames and beyond control, and that suspicious circumstances were attached to the fire. Investigations showed that a young man named Harry Hughes, well known in Perdue, had bought gasoline at a garage in the vicinity on the night of the fire at Leney. When the fire was well under way Hughes was seen to jump out of an upstairs window of the burning building and to disappear after being recognized by several people at the fire.

"Later developments showed that Hughes drove from Saskatoon to Leney in a hired taxi-cab on the night of the fire, afterwards returning to Saskatoon, from which point all trace of him was lost for the time being. In the meantime, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Hughes under section 511 of the Criminal Code. Further investigations indicated that Lewis Wohlman had, prior to the fire, insured the contents of the store at Leney somewhat heavily and it was suspected that collusion had taken place between Wohlman and Hughes.

"Continued inquiries brought to light the fact that Wohlman had met Hughes in an hotel at Edmonton, Alberta, and documents were found in Perdue showing that Wohlman had previously asked Hughes to meet him in Edmonton as he had a proposal to make to him. Eventually Hughes was apprehended in Vancouver, B.C., and escorted back to Saskatchewan where he made a complete confession, and implicated Lewis Wohlman as the person who had hired him to burn the store at Leney. Wohlman was arrested on conspiracy and arson charges and also confessed.

"Both Hughes and Wohlman elected for speedy trial and pleaded guilty in the district court at Saskatoon, Wohlman, an old man, being sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the common jail at Prince Albert, and Hughes to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour in the same institution."

John A. Songhurst and Walter H. Wooder, Redjacket, Sask.—Entering and Theft from the Redjacket Post Office and General Store.

On the night of October 27, 1930, the Post Office and General Store at Redjacket, Sask., was broken into and cash to the value of \$770.98 was abstracted, made up as follows:—

Postal notes amounting to \$131.96.

Postage stamps amounting to \$17.27.

Cash in the sum of \$46.68.

Cash in the sum of \$235.75 (property of the Federal Grain Co. Ltd.).

Cash in the sum of \$319.32 (property of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator Co. Ltd.).

Cash in the sum of approximately \$20 (property of the complainant Henry Neale, Postmaster and owner of the general store at Redjacket).

Constables Walker and Davey of the Esterhazy Detachment investigated and found that:—

"The perpetrators of the offence had first attempted to effect entrance by placing a piece of brown paper covered with syrup over a front window, and had tried to remove a piece of the glass by cutting it with a diamond. Failing in this they had ultimately effected entrance by removing the hinges from the warehouse door and after entering the warehouse had proceeded into the post office by breaking a panel of another entrance communicating with the main portion of the building.

"On examination of the premises it was found that a small steel safe which was generally kept under the counter of the store was missing, this being subsequently discovered in an empty building some distance away from the scene of the crime where it had been taken by the thieves and the contents abstracted.

"Upon searching this building Constable Walker discovered a piece of red wool about a quarter of an inch long, and also a cigarette butt lying on the floor among the debris, and these articles he placed in an envelope for future reference.

"From the data he had gathered in the vicinity of the crime Constable Walker came to the conclusion that the offence had been committed by either one or two of the local residents, one of whom wore a red sweater, and was perhaps an Englishman and gives as his reasons, the fact that from his experiences as a police officer in England he had seen windows broken in the same manner by the syrup and brown paper method, the portion of red fluff had apparently at one time been part of an article of apparel, probably a red sweater, and the fact of the thieves being local residents was rendered possible by reason of the fact that the whereabouts of the safe (which had been kept under the counter of the store in a tea box) would in all probability only have been known to persons residing in the district.

"Following up his ideas in this direction Constable Walker was not long in discovering two young Englishmen named Songhurst and Wooder, who were residents of the Red-jacket vicinity, one of whom owned a red sweater, and upon whose joint property a can of syrup was found with sand and a thread of red wool sticking to one side. On being confronted with the evidence gathered by Constable Walker, Wooder broke down and confessed to having entered the store at Redjacket in company with Songhurst, giving as his reason the fact that they were destitute and without funds.

"Following Wooder's admission Constable Walker was taken to the cellar of the building where the proceeds of the crime were buried, and was successful in recovering the larger portion of the funds which had been abstracted.

"Songhurst and Wooder were charged under section 460 of the Criminal Code, and appeared before His Honour Judge Farrel at the district Court at Moosomin on October 1, 1930, where they entered a plea of guilty, and were each sentenced to serve a term of two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Prince Albert."

Bill Fyderchuk, Bert Hillier, Harold Peverett and John B. Jackson, Scout Lake, Sask.—Robbery with violence of the Clarke Scott Store.

The four men named above in February, 1931, held up the Clarke Scott store at Scout Lake, Sask., tying up the manager and stealing about \$370 and some goods.

Corporal Langton of the Shaunavon Detachment heard an account of the raid over the radio, and next morning learned that four men had entered the village at midnight. On making inquiries he found two of the men in the local hotel, the other two having left; the men in the hotel had given false names and were in possession of a revolver, ammunition and a quantity of the stolen goods. Corporal Langton then telegraphed to the office at the Weyburn sub-district, and was informed that the description of the two men whom he had detained agreed with that of the two men concerned in the robbery.

Meanwhile, at Swift Current two of the men had been arrested on a charge of having stolen a car in Regina, Corporal Langton informed the police at Swift Current that these men probably belong to the gang which had robbed the store and they were identified by the manager of the Clarke Scott store. They all admitted their guilt. The sentences imposed were as follows:—

J. B. Jackson—3 years, 10 lashes.

Harold Peverett—2 years, 5 lashes.

Bill Fyderchuk—2 years, six months, 7 lashes.

A. E. Miller—2 years.

Lee Hee, Regina, Sask.—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

"This case, which originated in Regina, Sask., during the early part of the past criminal year, and which was brought to a successful conclusion by D/S/Sergeant W. Mortimer of the Criminal Investigation Branch, Regina, also formed the medium whereby initial information was gained that afterwards resulted in the conviction of a Chinese named Lee Wong, situated at Hamilton, Ont., who, from all indications, had been extensively engaged for a considerable period of time in the narcotic traffic prior to his imprisonment.

"On February 2, 1931, D/S/Sergeant Mortimer received confidential information that a parcel consigned to the Sun Sun Company, 1718-10th avenue, Regina, had been received at the Canadian Pacific Express office in the city, and was awaiting arrival of the consignee to take delivery of the package. D/S/Sergt. Mortimer who, for some time past, had suspected Lee Hee, Manager of the Sun Sun Co. at Regina, of being engaged in the opium

trade, proceeded to the Canadian Pacific Express office and examined the parcel in question, with the result that it was ascertained that the consignor of the package was entered on the express records as one T. F. Thomas of 122½ Rebecca street, Hamilton, Ont., and that the contents on examination were found to consist of five tins of prepared opium enclosed in a carton of Opeka Breakfast Coffee.

"After having marked the tins containing the opium for purposes of future identification, D/S/Sergt. Mortimer resealed the package and awaited delivery being made of the contents to the premises of the Sun Sun Company, where the usual receipt was taken by the Canadian Pacific Express authorities from the consignee for the completion of their responsibility. D/S/Sergeant Mortimer then conducted a raid and by means of a thorough and persistent search was successful in locating the marked tins of opium hidden under a board in the floor of the store.

"Lee Hee, who admitted being the principal person engaged in the management of the Sun Sun Company, was thereupon placed under arrest on a charge of being in possession of narcotics, and subsequently appeared on March 2, 1931, before R. E. Turnbull, police magistrate, Regina, where he entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and to serve a term of six months' imprisonment in the Regina jail."

Ulrich Karl Westphalen, Fife Lake, Sask.—Mental Diseases Act

"On April 20, 1931, Constable Wilkins, of Willow Bunch Detachment, received information that a man named Ulrich Karl Westphalen, an employee of a farmer of the Fife Lake District, had run amuck and was indiscriminately shooting at the farmer's family with an automatic revolver.

"Proceeding to the vicinity of the disturbance Constable Wilkins was told that Westphalen had left the farm taking the pistol with him, but that he was still somewhere in the vicinity.

"Shortly after receiving this information, in the course of a search of the district by automobile, Constable Wilkins came across Westphalen standing in the middle of the road, who, on being approached, drew the revolver from his pocket, and attempted to prevent the automobile from passing. Constable Wilkins stopped the car, got out and walked up to Westphalen, who put the muzzle of the revolver to the Constable's stomach and told him that he was a member of the German police. Constable Wilkins grasped the revolver by the muzzle and forced it down, at the same time breaking Westphalen's grip of the weapon, which, on being examined, was found to be loaded with eight cartridges in the magazine and one in the breach.

"Westphalen was placed under arrest, found to be insane and committed to the Weyburn Mental Hospital."

Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Estevan, Sask.

On September 8, 1931, a strike began in the Estevan-Bienfait coal district in southern Saskatchewan, the immediate cause being demands by the newly formed branch of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, and their rejection by the mine operators. Alike in the formation of the union and in the conduct of the general strike outside agitators were active, these including: James Sloan, President of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada; Martin J. Forkin, Sam Scarlett, Isadore Minster and Annie Buller. Resentment was caused among the miners by one concern, a "stripping" mine known as the Truax-Traer Coal Co., Limited, continuing at work. It became necessary to strengthen our detachment, and on September 25, Inspector Moorhead was placed in command of the situation.

On September 16, attempts had been made to operate one of the mines by the labour of farmers drawn from the vicinity, but this proved unfruitful as the community at Bienfait was opposed to them. Nothing in particular happened owing to the hostile attitude, and on September 24, threats had been made to rush the Truax-Traer works, this being foiled by our men.

On September 29, the miners, at the instigation of their leaders present, decided to hold a mass demonstration in Estevan, some 15 miles away, and, on the town council prohibiting this, proceeded nevertheless in trucks and motor cars toward the town. Their entrance was opposed by the town police, aided by a number of our men, and a desperate affray took place, this being opened by an attack on the Chief of Police at Estevan, who was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. Some 300 miners, armed with clubs, iron bars, stones,

etc., attacked the police force, which numbered at the outside little more than 20, and revolver shots also were fired, one of them breaking the arm of a Mounted Police constable. The police were obliged to use their revolvers in self-defence, and were forced back by weight of numbers. However, they were reinforced by the party stationed at the Truax-Traer Company, some miles away which arrived on the scene and dispersed the mob. Unfortunately, two of the miners were killed on the spot, and a third one mortally wounded; several others were wounded and the majority of our men engaged in the affray suffered injuries, more or less severe.

Minster, one of the important agitators, was arrested in Estevan, but the others disappeared, and had not been apprehended up to the date of the period covered by this report.

Theft of Gasolene

"Statistics of investigations carried out in the province during the past criminal year show an increase of 4,391 cases over and above the total number of cases investigated during the year 1929-30; this increase in operations being due in some degree to the large number of cases in connection with the theft of gasolene, which has become prevalent since the commencement of the present financial depression.

"This form of crime, which is listed under the 'Breaking, Entering and Theft' category, is composed of two separate species; the first method of perpetration being straight theft by transients, etc., from gasolene tanks, and the second being that of theft from storage tanks, filling stations and other places where this combustible is stored in more or less large quantities.

"Both forms of theft coming under this category offer exceptional difficulties of solution; the former by reason of the migratory habits of the offenders and the unidentifiable nature of the stolen gasolene forming a poor field for indications to be obtained that might lead to identification of the guilty parties.

"In the latter instance where larger quantities of gasolene are stolen from storage tanks, etc., it has been found in many cases that there is every probable reason to suppose that the agents in charge of the filling stations involved are themselves responsible for the theft, and have staged a pseudo-robbery for the purpose of covering a deficit in the quantity of gasolene under their charge, for which they are responsible; the deficit in question being undoubtedly brought about in many cases by maladministration on the part of the agents concerned.

"It will readily be understood that an employee of an oil company finding himself with a large deficit of gasolene shortly before an inspection of his accounts by a representative of his organization would be in a position to cover any shortage which might exist by taking action on his own part to render it apparent that holes, etc., had been bored in his tanks and quantities of gasolene abstracted.

"Evidence to prove this suspicion is unusually difficult to obtain and while there are undoubtedly very many genuine thefts of gasolene from filling stations in the province, by the time the matter is reported to our detachments, the only signs of the offence having been perpetrated are a number of old automobile tracks or unidentifiable footprints which may or may not have been made by the person or persons committing the offence, and possibly a hole bored in the tank and afterwards plugged with wood through which the stolen gasolene is supposed to have been siphoned.

"Evidence of this nature, taken in conjunction with the fact that the stolen gasolene is, of course, unidentifiable, not unnaturally offers very little suspicion, may be directed towards various individuals, it is another matter to reduce this suspicion to proof and thus convict the guilty party.

"Every effort is being made to apprehend the perpetrators of these thefts, and it is probable that if a severe example is made by the judicial authorities of persons convicted of this species of crime, that a salutary lesson will be taught which should do much to render the form of depredation in question unprofitable in the future."

The Liquor Act

"In reviewing the situation in connection with the enforcement of the Liquor Act in Saskatchewan during the past year, I find that very satisfactory results have followed pursuant to our investigations in this respect.

"The Special Liquor Squad composed of 15 Special Constables under the control of Corporal J. Laight, have continued their successful operations of the year 1929-30, and assisted by the uniform members of our force have been very active in the enforcement of this act throughout the province."

The investigations conducted resulted in 685 cases being brought; of these 84.08 per cent resulted in convictions. The fines imposed amounted to \$62,867, of which \$33,477 was paid; the amount of imprisonment served in default of payment amounted in all to 23 years, ten months and twenty days. In addition, 1,012 were brought on behalf of the departments of the Government; of these 233 were unfounded, and 616 were handed over to the departments concerned, while 135 are still under investigation.

Inspector Tait observes:—

"A striking illustration as to the period of depression through which the province is, at present, passing is evident from the fact that of the total amount of \$62,867 imposed as fines in connection with the statute in question, only \$33,477 or 53.25 per cent has been paid: 46.75 per cent of offenders choosing to suffer imprisonment rather than to meet their obligations in connection with the penalties imposed."

During the past year 4,842 cases were investigated under some 40 separate provincial statutes which we are required to execute. These resulted in 2,683 convictions, while 933 were handed over to the departments concerned: 85.85 per cent of those investigated resulted in convictions. The fines imposed amounted to \$70,349.50 of which \$39,827.50 were paid. The terms served in default of payment amounted to 30 years 6 months.

Assistance to Provincial Departments

A total of 11,410 cases were investigated by our force on behalf of provincial authorities during the year ending September 30, 1931; this figure being inclusive of 8,282 interim motor licences and 2,579 operators' licences issued on behalf of the Department of Highways, Motor Vehicles branch.

Federal Statutes

Under this heading 1,236 cases were investigated during the year ended September 30, 1931; of these 330 were convicted and 148 were handed over to the departments concerned. Of the total number of investigations conducted—384 cases were actually brought before the courts and resulted in 330, or 85.93 per cent of convictions being obtained.

As a result of the convictions registered under the federal statutes, the fines imposed were \$45,372, and the fines paid \$8,662.90, and in default of payment the terms served amounted to 99 years, 10 months, 2 days.

Five cases under the Excise Act and five under the Indian Act were also investigated in Manitoba, as well as four cases under federal statutes general, which formed subjects of inquiry in Alberta, five convictions being registered as a result of investigations in connection with the total of 14 cases as mentioned above.

Federal Departments

Under the above heading 7,019 investigations were conducted by us on behalf of Federal Departments during the past year. These are classified roughly as follows:

Investigations (breach of statutes)	2,090
Aid to department (no breach of statutes)	418
Aid for departmental administration	4,511

Inspector Tait adds:—

"Investigations on behalf of the department, Secretary of State (naturalization) numbering 1,963 are included in investigations (breach of statutes) which are also inclusive of 3,531 investigations (aid for department administration) conducted on behalf of the Department of Marine (Radiotelegraph)."

Other Police Forces

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-five cases under the above heading were investigated by us during the past year, and are classified as follows:—

Investigations (breach of statutes)	137
Aid to departments (no breach of statutes)	1998

In all 38,014 cases were investigated, 8,199 prosecutions were entered with satisfactory result of 6,278 or 76.56 per cent convictions being obtained. Of the remainder 24,664 were handed over to the departments concerned, and the remainder are accounted for in various ways, such as complaints unfounded, insufficiency of evidence, etc. Regarding these cases, in all 10,667 were dealt with, of which 6,278, or 58.85 per cent resulted in convictions.

Comparison with Former Year

The following table is furnished, giving a comparison of the work done for the year ended 1929-1930 and the period under survey:—

1929-1930	1930-1931
Cases investigated— 33,623	Cases investigated— 38,014
Fines imposed (Criminal Code)— \$17,934.80	Fines imposed (C.C.)— \$15,588.00
Fines paid (Criminal Code)— \$15,127	Fines paid (Criminal Code)— \$9,925.50
Defaulted (Criminal Code)— 96 yrs: 7 months: 28 days	Defaulted (Criminal Code)— 507 yrs: 11 mos: 20 days
Fines imposed (Provincial Statutes)— \$101,108.12	Fines imposed (Provincial Statutes)— \$70,349.50
Fines paid (Provincial Statutes)— \$70,846.18	Fines paid (Provincial Statutes)— \$39,827.50
Defaulted (Provincial Statutes)— 16 yrs: 8 mos: 1 day	Defaulted (Provincial Statutes)— 30 yrs: 6 mos.
Fines imposed (Federal Statutes)— \$53,355	Fines imposed (Federal Statutes)— \$45,372.90
Fines paid (Federal Statutes)— \$31,511.	Fines paid (Federal Statutes)— \$8,662.90
Defaulted (Federal Statutes)— 25 yrs: 3 mos: 11 days	Defaulted (Federal Statutes)— 99 yrs: 10 mos: 2 days

Inspector Tait concludes with an acknowledgement of the support given by members of the force, and expresses his appreciation of the courtesy and consideration extended to us by the Hon. M. A. MacPherson, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, and his Deputy, Mr. Alexander Blackwood.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

Superintendent T. Dann, Officer Commanding "F" Division (northern Saskatchewan) notes that he succeeded Superintendent T. C. Goldsmith, who was retired to pension on June 9, 1931. Inspector W. Munday was in command at Saskatoon on September 30, Inspector J. Kelly having been moved to "D" Division.

Superintendent Dann writes:—

"The demand for our services in connection with the policing of the province has increased considerably—so much so that it was deemed necessary to establish a sub-district at North Battleford with an Officer in charge to promote efficiency and to more effectively cope with the work. Inspector H. M. Fowell was transferred from 'G' Division, Edmonton, to take charge of the new sub-district."

He further writes:—

"New detachments were opened at Tisdale, Goodsoil, Big River and Maidstone. The detachment at Rose valley was transferred to Naicam, as the latter point was more centrally located and better service could be rendered.

"The Detachment at Wadena, for similar reasons, was transferred to the Southern Saskatchewan District.

"On instructions from headquarters, Ottawa, the detachments at the Pas, Fort Churchill, and Port Nelson were transferred on January 1, to 'D' Division, Manitoba. The above mentioned detachments were all located in the province of Manitoba and on account of railway connections becoming more suitable, it was possible to reach all the detachments without delay and extra expense from 'D' Division."

The strength of the division has been increased to 107, consisting of four officers and one hundred and three other ranks. The increase in personnel was 11.

The division had on charge on September 30, 54 dogs, the number being the same as on the corresponding date last year.

The total number of detachments is 41.

MANITOBA DISTRICT

Superintendent R. Field, who in June, 1931, took over from Superintendent Allard, who was moved to "B" Division, reports for "D" Division (Manitoba and western Ontario as far as lake Nipigon). The division has in all 19 permanent detachments and one temporary summer detachment. This shows an increase of five in the permanent detachments, which is accounted for in part by the absorption of The Pas, Fort Nelson and Churchill, and the establishment of Port Arthur and Nipigon. The summer detachment was in Clear Lake, in the new Dominion Park in Manitoba; it was closed in the middle of September.

The nature of many of the detachments causes the division to have a considerable amount of water transport; there are six outboard motors and one whaleboat on charge.

There are also 41 dogs in the division; the addition of the northern posts to the division is responsible for many of these. Six of them, which proved very satisfactory, came from "N" Division.

The strength of the division is 90 of all ranks, there being one superintendent and three inspectors. The Officer Commanding says:—

"Inspector Mellor is in charge of the C.I.B. in the division, Inspector Kelly is stationed in Winnipeg on straight duty, and Inspector T. H. Irvine is stationed at Port Arthur in command of the special detachment at that point placed there during last winter in connection with Communistic troubles at the lake head."

He further says:—

"A great deal of time is taken up in Winnipeg by guard duties, at the Receiver General's, the Income Tax Department, escorting mails from the post office to the station at different hours during the day, and for a considerable part of the year permanent guards at the Immigration buildings. These duties are monotonous and use up a considerable number of men."

Another remark is:—

"As shown in the statistical part of my report, the total number of all cases handled in 1931 was 6,957, as compared with 5,865 in 1930, an increase of 1,092 cases. The total amount of fines imposed came to \$15,626.75, as compared with \$10,299.75 in 1930. It is significant of the times, however, that whereas in 1930 more than 50 per cent of the amount imposed was paid, in 1931 less than 25 per cent imposed was paid."

Superintendent Field deals at length with the operations of his division, more especially as affecting the various other departments of the Government. The most interesting part of the duties of the division possibly was that in connection with the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs, on behalf of the

Department of Pensions and National Health. He says:—

"I am very glad to be able to report that conditions in this district respecting the above Act are fairly satisfactory. There are practically no large traffickers operating in the district Winnipeg, of course, is a centre of traffic, but owing to incessant activity, practically all the well-known peddlers and wholesalers are now undergoing terms of imprisonment.

"A very interesting case turned up during the year, in which two Chinese, Lee Won Hon and Lee Loy, became imbued with the idea that it was advisable to secure Mounted Police protection before selling narcotic drugs in Winnipeg. Accordingly, two members of this force pretended to embark with the Chinamen on this nefarious practice, with, of course, the objective of ascertaining the source of supply in the east.

"After some length of time passed, charges were finally laid against the Chinamen in question, one of whom received an aggregate of thirty-six years' imprisonment, and the other twenty years, the sentences, of course, running concurrently. The cases were both appealed, but were dismissed by the full appeal bench unanimously, their Lordships taking the opportunity of stating that they fully realized the difficulty the police had in obtaining convictions in these cases, and that they could not see any other mode of procedure other than that adopted by the police."

Each of these Chinamen was sentenced to four years on a number of charges.

The Officer Commanding further says:—

"Two Negroes, Rutherford Moss and Claude Harris, attempted to break into the dope-peddling game in Winnipeg, both being railway porters, but their plans were nipped in the bud very shortly after they commenced operations, and they were each sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

"Owing to the incessant warfare on the peddler, the latter have now been driven out of business, and addicts are going to more or less disreputable physicians to obtain their drugs. This is a difficulty which may easily become serious, as it is extremely hard to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant prosecutions being commenced against the doctors. One very well known doctor in Winnipeg who was making large sums of money by administering dope to various addicts, has been placed on the restricted list, but unfortunately his activities have been taken over by several other doctors, and investigations are now under way, with definite hope of a successful conclusion, against one of the most notorious dope-peddling physicians in the city, and further investigations are being conducted in connection with others."

Other remarks are:—

"Conditions in Chinatown, as far as the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act is concerned, are satisfactory. A certain amount of opium, of course, finds its way into this district, but very little, if any, is being sold outside Chinatown, and the smoking dens are now few and far between, and are very carefully hidden.

"We have had several cases against Chinese other than the ones mentioned already, and these have had a good effect.

"The druggists in the district are only too anxious to assist us in enforcing the Act, and with a few exceptions, strictly obey all the provisions thereof, and at times have given us information of value.

"The records of 508 drug stores in the district have been examined and checked during the year, with satisfactory results as far as the druggists are concerned."

A note upon the manner of conducting the traffic is:—

"The small peddlers in the city of Winnipeg are now exceptionally wary. There is no peddler handling any considerable amount of 'stuff,' and the one or two who still exist are simply obtaining tubes of drugs from doctors and are retailing same to the addicts. They carry a few pills in tin foil under the tongue, and when arrested by the police, or when alarmed, they immediately swallow the drug. Some of them also are frequently accompanied by women, who carry the drug with them, the peddlers relying on the fact that we cannot search women without the assistance of a matron.

"Heroin is still the prevalent drug in Winnipeg. Practically no cocaine is used, and marihuana has not yet made its appearance in the city."

A good deal of work was done for the Department of National Defence, the most interesting cases having to do with the air branch. Concerning this, Superintendent Field observes:—

"We have undertaken several investigations at the request of the Royal Canadian Air Force in connection with thefts of gasoline and oil from various of their caches scattered throughout the remote north country.

"One investigation conducted by Sergeant Nelson of The Pas detachment regarding the entire cleaning out of the Air Force cache at Granville Lake necessitated considerable work. The investigation was carried out by aeroplane, conducted by Flight-Lieut. McGregor, and although no convictions were obtained, the moral effect of the investigation, I think, amply repaid the trip.

"There is little doubt in my mind that these thefts have been carried out by Indians. Most of the Indians now own outboard motors. The price of fur has been very low recently, but the price of gasoline has been extremely high. For instance, at Granville Lake it is \$8 per gallon. The Indians have not been able to buy gasoline legitimately, and I feel certain have committed the thefts, but, as you will readily appreciate, in the isolated districts where these caches are situated, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any direct evidence regarding same.

"One conviction was obtained at Norway House against a Hudson's Bay employee, one Ralph Butchart, for having taken some gas from the Air Force cache at Granville Lake, already mentioned herein. The quantity of gasoline taken was comparatively small, and was really not done with any criminal intent.

"Investigations have also been carried out by The Pas detachment regarding theft of gasoline from the Air Force cache at Cranberry Portage, and this case is still under investigation, with some hope of a successful conclusion.

"My Fort William detachment has also been investigating theft of gas from Air Force cache at Shebandowan. In this case, the theft was quite daring, the fuel having been hauled away by truck. Suspicions exist as to the perpetrator of the offence, but so far no evidence has been secured to warrant action.

"My Fort Frances detachment also had to take action against an American pilot, one "Dusty" Rhodes, well known to this force, he having been in trouble before, for offences originating under the Air Board Act, but which, owing to some doubt as to their validity, were not enforced, and a charge of obstructing a peace officer was proceeded with, he being fined \$50 and costs, which fine was paid. Much correspondence ensued as an aftermath to this case between the various Government officials, the whole matter, however, being, I think, more or less of a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Rhodes' employers and friends.

"We assisted the Civil Aviation League of Canada by policing the grounds on the occasion of their annual air meet in Winnipeg. I am very glad to state that cordial terms exist between us and the R.C.A.F. It is indeed a pleasure to be able to co-operate with them as we have done."

Aid was given to the Department of National Defence in investigating a number of offences committed by members of the services, these including a quartermaster-sergeant and a canteen corporal, while a couple of fires also were the subject of inquiry.

Dealing with the Department of the Secretary of State, Superintendent Field says:—

"At the request of this department, an investigation was carried out and report submitted regarding the standing of a number of petitioners for incorporation under The Companies Act, the company to be known as the Polish Press Limited.

"Three thousand two hundred and fifty-one applications for naturalization were received for investigation during the year, an increase of 1,200 over the previous corresponding period. Of this number, 2,687 were completed and reports rendered, leaving 564 on hand to receive attention. The obtaining of signed character references in some 40 instances for other districts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was also carried out in this connection.

"The obtaining of signed character references has entailed a considerable number of patrols. These have been carried out mostly by police car, and every effort made to carry out the investigation in as economical a manner as possible."

A duty which devolves upon us periodically is that of conducting the census in the wilder parts of the country. The report says:—

"We were requested, as usual, by the Department of Vital Statistics to undertake the duty of enumerating the census in the isolated parts of the province. This duty was entrusted to Sergeant D. C. Saul, Norway House, Sergeant J. Nelson, The Pas, Sergeant J. J. Molloy at Port Nelson and Staff Sergeant M. A. Joyce at Churchill. These non-commissioned officers were assisted by constables sent in to them from Winnipeg. The district covered was very large, and the duty entailed long and arduous travel by canoe, train and on foot in order to reach the scattered trappers and mining prospectors throughout this district. The duty has now been satisfactorily completed, a total of approximately 4,000 miles having been travelled in so doing. All necessary forms have been duly sent to Ottawa."

The aid to the Department of Agriculture consists in part of the supervision of the pari-mutuels at the various race track meetings:—

"The total amount of money staked at the combined meetings amounted to \$3,101,504 this year, as compared with a total of \$3,821,761 for the corresponding meetings last year. This drop is generally attributed to business conditions. (Decline = \$720,257).

"No complaints have been made in connection with these meetings, which were all conducted in an orderly and efficient manner."

Another duty performed is thus described:—

"An investigation was carried out regarding the switching of weights of hogs after purchase by a cattle buyer at the St. Boniface stockyards, the evidence obtained resulting in the offender losing his seat on the stock exchange."

Regarding the Department of Finance, the report says:—

"During the year, a continuous guard has been maintained at the office of the Assistant Receiver General in Winnipeg, four constables and one non-commissioned officer being required for this duty. Extra guards have been supplied from time to time for the purpose of escorting bullion, etc."

A good deal of work was done for the Department of Immigration, being thus described:—

"Our Waskada detachment, as formerly, has assisted the above named department in carrying out the regular duties of a resident Immigration Officer, and, in the course of this work, handled some 185 cases. . . .

"My boundary detachments have kept a sharp lookout for unemployed persons seeking to enter Canada."

As usual, much work was done for the Department of Indian Affairs, an important case being thus described:—

"The Cross Lake Indian Boarding School fire, mentioned in my last annual report, appears to be on the verge of being brought to a successful conclusion, as two arrests were made late in September and full confessions obtained. As yet no further particulars are available."

Work of a routine character is thus mentioned:—

"Of the 111 Indian reserves situate in my district, many have been visited during the year in various connections, involving investigations asked for by the department, treaty payment patrols, truancy cases, bush fires, etc.

"Many complaints in regard to drunkenness on the reserves have been attended to, and there has been an increase of prosecutions under the Indian Act in this connection."

Again:—

"The shipping of one thousand pounds of destitute supplies from Churchill to Caribou Post was attended to; also a supply of antitoxin was obtained and shipped to York Factory owing to an outbreak of diphtheria, a patrol being made to learn the extent of same.

"In an effort to put a stop to withcraft amongst Indians, three charges of practising medicine without a licence were laid and a conviction obtained in each instance, no doubt having a salutary effect."

With reference to the Department of the Interior the report says:—

"General game patrols to the Riding Mountain National Park have been carried out from time to time, and 30 convictions were obtained for infractions of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, the offences being committed either in or around this Forest Reserve.

"A census of waterfowl was taken by all my detachments, and report cards submitted to you.

"An interesting report on observations of beaver in the Dauphin area of the Riding Mountain National Park by Sergeant Green was also submitted.

"Assistance was rendered by my northernmost detachments in the issuing of game licences, the collection of fur export tax, and the payment of wolf bounty. Some \$11,200 was collected and forwarded under the first two headings."

With reference to the Radio-Telegraph Branch of the Department of Marine, the Officer Commanding states:—

"Eight hundred and four radio licences have been issued during the year by my various detachments, and the fees collected forwarded to you. This shows a decrease of over one hundred from the previous year."

Aid rendered to the Department of National Revenue is thus described:—

"Most of the work in connection with the Customs Department has been carried out by my Waskada detachment, where some 400 persons entering and leaving Canada were examined, duties being collected, tourist permits issued, etc."

Concerning the Post Office Department:—

"The Postmaster at Lavallee, Ont., was arrested by us and charged with theft from Post Office of \$425, the outcome being that the charge was withdrawn on restitution being made."

As usual, much assistance was given to other Police Forces, the report saying in part:—

"Assistance has been rendered other police forces in some 70 instances, more especially the Manitoba Provincial Police, which force my northern detachments have assisted in a number of Criminal Code cases. That this assistance has been appreciated is evidenced in letters of appreciation received."

Another form of aid to the province is thus described:—

"Seventeen cases coming under provincial statutes were handled by us, nine convictions being registered."

WESTERN ONTARIO DISTRICT

Superintendent G. L. Jennings, Officer Commanding "O" Division (western Ontario, as far as lake Nipigon), reports a strength of 47 all ranks, an increase of one during the year.

Regarding the detachments, the Officer Commanding says:—

"The number remains the same (10), but during the year I have again requested that two more detachments be opened, in selected places, in order to more satisfactorily cope with the ever-increasing work throughout the district. It is hoped that during the coming year this will be done."

As regards detachments, these on September 30, 1931, remained ten in number. At two of these, Muncey and Niagara Falls, conditions have been improved by obtaining new quarters, the former being supplied by the Department of Indian Affairs, and the latter by the Department of Public Works, and is particularly well situated.

Concerning the detachment in the Ohsweken Indian Reserve, he says:—

"The strength here remains the same: 1 corporal, 3 constables, and 1 S/Constable (cook), 5 horses and 1 motor car.

"This is quite sufficient for the duties required. There is practically no trouble amongst the Indians of the Six Nations, and most of our work is in connection with the many offences following the bringing of liquor on to the Reserve. Horse transport is still necessary, as the roads are not passable for a motor car throughout the winter and mid-seasons. This is an excellent detachment for the training of young constables in many of the branches of police work."

Superintendent Jennings next refers to the guard maintained in the office of the Assistant Receiver General in Toronto, saying:—

"Acting Corporal Nelson, H.J.S. has been in charge for over one year, with a detail of five or six constables, as required. He and his guard have performed their very monotonous work to the satisfaction of the Assistant Receiver-General and myself."

It is added that this guard is a heavy drain on personnel, and that the quarters provided for the guard are unsatisfactory.

In the course of his general remarks, Superintendent Jennings says:—

"Seasonal work depletes our effective strength materially at times. We have to provide special guards, escorts and patrols. Twelve men were sent as guards at Income Tax offices at Toronto, Hamilton and London; extra Assistant Receiver-General's Guard at Toronto for three months; and daily escort to Customs officer at Windsor. Escorts are also being more than previously required at payments of Treaty monies to Indians at different reserves.

"One Sergeant was lent to the Department of Agriculture for over five months for the supervision of pari-mutuel betting at all race track meetings in Ontario and, in addition, two to four extra men when date clashes occurred.

"The Department of Agriculture had a constable detailed to assist the local Inspector in properly enforcing the hog-grading regulations, and he was absent on this duty entirely for several months.

"An important change in office administration took place—D/S/Sergeant Darling, who had been in charge of the C.I.B. here for ten years, was in March last promoted Inspector and transferred to Ottawa. He was succeeded by D/Sergeant Fish, transferred from Windsor, who was granted Staff Rank, and who has successfully handled the position since that time.

"The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has now completed its line from Cochrane to Moose Factory. This means that an Inspecting Officer will be able to go there once or twice a year without delay; also, that the work of that detachment with the 'outside', and particularly in regard to bringing out prisoners, will be considerably expedited. On the advent of the railway, I anticipate having to increase our strength at Moose Factory next year."

The Officer Commanding reviews at some length the Communist agitation which centres in Toronto. After remarks of a general nature, he describes the raids made upon the Communist headquarters and the houses of leaders in Toronto on August 11, in which our men co-operated with the local and provincial police. He proceeds:—

"The Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario in a letter addressed to the Honourable the Minister in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, states, in part:—

"You will observe probably by the reports, that you have through your own police and in the morning press, that we have moved in the prosecution of certain Communists throughout Ontario. We have seized a great quantity of papers, and I am hoping that it will supplement rather thoroughly the information so well gathered by your police and supplemented by our own.

"May I express to you thanks for the great work done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in laying the foundation which enabled these prosecutions."

"With this expression of appreciation you were pleased to concur and to add your commendation to those members of this force, concerned.

"Since the action outlined above against the leaders, a number of demonstrations have been held in various parts of Ontario protesting the arrests, and it is noticeable that there has been more inclination on the part of the demonstrators to defy authority, with the result that there have been a number of clashes with the police.

"At Kirkland Lake, about three hundred took part in a melee with police, and one provincial constable was struck by stones. It was necessary to fire shots over the heads of the rioters to disperse them. Ten arrests followed, and nine were subsequently convicted. In Toronto, some two thousand five hundred persons took part in a noisy demonstration, but fortunately no damage was done, with the exception of a window being broken by a brick thrown by one of the crowd. Three arrests were made."

With regard to federal statutes and Dominion Park Regulations the figures show an increase over the record of the two preceding years; the total was 537 in 1930-31, as against 1928-29 of 414, and 1929-30 of 465. The convictions for the period under review numbered 238.

Details are given of a number of these, one being as follows:—

"In June of this year, a request was received from the Department of National Revenue to assist their collector at Simcoe, Ont., in collecting evidence with a view to prosecution of a number of parties in that vicinity who were suspected of unlawful brewing of beer and the manufacture of illicit spirits. Corporal Weeks of Muncey Detachment was detailed to this work, and he was ably assisted by Constable Dolley of Ohsweken detachment. Posing as buyers and distributors of illicit liquor, these two obtained the confidence of the suspects. After seven weeks' extensive work, sufficient evidence had been obtained, and arrangements were made for the simultaneous arrests of the offenders, which were effected without a hitch. This investigation resulted in the seizure of two complete stills, a quantity of illicit spirits and beer, and the conviction of eight persons. The case against another defendant is still before the Court. I was pleased to bring to your attention the good work performed by Corporal Weeks in cleaning-up a situation in that district."

Another case is:—

"In February, 1931, whilst investigating one Frank Ross at Hamilton, who was suspected of trafficking in narcotics, a cache of thirteen gallons of illicit alcohol was discovered by raiding officers. Charges under the Excise Act against Ross and his accomplice, Michele Silvestro, were laid, resulting in their conviction. Ross was fined \$1,000, which was subse-

quently paid, and one month in jail. Silvestro was sentenced to one year and a fine of \$200, which was not paid. In the course of his evidence, Ross made statements which were found to be untrue, and a charge of perjury was preferred, which is still before the court.

Concerning another branch of the original population he says:—

"During the taking of the census this year, several Indians of the Six Nations Reserve refused to answer the questions put to them by the enumerators, taking the stand that under the Haldimand Treaty, the Grand River lands were not part of the Dominion of Canada, and that the Indians resident thereon were not subject to the laws of Canada. Charges were preferred under section 36 of the Statistics Act, and four convictions obtained. An appeal on behalf of one of the accused was entered and, while it has been heard, at the time of writing no judgment has been rendered.

"Among the Indians in the Moose Factory district, the usual complaints and minor offences were disposed of satisfactorily. In addition, there were five serious breaches of the Criminal Code. One Indian was found guilty on two charges of theft of traps, another on a charge of theft of gasoline from the Hudson's Bay Company, and two others on charges of breaking and entering. Jail sentences were imposed, but this does not have the desired deterrent effect on other Indians in the district, as they have a more comfortable time in jail than they experience in their own camps. Conditions amongst these Indians are far from good but, as Constable Covell points out, they are partly to blame themselves, as they will not leave the posts to hunt, as long as they can obtain a little food from Government relief supplies, and a few clothes from the missions."

Superintendent Jennings also notices at length Constable Covell's patrols, in the matter of the complaint of an Indian, named Wynne, of untruthful starvation, and up the east coast of James and Hudson's bays as far as the Great Whale river: these are noticed elsewhere in this report. He further says:—

"On May 25 a regrettable incident occurred at Moose Factory, with the sudden death of Dr. B. H. Hamilton, Indian Agent.

"Due to Dr. Hamilton's demise, the taking of the census at Moose, and the James Bay district, was undertaken by Constable Covell, at the request of the department. The work was satisfactorily completed."

Another branch of our work is thus noticed:—

"The usual migratory birds motorboat patrol was made on Lake Scugog during October and November last year. Owing to the unsuitability of our boat for patrol work in lake Erie, no patrol was made in its waters. This spring, no patrols were made owing to the fact that our boat was destroyed by fire. Our detachments, however, have kept watch on the situation in their respective districts, and very few infractions of the Act have been reported."

Other cases were:—

"In November, 1930, information was received at our Windsor Detachment that a well-known character, Norman Butt, was implicated in the narcotic traffic. The services of a United States Narcotic officer were loaned by the United States authorities, and he was introduced to Butt, who in turn introduced the agent to the alleged 'higher-up,' one Murray Tyhurst. Arrangements were made to purchase ten ounces of cocaine from Tyhurst and \$25 in marked money was paid him to bind the deal, which was to take place the following day. At the appointed time, the agent met Tyhurst and Butt, shadowed by our men. Agent had been provided with \$625 in marked money. The two suspects only produced one ounce of cocaine, and endeavoured to persuade our agent to accompany them in a car to get the other nine ounces. Fearing a trap, agent purchased the one ounce, giving Tyhurst another \$40 which, with the \$25 paid the day before, made up the pre-arranged price of \$65 per ounce. When the sale was completed, Butt and Tyhurst were arrested. The \$40 was received, and also \$5 of the \$25 paid the previous day. Tyhurst and Butt were tried at Sandwich on January 19, 1931, before Mr. Justice Jeffrey and Jury. They were found guilty and sentenced to four years; plus \$1,000 fine; and two years, plus \$500 fine, respectively.

"In May, 1930, one Albert V. Hall of Sarnia came under suspicion of being connected with the narcotic traffic. Subsequent investigations strengthened our suspicions and, in July, 1931, D/Sergeant Zaneth was sent to Sarnia and succeeded in getting into the confidence of Hall. Arrangements were made for Zaneth, Hall and the latter's partner, one George Martin of Windsor, to proceed to Montreal to purchase a supply of narcotics from a Chinese doctor in that city. At Montreal, D/Sergeant Zaneth obtained \$700 in marked money from the Officer Commanding at that point, and the necessary men were detailed to shadow

the operations. The \$700 marked money was handed to George Martin to make the buy. He, however, eluded our men and skipped out with the money. Hall and Martin were subsequently arrested at their homes and taken to Montreal, where they pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and were sentenced to one day in jail, after restitution of the \$700 had been made. The whole scheme was apparently a put up job to secure easy money."

Another class of work is thus noticed:—

"Extensive inquiries were made into alleged forging of Immigration permits for Greeks, Macedonians and Bulgarians. D/Sergeant Zaneth was detailed to this case, and he conducted a thorough investigation, from which it was apparent that the forged documents originated in Europe."

With regard to general investigation, other than breach of statutes, these numbered 7,953, as against 5,999 in 1928-29 and 7,266 in 1929-30. Of these applicants for naturalization accounted for 5,802, as compared with 3,960 during the present year, or an increase of 46 per cent.

It is added:—

"These inquiries involve a great amount of time and work, so much so that it is necessary to keep a number of men almost continuously employed on this duty, and there is little opportunity left to give them experience on other police work."

The following comment is added:—

"Many of our duties are of a routine nature, but they occupy considerable time of the men performing them, and there is a noticeable increase in this class of work this year."

With regard to the general volume of work the following table is supplied:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Federal Acts and Dominion Park Regulations..	414	465	547
Criminal Code..	149	141	132
Provincial Acts..	18	13	18
General investigations other than breaches of statutes..	5,999	7,666	7,953
	<u>6,580</u>	<u>8,285</u>	<u>8,650</u>

Thus there is an increase of 755 cases, or nearly 10 per cent, over last year, and 2,060, or more than 30 per cent, over the previous period.

"A" DIVISION

Inspector V. A. M. Kemp, who took over the temporary command of "A" Division from Superintendent Belcher on the 17th of August, on his being promoted to be Assistant Commissioner, reports on behalf of "A" Division. He observes:—

"The Officer Commanding "A" Division is also in command of the Eastern Ontario District. There has been some slight change in the boundaries of this district since last year, inasmuch as the Amos Detachment, formerly controlled from this office, has now been placed under the Quebec District. This change, I think, results in the Eastern Ontario District being, perhaps, the smallest in the entire police force from the standpoint of area. The strength of "A" Division, however, is one of the largest in the force, and the multifarious duties undertaken bespeak the large amount of work performed.

"The personnel of the Maritime Provinces Sub-District is also on the strength of "A" Division. This means that their pay is issued from this office, but all matters of investigation and routine are reported direct to yourself by the Officer Commanding at Halifax."

By a change made since the end of the period covered by this report, responsibility for the Maritime Provinces has been detached from "A" Division and attached to the newly formed "C" Division.

After describing the barrack accommodation, rations, clothing, etc., the Officer Commanding reports the strength of the Division on September 30, 1931, at 267, all ranks, an increase of one during the year. There were, of course, sundry promotions, transfers, etc.

The health of the division in general was good.

He further observes:—

"The duties undertaken by this division are, in the main, of a nature peculiar to Ottawa. This division, formerly the Dominion Police, is charged with the responsibility of protecting property of the federal Government in the capital. This includes police supervision over the majority of the large buildings, both day and night. In a few buildings, no constable is stationed on the building during the day time; in the majority, a twenty-four-hour police supervision is maintained. In the more important buildings, several posts are held in addition to the constable at the main door. At regular hours, all doors of the buildings, with the exception of the main door, are locked. This enables the constable on the main door to exercise control over who enters or who leaves the building after hours. During the night-time he makes periodical examinations of the building. The value of the protection thus afforded cannot be calculated. From time to time, our men on their rounds, discover small fires which would, undoubtedly, result in the destruction of valuable property had they not been discovered. A good illustration on this point occurred on April 10 at the Royal Mint, when, during the night, our constable on patrol discovered a table in that building burning. This fire was quickly extinguished with practically no loss.

"Supervision is also given to the parks situated on the property of the federal Government, and in addition, a motorcycle patrol is maintained over the Driveways of the Federal District Commission. Police supervision is afforded at the Dominion Experimental Farm, and one of the most important duties undertaken by this division is the regular systematic control of fire appliances in the buildings. . . . To thoroughly supervise these duties, entails a considerable amount of routine work of a most uninteresting nature. The day is divided into three eight-hour shifts, which change from week to week so that the members of the Division get a fair proportion of day and night work. Each member of the Division is entitled to one day off in seven, and in order to preserve the continuity of our supervision, a staff is maintained, designated the "Flying Relief Squad," whose duty is to proceed to various buildings on different days relieving the regular constables for their day off. In addition to this, the members of the division are granted three weeks' leave annually, and for this purpose an additional staff of men is maintained. The leave starts during March and ends the beginning of December. During the intervening period, the surplus staff relieve members of the division so that they may receive an average of one week's concentrated drill and training, which is completed in time for the leave to be recommenced in March.

"A further duty is performed by our Plain Clothes Branch. This constitutes a staff (including clerks) of 14 non-commissioned officers and constables. The diversity of their investigations is indicated in the Criminal Investigation Branch annual report which accompanies this report. The number of petty thefts in Government buildings, together with the investigations of a more serious nature, keeps the Detective Branch continually busy.

"Including the Experimental Farm and Parliament Hill, we maintained police supervision of twenty-six different buildings during the year, a decrease of one due to the opening of the Confederation Building into which the staffs were moved from the Regal and Transportation Buildings. In addition to this, seasonal protection was afforded at the various gates on Parliament Hill and at the Senate, etc. We also provided a constable at the Supreme Court when in session; at the city Post Office during the Christmas period; and numerous other duties of varying duration.

"Our constables on the buildings promptly report any minor irregularities, such as broken windows, etc., and these are immediately brought to the attention of the Public Works Department. There is a continued improvement in the matter of carelessness on the part of the staffs in the Government buildings regarding the leaving open of windows and lights burning, etc., which in past years was commented upon.

"The constable detailed a year ago for duty on the third floor of the Daly Building has been maintained, and, judging from the remarks passed by the officials of the Department of Pensions and National Health, is giving very satisfactory service.

"During the year, we provided police protection for thirty functions at Government House, the Union Station, and on Parliament Hill. These additional duties required some 138 non-commissioned officers and constables, representing a total of 1,719 hours additional duty. This duty is usually performed by the members of the Division being brought back after they have completed their regular tour of duty, and the duties are likely to increase with the continual meetings of unemployed, which are usually fostered by the Communist party. We are, at present, bringing our office staff back practically once a week at night time in case of an emergency.

"As has been done in the past, we supplied police protection to the offices of the Receiver General at Belleville, Kingston and Ottawa at the end of the fiscal year, and have provided armed escort, when requested to do so by the Department of Finance, in connection with their currency shipments.

"The departmental mail service, which is maintained by this division, reports a slight decrease in the number of letters carried. The total for the year was 33,172, a decrease of 4,492 over the previous year. Twenty-five buildings are visited by the mail orderlies each day. Of this number, 13 receive 4 visits daily, 8 receive 3 visits, and the remaining 4, 2 visits only per day. The duty of these men is to collect from each building letters which are destined to other departments. They are then distributed promptly to the correct officials. During the entire year no complaints whatever were received regarding delayed or lost letters which, I think, is a very creditable showing in view of the large amounts of mail matter handled."

After a note upon the work done in policing the driveways, etc., the report deals with the question of fire protection:—

"The branch which controls the inspection of fire apparatus in the Government buildings consists of 1 sergeant and 6 constables, together with a constable at the Experimental Farm who is permanently stationed there to supervise the equipment in the numerous buildings at the Farm. To this branch are sent recruits as they come on the force, who receive instruction in the handling of fire equipment and also become well acquainted with the layout of the different buildings under our control. We maintain a regular weekly inspection of all buildings, and it is the duty of the constable so employed to examine the buildings and to check and report any accumulation of inflammable material or any other defects which may be considered as hazards. The remainder of the constables are employed testing the hose in the buildings and recharging extinguishers at regular intervals."

Commenting on the work of the Criminal Investigation Branch, Inspector Kemp notes an increase of work, partly on account of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal District Commission, while their work also increased owing to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; and in the work for the various departments of the federal Government. He adds:—

"As a natural result the number of members on the investigation staff was necessarily increased. This reacted on the work done by the clerical staff, upon whose work I wish to comment most favourably."

With regard to the Department of Agriculture the report says:—

"This department appeared to be anxious to have infractions of the Live Stock Pedigree Act dealt with in the Ottawa courts even though, in some cases, the persons concerned were resident at points remote from Ottawa. One case was not proceeded with in court owing to lack of evidence; one of the animals having been shipped to the United States and destroyed, together with documents accompanying it. Two persons from near Quebec city were prosecuted for false registration. One of these was found guilty on three counts, after numerous remands granted the accused on various pretexts. One charge against the other person was dismissed. These cases, while not actually investigated here, involved much work as in every case the evidence was all closely examined and a brief prepared for the prosecuting counsel.

"At the start of the year a plainclothes man accompanied an inspector from the department on several occasions for the purpose of checking up as to how the various buyers were complying with the hog grading regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. Later on a man was detailed for upwards of six months on this work exclusively. He repeatedly visited the different points throughout the district where the buyers loaded their stock so that it is doubtful if there is now a dealer of any consequence whatever ignorant of these regulations."

Another passage is:—

"Rocks from an adjoining quarry were blown on the premises of the departmental laboratory, Mountain Road, Hull, P.Q. The owner of this quarry was charged with common criminal nuisance and committed for trial. As the fall sessions are not being held it may be next March before the case is disposed of. This is the first incident of this nature reported to the police since the same man was convicted of a similar offence about five years ago."

Turning to the Civil Service Commission, he says:—

"Undoubtedly by far the most extensive, difficult and complicated cases of the year were handled on behalf of the commission. The original request was in January for an investigator to assist one of the commissioners on investigating work in Montreal. Staff-Sergeant Syms was detailed to this work and, with but very few and short intervals, has continued on same. His work was not simplified by the prominence given to these cases by the press."

With regard to work for the Federal District Commission, the report says in part:—

"The work of prosecuting all offences committed on the Federal District Commission Driveway, which was begun in September, 1930, was continued throughout the year. Traffic offences were dealt with under the Ontario Highway Traffic Act during the first eight months, after which, the commission having formulated their own by-laws, a change was made to the federal Act.

"Apart from the work of a non-criminal nature, five hundred and twenty offences were prosecuted. The disposition of these are as follows: 407 convictions, 89 dismissed or withdrawn and 24 awaiting trial."

After some remarks upon the enforcing of the regulations, the Officer Commanding says:—

"If there was no doubt of an offence having been committed a prosecution followed, but in minor cases, when such was not the case, the person in question was advised of the regulations and warned to exercise more caution in future. In this respect we have dealt with more 'repeaters' who were prosecuted than among those who were warned. Any advice or comment by the several magistrates before whom our cases are tried has been taken into serious consideration.

"Three of the cases dismissed were undertaken to assist aggrieved parties and the evidence given by complainants in court certainly justified the dismissals. In not one case did their story to the police bear any resemblance to their statement made under oath."

With regard to the Finance Department, the report says:—

"On thirty-one days during the year an armed escort was furnished during the transfer of gold to or from the Royal Mint to the departmental vault, and escorts were also provided from the department to the railway station when currency was being transported."

Turning to the Department of Indian Affairs, it is noted that Tyendinaga Reserve has been transferred to this division from "O" Division, so that there are three principal Reserves to patrol, Tyendinaga, Golden Lake and St. Regis. The last named has been the most troublesome.

"Some Indians at St. Regis have always been antagonistic to the idea of giving information to the census enumerator. The one at St. Regis who flatly refused was prosecuted. A determined effort was made to prevent the arrest and as a result . . . our number of court cases were increased. On appearing in court the defendant decided to give all the required information and as the magistrate believed that it was the influence of others, particularly of those who opposed the police that was primarily responsible for her refusal, he suspended sentence. The two leaders of those who attempted to prevent her arrest did not fare so well. As previously stated, each received a sentence of one year hard labour."

It is noted that drunkenness is the chief cause of crime among the Indians.

Assistance rendered to the National Revenue Department included the discovery and seizure of two complete stills, the proceedings ending in fines of two hundred dollars. The sentence of a month in jail being suspended in both cases.

With reference to another feature of our work in fighting the drug evil, the report says:—

"Fifty-six investigations have been made or are being continued under the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Our greatest success was among the Chinese, as, with one exception, all our prosecutions were against members of that race.

"Under section 4 (f), the only white person prosecuted was convicted. Under section 4 (d), four Chinese were convicted, one committed for trial and a sixth forfeited his bail. Under section 11, there were four convictions and under section 12, there were two convictions and six dismissals.

"Kingston was the scene of most prosecutions and we feel certain that the principal Chinese engaged in the opium traffic at that place are removed.

"As in former years we have had quite a number of complaints that proved to be without foundation. Cases of this nature invariably require far more work than a case where drugs actually exist. It appears strange that some persons of unquestionable integrity can get such fanciful notions about drugs. Having conceived some their next step is to tell a plausible story to the police which causes no end of trouble. Perhaps a ban on cheap sensational literature would assist more than anything else in keeping down the number of cases which we eventually show either as "complaint unfounded" or "abandoned for want of information." Present indications are that most of those still under investigation will be disposed of under either one of these headings.

"Two hundred and five retail druggists were visited during the year. Their narcotic records were inspected and an inventory made of their stock on hand. Ten of these were inspected on two occasions during this period. Conditions in general are continuing to show marked improvement. The druggists seem to be gradually coming to realize that the department intends to enforce the regulations and also that a proper record is both desirable and necessary in their own interests."

A state of affairs which has been noticed elsewhere is touched upon in dealing with the work done for the Department of Secretary of State:—

"The benefits of the old age pension must look very attractive to many elderly immigrants for there has been a very pronounced increase in the number of inquiries regarding applicants for citizenship and also in the ages of these said applicants. The number during the past year is at least one-third in excess of any previous year."

Under the heading of General Remarks it is noted:—

"We have been quite busy with the assemblies, demonstrations or threatened disturbances by the unemployed in the city of Ottawa. We have kept in close touch with this situation at all times and, while careful to avoid committing any act or taking any steps that would or might be construed by the communistic element as a challenge from the police, we maintained, whenever necessary, a reserve of men who were available at a moment's notice in case of trouble. A very satisfactory co-operation existed between our force and the Ottawa city police in dealing with any parade or demonstration which took place.

"Our methods would appear to be justified as I am sure Ottawa, for its size, has had the least trouble with regard to demonstrations or disorders, of any city in the Dominion."

"N" DIVISION

This division, which is stationed at Rockcliffe, close to Ottawa, on the date of reporting was without an Officer Commanding. Inspector C. H. Hill, who commanded for a number of years, having been transferred to the depot at Regina, has not had a successor appointed at the date of reporting.

Inspector J. A. Wright, in temporary command, furnishes the report.

The strength of the detachment at September 30, 1931, was 31, all ranks: with 27 horses and 10 dogs.

Dealing with "duties" the report says:—

"In connection with the British Trades Exhibition, two constables were sent from "N" Division with the party proceeding to the Argentine. They left Ottawa on February 19, and returned on May 29, 1931.

"Three constables were supplied for duty in connection with the supervision of race track betting in Ontario, commencing on the twelfth of May. They were still employed on these duties at September 30, 1931."

The Argentine Government, in addition to expressions of satisfaction at the appearance and conduct of these men, presented us with four Argentine horses, which are now in the "N" Division stables.

During the year a number of men were transferred to other divisions, including Headquarters, the Eastern Arctic, Montreal and Winnipeg.

Another paragraph is:—

"The experiment of dog breeding has been carried on with some good litters of puppies being obtained. Three dogs were shipped to the Kenora Detachment of "D" Division in October last, and two dogs and one bitch to Winnipeg early in September. One bitch was received from the Eastern Arctic."

QUEBEC DISTRICT

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer in Command of the Quebec District, reports that, including Montreal, there are seven detachments, with a personnel of 35, all ranks.

The Montreal office is at 880 Sherbrooke street, and is conveniently situated.

At Quebec, where Corporal Courtois is in charge, with Constable A. E. Staples assisting in the winter months, the work of the detachment consists mostly of conducting investigations for the Department of National Defence, and the executing of warrants for the Department of National Revenue.

Pointe Bleue is a summer detachment, especially for the preservation of law and order on the Indian reserve. The non-commissioned officer in charge, also investigates matters of a federal nature. Corporal I. Delvallet was in charge during the past summer.

The detachment at Amos, covering the Abitibi District, was in charge of Corporal J. J. Somers, who was relieved by Corporal J. Brunet on September 1. Constable G. P. Gaudet was also stationed there at the end of the period covered.

Concerning the Gaspé Detachment, Inspector Phillips writes:—

"The detachment at Gaspé, P.Q., is maintained for the preserving of law and order and the prevention of rowdyism in the village of Gaspé and adjoining villages. . . . The work of the detachment is one that could easily be performed by a local constable if one was appointed; there is little work of a federal nature to be performed in this district."

It was closed on November 4, 1930, and reopened on April 13, 1931. Constable G. E. Lemieux is in charge.

Murray Bay is a summer detachment, open from the beginning of July to September 6; the purpose is to control the traffic at the Government wharf. The Officer Commanding remarks that Constable A. E. Staples was stationed at Murray Bay at the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The work done for the Department of Indian Affairs, in addition to the maintenance of the detachment, included the visiting of Indian Reserves:—

"Oka, Caughnawaga, Becancour, Seven Islands, Restigouche and Loretteville."

Work of the Department of the Secretary of State included the investigation of 1,764 applications for naturalization. In addition the division was called upon to investigate 140 naturalization certificates, which were suspected of being fraudulent.

The report says:—

"After four months of tedious investigation and working from early morning to late at night, Corporal La Rivière completed his investigation, showing up the whole system of how these certificates were obtained for forged letters of reference. The evidence was then gone over by the department's counsel, Mr. G. G. Ogden, K.C., and numerous subpoenas prepared for service.

"The commission was held at Montreal from April 20, to April 30, 1931, and was presided over by His Honour Judge Wallace, of Woodstock, Ont.

"During this inquiry, 168 subpoenas were served.

"Out of the 164 cases which were under examination before the commission, 40 alleged fathers or other relatives were examined and denied paternity to the applicants.

"Concluding the session, Mr. Ogden, K.C., called attention to the efficiency of the force in these words:—

"Last, but not least, I wish to pay deserved tribute to Corporal La Rivière of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Corporal La Rivière has made elaborate reports in 140 cases, in a manner which showed exceptional intelligence, and . . . considerable legal acumen; and never, in my 25 years of experience, have I been better assisted. I hope that Corporal La Rivière's services will meet with adequate recognition on the part of his superior officers, and the same applies to the work of Constables Brown, Chater and Cowan."

Further, His Honour was good enough to write to Inspector Phillips to the same effect, speaking of the exceptional ability shown by Corporal La Riviere, and adding:—

“No junior counsel could have done the work as well as he did.”

Inspector Phillips speaks of Constable La Riviere as being conscientious and thorough in his work.

It is noted that Detective Staff-Sergeant Wright was employed in supervising the pari-mutuel at the race tracks of the province.

Aid to the Post Office Department was given, as in former years, by detailing Sergeant U. Lafond to the work of investigating irregularities. His work was long and tedious and resulted in the arrest of a number of persons.

The permanent guard at the Examining Warehouse of the Customs Department was maintained, entailing the consistent services of 1 non-commissioned officer and 5 constables. Guards were also provided for the Income Tax sections.

The duty of protecting migratory birds caused Constables Staples to make a patrol, which lasted for fifty-one days, in the spring, and extending from the northeastern part of the Island of Orleans to Seal Island. Shooting was heard only on one occasion and the guilty man was arrested and fined. The Officer Commanding remarks:—

“The presence of Constable Staples in the district fully attained the object of the patrol, viz., the protection of the migratory birds during their spring flight northwards.”

Two other members of the force visited and patrolled the island of Anticosti, posting notices; observing no traces of infractions of the convention.

Aid to the Explosive Division of the Department of Mines is quoted:—

“The whole province of Quebec has been covered in the matter of checking the records of firms dealing in explosives. The records of the great majority were found to be kept up to date; in some instances it was necessary to place charges against the proprietors for neglecting or refusing to keep records. These actions were taken only as a last resource and after repeated warnings.”

Dealing with the work done for the Department of Pensions and National Health, after mentioning some minor matters, Inspector Phillips draws attention to the excellent work done by the Drug Squad:—

“I desire to bring to your attention the excellent work performed by members of the Drug Squad, and more particularly the names of Detective Sergeant Styran and Detective Corporal Raymond, to whom most of the work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has been entrusted. They have given unstintingly of their time and have shown courage and resourcefulness in all duties assigned to them.”

A complicated series of transactions relating to heroin smuggled in by a ship, resulted in the arrest of four persons, who had not been tried at the end of the period covered by this report. The affair began in January at Saint John, N.B., when the surveillance of the local police made it impossible to complete transactions, though arrangements were made for a large quantity of drugs, and part of this was received. In June, 1931, the same ship visited Montreal and a fresh series of transactions was begun, which ended in the arrest being made of four persons, one of them a woman.

This case was carried out in conjunction with the United States Secret Service Agents.

Tom Youck, a local Chinese, was arrested in possession of five pounds of opium, and sentenced to imprisonment of one year and a fine of \$500, or an additional six months imprisonment in default of payment. The prisoner's motor car also was seized.

One Morris Fink, was arrested and sentenced to three years imprisonment, and a fine of \$200 for selling narcotics, the arrest having been effected on Novem-

ber 4, 1930. One Joe St. Laurent, arrested with Fink, and charged jointly with him, was acquitted. Fink assuming all responsibility.

A persistent offender, David Trachberg, was arrested on October 11, 1930, in possession of narcotics. On May 29, 1931, he was convicted and sentenced to one year imprisonment and a fine of \$200, or an additional month in jail in case of default. This is this man's fifth conviction for crimes of this nature and on his release he will be handed over to the Immigration authorities.

Co-operation with our Manitoba Division resulted in the arrest on April 9, 1931, of one Graham Fenton, a man whose criminal record began as early as 1897. The charge was possession of drugs, and on May 15, he was convicted and sentenced to one year imprisonment and a fine of \$500, or three months additional imprisonment in case of default.

A further case is thus reported:—

"Gia Battista Compodonica, first mate of the ss. *Honor*, was arrested on June 4 last, just after leaving his vessel, in possession of two pounds of opium. Two charges were laid against him under sections 4a and 4d of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, for illegal possession and importing of narcotic drugs. On July 30, 1931, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently."

Members of the Quebec Division were responsible for the seizure at Saint John, N.B., of one hundred and fifty and one-half ounces of heroin, imported by two Italian steamers.

In concluding his notes on the warfare against Narcotic Drugs, Inspector Phillips remarks:—

"From information gathered from various sources, and from our own observation and investigation it is indicated that narcotic drugs are hard to obtain, and when obtainable, are very badly adulterated. The illegal amount of drugs in Montreal is small and the dealers refuse to take any chance in delivering, unless the purchaser is exceptionally well known and trusted.

"Morphine is, at the present time, apparently unobtainable at any price."

As in former years, attention was given to the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture in protecting the registration of pure-bred stock. One conviction was obtained when a farmer at New Richmond was found guilty of false registration.

Dealing with counterfeiting, the report says:—

"During the period under review there has been a noticeable decrease in the circulation of counterfeit paper money, owing probably to the heavy sentences meted out in the past by the Montreal courts.

"The name of Detective Constable Stevenson is brought to your attention in connection with counterfeiting investigations generally. For the protection of the public, this important duty is receiving the necessary attention it deserves.

On February 20, 1931, a woman was arrested on a charge of forging narcotic prescriptions, and subsequently convicted and sentenced to three months in jail. Before the offence for which she was arrested she had committed one hundred and four such forgeries, and twice had been released on suspended sentence.

The case of breaking into and entering the Post Office at Racine was dealt with by Detective Sergeant Lafond, in conjunction with an inspector of the Post Office. Adrien Duolos was arrested while in possession of stamps and money orders, and received two years imprisonment. This man had been released on ticket of leave only a little over a month before he committed this offence.

Three cases of theft from post offices were cleared up, the persons guilty in each case receiving a sentence of three years in jail.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector Denis Ryan, in command of the Maritime Provinces District, in his report observes:—

"In the tabulation of statistics for the year under review, no very great increase in any particular duty is observed with the exception of Group 2 of table No. 4, which embodies Investigations undertaken for other federal departments where there has been no infraction of any statute."

Continuous guards have been maintained at the Halifax Naval Dockyard and Joint Service Magazine at Bedford Basin.

With regard to the Militia Service, he observes:—

"A large number of investigations were made regarding the breaking and entering of military stores and canteens, as well as enquiries for deserters.

"From the large number of cases received regarding the loss of arms, etc., it would appear that the method used by the various military units for keeping check on arms, etc., is not one of the best."

Naturalization cases, which number 352, are described as showing an increase of 147 per cent over that of last year.

Turning to the work done for the Department of Pensions and National Health, Inspector Ryan mentions the seizure of 31 tins of opium in a parcel sent from Saint John, N.B., to Halifax, as a result of co-operation between Sergeant Lucas and the Halifax Detachment. It proved impossible to convict the Chinese who sent and received the parcel.

A rather remarkable case which occurred was that of a Chinaman, who was acquitted by a local magistrate on the ground that the opium concerned was "seconds" or "dross"; the magistrate remarking that "he did not think seconds or dross would have the same effect upon a person as the real opium, and that the prosecution had failed to show this." This case probably will be appealed, and a charge of perjury laid against the Chinese.

The report says:—

"The records of drug stores have been inspected from time to time. A summary of the drug stores from Nova Scotia made by this department, showed only one drug store which had not been inspected since 1928. In this connection the department wrote: 'In view of the fact that the records of this province have never been summarized previously by this department, it is considered that the officers in charge of this matter are to be congratulated upon the thorough manner in which the work has been planned and conducted.'"

The usual aid was given to the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines:—

"The explosive patrol of Nova Scotia was again undertaken at the request of this department, and the chief inspector expressed his appreciation in the following words:—

"Certain it is that by these patrols the district has been fully covered, and that by the manner in which the requirements of the regulations have been represented to users of explosives and merchants, general compliance with them has been obtained without friction.

"This is a highly gratifying result and, in thanking you for the assistance so given to us, I would express to you my appreciation of the way in which this work has been carried out by the patrols."

THE YUKON DISTRICT

Superintendent A. B. Allard, who on June 1, 1931, succeeded Superintendent R. Field as the Officer Commanding "B" Division (the Yukon, excluding Herschel Island) reports a total strength of 47 (the same as last year), and states that the division has 11 permanent detachments, and two temporary or summer ones. He observes with regard to inspection:—

"All detachments have been visited by inspecting officers monthly, when possible, with the exception of Old Crow, Ross River and Teclin Lake, these last named being very remote detachments were inspected only once each during the year."

The Officer Commanding regards the strength of the division as insufficient.

Superintendent Allard's report is largely a reminiscence of the appointments held by members of the force, for the purpose of assisting other departments of the Government. For many years a large proportion of the administration of the territory has been done by this force, the senior members of which usually hold many offices, from that of sheriff by the Officer Commanding to that of immigration officer held by constables at sundry posts.

The assistance given has been remarked in the case of the Department of Immigration and Colonization; thus the sergeant in charge of the town station in Dawson is an immigration inspector (part time), and has dealt with 284 entrants, mostly tourists. At White Pass Summit detachment the constable on duty has dealt with 8,633 entrants—here again mostly tourists.

An interesting case was one in which a man, who after deserting from an American ship in Canadian territory made his way to the Yukon; we discovered after investigation that he was a Canadian citizen and was entitled to enter the country.

Precautions were taken against an influx of unemployed.

Dealing with the work done for the Department of Indian Affairs, after enumerating a number of cases which were handled he says:—

"The Indians of this territory are very nomadic, considerable numbers of them living in the more remote portions of the territory far removed from any established reserves, making only periodic trips to the trading posts to dispose of their fur catches and then only a few from each band will make the journey.

"Indian mission schools are maintained by the Anglican Church at Carcross, Selkirk and Moosehide, there is a fair attendance at all of these, but the school at Carcross has the greatest. Five members of the force stationed in this district are truant officers, appointed under the Indian Act."

After noticing that intoxication was the cause of some 25 cases entered against Indians—with 23 convictions—Superintendent Allard says:—

"The Indians of the territory, with the exception of the Selkirk, Pelly river and Coffee creek bands, are a law-abiding people. The Indians at the points just mentioned and who all congregate to do their trading at Selkirk are a cultus lot well versed in the manufacture of home brew, they are continually bickering and fighting among themselves, and the families of half-breeds that live in the district. I have recommended that a detachment be re-established at Selkirk, Y.T., this will have a good effect, and put me in a position to efficiently cope with the situation in that district."

Duty reminiscent of old time is thus noticed:—

"The searching of baggage, etc., of persons leaving the Yukon Territory, under the Royalty Export Tax, is conducted on behalf of the above mentioned department, by members of this force at Dawson and Whitehorse. This is to discourage any tendency that people may have to take gold dust out of the territory without paying the royalty."

It is added:—

"The appointment of agent to the Mining Recorder is held by several members of the force in this district, and in this capacity they render assistance to the above branch of the Department of the Interior."

Again:—

"The Officer Commanding at Whitehorse, Y.T., in his capacity as the Crown Timber and Land Agent renders assistance to the above branch of the Department of the Interior."

A somewhat interesting section of the report deals with radio thus:—

"Seventy-one radio licences have been issued by my detachments during the past year. This is an increase of nine over the same period last year.

"In spite of the consistently poor reception in Dawson, due to local electrical interference, radios are steadily becoming more popular, each year sees more licences being issued."

Another department for which appointments are held is that of Department of Mines (Explosives Division).

Dealing with the Department of National Revenue, and more especially with the Customs Branch, he says:—

"The non-commissioned officer in charge of my Old Crow Detachment renders valuable assistance to this department in his capacity as sub-collector of customs, \$1,920.17 having been collected in customs duties in 33 cases. This sum represents a substantial increase over the amount collected in duties last year."

Many duties were carried out with regard to the Air Service, and the Officer Commanding says:—

"Inspector W. V. Bruce, Inspector W. J. D. Dempster and Sergeant H. H. Cronkhite have been appointed Inspectors of Aircraft Operations in the Yukon Territory, and while it is understood that they are not qualified to pass on the airworthiness of a machine, they do see that the regulations as outlined by the department are carried out before a machine is permitted to make a flight.

"The Treadwell Yukon Company, under the name of 'Klondike Airways' operate three planes in the territory, and foreign planes make quite a few trips into the territory from Juneau and Fairbanks, Alaska, both of these places have well established Air Transport Companies."

Other paragraphs are:—

"One investigation in connection with a Ryan Monoplane C.F.-A.N.P., property of the now defunct Yukon Airways and Exploration Company, was conducted at the request of the department and the required information supplied. A report was rendered in connection with the Western Canada Airways Monoplane G-C.A.S.K., alleged contravention of the Air Regulations in a flight between Aklavik, N.W.T., and Fort Yukon, Alaska.

"Twenty-three inspections in connection with the checking of aircraft have been carried out. Most of these inspections have been made on foreign aircraft flying into the territory commercially."

The most interesting duty of the year is thus described:—

"A sad fatality occurred in the southeastern portion of the territory in October of last year, Captain E. J. A. Burke, pilot of the Airland Manufacturing Company Junker Monoplane C.F.-A.M.X., flying between Atlin, B.C., and Liard Post, B.C., on a route that took them over the Yukon Territory for the greater portion of the distance, was reported missing, together with his mechanic E. Kading, and a passenger Robert (Three Fingers) Martin. This party were not located until December 6, at a point about 50 miles from where they had abandoned their plane. Kading and Martin were brought into Whitehorse on December 10, but the body of Captain E. J. A. Burke who had died of exposure and starvation on November 20, was left until brought in by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Whitehorse Detachment, who made the trip by aeroplane in order to do so. The abandoned plane of this party was not discovered on the upper reaches of the Liard river in the Yukon Territory until November 23, and when found appeared to be in perfect shape but, inspection revealed that pontoons had been punctured in landing, thus making it impossible to take off the water again. The emergency equipment carried was inadequate and all three suffered from exposure and starvation. In the matter of equipment the jury of the inquest held on Burke's body brought in a rider making several recommendations which were forwarded, and have since been embodied in the Air Regulations.

"What might be termed a strange coincidence is that Sam Clerf who lost his life when the plane which he had chartered and piloted by Pat Renneln was lost when rushing to the aid of the Burke party, was the same Clerf that had been lost in the Liard district with Captain E. J. A. Burke earlier that same fall."

With regard to the work done for the Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State the same increase was observable as elsewhere in the Dominion, though on a smaller scale. Some difficulty was caused by the nomadic habits of applicants. The Officer Commanding adds:—

"The present practice of obtaining signed character statements adds somewhat to this work, often times necessitating considerable additional travel with the subsequent delay, where references live in different districts other than where the applicant resides; however, it is more efficient than the practice formerly used."

Another duty is thus described:—

"This year owing to the Decennial Census nineteen parties were employed throughout the Territory enumerating census for the above department.

"Owing to the season of the year in which this work was carried out, considerable difficulty was encountered in connection with wet and practically impassable trails in the more remote parts of the Territory, however, the duty was completed and the returns have been forwarded you."

In dealing with the various crimes, casualties, etc., mention is made of an unfortunate Indian, who died of starvation, owing to his having swallowed "Absorbine Jr."; this so burned his stomach that he was unable to eat.

A visit by Sergeant H. H. Cronkite in September, 1931, has resulted in the establishment, after a lapse of a number of years, of a detachment at Selkirk. The place is a somewhat central point, and Sergeant Cronkhite's report shows that conditions had become very objectionable. The Indians, both those who live there permanently, and those who resort to it being unusually lazy, and much addicted to making of home-brew, with resultant quarrels, fights, riots, etc. The more respectable white residents also were eager for the appearance of our men.

TRAINING

Inspector C. H. Hill, M.C., who assumed command of the Depot Division at Regina during the year, reports the strength of the Depot Division at 186, of whom 148 are employed in police duty exclusively. This is an increase over the previous year. From this division, in which recruits are trained, constables who have had sufficient experience are sent to strengthen detachments; refresher courses are given, etc., varying in strength from day to day. Its personnel consists of men at various stages of acquaintance with their duties.

Details given by Inspector Hill as to strength, are as follows:—

Engaged—	
Constables	182
Special constables	16
Discharged—	
Constables	34
Special constables	10
Purchased—	
Corporal	1
Constable	1
Pensioned—	
Assistant Commissioner, G. S. Worsley, Sergeant Worgan, Sergeant Calow	3
Reduced in rank—	
Corporals	2

During the year 115 members of the force, of various ranks, were transferred to other divisions.

Inspector Hill deals at length with the musketry training of the recruits, and others in the depot. After dealing with the preliminary instructions and the work on the indoor range, he touches upon the training with the revolver, and says:—

"This arm continues to hold first place with all ranks. Every encouragement is given for practice, and a high standard of shooting has resulted."

The type of weapon employed is thus described:—

"The Colt New Service, .455 is used and has proved satisfactory. A few breakages have occurred, these have been repaired by the armourer sergeant."

Another feature of the work which has been established for some time, is:—

"Seventy-four detachment non-commissioned officers and men have to date completed the course. Upon completion, their ammunition has been changed, arms inspected and repaired if necessary and they have then returned to their detachments."

Our men took an active part in the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Meeting, and it is added that this was the best attended meeting in the history of the association.

Equitation was carried out during the year, with Sergeant Sharman in charge; 187 members of the force passed through his hands. It is added:—

"The equitation has been carried on under the supervision of Sergeant Sharman. During the year 187 members have passed through the riding school.

"The instructions given included individual riding, squadron drill, jumping, mounted drill with rifle and revolver, special attention being given to the care and management of horses."

Concerning horses, he says:—

"The number of horses in the post as at October 1, 1930, was 71, and at the present time 76.

Horses transferred to other divisions during the year numbered 25, while 32 were purchased.

Another note is:—

"The riding school has been of great help in training and in bringing on recruits rapidly. It proves of great help in inclement weather."

In addition to the usual dismounted drill, lectures have been given in usual police subjects.

Turning to the recreation side of life at the depot, Inspector Hill says:—

"The library is stocked with all the latest published books and novels. Papers and magazines are kept in the recreation room."

Under the heading of "General Remarks", the Officer Commanding says the unfortunate riot at Estevan necessitated a considerable number of men being despatched to assist the local authorities in preserving order. The actual conflict is described at some length.

Of the eighteen members of the force, who bore the brunt of the attack of some five hundred and fifty rioters, nearly all were injured in one way or another, and Inspector Hill makes it clear that they resorted to their revolvers only when it was absolutely necessary, and then fired, first over their heads, and then on the ground in front of the miners; and then had to use them to more purpose. The crowd was dispersed, but later in the day it was rumoured that the rioting would be resumed, and a party of forty men was sent from the depot to the scene. There was no further trouble.

In conclusion, Inspector Hill says:—

"I may also add that throughout the year, officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of Depot Division have all shown a good spirit of co-operation in respect to the carrying out of the routine duties as required.

"Discipline has without trouble been efficiently maintained."

The report of Surgeon F. Guest shows that the health of the division was satisfactory and a sanitary condition of the barracks existed.

Veterinary Surgeon J. E. Littlehales reports the health of the horses good. It is noted that of the 31 remounts purchased, 14 came from Eastern Canada, and the remainder from Western Canada.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

Inspector M. H. Vernon, the adjutant of the force, and the Officer Commanding the Headquarters Division, in his annual report says:—

"On the 30th of September, the total strength of Headquarters Division stood at 130, made up as follows:—

Officers..	10
Non-commissioned officers..	62
Constables..	49
Special constables..	9

"Included in the strength of Headquarters Division are members of the force stationed in Quebec District with headquarters at Montreal. The Detachments in Quebec District besides Montreal are Quebec, Bersimis, Gaspé and Pointe Bleue (temporary). The total strength of Quebec District on September 30, was 33—1 officer, 12 non-commissioned officers, 18 constables and 2 special constables.

"The Eastern Arctic Sub-District, under the command of Inspector A. H. Joy, is administered from headquarters, and accounts for a personnel of twenty distributed among the following detachments:—

Bache Peninsula—1 corporal, 2 constables.
 Baker Lake—1 corporal.
 Chesterfield—1 sergeant, 3 constables.
 Dundas—1 corporal, 2 constables.
 Lake Harbour—2 constables.
 Pangnirtung—1 corporal, 2 constables.
 Ponds Inlet—1 corporal, 1 constable.
 Port Burwell, 2 constables.

"Members of the Division stationed in Ottawa are employed in the different branches at headquarters in company with members of the civil staff, and make up the balance of those not accounted for in Quebec District or the far North.

"The annual inspection of detachments in the Eastern Arctic was carried out by Inspector A. H. Joy, who made the round trip in the ss. *Beothic*, leaving North Sydney in July and returning in September. As each detachment was visited, reliefs were provided for members of the force returning to civilization and the operation of landing provisions and stores was carried out.

"During the year members of the division have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner, and discipline has been well maintained.

"Changes which have occurred among the officers are as follows: Commissioner Cortlandt Starnes retired to pension on July 31, 1931; Assistant Commissioner A. W. Duffus retired to pension on August 31, 1931; Superintendent R. Y. Douglas granted nine months leave of absence from the 20th of August and to be retired to pension at the expiration thereof; Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., appointed Commissioner of the Force on August 1, 1931. Superintendent T. S. Belcher assumed the duties of Acting Assistant Commissioner at headquarters on August 21, 1931, and was appointed to the rank of Assistant Commissioner on the 1st of September, 1931; Inspector H. Darling transferred from "O" to Headquarters Division for duty in the Criminal Investigation Branch, from April 1, 1931.

"The health of members of the division has been good, with the exception of Corporal Gawn, who has been in hospital since May, 1931, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis."

A feature of the administration is the close supervision exercised at headquarters over all the activities of the several districts. The increase in this supervision, during the period under review, is reflected in the total of 431,638 letters passing through the Bureau of Records. This represents a gain of 10.6 per cent over the previous year.

The daily average of correspondence for each working day was 1,422; in 1930 it was 1,330.

The present volume of mail is in sharp contrast with the totals of 155,447 and 265,254 for the years 1920 and 1925, respectively.

But even the above figures are not sufficiently expressive of the surprising increases during the last few months of the present period. The daily average for September and October exceeded 1,700 letters per day.

Put in tabular form, the statement is:—

	1930	1931
Incoming mail	268,028	301,754
Outgoing mail	129,896	129,884
	<hr/> 397,924	<hr/> 431,638
	1930	1931
Daily average	1330.	1422.

THE CONTROL OF THE NORTH

The number of those stationed in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions remains the same as last year, viz., 116 all ranks, including special constables, or, excluding special constables, 88. If we add "B" Division, in the Yukon, we have 162 all told, or 128 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; 20 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. Since the closing of the period under review, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake have been transferred to "D" Division and are administered from Winnipeg, while the remaining detachments have been transferred to "C" Division, and are administered from Montreal.

Hudson Bay: Moose Factory, Port Nelson, the Pas, Pelican Narrows, Cumberland House, Churchill; six detachments; 7 non-commissioned officers and 5 special constables. Moose Factory is administered from Toronto, as part of "O" Division. Pelican Narrows and Cumberland House is administered from Prince Albert as part of "F" Division, while Port Nelson, the Pas and Churchill belong to "D" Division and are administered from Winnipeg. The Pas and Cumberland House are the gateways to the north. Subsequent to the period covered in this report, the headquarters of "F" Division have been transferred from Prince Albert to Regina.

Western Arctic sub-district: Inspector A. N. Eames; Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Herschel Island, Pearce Point, Bernard Harbour, Cambridge Bay, the auxiliary schooner *St. Roch*: seven detachments; 2 officers, 25 other ranks and 8 special constables.

Mackenzie sub-district: Inspector G. F. Fletcher; Simpson, Providence, Liard, Wrigley, Norman, Good Hope, six detachments; 1 officer, 15 other ranks and 7 special constables.

Great Slave Lake sub-district: Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon; Fort Smith, Fort Chipewyan, Stony Rapids, Resolution, Reliance, Rae, Hay River; seven detachments; 1 officer, 17 other ranks and 8 special constables.

Thus in all there are 34 detachments, with 4 officers, 84 other ranks and 28 special constables, or 88 of the uniformed force and 116 all told.

DR. H. K. E. KRUEGER

For several years this force has been concerned in an expedition led by Dr. H. K. E. Krueger, of Darmstadt, Germany, into the northern Arctic islands.

The earliest form of his project was in 1924 when he intended to begin at the delta of the Mackenzie river to make his way over the country, across practically the whole Arctic archipelago. By 1926, however, he had changed his project, which then was to begin by exploring the part of the west coast of Greenland, then to cross to Etah, then to proceed to Ellesmere Island at Bache Peninsula, then to cross Ellesmere Island to proceed to Isachsen Island and Amund Ringnes Island, returning from them after geological and other scientific exploration by one of several routes; one of these was to return to Bache Peninsula, and another was to proceed to Dundas Harbour in Devon Island.

In 1929, Dr. Krueger, accompanied by a Dane, Mr. A. R. Bjare, of Copenhagen, made an exploration of the west coast of Greenland from Etah to Humboldt Glacier but suffered great hardship. His party was confined to their quarters by a blizzard so long that their food gave out, and they were obliged to eat the flesh of their dogs raw. On March 12, 1930, the party appeared at Bache Peninsula and were hospitably entertained by the detachment; it was observed that the dogs were in poor condition, and that Dr. Krueger's health was not of the best, this possibly being a result of the straits to which he had

been reduced on the Greenland coast. After resting for a week at Bache Peninsula, Dr. Krueger, Mr. Bjare, and three Eskimos made their way across the ice cap of Ellesmere Island to the west coast and proceeded to Axel Heiberg Island to Depot Point. Here two of the Eskimos left bringing with them a quantity of specimens; they reported that on their departure Dr. Krueger had got one komitik with ten dogs, and that it was so heavily laden that it was moved by the united efforts of the dogs, the two whitemen and the single Eskimo who remained with them.

Since then nothing has been heard of the party. It was fully expected that they would return to Bache Peninsula early in 1931, and Corporal Stallworthy, in charge of that detachment, made a long patrol from his detachment to Craig Harbour and up Makinson fiord looking for them; but found no trace of them.

A circumstance which caused additional anxiety is that there is some ground to believe that Dr. Krueger intended to leave, on reaching the Ringnes Islands to proceed some distance north into the Arctic Ocean, and it is known that a heavy sounding wire was included in the load on the komitik. Such an expedition almost certainly would be very dangerous.

Careful arrangements have been made for a search to be made by the detachment at Bache Peninsula during the winter of 1931-32.

THE EASTERN ARCTIC

Inspector A. H. Joy, the Officer Commanding the Eastern Arctic Sub-district, left North Sydney in the ss. *Beothic* on July 30, 1931, to inspect the detachments in his sub-district. The ship arrived at Fram Havn, Rice strait, on August 11. Corporal Stallworthy, Constable Foster and three Eskimos came on board there and the ship then proceeded to Bache peninsula detachment, about 30 miles to the northwest. No trouble was experienced with drift ice in getting to the detachment. The ship returned to Fram Havn for safe anchorage immediately the supplies had been landed. This is the first time since 1927 that a ship has succeeded in reaching Bache peninsula. In the intervening years the supplies have been landed at various places as near the detachment as possible and hauled to their destination during the winter; a most inconvenient plan. The patrol which is going out in search of Doctor Krueger's party will use Bache peninsula as a base for their operations, so no attempt was made this year to move the detachment to Craig harbour. It is hoped that equally favourable ice conditions will prevail again next year when the change will be made. On the way south the inspector made arrangements for two Eskimos to cross to Bache peninsula as soon as the sun returns in February, 1932, to assist our men in the search for Doctor Krueger's party.

There were no signs of Doctor Krueger having visited Craig Harbour, where there are enough provisions and coal on hand to enable a party to live in comfort for several months.

After visiting Dundas Harbour, where everything was found correct, the ship went on to Pond's Inlet.

Corporal Kerr's infected hand was operated on by Doctor Livingstone under an anæsthetic. With the exception of this one case of sickness the members of the detachment enjoyed good health all year. Everything in connection with the detachment was found to be in the most satisfactory condition. The fur catch was plentiful during the previous winter but game was scarce. Corporal McBeth relieved Corporal Kerr and Constable Kidston at this detachment.

The *Beothic* sailed on August 24 for Pangnirtung and arrived there on August 28. Corporal Margetts, who is in charge of this detachment, reported having spent a busy and successful year. He took the census and patrolled the entire district. Corporal Margetts had the misfortune to freeze his foot

while on patrol on December 15, 1930, and as a result of this Doctor Stuart had to amputate the big toe on his left foot. The affairs of the detachment were in very good order. The recent change in the game regulations, which permits white settlers to hunt and kill walrus, will be a great benefit to the residents of this district.

The ship set sail for Lake Harbour, South Baffin island, on August 29, 1931. En route a wireless message was picked up asking the captain of the *Beothic* to go to Cape Hope Advance, where an Eskimo was suffering from a gunshot wound in his arm. This extra call and adverse weather conditions delayed arrival at Lake Harbour until September 1, 1931. This detachment is described as being exceptionally clean and in excellent shape. A party of four shipwrecked mariners was living in a tent at the detachment. These men set out from Scotland with a supply of trade goods intending to establish posts in the Frobisher bay and Cumberland gulf districts. They lost their schooner at the mouth of Frobisher bay and had to live for two or three months on meat caches belonging to Eskimos. They were picked up by some Eskimos at Christmas time and taken to the Hudson's Bay post at Frobisher bay. From there the police brought them on to Lake Harbour. They were in good health and reported to Inspector Joy that they had been very well treated by the members of the detachment.

The next call was made at Chesterfield on September 2, 1931. After landing the detachment stores and 150 tons of supplies for the Roman Catholic Mission, the ship started off for Port Burwell on September 7 and arrived there on September 11, after being delayed considerably by heavy winds. Constable Stafford had just taken over this detachment from Corporal McInnes, who came out after spending four years at Nottingham Island and Port Burwell.

The *Beothic* left Port Burwell on September 12 and reached North Sydney five days later.

BACHE PENINSULA

The longest patrol of the year was eight hundred and fifty-five miles in all, made by Corporal H. W. Stallworthy and two Eskimos; first up Flagger Fiord in an unsuccessful attempt to reach the pass on the glacier, by which the island can be crossed; and then to Craig Harbour at the southern end of the island. In former years the island has been crossed by the mountain pass west of the detachment but this has been closed by a glacier, and a crossing must be made by surmounting one of the glaciers and proceeding over the hills. An attempt to reach this glacier is thus described:—

"On March 29 I left the detachment with employed natives Nookapinguaq and Inutuk, each driving a team of twelve dogs. Unfortunately most of these dogs were not in real condition to start on a long patrol. Our komotiks were loaded fairly heavily with rations for six weeks. Three hundred pounds of dog feed and twenty gallons of coal oil were carried. We travelled west on Flagger Fiord; going was good on Flagger Fiord and we covered the thirty-five miles in good time and built an igloo at the entrance to Flagger valley. Here we bagged a couple of Arctic hares which made an excellent supper after living on canned goods all the winter.

"On starting up the valley the next day the snow soon became thin. The valley is wide and rises gradually to the glacier, over which the pass is made to the west coast. The whole valley is a mass of rock and gravel, through which many small streams run into the head of Flagger fiord. We had a lot of difficulty following these streams, as they were too narrow for our komotiks and gravel was protruding through the ice. After spending a long day travelling slowly, we had covered about twenty miles. We were now on the south side of the valley, at the entrance to a draw which leads to one place where it is possible to climb to the ice cap. We were able to get enough snow blocks together here to build a small igloo.

"After having a meal and feeding the dogs, it was becoming light, so we walked up the draw and over a rise to the foot of the glacier. We had walked about three miles and had climbed a considerable distance above our camp. The footing was very bad; there was practically no snow and the ground was covered on the worst inclines with loose broken rock. To me the glacier looked formidable enough but to get our unfit up to the foot of the glacier was out of the question. We were not long deciding to abandon the idea.

"The following day we continued up the valley, heading for another place where Nookapinguag had previously made a crossing with Inspector Joy. Conditions became worse and worse until there was neither snow nor ice to travel on. We had lunch and tethered the dogs and set out hoping to find a way through. We walked over a series of bare gravel banks and there was, about two miles from the dogs, an old river bed in which there was enough ice to travel on. After descending the bank we followed the small river for about half a mile, only to find that it narrowed under some high rocky cliffs, and suddenly ended in a shear drop into a canyon. This was a total surprise. The sides were perpendicular and we could not see directly below but a turn farther up the canyon one could see that it was at least a hundred feet deep.

"We returned to the komotiks and had a cup of tea and then set out in the opposite direction, which also proved to be impassible. We had traversed the valley and found no route by which we could get our loads to the foot of the glacier. We were disappointed to be forced to turn back after being so close to the pass and plainly seeing the mountains on Axel Heiberg Island."

Corporal Stallworthy was accordingly determined to travel through to Craig Harbour, one of his objects in doing so was to look for traces of Dr. Krueger's expedition. Corporal Stallworthy describes the journey to Craig Harbour as "monotonous and strenuous." After describing a successful bear hunt, he proceeds:—

"We worked our way slowly in continual rough ice for six days, being delayed a number of times to repair komotik runners and handles. We were fortunate, however, in not encountering any open water. During the six days between Pim Island and Clarence Head the visibility was very poor owing to cold weather and breeze coming from the open water. The only land we saw was Painé Bluff from a distance of about five miles. Here we surprised two bears. The natives at once turned all their dogs loose.

Nookapinguag's team soon had the largest one at bay in less than a quarter of a mile, but the other gave chase to Inutuk's dogs for about two miles through rough ice, where they held it until Inutuk arrived and killed it. Four of his young dogs, who were not experienced bear dogs, were rather badly clawed.

"The bear meat was very acceptable, the larger one making a good feed for the three teams, totalling forty-two dogs. The next day we left at noon after dividing the remaining meat and leaving one hundred and fifty pounds of pemmican and the hides of the bears at the igloo, to be picked up on our return.

"In the afternoon of April 11, when we sighted Clarence Head, we were about ten miles off shore, opposite Mackinson Inlet. Up to this point we had seen no tracks of natives from Etah, Greenland, who we understood were going to visit Mackinson Inlet and Craig Harbour. The natives thought that if they had travelled down the coast nearer the land they might have already gone into Mackinson Inlet. We therefore continued to Craig Harbour. From here we had much better sleighing and we made good progress. Shortly after passing Cape Norton Shaw another bear was sighted at a long distance. We chased this one about six miles before some of the dogs were turned loose to stop him near the north end of Cobourg Island. We camped here, fed most of the meat, and kept a feed for the next day.

"On leaving the south end of Glacier Strait a mild drift was blowing from the east. It soon developed into a blizzard. We travelled with it until it became too furious and the komotiks were at times running forward amongst the dogs. We took shelter behind a large berg where the natives soon made a dugout in a deep drift, where we stayed for about four hours, and had a good meal of boiled bear meat. During this time the three komotiks, which had been placed together, were completely drifted under, with only a part of the handles showing.

"The wind moderated and we went on as far as King Edward VII Point. Native Nookapinguag advised against travelling around the foot of the larger glacier (I believe known as Wilcox Glacier), while the wind was blowing from the east, on account of thin ice and possibly open water. An igloo was made near the point.

"The following day a strong wind was blowing from the southwest. We did not have any trouble in rounding the glacier but soon after we met open water and had to take to the shore ice and follow it to within a short distance of the Craig Harbour Detachment. We had to lift komotiks over boulders and work our passage through the hummocks where the shore ice was not wide enough. In getting around some of the points we could not avoid the spray from the water. We were tired but on reaching the detachment, about midnight, with the handles broken off two of the komotiks, and a runner split the whole length on the other one.

"The office and living room in the detachment were in good condition, but the kitchen was drifted full of hard snow. No one had visited Craig Harbour since Constable McLean's patrol from Bache Peninsula a year ago. Our clothes were in bad shape after the trip down the coast. As the weather had averaged very cold we perspired a good deal. A good coal fire was made in the office heater where our clothes and sleeping robes had a good dry out.

"The dogs fed on bacon and dog biscuits from the store house. This bacon was rancid but made suitable feed for dogs. Four of the oldest dogs in my team were about played out, and all the dogs needed a rest. We saw many walrus on entering the harbour, and figured on a hunt as soon as the wind died down.

"The following day the wind increased and a regular gale was blowing down from the glacier at the back of the detachment with such a steady force that one could virtually lean against it. Most of the day was spent in repairing the komotiks and removing the snow from the kitchen, by sawing it out in blocks.

"The back door to the kitchen had been forced open from the outside, probably by a bear. After clearing out the snow down to the top of the table I found a note left by Constable McLean, giving the dates of his visit and requesting any visitors to take precautions against fire and to securely fasten the doors when leaving.

"The weather broke on the eighteenth of April. It was fine and bright and appeared to be the first day of spring. The natives left early to hunt locally for dog feed and they soon returned with two small bears which made one good feed for the dogs.

"The next day some walrus were seen from the detachment sleeping on the ice; they were near a berg which made it easy to approach them. There were seven in the herd and we walked up to within a few yards of them. I had instructed the natives not to kill more than two, which was all that we required at the time; and the natives then woke them up and shot two, while I photographed them."

"We left Craig Harbour about midnight on April 21, after securely fastening all doors and windows. The same route along the shore line had to be followed again and there was more open water. We had a lot of trouble getting our loads over the boulders and rough ice. Two komotiks were broken again. We reached King Edward VII Point about nine o'clock in the morning. We travelled the same route back to Glacier Strait and Clarence Head. Another bear was killed and fed near Cape Norton Shaw. The going continued good until we started across Smith Bay heading for Mackinson Inlet. There had been no wind here and the snow was deep. The next day we camped near an island in the mouth of the inlet, and then left our loads and travelled light to the high points, which divide the inlet into two branches. On climbing a good height we could see the extent of the North Branch, and the greater part of the South Branch.

"On account of the good sleighing season being well advanced I decided to give up any further investigation regarding the German Arctic Expedition and to return and start hauling our provisions and coal to the detachment."

On the northward journey Corporal Stallworthy met with a mishap which might have been serious:—

"Leaving Mackinson Inlet we had heavy going in deep snow around Boger Point. At this point a very large glacier extends from the ice cap to the salt water. The foot is low and runs practically in a straight line for at least twenty miles to Cape Faraday. Comparing the outline on the map with a view of the hills bordering this glacier, it is apparent that the glacier ice was mistaken for an inlet or bay from the sea.

"Near Boger Point we came upon some bears. A large male bear was making off with a young one in its mouth. A good-sized female was seen going up the glacier. The natives at once started off after the large one which had now dropped the young one, and was making for the glacier to escape. I stopped and picked up the small one, which was just about dead. About a quarter of a mile further on I saw where a young bear had been eaten up all except the head and feet.

"Hearing two shots, I knew the natives had the bear. I left my team where the natives had turned their teams loose and left their komotiks. Then I followed their tracks along the top of the foot of the glacier. The dogs had caught the bear in about half a mile, where they turned him off the glacier. The natives hitched about twenty dogs to the bear . . . to haul him back to the komotiks, where we decided to make a camp instead of walking back along the foot of the glacier. I started back over ours and the bear tracks.

"I noticed a place where there was a very slight raise in the snow. On cautiously trying it with my foot it proved to be the top of a very deep crevasse, about three feet wide. After making sure of the width I jumped over it; being afraid there might be other crevasses I decided to follow the bear tracks step for step, to the foot of the glacier, a matter of about seventy-five yards. I was then only a few paces from the tracks, but on going only one or two steps I suddenly fell down a crack. Fortunately for me it was a small one, about two feet wide at the top. I was jambed at about thirty feet. I called to the natives who were hauling the bear along the foot of the glacier. I remember hearing Nookapinguaq answer, then I must have fainted; due no doubt to the shock and being jambed so tight. Shortly after I came to they arrived with a strong harpoon line. After some difficulty in tying it around myself they hauled me up, standing astride the crack. They found I was pretty heavy but I could not help them much between two smooth walls of ice. I felt a bit shaken for a while but after a drink of brandy and a good meal I was none the worse for the experience, except minor bruises to the back and stomach, and a small cut under the chin, which I felt was a lot to be thankful for.

"On examining the places later we found that the small crack joined the larger one which could be seen by studying the snow carefully, but the small crack had an even crust of snow over it and we could not determine its direction without testing the snow. Several dogs, when chasing the bear, had crossed it without breaking the crust.

"Having plenty of fresh meat we stayed over the next day and then continued along the foot of the glacier to Cape Faraday, and on to Pains Bluff before camping. I was surprised to find this place, shown on the map as a bluff, to be a good-sized island. I mentioned my surprise to the natives but they knew it was an island. We climbed the east side of it to look for bear. I did not actually travel around it but I could see that it was about the size of Pim Island, but not any larger.

"From here we went to our old igloo where we had left bear skins and dog pemmican, and then headed straight east to the edge of the floe. After working in the rough ice all day we were glad to find new level ice about one hundred yards wide. We followed this for two days, almost to Cape Sabine, before turning west into the south end of Ripe Strait."

On arriving at Bache Peninsula a number of Greenland Eskimos were found, engaged in hunting.

From Craig Harbour Corporal Stallworthy had thought of crossing Jones Sound to visit the detachment at Dundas Harbour. This enterprise was frustrated by the open water in Jones Sound.

Corporal Stallworthy and Constable Foster made a trip, with several Eskimo, to Bitstad and Jokel Fiord.

A number of narwhale were captured and a large supply of dog food secured for the detachment.

DUNDAS HARBOUR

Corporal P. Dersch, in charge of Dundas Harbour, at Devon Island, thus describes the weather:—

"The sun left us on November 8, and we had fairly mild weather until the end of January. During February and March we had some very dull weather, accompanied by several gales from the East. The weather during May and June was fairly good, especially during May we had some bright sunshine. The sun reappeared for the first time on February 4."

During the autumn there were several exceedingly heavy gales, in one of which the detachment motor launch *Lady Pope* was washed ashore, her injuries proving to be slight.

He says:—

"Hunting was good during the seasons and especially during the fall, when we were lucky enough to make a big kill of white whale, which left us with enough meat to see us through the winter. Seal and walrus seemed to be fairly plentiful. Several schools of narwhale were also seen and one was secured, having a spiral tusk. The ugjuk (or bearded seal) were plentiful and several were secured at different times during the fall. Hares were not plentiful and fox tracks were fairly numerous. Ptarmigan were scarce and only a few were secured during the year. The hawk was much in the ascendancy and is rapidly becoming a nuisance. Flocks of ducks and geese passed over the detachment periodically and were in large numbers."

Hard work was done, both in the autumn and spring, in the improvement of the detachment, the position of some of the minor buildings being changed, pathways being formed, stone walls erected, etc.

The patrolling done by the detachment is thus described:—

"Patrolling was commenced by dog team on October 25, and continued throughout the following months until June 9, when the ice became unfit for travelling. During this period many short patrols were made by members of the detachment and quite a number to Croker Bay and vicinity. One longer patrol was attempted by Corporal Dersch, Constable Beaulieu and Native Keepomee, but after two days up the coast it was found impossible to proceed further as the ice had broken off close to the land and it was impossible to proceed. Several long hunting trips were made by Keepomee but travelling about two days up the coast was the limit. No long patrols were made by motorboat as this coast offers no shelter of any kind for any craft should ice or storms be encountered.

"The health of the members of the detachment and natives has been excellent and there was no sickness of any kind. Keepomee's wife gave birth to a female child on the 6th of January. It is a good healthy child and doing well.

"The dogs are all in good shape and as most of them are young, should be good for patrol work this coming winter."

Concerning radio, the report says:—

"The radio reception was only fair throughout the year and quite a few of the far north programs from Westinghouse, KDKA were only heard spasmodically. Many nights there was nothing to be heard at all and other times programs were interfered with by much static and fading. On the whole, however, we did have some enjoyable programs."

Inspector Joy, in his report, remarks upon the exceptionally clean and tidy appearance of the buildings.

Speaking of the stores building, he says:—

"Storehouse 16 by 32 feet, is large enough to contain all the detachment provision and stores, excepting heavy hardware and a few miscellaneous articles and winter clothing. This building was removed last fall from the harbour a full half mile west of the quarters to its present location, a hundred yards or so from them. It is well built, and when the interior bracing is finished, the building should withstand the fierce gales that prevail here occasionally."

Concerning the patrols, he says:—

"Forty-eight patrols were made by this detachment during the year. Twelve of these by motor boat, six by rowboat, and thirty by dog team, covering a total of 1,217 miles.

"Open water in Lancaster sound reached to the mouth of the bay in front of the detachment quarters last winter, this confined the movements of the detachment to an area between cape Warrender to the east and Cumming creek to the west, a distance of about sixty-five miles. Beyond these points open water reached right to the shore line."

Concerning dogs the report says:—

"There are twenty dogs and five bitches on charge. All of them are in excellent condition and have the appearance of being very well cared for. This detachment also has five small pups not yet old enough to be taken on charge. The dogs here are the largest and best looking in the whole Eastern Arctic, including North Greenland. The dog disease, prevalent all over the Eastern Arctic as far north as Ponds Inlet, has not yet reached them."

The radio report is as follows:—

"Radio reception was very good during the winter. The northern programs broadcasted from the Westinghouse stations were sometimes heard fairly well and sometimes very well. Occasionally however the programs were interrupted by static and fading."

"KDKA Pittsburg, was heard most clearly and consistently of all stations KMOX, St. Louis, and WENR, Chicago, were also heard clearly and often. La Presse station, Montreal, was heard very well occasionally. Reception from Canadian stations generally was not very good. No foreign stations were heard."

Later in his report Inspector Joy remarked that Corporal Dersch, "had made an excellent job of removing and rebuilding the storehouse near the quarters. He had built new paths from the quarters to the storehouse and through the swampy land at the back of the buildings, and put the old ones in better order, and all bordered with white-washed stones, so that all the buildings and the surrounding grounds looked admirably clean, neat and tidy."

PONDS INLET

The lateness of the Arctic season is illustrated by the fact that Corporal W. G. Kerr in making a journey to Bylot Island and Navy Board Inlet on June 15, travelled with dogs over the ice. The ice, however, was covered with water, and in places was thin, and continuing the return journey, he remarks:—

"The ice was now breaking up rapidly along the Bylot shore, and the ice was very thin in places, so we made all possible speed for the detachment."

He remarks upon the presence of great numbers of geese, and upon the fact that the foxes had made havoc with their eggs.

In all five important patrols were made from Ponds Inlet during the year, the more important being one of 1,030 miles to Foxe Basin, and another of 945 miles to Clyde River. The total mileage was 2,690, all with dogs.

Between March 14, and April 2, Constable G. C. McKay, accompanied by a Police Eskimo, made a patrol of Arctic Bay, covering four hundred and eighty miles in the twenty days consumed. On the outward journey difficulty was caused by heavy fog, and several severe storms were experienced, while the returning was made in more favourable weather.

The purpose of the patrol was to ascertain the condition of the natives, and they were found to be well supplied with food; though here also the Dog Sickness had proved severe, and it killed many of their dogs.

A supply of food was left at Arctic Bay for Corporal Kerr on his return from his patrol to Igloolik.

Inspector A. H. Joy found the detachment in good order, the buildings spotlessly clean, having been repainted inside and outside.

The supply of dogs was low, owing to the dog disease, the report saying:—

“Seven full grown detachment dogs and an entire litter of pups died of the dog disease last winter. One employed Eskimo lost twelve dogs, the other fourteen, through the same cause. The same dog disease, often prevalent in the north, first became apparent in February last, reached the height of destruction during March and April, and has diminished gradually since then. Hundreds of dogs have died in this district during the last six or seven months.”

Concerning radio, the report says:—

“Reception is reported to have been generally good from the middle of September until April, except for a short period at the end of December and the beginning of January. Most of the special Arctic programs broadcasted from KDKA, Pittsburg, were heard, except within the period above mentioned. No Canadian stations were heard clearly and regularly. La Presse station, Montreal, was heard occasionally, also CKY and CNRW, Winnipeg. German, French, Italian, and British stations were often heard. The most consistent were KMOX, St. Louis, KOA, Denver, and KDKA, Pittsburg. The latter was always clear but seldom loud. Stations in all parts of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian boundary to Mexico, were heard clearly at times.”

Corporal Kerr and constables with him are praised for their good work. It is noted that several of the patrols made during the year were unusually difficult.

PANGNIRTUNG

A desire to open a new source of food for the Keketen Eskimos caused Corporal S. H. G. Margetts and Constable A. E. Fisher to make a decidedly toilsome patrol late in the autumn. Certain lakes lying at the head of the inlet running into Kingnait fiord made Corporal Margetts decide to learn their fishing capabilities, so as to offer to these natives a supply of fish in the season before the sealing is made practicable by the freeze-up.

Leaving Pangnirtung on October 21, the party travelled by motor trap boat and a dog team, and after some difficulty reached the lakes.

The report says:—

“The lakes at the head of this fiord abound with Arctic salmon trout. It had been my wish for some time to investigate the possibilities of netting these fish through the ice (a method of fishing with which these natives are unfamiliar). If practical this might prove useful in tiding the Keketen people over this sometimes critical season (freeze-up) when weather and ice conditions are unfavourable for sealing. We found these fish to be excellent, averaging about four pounds, and easily netted, until at least the end of December, through comparatively thin ice. Only sufficient for the mess were taken, though plenty for dogs could have been.”

It is added:—

“Deer seem quite plentiful inland from this fiord this year as there certainly is plenty of fresh signs, and at least 40 were seen by the patrol. These were all in small herds of about eight, and a little over a day inland from the head of the fiord. The caribou in this district were not molested this year, and no wolf sign was seen. Ptarmigan and hares were very plentiful but foxes and fox sign less here evidently than in other places in the gulf.”

It further says:—

“We returned to Ekaloakjuin via a winding valley heading eastward through very high hills to a much lower, broad, rolling valley, which led us southwest back to Ekaloakjuin

after much hard going, and at the expense of freezing my toes badly. Soft snow and slush with cold weather made this patrol as difficult as I have experienced. We were able to return to the detachment over sea ice arriving on December 16."

The total mileage of this patrol was 540.

The motor patrol to Blacklead Island at the end of July was much hampered by ice, which was described as very heavy.

The patrols of all sorts made from Pangnirtung during the year numbered seventy-six.

The mileage was as follows:—

By dog team and on foot.....	4,078
By boat.....	2,565
Total miles travelled.....	6,643

A great number of these patrols were for the purpose of hunting.

The annual patrol to Keeveetook was made at the end of March, the party leaving Pangnirtung on the 22nd and returning on April 3. The road taken in both cases was by the Pangnirtung pass which, in former years, presented much difficulty.

Travelling conditions on the whole were excellent and the return trip was made in record time—"only three sleeps between Pangnirtung and Keeveetook".

Conditions among the Eskimos at Keeveetook were found to be good, the fur catch having been ample, and other game was procured in quantities. It is added that "walrus and big whale were reported to be very numerous last summer".

The population of this village was sixteen; and health in general had been good.

Corporal Margetts and Constable Balstead, together with an employed native, made an uneventful motor patrol of 480 miles, visiting the native camps in Cumberland gulf, south and west of the detachment; and also Blacklead island and Ooshualook.

The natives were found to be in good health and well supplied with arms, provisions, etc.

The most interesting remark is:—

"Game has been very plentiful this year. Caribou reported thick on east shore of Netchling lake and at the heads of most of the fiords. Fox sign good throughout. Walrus numerous and coming well in towards head of gulf. The islands that fringe this coast harbour thousands of ducks during the summer; many large flocks were seen by the patrol though generally flying southward."

The motor trap boat employed proved highly satisfactory.

Corporal Margetts and Constable A. E. Fisher made a winter patrol of 460 miles, visiting the villages in the southwest part of Cumberland gulf, as well as Blacklead island. In addition to the usual work of the patrol the decennial census was taken.

Among the natives of the nine villages visited there was little sickness, only one case of illness being reported. No destitution was observed.

The number of Eskimos enumerated in the region visited was 155, of whom one youth is an idiot and one woman suffering from a mild form of insanity.

The catch of foxes this winter was unusually large, being reported at Blacklead island to be a record. The amount of game is as follows:—

"Caribou have not been hunted at all along southwestern coast but a few were taken near Bon Accord Harbour. Sealing has been good at the various water holes but poorer at the floe edge. Numbers of walrus have been seen but none taken. Two white whale winter in upper water hole in Nettiing fiord."

The dog disease has caused considerable loss to the natives of, Bon Accord Harbour and Imigen.

The patrol left Pangnirtung on February 18, and returned on March 7, 1930.

Constable T. A. Bolstad, together with Dr. Stuart, made the annual visit to Padlee, the patrol left on January 19 and returned on February 3, 1931. The route chosen was by Kingnait fiord and Padlee was reached on the evening of January 25.

Describing the outward journey—in which they were assisted by two Eskimos who joined them—Constable Bolstad says:—

“On the whole, the travelling was good and very little difficulty was encountered. The falls in Kingnait river were well drifted in, and with a little hard work by all hands the ascent was comparatively easy. Though rather arduous, due to smooth ice, and a severe gale blowing against us, the incline of the river, after passing the falls, to the height of land, did not retard our progress to speak of, as it is short and takes only from two to three hours to pass.”

It is observed:—

“With the exception of a few ptarmigan no game was seen on the entire trip, but considerable deer sign was observed on Kekertellik lake.”

The purpose of the patrol was to take the decennial census, and to give aid to a native boy who had been injured.

Concerning the census, he says:—

“There are 32 people at the Padlee camp, consisting of 8 hunters, 9 women and 15 children. The head man, Harry Kinoodlee, is a very progressive person, and the rest of the men are good specimens, so consequently, the camp is very prosperous.”

Unfortunately cases of dog disease had occurred here, and it was feared that another epidemic of this disease was to be expected.

The widow of a hunter, who had died during the year, and her infant son, returned to Pangnirtung with the patrol, as she had relatives at Cumberland gulf. A lad who had been injured by falling off a cliff, also was taken on the return journey; he had suffered several injuries, one of which was a broken arm, and owing to the length of time that had elapsed before medical attendance was available, the arm had stiffened; he was given treatment by Dr. Stuart, and was supported while in Pangnirtung by destitute rations issued by the detachment.

During the stay at Padlee a piece of information was received, which is thus reported:—

“Native Akjalee reported that on or about August 15, 1930, during a dense fog in Exeter bay, he heard the whistle of a steam boat for a considerable time. Later he found what he said were parts of the mast of a large boat, and parts of a small boat, and was of the opinion that the ship had come to grief on the coast. It would seem, however, that if this had been the case, much more debris than that found by native Akjalee would have been in evidence, and as there was no wind at the time the report is undoubtedly of no importance, though I thought it best to mention it here in the event of any vessel being lost or reported missing in Davis straits.”

After the census had been taken, and Dr. Stuart had given the occupants of the camp a medical examination, the return journey was begun on January 29. Outside the exhaustion of the dogs due to lack of food, the return journey was satisfactory. Pangnirtung was reached on February 3, the total mileage having been 320.

Early in October Constable A. E. Fisher made a motor-boat trip to Kekerton, accompanied by Dr. Stuart, M.H.O., and employed natives, the purpose being to ascertain the conditions of the Eskimos in their winter camps at Kekerton and Kingnait. The camps were found in good condition the natives having sufficient revolvers, ammunition, and caches of food, and were in good case for sealing when the freeze-up should make that practicable. Dr. Stuart attended to two cases of illness.

The report says:—

“The return trip to Pangnirtung was very difficult owing to adverse winds and snow flurries, causing poor visibility, eventually forcing us to seek shelter in a small inlet about 15 miles from the mouth of Kingnait fiord; we were held up here two days, during which time none of us had much sleep or rest, as the boat was dragging anchors and consequently we had to change anchorage occasionally.”

The total mileage was 180.

Inspector A. H. Joy inspected this detachment August 28, 1931, and found everything in good order. The buildings have been repainted and cleaned.

The detachment suffered from the prevalent dog disease during the winter. Of the eleven dogs that died, six of these fell a prey to this epidemic. Corporal Margetts estimates that the Eskimo of the district lost from eighty to ninety dogs from this cause during the winter. The detachment, at the date of inspection, had eleven dogs in good condition, while the Eskimos employed by the detachment also had good dog teams.

The radio reception during the year was poor, this possibly being caused by the imperfection of the instrument; as another apparatus in the settlement gave good satisfaction:—

"CKY, Winnipeg, was the only Canadian station heard clearly. The best United States stations heard were KMOX, St. Louis, and KOA, Denver. The former was heard most clearly and consistently, but not regularly. Corporal Margetts informed me that periods of many days passed without any reception at all through any instrument in the settlement. No foreign stations were heard."

Inspector Joy speaks favourably of Corporal Margetts, alike as to the appearance presented by the buildings; skilled in managing detachment and has energy and ability as a traveller. Incidentally Corporal Margetts is unusually well acquainted with the Eskimo language. The two constables of the detachment are also praised.

In his annual report, Corporal Margetts says:—

"The district covered by this detachment includes all the east coast of Baffin island between cape Murchison and Home bay. The total population on June 1 of this year was 433 of whom 14 were whites. The natives are well distributed along the whole coast; there being about nineteen more or less permanent villages or encampments. None of these natives live inland.

"This has been the best fox year recorded in this district and was generally prosperous for the natives."

The natives have been well, most of them having doubled their usual catches, while game of other sorts was plentiful.

Another remark is:—

"An epidemic amongst dogs threatened the district but died out after killing about eighty or ninety."

The weather is thus reported upon:—

"A general mild fall and a late freeze-up was experienced, the ice finally making in the early part of December. The winter on the whole was mild; the coldest temperature recorded was minus 44 degrees in February. Our warmest was plus 63 degrees on July 9 and 26. The ice broke up in the gulf in the later part of May and went out of the fiord on June 14. The gulf was fit for boat travel by the end of June but much pack ice was driven into it and has kept shifting until just lately. The spring was very fine and mild, but for the past few weeks heavy rain and much fog have been our only weather entries."

Dealing with the health of the natives, Corporal Margetts notes that fourteen per cent of the population are reported by Dr. Livingstone to be affected with tuberculosis; of these only two are serious. The erection of a hospital for eight beds for the mission station at Pangnirtung is noted.

A further remark is:—

"The medical health officer here is a proven necessity and is the most practical aid these natives have yet received. Dr. Stuart's work this year has been appreciated by the natives and the whites. He has seen and examined practically the entire population of this district and had made a number of operations."

He remarks: "All natives have been visited by us during the year". The number of miles travelled was 6,583.

Concerning game, he writes:—

"As stated, foxes have been far more plentiful; walrus are coming farther into the gulf each year. Deer were plentiful in all localities, except on the peninsula that separates Frobisher bay and Cumberland sound. On six or seven occasions large whales have been seen in the

gulf. Narwhal came into this fiord for the first time anyone can remember. Two killer whales were seen this summer in front of the detachment. White whale were especially numerous. Ducks and other birds frequenting this district were as numerous as usual but no geese have been seen. If anything, seals were a little less plentiful."

It is added that the natives are now well schooled in the conservation and reporting of game.

In taking the decennial census some fourteen hundred miles were covered by dog team.

Another duty is thus described:—

"A meteorological station, at which barometric pressure, maximum and minimum temperatures, psychrometer readings, wind direction and force, clouds, precipitation, and general weather conditions are recorded thrice daily, is conducted at this detachment."

Dealing with vital statistics, he says:—

"These have been properly recorded; twenty births, nine deaths, one stillbirth, and one marriage occurred in this district during the past twelve months. Only marriages properly solemnized were recorded. Burial certificates have been issued and a cemetery return is forwarded but only for interments at Pangnirtung. Some difficulty has been experienced in regard to names and proper systems of spelling to be used. The children of these natives are often not named until they are a year old and then only have a given name."

With regard to old age pensions, it is remarked:—

"Many natives are undoubtedly deserving of this pension but we have no way of knowing or proving their ages.

"A patrol was made to assist the doctor in bringing an injured boy from Padlee to Pangnirtung. Constable Bolstad has acted as anæsthetist to a number of operations and I have assisted and interpreted any requests. The doctor is always welcome on any of our boat patrols."

Concerning radio, he says:—

"Radio reception during the year was intermittently good and bad. Our best stations were KMOX and KOA. KDKA was heard occasionally so that we were able to hear some messages from the outside. I would respectfully request that the thanks of the members of this detachment be conveyed to Mr. George Wendt, of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, for the special broadcasts."

A curious circumstance is noted:—

"It may be of interest to note that a tree trunk, with roots intact, some forty-six feet long, was found floating in the fiord this spring. The tree is being kept here until the arrival of the supply ship. At that time, if thought advisable by the Officer Commanding the sub-district, a section of this tree will be sent out."

LAKE HARBOUR

Thanks largely to abundance of dogfeed a patrol made by Constable J. A. Lavoie in April and May to Frobisher Bay, Mingoaktook, Siniyah and return, was marked by some fast travelling; distances of 45, 50, 60 and 65 miles were travelled on several days. The start was made on April 9, and the party returned to the post on May 8, the number of days occupied being 30 and the mileage being 590. Outside of soft snow and occasional gales, the conditions were not unfavourable. The census was taken, and the usual inquiries were made.

As usual, this year meat was abundant, and the fox catch plentiful.

In several Eskimo camps scabies was observed, Constable Lavoie remarking:—

"All the natives met with on this patrol were in moderately good health, with the exception of those who suffer from scabies. This disease seriously incapacitated the hunters, and it would require expert advice on its treatment. The great scarcity of caribou, on which they are dependent for their winter clothing, makes them hold on to skins which must be polluted with vermin and filth."

A long patrol of 56 days, with mileage of 1,216 was made by Constable J. C. M. Wishart, between March 10 and May 5, going from Lake Harbour westwards, passed Cape Dorset to Nuwatta in Foxe Channel, census being taken

and inquiries made as to game, etc. Meat being plentiful—the hunting having been as good here as elsewhere—the dogs were well-fed throughout, and here, as on other occasions, some long journeys were made where conditions were favourable. The last stretch on the return, from May 4 to May 5, accounted for 75 miles.

During the preceding winter a species of sickness had been prevalent, and a number of Eskimos were met who were suffering from a kind of paralysis, which seems to be an after effect of this type of illness.

In his concluding remarks Constable Wishart observes:—

"All the natives come in contact with on this patrol have been doing well with foxes, and what with the scarcity of the trading posts of trade goods, most of them have large credits to their names. There has been no shortage of seal or walrus meat, rabbits and partridges also have been plentiful at times. Very few caribou were seen and shot, not nearly enough to meet their requirements, as this is the main source of winter clothing. The majority of natives were very poorly clad, wearing koolitangs about five years old, and with very little hair. The sickness amongst the dogs also seriously curtailed any extensive caribou hunts being organized."

Patrols were made by Corporal A. M. McKellar and Constable J. C. M. Wishart in February to Frobisher Bay on an errand of relief.

Corporal McKellar says:—

"Local information was to the effect that during the fall of 1930 a yawl from Peterhead, Scotland, had been wrecked off the coast of Siniyah and four survivors were in the vicinity of Mingoatook: food at Frobisher Bay Post of the Hudson's Bay Company not being plentiful I decided that a visit would set aside all rumours that were afloat here at the time."

The outward journey was uneventful, and was of the usual type in that vicinity—one along the sea-ice, then a climb of several hundred feet on land, and a return to the sea-ice. The detachment was left on February 4, and the Hudson's Bay Post was reached on the 9th.

The stranded crew was found living among the natives, and after being provided with food by Corporal McKellar, was taken to Lake Harbour on the return patrol. Additional natives then were hired, and the party included four komitiks and 46 dogs.

The natives seem very prosperous and an exceptionally good fox catch was reported. The dog disease had appeared at Frobisher Bay Post also.

Corporal A. M. McKellar in his annual report deals at some length with the work done to keep the post in good order.

In July, 1930, for example, boulders which had slipped down from the hill had to be removed from the paths, which had suffered much from the heavy rains.

Later he writes:—

"Spring work consisted of overhauling and rebuilding pathways and in making new ones here and there; and in removing boulders and unsightly rocks. Interior painting was started on June 1, and finished on the eleventh. Outside painting was started on the nineteenth and finished on the twenty-fifth. The painting time is looked on as a gamble as the weather is none too reliable; this year we took a chance in starting the outside and luck was with us as two days after we finished the weather broke and we had a long spell of unsettled weather."

An epidemic of influenza was severely felt, four hunters dying in one village in one day.

The epidemic among the dogs also was felt here, the report stating:—

"The death roll among dogs had been very heavy, most of the camps being left without a dog. The disease seemed to be rabies, treatment was unavailing. This detachment was lucky as we lost no dogs through the disease. I had a batch of young pups some three months old and three of them died with the disease. I kept one in a special pen for four days trying to cure it, but all to no purpose."

Concerning the weather, Corporal McKellar says:—

"The weather during the past year has been very mild and the coldest day only reached forty-two degrees below. This may be marked as the year of soft snow. Some of the older inhabitants stated last fall that this would be the year of soft snow."

After the *Beothic* had left Lake Harbour, Constable J. O. L. Beaulieu, one of the new arrivals of the detachment, was taken ill with slight symptoms of appendicitis.

The Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Ungava* was at Lake Harbour and her doctor advised his removal.

On information as to his condition being received at headquarters at the end of October, 1931, measures were taken by long distance telephone and wireless to get a ship to call for him and bring him out.

Through the courtesy of the Hudson Bay Company, their ship *N. B. McLean* turned back to Lake Harbour, which she had passed, embarked him and brought him to Quebec. From there he travelled by train to Ottawa, and was operated upon successfully, but just in time to avert the gravest consequences.

PORT BURWELL

In his annual report Corporal F. McInnes states that the ss. *Beothic* called at Port Burwell on September 22, 1930, and that after its departure Constable L. H. Yeomans and himself were kept busy erecting a new building, the materials for which had been left by the ship. The detachment motorboat was hauled on land and berthed for the winter on October 21, the ground being covered with snow, and the temperature being 30 degrees above zero.

Referring to the weather he says:—

"The climate of Port Burwell is very damp and foggy, and although the temperature only goes to 35 degrees below zero, it is very cold owing to strong winds, also the winter is very unsettled, mild one day, cold and stormy the next."

In his notes upon Eskimos, Corporal McInnes says:—

"The Eskimos in the vicinity of Port Burwell and along the *Ungava* coast, and the Eclipse natives, number approximately 150, 112 are members of the Church of England and the remainder are pagans."

At Eclipse Harbour on the Labrador coast is a settlement of about 20 pagan Eskimos, who are more prosperous than the Port Burwell natives, owing to their situation:—

"These Eskimos seem to live a more prosperous life than the Port Burwell natives, as they are settled where they can procure game during all the months of the year, also having a better climate on the Atlantic side; they dry a considerable amount of fish and meat for the winter. Fur also is more plentiful with these people so that up to the present they have been able to procure more food from the Hudson's Bay Company here."

Medical aid was rendered to those Eskimos who needed it:—

"Treatment was given by members of the detachment to these and other minor ones. The child that had scurvy symptoms was treated with vegetable food and a daily mouth wash, the child made a very quick recovery. The Eskimo with the bullet wound also made an exceptional recovery. The tuberculosis cases could only be given relief."

In describing the game of the neighbourhood he refers to the lemming, saying that very few were seen; this is contradictory to former years, when the number of these peculiar creatures was very great.

Dealing with the weather he says:—

"On November 29 the small coves were frozen over, and on December 1 the harbour was frozen over. Ice broke up between Port Burwell and the mainland on June 1, and the harbour was cleared of ice June 22, this year is earlier than most years."

The first ship to arrive came on July 15.

In his inspection report, Inspector Joy, after the usual notes upon the conditions of the detachment—which was found to be in thoroughly good order—remarks about the patrols:—

"Two patrols were made from this detachment during the year. One of these by Corporal McInnes to Leaf river and return with dog team, covering a distance of 838 miles, and one by Constable Yeomans to the east coast of Ungava bay with dog team, covering a distance of 50 miles. Very little patrolling is done by this detachment. They are only authorized to make patrols in connection with the welfare of the Eskimos, and the observance of the Migratory Birds Act. Patrols can only be made to the Ungava Bay district. All the other directions are cut off by open water and drifting ice.

Dealing with the dogs, it is observed that they escaped the dog disease which has been so prevalent elsewhere, although many Eskimo dogs have died north and west of the Ungava bay of the disease.

Concerning radio he says:—

"Reception is reported to have been very poor at this detachment during the past year. Only one of the special Arctic programs broadcasted from KDKA, Pittsburg, was heard distinctly. The balance, part of which were heard fairly distinctly at times, were interrupted by fading and static. The best station heard here was CKAC, Montreal. Other Canadian stations heard fairly well during some part of the program were CNRO, Ottawa, CNR, Montreal, and CKY, Winnipeg. A few U.S. stations were heard from time to time, but only for a few minutes during any one evening. Two foreign stations were heard indistinctly in the afternoon during the winter months, also an English station or two.

"The instrument in use at this detachment is believed to be defective and is being specially reported on. It has been in use for six years, and with the exception of the last two years has given good satisfaction."

In his concluding remarks Inspector Joy observes that the detachment was in good order.

Reports of an outbreak of Religious Fanaticism among the Eskimos at Leaf River, in the southwestern corner of Ungava bay, caused Corporal F. McInnes a toilsome investigation in April and May, 1931.

He had proceeded along the coast as far as Whale River when he heard rumours of the outbreak at Leaf River from an official of the Hudson Bay Company, whom he met. At Chimo, further on, these rumours were found to be prevalent and he decided to extend his patrol to Leaf River, eighty miles further on. No patrol hitherto had been made by our force to this place.

Arriving at his destination, he found the white population to be comprised of the employees of the two trading companies which have posts there. They were in a state of considerable alarm as the Eskimos, while not violent, were behaving strangely. This Eskimo settlement had been visited by Missionaries, one of whom had instructed the leading Eskimo, a man known as Miller, to exercise a general supervision over the little congregation. The perusal of certain parts of the Old Testament and of sundry religious books so excited this man that he took it upon himself to be the religious leader of the settlement, and played the part of a clergyman, constructing for himself a costume in imitation of the Surplice, Stole, etc., of a clergyman. He also devised a number of flags, which were given to each man of the settlement, and caused all the inhabitants to sew patches of cloth and ribbons on their clothes, in attempted compliance with a Mosaic Injunction to the Children of Israel.

He marched them about the settlement singing hymns. When they approached a house or an incoming sled they marched around it, causing some alarm to the white population by tapping the corners with a stick, a rumour that was heard at a distance that Miller had ordered two women to be stoned to death for being barren was denied by all members of the settlement. The behaviour of these people was silly rather than criminal, though Millar was beginning to be rude to the white population, and if left alone the movement might have degenerated into orgies such as those at Honee Bay a few years ago.

Upon arrival Corporal McInnes confronted Miller and reduced him from a conceited and somewhat arrogant manner to a conciliatory demeanour. He investigated the affair and told the Eskimos not to be so foolish, and then brought

Miller and one or two other ringleaders to Chimo, where he lectured them, the Eskimos, as well as the white inhabitants, expressed a desire to have a policeman visit the place annually.

The patrol itself accounted for eight hundred and thirty eight miles of actual travelling. At the beginning of his report on this Corporal McInnes mentions a matter of some interest:—

"Police Eskimo Tukas, being sick at this time, I took his son Noah for dog driver.

"Noah is inexperienced in regards travelling and is unable to build a snow house.

"As I could build the snow house myself, and only wanted an Eskimo for a companion, as a white man should not travel without an Eskimo. The Patrol being general, I did not wish to incur the expense of hiring another Eskimo."

A note upon the conditions of travelling among the Eskimos is given in connection with two Eskimo families, encountered soon after the start.

"After greeting and making us welcome, they gave us a pot of boiling water and we supplied the tea for a mug up. This made a very light midday lunch as approximately twenty-five people had to share with the tea."

This peculiarity is also enlarged upon later in the report:—

"The Port Burwell Eskimo's take the opportunity of following a white man when he leaves on a trip, and in the white man's reasoning they only follow so that they can live on his food, and this is the result. The Eskimo who are following, are in the habit of being present when cooking is going on, and expect a share, although they do not always ask but remain watching with deep interest until they are asked to have something, as their presence at this time is quite embarrassing. A white man cannot help being compassionate at this time, more so with the Port Burwell Eskimo's, as they generally are in bad circumstances.

"This is very difficult to explain to the Eskimos, as commercial value is beyond their comprehension, and as it is not only the value it is the quantity of food that would have to be carried by the patrol.

"The result is that the white man cooks the meal, or boils the tea, and not being insensible to their condition he generally goes short of food himself.

"The Eskimos do not seem to understand this condition as when they travel with your party, they generally have some legitimate excuse for travelling, such as tending their traps, going to a certain lake to fish, or visiting some place on the route of the patrol.

"The hospitality of the Eskimo is good, giving their help or sharing what they have, if they have anything to give. They seem to look upon it as an honour, or their good will to travel with the patrol.

"On the arrival at one of their camps, where one is forced to stay through circumstances, the white man will some times delay in boiling the kettle when about twenty people are staying to share in a small pot of tea.

"By this time the people of the house have a pot boiling and if they have any tea, no matter if it is their all, they throw it in without hesitation, to feed all arrivals. The white man, through force of respect, has now to share his biscuits.

"So that a patrol leaving Burwell to go down the Ungava coast, touching the Burwell Eskimos' camps, could be referred to as "Running the Gauntlet."

Another incident of Arctic travel is thus noted:—

"During the day owing to the mild weather, the mud on the sleigh runners had broken off, so that the first part of the night new mud had to be procured, thawed out, and frozen on the sleigh runners, where it froze and then planed smooth and coated with ice (mud is frozen on the runners and then iced over to facilitate the sleigh travelling on the frozen snow; farther north where whale bone is procurable, the whale bone is used for the same purpose as the mud. This mud is more of a peat and must be free from sand or grit; otherwise it will not stand the hard knocks received by the runner)."

The journey out was toilsome and at one time was lengthened by our losing our way among the tangled hills and valleys of the mainland. Leaf River was reached on March 29, and Corporal McInnes stayed there until April 11, conducting negotiations already described.

On the return journey, on May 2, when near Port Burwell, travelling became difficult:—

"We continued travelling along the coast, as it was now very nearly impossible to travel on the land with sleighs, owing to no snow; all the head lands had to be travelled on the ice, and as the ice had gone out in places leaving only a narrow ledge which was still frozen to the rocks along the shore, this made very difficult travelling. . . ."

... "We travelled around the headland and struck out across a large bay. Owing to a fog the land was not visible on the far side, and shortly after leaving the headland no land was in sight; having to travel along the floe edge, owing to the rough ice in the bay.

"After travelling about half way across the bay, it was noticed that the ice we were travelling on was gently heaving and breaking up. An exciting short period in getting to shore followed, the Eskimos encouraging their dogs by yelling and running ahead. Luckily the wind was holding the ice in to the shore, and we all managed to reach the land without mishap.

"We were now forced to take the land, which proved hard going, having to haul the sleighs over the bare ground."

A gratifying note is as follows:—

"On visiting the Eskimo camps at Georges river and down the coast as far as Leaf river, there was a great improvement in living conditions of the Eskimo. Having the woods they were enabled to live under canvas, with plenty of firewood and spruce boughs layed on the floor. In all the tents visited it was noted that the spruce boughs were fresh, evidently changed often.

"The Eskimos's clothes were better than those of the Burwell Eskimo; this is probably due to the facilities for washing; and as most of the Eskimos had a good fur hunt in this district during the past winter. When the patrol happened to stay at a native camp to boil tea or camp for the night, the Eskimos present would have their own tea and bannocks. At the time the patrol met these people it was at the end of a good fur season."

The search for minerals has penetrated even to this remote region:—

"About thirty miles up the Chimo river is a camp of prospectors, consisting of four men. This camp is in charge of Mr. Shepherd. Although I was unable to visit this camp I was informed that the men were employed by the Labrador and Ungava Prospectors Company."

An Eskimo named Simeak came to his death at Eclipse Bay, near Port Burwell on March 20, 1931, in somewhat unusual circumstances.

He and a friend were looking over their trap lines; and the tragedy is thus described by his companion, one Ei-i-tuk:—

"I am Ee-i-tuk an Eskimo of Eclipse Harbour. Late in the morning, about March 20, Simeak and I left our igloo, by dog team, to go and visit our traps.

"We arrived at one of Simeak's traps, which had a fox in it.

"When we approached the trap, the fox broke the chain of the trap, and got away. Simeak ran after the fox to catch it. I saw Simeak was about to catch the fox, so I turned about, and was going to look at another trap which was behind a little hill, just then I heard Simeak yell and when I looked around I saw him falling over the ledge of ice, that is fastened to the cliff and formed by the rise and fall of the tide. This ledge was about ten feet high with open water below.

"As this was a sheer drop, I knew it was no use to go to his help right away. I ran back to the sleigh to get a sealskin line. When I got back to where Simeak had fallen, he was unconscious and floating on top of the water. I tried to throw a loop, made with the sealskin line, over him, but could not manage it. Then I got the sleigh and tied it to a piece of ice, letting the sleigh hang over the ledge, the sleigh served as ladder to get down on the water with. I then got down as far as I could and tying my own gun to the sealskin line, I was able to throw the gun over Simeak's body and pulled him in towards me, when I got him within reach I tied the line around his body and climbed to the top of the ledge and pulled the body up.

"When I got him up I knew Simeak was dead."

Other members of the Eskimo community buried the body next day.

A melancholy incident was the death, through exposure, of Mr. Christopher J. D'Aeth, a member of the Oxford University Hudson Straits Expedition, on September 15, 1931. This expedition had been working on Akpatok island, in the mouth of Ungava bay.

On the night of September 20, 1931, a motor boat arrived at Port Burwell with the members of the expedition, who reported the unfortunate occurrence.

Constable R. Stafford's report is as follows:—

"On September 14, 1931, D'Aeth and Pulumin were established in a sub camp, some five miles north of the expedition's base camp, for the purpose of making observations at the north point of the island. This camp was "Well found," consisting of, a tent, sleeping bags, and ample provisions. They left camp at approximately 2 p.m., walked north and

worked along the northern shore, until approximately 7 p.m., then they decided to return to their camp. The weather being bad at the time, they were marching by compass bearing. On the way back night fell before they had been able to recognize any landmarks; in the darkness D'Aeth fell into a ravine, he apparently was unhurt but lost the compass. They then decided that without a compass it would be easier to find the Base camp relying on the wind to give them their direction. They unfortunately were unable to find the camp, and wandered about all night, until both were in a state of exhaustion, finally resting in a ravine, when they found they could walk no further.

"At daybreak, D'Aeth was still too exhausted to walk and Polunin decided to go and get help. Shortly after leaving the ravine he recognized a hill, and found his way back to the Base camp, arriving there in a terribly exhausted condition, but was able to give some idea of where he had left D'Aeth.

"A search party immediately left camp and found D'Aeth in approximately one hour's time, lying in a ravine, in a semi-conscious condition. He was lying exposed to the wind and snow, with his lower limbs in water. The temperature was below freezing point.

"Absolutely everything possible was done for him without avail. He died on the way back to the base camp without regaining consciousness."

The necessary steps were taken at Port Burwell.

Constable Stafford adds:—

"I may say that, through the investigations made, I found that the expedition had been handled in an extremely careful and capable manner, full and comprehensive instructions had been given to all members of the expedition, to ensure their safety."

CHESTERFIELD

Inspector Joy in speaking of his inspection of the Chesterfield Detachment in his annual report says:—

"Twenty-six patrols have been made by this detachment during the year, nine by whale boat and motor-boat covering a distance of 2,422 miles and 17 by dog teams covering a distance of 4,157 miles. The most extensive patrol was made by Constable McCormack with dog team to Wager Inlet and Repulse Bay posts, a distance of approximately 1,000 miles. Another long patrol was made by Constable Stewart to Churchill and return."

Concerning the radio Inspector Joy says:—

"Reception has been generally good throughout the year. The special Arctic programs broadcasted from KDKA, Pittsburg, were not good before Christmas, but at Christmas and nearly every program since then, this station was heard consistently and clearly. Eighteen of these programs out of twenty-two were heard clearly, two fair and two poor. No Canadian stations were heard consistently here. CKAC, Montreal, and CKY, Winnipeg, were heard fairly well occasionally, and CFRB, Toronto, was also heard fairly well, but less frequently.

"2LO, London, England, was heard regularly every afternoon all winter, and German and French stations were also heard plainly on occasions. Stations in the United States were good practically every night when there was no interference from static or fading. The best among them were KDKA, Pittsburg, KMOX, St. Louis, WLW, Cinn., WENR, Chicago. WGV, Schenectady, WPG, Atlantic City, WTIC, Conn. and WTAM, Cleveland."

In his general remarks Inspector Joy speaks in high terms of the excellent work done by Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, who has got the detachment into excellent condition; both the constables stationed here also are praised for their good work and willing disposition.

Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, in charge of the detachment at Chesterfield Inlet, in his annual report in dealing with the dogs remarks:—

"The police dogs have shown little signs of the disease, but we have lost about seven, through various circumstances. Five dogs that came from Bache Peninsula died. I think the quick change from straight meat to the different foods which we are obliged to use, and a great deal of fat in the hair, which prevents the dog from keeping warm, were the main causes of them dying."

Regarding the natives he says:—

"The natives have been very well off in the Chesterfield area, and no epidemics of a serious nature have occurred. An attack of influenza occurred in July and August of 1930, but only a few deaths occurred. Many were sick for a long time.

"The natives at Southampton Island were visited by patrol in August and were in good health and well supplied with food.

"Natives at Mistake Bay were visited in October, but owing to the late season of the year, a complete survey could not be made but another patrol will be down there during the winter.

In dealing with the game he remarks:—

"Reports from natives along the coast and inland indicate a scarcity of game of all kinds. Caribou seem to be moving out of the country or diminishing rapidly. Seals are scarce except north of Chesterfield Inlet. South of Chesterfield is poor sealing grounds. Walrus are plentiful around Mistake Bay, and small herds are seen north of Chesterfield Inlet. White fox seemed to be plentiful throughout the country during the fall, but except Eskimo point, there does not seem to be great catches made."

In speaking of the weather he says:—

"The weather during the year has been severe. In January and February the minimum temperature being mostly between 25 and 50 degrees below zero. Many severe storms occurred.

"In December and January the weather is not fit to travel in, but trips are made in the hopes of getting a few fine days; these hopes are never realized.

"At Baker Lake one blizzard lasted 28 days without a stop."

Between April 19, and June 7, Constable J. W. McCormack of the Chesterfield Inlet Detachment, made a patrol which aggregated about one thousand miles: northward to Wager Inlet and Repulse Bay, the last named being a very remote place.

Difficulty was caused owing to the fact that it was not possible to get seals at the floe edge until the middle of May. He had calculated on being able to add to his stock of dog feed from this source earlier.

In this connection he also observes:—

"The weather too was exceptionally poor for seal hunting during the most part of the trip. High winds, blizzards and ground drifts were encountered; the result of which our dogs had to go hungry many days as will later be seen."

Three days out from Chesterfield they encountered a party of Eskimos who had been sent north by the Hudson Bay Company with mail, but, owing to difficulty with dog food these people had advanced in eighteen days only as far as we had in three. Constable McCormack's note is:—

"I only mention this to show what an utter impossibility it is to hunt dog feed as you travel and make any progress during this season of the year. They told me that they had followed the floe edge all the way up, and for days they would not see a single seal. They were going to give up the Coast and hit across overland the next day in the hopes of getting Deer, as their dogs were in very poor shape. They had about sixty pounds of mail for the Hudson Bay Company and Revillons' at Repulse Bay, and as it was my intention to go there first, I took it along with us."

Another difficulty was soon experienced. Forced from the shore route by extremely rough ice the party turned to the mountains:—

"It had rained and sleeted up this way for two days and a night: then came a light dusting of snow, making the footing very bad, and with subsequent high winds and ground drifts our dogs could not face into it and haul. Sometimes four and five of them would lose their footing and lay flat on their bellies, too afraid to move, and we frequently found ourselves hauling the sled with them scrambling along beside us. On the twenty-third, one of our dogs went crazy—the usual symptoms in most cases of "Arctic distemper," and I had to destroy him before he killed off some of the other dogs. That night we used up the last of our dog feed."

The Hudson's Bay Post at Wager Inlet was not reached until the first of May and dogs and men were hungry and tired when they got there. At this post they encountered a band of natives and among these people he became aware of two or three curious occurrences. The first of these had to do with an Eskimo family which had lost most of their dogs in the epidemic, which had greatly reduced the dog population of the district. He says:—

"These Natives, like most all others in the district, suffered greatly from loss of dogs which died off from what is commonly called "Arctic distemper." One family in the party, above mentioned, were working two cub bears in their dog team. They had killed the

mother bear when the cubs were very little, and by patient training taught them to get used to the harness, and not to make battle with the dogs. And likewise their dogs had to be taught to get used to them. This, in my estimation was a tremendous undertaking, and although they were successful in the training, the bear is too cumbersome an animal to keep up with the dogs and they always play out. They would not leave the bear outside at night, but would take them into the Igloo occupied by themselves, where they also ate, and Natives and bear slept side by side at night. There were three little kiddies in this family and the bear seemed to take great delight in playing with them on the floor of the Igloo. I was watching them one evening and the kids would climb up on the shoulder of the Bear and slide down its back. The bear, in turn, would roll over, lift up a paw and open his huge mouth as though meaning to crush the life out of the kid, and then gently nose under him and roll him over and over on the floor. The parents paid no attention whatever to the scene."

Another occurrence noted was pathetic:—

"In this party there was a widow, namely "Kudluk" and her two sons, age twelve and three, respectively. "Eladenac", her husband died early in the winter near Back River, leaving them destitute. Soon after Eladenac's death she took ill. The twelve-year-old boy used to go out hunting, often not returning the same day. Just when they were on their last leg, luck fell his way and he got two deer. By that time all but two of their dogs had died of starvation, and with them he hauled in the meat. A few days later, when he saw his mother was getting no better he put her and his little brother on the sled, and started off for Wager Inlet Post—a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles, himself pulling in the harness with the two dogs. They had no fuel to provide heat for the sick mother, and for a kid of his age to be able to build an Igloo, work as he did and find his way back to the post through a maze of mountains and lakes, such as inland travel always presents, is a great compliment to the young native's ability as travellers when it comes to a hard pinch. They took a long time making that hundred and sixty miles, for it was the worst time of the year in which to travel, and when they reached the post they had been out of grub for three days.

"Eladenac, knowing he was going to die (and in keeping with an old native custom of owning sons nearing an age when they will soon be able to hunt), made his wife promise not to marry after his death. This promise she intends keeping, and as a result she is a slave to everybody. She and her boys camped with anyone who offered her sleeping space on the floor of the Igloos. They ate what was left when the others had finished, and in all they were taking a back seat. It was her nightly job to dry out the clothing worn by the entire party, and if any mending had to be done she took care of that too. In fact one of the men, whose own wife was in the party, came to me and told me to send my clothing over to this woman to dry and mend. It was usually midnight before her day's work was done, and likewise the eldest boy, who always helped his mother to get through the day's labour. Then next day it was her job to be up first and heat water for breakfast, and after getting something to eat, she would start off ahead of the dogs and keep it up all day. The last day into Wager we must have travelled fifty miles, and were on the go from seven in the morning to eleven at night, with a heavy trail, and that day this woman kept ahead of the dogs all the way and besides carried her three-year-old boy on her back. Through it all she showed a cheerful disposition and seemed quite content with her lot."

"As a parting shot to this lot of natives, and to illustrate how some of them spend their time, I will mention "Atilul" (Albert). I first met him in the winter of 1929 near Mistake Bay. He had made the trip down from Repulse Bay then, and stopped in every settlement on the way, trying to find himself a wife. He was unsuccessful in his efforts at all places and returned to Chesterfield Inlet. Then he went up to Baker Lake, from there across to Wager Inlet Post, almost coming to grief in want of food and dog feed, and finally back to Repulse Bay. He was back at Chesterfield on the same mission early that same spring per whale boat, only to fail a second time. All during his travels he had his eight-year-old daughter along with him, and his great cry was the urgent need of a woman to take care of her. This year when I met him I noticed he had a much younger girl with him, and later found out that he traded off the older girl for a young one so as to gain more sympathy and thus stand a better chance to get a wife. He has spent the last two years doing nothing but going from place to place looking for a wife. When I left him, May 1, at Wager Point he had eleven beautiful dogs. We met next near Repulse Bay about June 1, and he had only four dogs left, the rest having died of distemper. He was then making all speed towards the post at Repulse in order to get his whale boat hauled down the twenty-eight miles to the coast before the ice got too bad to enable him to cross over to Southampton Island and continue his search for a wife. If he failed there he intended making a trip to Depot Island as he had heard there was a widow there. He is about fifty-five years old, and while talking to me, with much effort, he picked two teeth out of the front of his mouth and threw them on the snow. He then called my attention to the holes in his boots and added that most of his dogs were dead, and that the whale

boat that Major Moodie gave him twenty years ago was getting rotten and soon he would have no means of travelling. For a native he is the biggest schemer I have ever met, and just lives on his wits."

After mentioning the case of an Eskimo, who with his family had in the preceding autumn gone eleven days without food, he remarks:—

"One day while a very high wind accompanied by ground drift greatly impeded travelling, I noticed one of the natives signal the rest to stop. They all gathered together around this man's sled and held a few minutes consultation, then they sat flat on the ice forming a circle, with feet turned towards the centre. There were eighteen adults in all and they remained in that position for about fifteen minutes, with heads down, and without moving the smallest fraction of an inch. It was a solemn looking sight to watch them sit there and see the snow slowly drift over them. When there was a halt on the trail at other times, each family always took care of their children and kept them with them. This time it was not so and the children were crying for attention which nobody gave them. I do not know yet what it was all about (for they would not tell me) unless they were praying to the 'Wind God' for better weather."

The following general remark is made by Constable McCormack:—

"Although these natives have been in contact with many white people, including various missionaries, they still adhere to a lot of their native customs and taboos."

At Wager Inlet a marked scarcity of wolves was noted, while it had been a good year for foxes. Incidentally it is noted that Wager Inlet is the worst place on the coast for dog food, the local conditions making it difficult for the seals to get near the post; and the floe edge, the nearest supply source, is one hundred miles away.

A curious social condition was noticed:—

"At Wager Inlet I found conditions a little different to what I had been used to seeing as far as their own personal liberty is concerned. Native Kumukshalik rules the rest with an iron hand. He is post servant for the Hudson's Bay Company and has two wives, by virtue of which he is looked upon by the rest of the natives as being a big man. To illustrate his dominance, I mention the following incident:

"When we arrived at Wager Post there was, as usual, no dog feed to be had. I saw some foxes belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company and I told Mr. Ford I would have them skinned by my native if he would let me have the carcasses for dog feed, which was agreed upon. When it came time to feed the dogs, Kumukshalik took five of the foxes which my native had skinned and fed them to his own dogs. This was not due to shortage of foxes, as there were hundreds more to be skinned. Later when I had to have some sewing done I handed it to a native who said his wife would do it. The next day I went to get it and was informed that one of the Kumukshalik's wives was doing it, and in the end I was held up a whole day before getting it. This native lives with his wives in a snow dug-out which is very large and lined with old packing cases and tar paper. It just reeks with blubber, and is undoubtedly the most insanitary place I ever entered. The floor is as oily as a skid-way, and not an air of ventilation in it. When natives come into the post they always put up there, and the day I called there about sixty very hungry snarling dogs had to be first kicked out of the long narrow passageway before an entry could be made. When I did get in I found the entire party that travelled in with me—twenty-nine persons in all, and also the two cub polar bears mentioned earlier in this report."

Some corn-beef which was purchased here for dog food did not prove very satisfactory, however, it was certainly attractive enough to the dogs to cause a curious adventure:—

"By the time we reached the floe edge most of the corn-beef, which turned out to be poor feed, was used up and we had to remain there and hunt seals to see us through to Repulse. The day after our arrival at the floe edge we both went out sealing in different directions, the natives taking the dogs. He left them alone on the ice while he crawled up on a seal. While he was doing this they ate all the raw-hide traces and made back for the igloo. I returned just in time to see them clean up on the last of our corn-beef which they dug out of the cache. I was alarmed at first, thinking the whole outfit had plunged into the water, and that the dogs chewed themselves clear, but upon following up the native's tracks, I found him returning to camp drawing the sled himself. He also missed the seal he was after. The situation was so tragic we could not help laughing at ourselves, for we did not have an inch of spare raw-hide or rope with which to make traces. As it happened the very next morning Aktuk and Aktukta (whom we passed at Whale Point on the way up) came into camp and I was able to buy some line from them."

In four days hunting we procured enough seals for dog feed during the march to Repulse, which was resumed only to be delayed by successional blizzards, two of these storms coming in rapid sequence, lasting three and three and one-half days respectively; which had a curious effect:—

"The fourth day, although very stormy, promised to be finer later on so we pushed off only to have to camp when another blizzard set in at two o'clock in the afternoon. Our dogs were in a bad way then on account of the soft snow freezing into their coats before the last blizzard, and they seemed to be twice their natural weight but nothing could be done to better their condition. We only had one night's dog-feed left when the second blizzard set in and we fed it that night. The storm lasted another three and a half days and as we only carried twelve days' rations with us from Wager Post (an amount five days in excess of what is usually carried between these posts) we were now getting pretty low in food ourselves, a little rice, tea and flour being all that was left, for during the last day of the storm I fed the dogs all of our food stuff that contained any fat. They needed food badly for their coats were in a hopeless condition, and they kept shivering until I thought we would lose them."

When Fort Repulse was reached the dogs had for six days been without food, except for an old pair of seal skin boots which had been cut up and given to them.

At Repulse Bay they were hospitably entertained by the four traders, two belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company and two to the Revillon Freres, which constitute the entire white population of the region. Constable McCormack was the more welcome in that he had brought their mail with him, the first which they had received since ship time the year earlier.

Here again a good catch of foxes was reported, individual catches having run as high as one hundred and eighty-five.

At Repulse Bay Constable McCormack learned of a native trader, named Estooksakyuak, who is a resident of Ponds Inlet. This man was conducting operations on a large scale and apparently was decidedly prosperous.

At Repulse Bay, as elsewhere, great harm had been done by the epidemic of dog disease, the dogs of this locality being greatly reduced. The dogs had been well fed but apparently this made no difference with the disease.

The census taken at Repulse showed sixty-four families, with a total population of two hundred and three souls.

On the return journey three bear, a mother and two cubs, were observed stalking some seal at the floe edge and, on being disturbed, they fled.

That they had been busy is shown by what follows:—

"When nearing Fullerton we saw a polar bear but he took to the water soon as he sighted us. A little further on we saw three more—the mother and two cubs. They were slowly crawling up on some seal that were basking at an open crack. Our dogs made too much noise, and they, too, got away from us. About half a mile from where I saw the last three bears I noticed a flock of sea gulls diving on the ice, and upon going over to where they were I found the carcasses of eleven seal and was able to follow a path from there across to the crack where we saw the last three bears. Only the skin and blubber was eaten. The rest of the carcasses were left as though they had been dressed with a knife, but undoubtedly this was the work of bears.

"We saw numbers of deer signs when crossing over the mountains, and I feel certain that the only reason natives report getting so few is because they spend so much time trapping."

The return journey was less eventful. In all Constable McCormack was away from the Chesterfield Inlet Detachment for forty-nine days.

On September 30, 1930, Constable Stewart reported on the loss, in the preceding autumn, of two Eskimos living at Southampton Island.

He reported as follows:—

"Native Saudluk was outside his tent during a very heavy gale from the northeast, putting some stones around the bottom to prevent the wind from blowing it down. While doing so he saw a bear on the ice—which was newly formed—about two hundred yards from the shore. He must have got his rifle and went after the bear, because when native Kilikpallik came out of his tent to see what was delaying Saudluk he noticed that the ice had broken off close to the shore and was drifting out to sea with Saudluk on it. He at once raised the alarm and launched an eighteen-foot canoe to go to Saudluk's assistance.

It was now getting quite dark and the natives on shore could not see very much, but they did see Native Kilikpallik reach the ice and take Saudluk on board his canoe, but after that no one knows what happened. Older natives are of the opinion that the wind was too strong to be able to get the canoe back to shore or else they broke the oars in trying to do so.

"Both natives were very lightly clothed and there was no food in the canoe, and for this reason the natives are of the opinion that even if the canoe did stay afloat the occupants had very little chance of remaining alive.

"There was no attempt made to launch a heavier boat and go to their assistance, because of the fact that the only other boat available was motor boat and it was hauled up for the winter. All the other men were out on a seal hunt about fifteen miles from the scene of the accident, and only the women were left, with Saudluk and Kilikpallik.

"Older natives tell me that the ice was not safe as it was the first formed ice of the season, but Saudluk apparently wanted the bear, but not because they were hungry as they had plenty of food, but possibly for clothing.

"The storm that was raging at the time they were lost was the worst one they had at Southampton Island that year."

Both of these were young men, one twenty and the other twenty-four. Both were married.

During the course of a patrol to Southampton Island, in the autumn of 1930, a rebuke to an Eskimo Boy, who had behaved badly towards his parents, brought out an interesting circumstance, which is thus related by Constable Stewart:—

"While making the above investigation I found that the Natives were under the impression that the police would kill any native who had committed a wrong. I got the whole camp together and explained to them that this was not so, that the police would not kill anyone, but if a native or a white man, or woman, did wrong, the police would come and inquire into the matter and if the case warranted it they would then take them away, and it was only in cases where one person killed another that death would be meted out to the person who had killed: but even then the police would not do it."

In the autumn, 1930, Constable Stewart visited Southampton Island and made a report upon the game conditions there; in part as follows:—

"The winter of 1929-30 has been one of the best seasons for White fox on Southampton since the Hudson's Bay Company established there: an average of thirty-four pelts was reached by each native family on the Island.

"Wolves are very numerous, especially on the north end of the island, in Duke of York bay region, although only five pelts were turned into the trading post for bounty. Mr. Sam Ford, post manager for the Hudson's Bay Company, says that at least five per cent of the foxes caught in traps in the winter of 1929-30 were devoured by wolves.

"Fish (salmon trout) are very plentiful during the summer months. There was one native engaged in netting and salting them for the Hudson's Bay Company and Mr. Ford says that if more natives could be induced to take it up it would be good source of income for them in the summer months when the run is heavy.

"Walrus are not very plentiful, approximately forty having been killed since last summer. There has been no excessive killing on the part of any of the natives whom I questioned, nor has there been an organized hunt. I instructed the natives to the effect that they were only allowed to kill enough for their own food and clothing requirements."

"Ducks, geese, swans and other wild fowl are as plentiful this year as in other years."

Early in November, 1930, Sergeant Wight and Constable Stewart, together with two natives, proceed in the *Lady Willingdon* to Walrus island, near Marble island, between 150 and 200 miles to the south of Chesterfield Inlet, to get their dogs which had been left at that island for the summer. Numerous storms were encountered and much of the time consumed was spent in lying to, waiting for the gales to moderate.

On the way out they were obliged to take shelter in the only harbour near Marble island. Sergeant Wight says:—

"With heavy seas running, a storm blowing against us and the night dark, we passed a couple of anxious hours, especially in the big eddies that the tide made at the southern end of the island. The entrance to the harbour is long, crooked and about thirty feet wide across, but very deep. After getting into the lake in the centre of the southern end of Marble island we were blown across it twice before the anchors caught and held, on account of the very deep water there."

Later the report says:—

"We arrived at Walrus island on the afternoon of the tenth but could not go ashore as the water was too rough for the canoe. Watch was set all night on the boat and we were kept busy keeping walrus from the boat or from approaching too close by making noises and throwing articles at them. Walrus do not hesitate about driving their tusks through a boat."

Some of the dogs on the island were too wild to catch, but thirteen of them were taken away in the boat. The homeward journey had its difficulties, one passage being:—

"On the 16th weather was fair but overcast but we got away from the Police cabin, and had the usual uncomfortable time crossing Rankin Inlet, with heavy snow falling and ice forming on the Deck from the seas washing over. It kept us busy clearing the slush off the decks as it is so heavy that the boat drives deeper into the waves than it should."

In September, 1930, the *Beothic* left a new motor launch *Lady Willingdon* at Chesterfield Inlet, and Sergeant Wight used her to make a patrol, which began on September 23, to Baker Lake and return; the new boat worked well. The party returned in the evening of September 30, after covering four hundred miles.

The reason for this patrol is thus stated by Sergeant Wight:—

"The main reason for a patrol by motor boat at that late date was for the purpose of taking to Baker Lake Detachment all the dog meat, dog biscuit and rice that we could spare from Chesterfield. The dog feed that has been used most at Baker Lake has been caribou and to prevent the detachment from making a start on killing caribou for dogs, I considered the patrol essential. The killing of caribou for post dog teams or teams of employed natives must be a drain on the herds of caribou in the country around inland posts and we are trying to keep the Police post at Baker Lake supplied from Chesterfield."

He warned the white residents to prepare for an abandonment. He adds:—

"I may have been a little premature, but I have told the white people at Baker Lake to prepare for a change from the killing of caribou by their employed natives for dogs, and to put up fish during the summer and substitute other articles for feed. I consider it a matter of not many years when the caribou will be very scarce inland west from Chesterfield. During our patrol to Baker Lake we only saw a band of five in the distance of two hundred miles, in a country that ten years ago contained thousands."

Another census patrol was made by Sergeant Wight, from Chesterfield Inlet to Southampton, between July 24 and August 8, a total distance of six hundred and ninety miles having been covered.

The outward journey was somewhat exciting. At Depot island they met a large field of ice travelling south:—

"We got inside of it towards the north shore and found a harbour where we anchored to keep clear of the ice pack as it moved on. We shifted from anchorage on the twenty-fifth, as ice was crushing in close, and found better shelter farther east towards Cape Fullerton.

"On the twenty-sixth of July we were able to work through the loose pack ice to the entrance to Fullerton bay but had to anchor on the west side of the entrance. We found good shelter there from ice in a small shallow bay and waited until the ice had passed on to the south.

"The ice field had come from Foxe basin due to the prevailing east winds which had driven it into Roes Welcome. The natives who were with us stated they had never seen the ice come across in such a large amount.

"While waiting for the ice to move we had heavy thunder and lightning storms which are rare in this latitude."

The population of Southampton island numbered about one hundred and fifty, the report saying:—

"The Eskimo are divided into two tribes who came there after the original Southampton Eskimo died off about 1914 by epidemic. Only two of the original Southampton Eskimo are alive. The epidemic which destroyed them was so severe that about 200 Eskimo died in their stone and earth roofed houses, unable to assist each other and are still inside buried by the roofs having fallen in due to deterioration. The two peoples who are there now are the Iviliks from Repulse Bay and the Okomuits from Baffin Island. These two peoples do not intermingle with each other and rarely is one married from one tribe to the other."

Engine trouble was experienced on the return voyage.

BAKER LAKE

Corporal H. G. Nichols' annual report for the detachment at Baker Lake, in its new situation at the west end of the lake, makes mention of the hard work done in erecting the buildings, this being done by the members of the detachment themselves.

Dealing with the question of dogs and dog feed, he observes:—

"One of the most difficult problems to contend with at Baker Lake is the question of dogs and dog feed.

"During the past year, 8 dogs have died of disease. These deaths occurred between July, 1930, and January, 1931. Two died in July, 2 in September, 2 in October, 1 in November, and 1 in January.

"This sickness proved fatal in every case except one. The symptoms are invariably the same, and there is no mistaking them. First the animal has a heavy discharge from the eyes and nostrils. This is followed by a complete loss of appetite, and after a few days the hind quarters become affected, eventually becoming useless, something in appearance like paralysis.

"In some cases, for the first day or two the dog will yelp, and furtively bite at its stomach, as though it suffers pain or irritation at that part.

"Sometimes the dog affected will snap at other dogs continually. Others merely lie down and curl up, take no food and die after a period of from 4 to 8 days. It seems that about 90 per cent of these cases prove fatal.

"What causes this disease, I am unable to say, unless it be some form of distemper. Whatever it is, it is without doubt very infectious. Every effort was made to prevent it from spreading, but apparently the whole district suffered losses, both amongst dogs belonging to natives and whites.

"Since January, however, the police dogs have suffered no further loss, though the employed native lost one whilst on the Chesterfield patrol early last February.

"The loss of these dogs was a serious blow to this detachment, owing to the fact that a heavy patrolling program was mapped out for the winter and spring. The majority of patrols made between January and the end of May were done with a team of eight dogs consisting of three police dogs, three dogs belonging to the employed native and two belonging to a destitute native woman. This assorted team did well under the circumstances, it being used by myself on four patrols covering nearly thirteen hundred miles.

"The dog feed question, apparently, has always been acute at Baker Lake, though it seems that no effort has ever been made on the part of the natives or trading posts to fish in the summer and fall to put up for dog food during the winter. I am making every effort this summer to secure enough fish to last if possible through the winter months. The results of this summer's fishing will be noted and reported upon in due course."

After a remark upon the revenue collected which amounted to \$7,025.50, he thus notices the matter of wolves:—

"Sixty-seven wolf pelts were taken in during the past year, for which the bounty of \$30 was paid for each pelt, making a total of two thousand and ten dollars paid out in bounty. Most of these wolves were shot in the country between Beverley lake and the junction of the Meadowbank river and Back river."

The supply of fur is treated at length:—

"The only fur-bearing animal in this district is the Arctic fox, with an occasional blue and very rare cross and red.

"Foxes were numerous from the opening of the season until Christmas, then more or less disappeared until early in March, when they appeared again in large numbers.

"Both the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Freres Trading Company have enjoyed a successful season as far as numbers are concerned, the combined concerns paying \$5,542 export tax on 4,331 white foxes, 16 blue foxes, 2 cross foxes, 3 wolverines and 1 marten.

Regarding the caribou, he says:—

"Caribou appeared in numerous bands locally early last season until late in September. During this period they could be seen from any high hill almost in all directions. After October set in, these caribou completely disappeared, apparently in a general northerly direction. All natives except those living in the vicinity of the Kazan river were able to secure enough for their needs. The Kazan tribe have experienced a hard winter owing to the scarcity of caribou in that vicinity.

"These particular natives are camped in the winter between the mouth of the Kazan river and Yathkyed lake. I made a patrol through this part of the country during March and April, travelling approximately six hundred miles, taking 24 days. During this patrol I was continually on the lookout for caribou, but saw no signs whatever.

"In May, several of these families became in a weak condition through starvation. They travelled to the mouth of the Kazan river and camped, whilst one walked to the settlement for relief. I patrolled to these people and investigated, and found them in extremely poor circumstances. Their dogs had died from starvation some time previously, which curtailed the men's trapping considerably. All hands, men, women and children, then spent their time fishing through the ice, but were unable to secure enough for their needs. These people stated that they had seen no caribou or signs of caribou since the previous September. The details of this patrol are forwarded under separate cover.

"I have taken great care to obtain as nearly correct as possible the number of caribou killed by natives, for the information required by the Northwest Territories Branch.

"Figures taken from this return show that 3,212 caribou were killed by natives during the past licence season. These natives include all those living between the mouth of the Kazan river to Yathkyed lake and vicinity, and Schultz lake, then from that point to the mouth of the Princes river, all local natives, and one small settlement at Kegvik, close to the mouth of the Quiock river.

"The total population living within this area is 292, thus 3,212 caribou were slaughtered to maintain 292 natives."

Corporal Nichols devotes a good deal of space to the possibility of inducing the natives to fish with nets in the numerous lakes, so as to be able to provide dog feed without killing the caribou, one of his remarks being:—

"Although these lakes and rivers teem with fish, little or no fishing is done by the natives, except with hook and line. I am quite sure that if fish nets were introduced to these people, the slaughter of caribou would be appreciably reduced.

"I have made inquiries at both trading posts and find that fish nets have never been traded to the natives, in fact, fishing with nets is practically unknown.

"A trapper by the name of Nelson is camped close to a small native settlement near Beverley lake. This man has more or less taught these people the value of net fishing, with the result that these particular natives are keen to procure nets for themselves."

Upon patrols, he says:—

"The whole of this district has been patrolled, and every native family visited during the past year, with the exception of the Wager Inlet patrol this being visited by the Chesterfield Inlet detachment.

"Nine patrols have been made by the members of this detachment, two by motor boat and seven by dogs and sled. Mileage and days on patrol as follows:—

"*Corporal Nichols*.—Motor boat, 550 miles; 38 days on patrol. Dogs and sled, 1,250 miles; 56 days on patrol.

"*Constable Humphrey*.—Dogs and sled, 835 miles; 37 days on patrol.

"Total mileage, 2,635; days away from detachment, 131.

"These patrols were made principally to visit all native camps in the district to check upon the several white trappers, etc., and to obtain a complete census of all residents."

The detachment took the census in this district, and the annual report discusses the natives at length; some extracts from this portion of the report being as follows:—

"All natives in this district are Eskimo and are divided into four tribes, namely, Padleymiuts, Savatamiuts, Krainelrmiuts and Utkuhikhakingmiuts or Akluymiuts.

"The Padleymiuts or people of the willows, live in the vicinity of Padley, and number 107 including men, women and children. A patrol was made from this detachment to Padley and return when the various camps were visited, and a census taken.

"The Savaatamiuts, or people of the inland lakes, number 50, including men, women and children.

"This tribe settle along the Kazan river, between the south shore of Baker lake and the Yathkyed lake. Most of these natives experienced a hard time during this winter and spring, through starvation.

"This particular tribe of people in the Kazan river country, are in every respect, far inferior to the other tribes, though there appears no reason why they should be, except that they are a shiftless bunch, being poor hunters and bad trappers.

"The Krainelrmiuts, or people of the high hills, number 126 men, women and children, and locate close to the settlement of Baker Lake, on the Thelon river, and along the south shore of Schultz lake. Of these, seven families are permanently employed at the settlement by trading posts, missions, and police. The majority of this tribe secured enough caribou for their needs, made an above average catch, consequently they are in good condition, well clothed, and contented.

"The Utkuhikhakingmiuts, or people of the soap stone country, consists of a population of 84, including men, women and children. They are scattered in various camps at Schultz Lake, Aberdeen Lake, Beverley Lake, and northeast of Beverley Lake.

"This tribe is by far the superior to their neighbours, appearing to be always well fed and well clad. Their dogs and equipment invariably in good shape. Possibly 75 per cent of the fur traded at the trading posts, come from the members of this tribe."

The general population is thus treated:—

"This, the total population of the four tribes, with the small band close to the mouth of the Quioick river, and one family of Nainmiuts, employed by Revillon Freres as interpreter and housekeeper, number 398, men, women and children.

"All these natives have been visited at least once by members of this detachment, during the past year. Their general health appears to be exceptionally good."

Concerning radio reception he says:—

"The radio reception during the year was fair. Chesterfield, I believe is a better location than Baker Lake for radio reception. Whilst at Chesterfield this winter, I found the reception there much superior to ours at Baker Lake."

An incident of the winter 1930-31 was the attempted suicide of a woman for grief on the loss of her sons.

Both of her sons had taken service with the game warden of the Northwest Territories, and one had been drowned. Later on another one disappeared.

The mother grieved greatly, eagerly questioned every team that came in from the interior, and after an outbreak of grief made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

On May 10 an Eskimo and his wife reached the detachment hauling their sled, although in a state of semi-starvation.

They reported that their party was encamped at the mouth of the Kazan river, which meets the end of Baker lake on the west side, and that they were starving. After months of poor success in fishing and hunting, their dogs had died, but one being left, and they left with that one to ask aid at the police post. This last dog had died on the way and they had hauled the sled themselves.

Corporal Nichols left early the next morning, carrying with him an ample supply of rations and he arrived in the afternoon of the second day; and found the camp to consist of eleven natives in a state of semi-starvation. Relief was given and Corporal Nichols, on investigation, concluded that the Kazan river area is bad for game and advised them to shift their hunting ground, offering to help them do so. When returning he was in hopes they would take his advice.

Constable H. O. Humphrey, of Baker Lake Detachment, made a patrol, in April and May, westward to Beverley Lake, on the edge of the Thelon Game Sanctuary, visiting a number of native camps, enumerating their inhabitants for the census; the patrol occupying twenty-three days, and the distance travelled being seven hundred miles.

Native camps visited seemed short of tea, sugar, etc., but were well supplied with meat.

On March 23, 1931, Corporal Nichols left Baker Lake on a circular patrol to the south, visiting a number of the lakes in that country, such as Dubawnt, Naturawit, Yanthkyed, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the natives, taking census, etc.

The patrol lasted for twenty-four days and accounted for six hundred miles.

Apart from a scarcity of caribou the natives seem to be fairly prosperous. Through this patrol Corporal Nichols learned the particulars of the suicide of an Eskimo named Okomuk, near Padley, which probably occurred some time in January, 1931.

The statement by the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company Post, is in part:—

"Okomuk has been sick in bed for several weeks before he shot himself: he had apparently become despondent over this sickness and seemed to think that he would never get well again.

"He was camped about ten or twelve miles from this post, in a tent. On the day he shot himself, he sent his wife outside the tent to make tea. He then asked his five

year old daughter to hand him his rifle, as he said he wished to clean it. He then sent the little girl out of the tent, then, apparently shot himself through the head."

Corporal Nichols later secured the testimony of a female relative who had been near the scene of the suicide, and her account corroborated the one that came earlier. Okomuk had been married in the usual manner and his wife remarried.

WESTERN ARCTIC

Inspector Eames, in his semi-annual report for the period ended December 31, 1930, after brief notices of a number of criminal cases, which engaged the attention of the various detachments of the sub-district; remarks upon game conditions:—

"The natives living between Demarcation Point and Shingle Point caught over 300 white foxes, which they traded last July and August. The price averaged about thirty-five dollars in trade, so that the natives were able to purchase an adequate quantity of provisions. Up to the present time catches are reported to be somewhat larger than last year, but as the price of white fox pelts is said to have declined to less than half of the figures obtained last year, it is possible that some of the families will see hard times.

"Caribou have been plentiful on the mainland, and all of the families have plenty of meat."

"In the Mackenzie Delta white trappers have made larger catches of cross and red foxes than usual. Mink are reported to be on the increase, and it is expected that many more will be taken than last year. The fall hunt for caribou in the Aklavik district was attended with success, and practically all obtained a good supply of meat."

Concerning income tax, he says:—

"The bulk of this work is done at Herschel Island in July and August, and as the majority of taxpayers (who are mostly small traders and trappers) have little or no idea how to render the return it is estimated that the time of one constable is fully taken up for at least eight days in assisting them."

Concerning deaths, the Officer Commanding says:—

"Only two deaths were reported during the half-year. The health of natives is, generally speaking, good. Police reports state that some cases of tuberculosis from Cambridge Bay and Bernard Harbour are being treated by the medical officer at Coppermine River, Northwest Territories."

Up to the end of 1930 Inspector Eames, in visiting various detachments, travelled 3,022 miles, travelling by boat and dog team.

Here, as elsewhere in the north, radio reception is of interest:—

"From the reports received during the half-year it is evident that the coast detachments continue to get good reception. Of the period under review no reports will be available until the winter mail patrol returns to Aklavik at the end of next March.

"During the past four months the reception at Herschel Island has been excellent, particularly on a "Mercury Super Ten Tube" set, owned by Constable A Lamothe. Every effort was made, by "listening in" on KDKA, Pittsburgh and CKY, Winnipeg broadcasts, to pick up messages for police posts. We were pleased to hear, through KDKA, the Commissioner's message at Christmas time to all ranks serving in the north."

A remark of some interest is:—

"The comparatively early arrival of the ships was a great surprise to the people assembled at Herschel Island to meet them, as reports, in early July, emanating from Point Barrow, gave ice conditions there as being the worst for twenty-five years."

In concluding, he says:—

"The work in the sub-district continues to increase, especially at Herschel Island and Aklavik Detachments, which can be reasonably attributed in some measure to the development and expansion taking place in this territory. The mail from the sub-district office is a matter of considerable work, requiring daily attention to effect clearance."

He also notes, with regard to the work done for the Customs:—

"It was gratifying to receive a letter from the collector of customs complimenting the police on 'the very excellent manner in which the returns were prepared.'"

An interesting occurrence during the summer was a patrol through the district by a dentist, who came down the river on the Hudson's Bay Company's boat, and travelled as far as Cambridge Bay and back. He then returned to civilization by the last boat.

His ministrations were a great boon to many persons, as hitherto it had been necessary to go outside to get attention to aching teeth.

AKLAVIK DETACHMENT

The following report upon game occurs in the report of a patrol made in November, 1930, by Corporal A. Fielding, from Aklavik to Herschel Island and return:—

"On the outward journey to Herschel Island large herds of caribou were seen all the way, from about fifteen miles north of Aklavik as far as Kay Point, and on the return journey very large herds were seen as far as Flanders Point and within eight miles of Aklavik. It is the general opinion of the natives that these herds are moving from the west and are coming into the delta."

"The wolves appear to be giving the caribou quite a lot of trouble. I came across a caribou on the King Point portage which had been killed by two wolves just before we arrived, as it was still warm. I counted the tracks of seven wolves in the snow, which were evidently travelling together."

"Foxes seem to be plentiful at the present time, but perhaps they are moving with the caribou."

The mail patrol from Aklavik, east to Pierce Point, was made by Constable A. J. Chartrand, between February 12 and April 22. His total mileage was five hundred and sixty-seven.

Of the total amount of mail which he carried both going and returning, a proportion was destined for the trappers on the route.

An incident during a patrol made by Corporal A. Fielding, from Aklavik to the northeast, along the east branch of the Mackenzie river, was a visit to an eighty year old white trapper, named George Lux.

Anxiety for this man had been one of the causes for making the patrol:—

"This man was found in as good a condition as could be expected considering his age, but he reports that he fell through the ice last fall and was nearly drowned."

ARCTIC RED RIVER

The following paragraph appears in the report of a patrol made by Constable L. Nicholson, from Arctic Red River to Macpherson and return, in November, 1930:—

"Fur signs are reported as being very plentiful, but despite this fact, no great catch has been made up to date, as a large majority of the natives are depending on the caribou run, which is exceptionally large this year. It appears that no great effort is being made to catch fur mostly on account of the exceedingly low prices. Caribou are reported to be on the Peel River Preserve, and I am given to understand that is an unusual occurrence."

A patrol made in the middle of January, 1931, by Constable Nicholson, from Arctic Red River Detachment, up that river, to take a census of trappers, was marked by extremely cold weather, the thermometer on one day falling to sixty degrees below zero.

A feature of a patrol made from Arctic Red River Detachment by Constable J. H. Pearson and Special Constable, in the middle of December, down the east branch of the Mackenzie river, was greatly hampered by the overflow, which is described as the worst for some years.

One passage in Constable Pearson's report will suffice:—

"A trapper named George Griffin, who lives off the east branch on a side creek, was visited. He is badly crippled with rheumatism, but otherwise is quite well off for the winter. His cabin was reached by portaging around bad overflow and cutting our own portages,

several snow bridges being made to get from the river to the bank. The men and dogs were continually breaking through the soft snow into the water and I had the misfortune to freeze my right foot."

Foxes and mink were reported to be fairly plentiful, while marten were scarce.

A view of the mounted policeman at work is given in the following extract from the report of a patrol made by Constable J. H. Pearson from Arctic Red River to Macpherson from June 25 to June 29:—

"While at Macpherson, Yukon Territory, and Northwest Territory, furs were exported, returns of native fur collected, radio licences issued, income tax returns collected, expired game licences taken up and new ones issued. Beaver permits were also collected, the stock of explosives at A. N. Blake's post examined and census taken."

Inspector Eames, in his inspection of Arctic Red River Detachment, includes the following in his general remarks:—

"Constable Pearson has carried out his duties well. I found the detachment in good order. Practically the whole of the detachment district has been patrolled by dog team. There were indications that the personnel had been regularly employed; such as the stock of green fish on hand; the wood split and stacked; the winter transport and harness kept in good condition."

PEARCE POINT

Constable A. S. Wilson in charge of the new detachment at Pearce Point, made a patrol of 135 miles late in the spring to Brock river and return, the occasion being the necessity of getting a statement regarding the estate of Edward Martin from a trapper named Lessard; as this trapper was well provisioned and did not intend to come to the post, it was necessary to go to him. Constable Wilson left Pearce Point on May 19, and returned on May 25, after a somewhat difficult journey. His report says in part:—

"Striking overland from Pearce Point the going was not bad for the first 10 miles, after that there was no bottom in the snow, and when crossing a creek the dogs and sled broke through the ice, and were only got out with difficulty, the sled was completely submerged and everything in it got wet. I had, however, taken a portable typewriter along and this being in a waterproof case was not damaged, also sufficient paper for my use; this accounts for the mussiness of the affidavit forwarded in this connection."

Another remark is:—

"About the only thing worth mentioning seen on the patrol was the flight of geese, mostly Canada Greys, hundreds of these were seen, and flying very low which is a sign in this locality they have almost reached the end of their flight."

It will be remembered that a couple of years ago a severe storm greatly damaged the Sand Spit, upon which was situated our detachment buildings and the shops of various trading companies.

The harbour enclosed by this sand spit is advantageous and is a great point of call for trading posts. The storm having made the sand spit too dangerous for a permanent detachment, a new site was located for detachment. The permanent detachment was moved to Pearce Point on August 6, 1930.

The quarters have been left there, and at ship time a member of the force will proceed there from Pearce Point, to transact any necessary business.

The situation of Pearce Point is: Latitude—69 degrees, 30 minutes. Longitude—122 degrees, 30 minutes.

In November, 1930, a trapper named Beaupre, who was trapping in the vicinity of Pearce Point, fell ill, and his partner, one Lessard, being unable to hire any natives to accompany him to Aklavik, to the hospital, appealed to Constable Wilson, in charge of the Pearce Point Detachment, for help. Constable Wilson acceded to the request and patrolled towards Aklavik with the sick man. Beaupre, being unable to travel farther, was left at the Roman Catholic Mission at Letty Harbour. Constable Wilson and Lessard proceeded to Aklavik to get an aeroplane to transport him the rest of the way.

Aklavik was reached, an aeroplane procured, and Beaupre was placed in the hospital at Aklavik, only to die in a few days. Constable Wilson made the return journey to Letty Harbour by aeroplane.

The trip was unusually rough and the dogs, most of which were in poor condition, suffered a good deal.

Constable Wilson was absent from his detachment for fifty-one days, and the total distance travelled was six hundred and eighty-one miles by dogs, and three hundred and twenty miles by plane.

BERNARD HARBOUR

Inspector A. N. Eames, reporting on his inspection of Bernard Harbour in October, 1930, says:—

"The condition of this detachment left nothing to be desired. The appearance of the buildings, transport, stores and equipment shewed that the members had actively employed themselves throughout the year.

"The radio receiver, usually only used in the winter months, was in order, and messages were received at the detachment from the *St. Roch* before our arrival there."

In dealing with the dogs, he says:—

"Dogs are extremely scarce along the Western Arctic coast. Trappers returning from civilization offered at Herschel Island as much as \$125 each for dogs and failed to get full teams."

In his half-yearly report for the year ended December 30, 1930, Constable Parsloe, in commenting upon the dogs at the detachment, says:—

"After careful observation I have noticed that dogs fed on cooked feed with all its additions are not capable of a good day's work, regardless of the amount fed to each dog. On the other hand, a dog which is fed fish or seal regularly seems to be able to travel about twice as far as a dog which is fed on a cooked diet."

With regard to game, he says:—

"Fur is very scarce in this vicinity and along the coast of Victoria Land. No caribou have been seen. The situation as it stands may be serious for the natives with the scarcity of foxes, and the low tariff offered by the traders."

Constable T. G. Parsloe, in his half-yearly report on Bernard Harbour, dealing with the six months ended June 30, 1931, contains the following passages:—

"The radio, library and gramophone are the chief sources of amusement during the winter. Broadcasts have been received regularly from the *St. Roch* at Tree River, and the radio station at Coppermine. Short wave communication was also established with both these stations with the set installed by myself. Very good results have been obtained with the short wave transmitter conversation by key being held with stations in Edmonton and Red Deer, Alta., direct.

"The northern broadcasts were very good this winter, KDKA, Pittsburgh, was received consistently. CJCA, Edmonton, was very good at times; this station is inclined to fade.

"The weather has been very good this spring. Everything seems to be in favour of an early break-up.

"Assistance was rendered to the Hudson's Bay Company in saving the schooner *Aklavik*, which developed serious leaks this spring.

"I understand that the N.A.M. Explorers claim 'Bornite', inland from Coppermine, shows promising signs, and I believe that plans are under way to go ahead with production. There are six men on location at this time."

A squabble between two trappers in the autumn of 1929 resulted in one of them firing at the other, fortunately without hurting him. The aggressor first appeared at Bernard Harbour on November 29, 1929, and made a complaint to Corporal Belcher, who proceeded to the residence of the accused man and arrested him; in August, 1930, Inspector Eames, when visiting Bernard Harbour, tried the case and fined the aggressor.

Corporal R. S. Wild, who preceded Constable Parsloe in charge at Bernard Harbour, patrolled between April 15 and 23, 1930, southeastward to Cape Krusen-

stern and the settlement at the mouth of the Coppermine river, travelling two hundred and thirty-seven miles in all.

His notes on his journey include the following:—

"The traders and trappers visited on this patrol report a very satisfactory catch of fur. The natives report good seal catches and of ugjuk in the vicinity of Lambert Island and Cape Lambert, and it is noticed that some of them are following the white man's method of sealing, viz., using small square nets which are placed in the water immediately under the seal holes, and these are proving more successful than the old style of hunting with spear and rifle.

"A number of vital statistics were collected at East Kugaryuak through the interpreter of the Hudson's Bay Company. There appears to be very little serious sickness amongst the natives, but Dr. Martin, the Government doctor at Coppermine river, has four patients there under his care for various diseases and it is expected two others will be there shortly; in fact, shortly before reaching Bernard Harbour, I met a native team conveying a woman to the Coppermine for treatment. Most of these cases, according to the doctor, appear to be tubercular infections of the lungs or of the bones.

"The weather during this patrol was very bad, continual strong winds, snowing and heavy drifting, which made travelling very uncomfortable and visibility very poor."

When Constable T. G. Parsloe was at Coppermine on an eastward patrol, the Rev. J. H. Webster, one of the missionaries stationed there, was lost on the ice for several days. Constable Parsloe's account of the incident is as follows:—

"While at Coppermine a native arrived late in the evening on January 27 and reported that the Rev. J. H. Webster, who had left for the seal camp late in the afternoon on Saturday, the twenty-fourth, had not arrived. A dog, recognized by natives as Webster's leader, came into the seal camp on Sunday. As this seal camp is only twelve miles from Coppermine and situated on a large island which can be seen plainly from the settlement, I, in conjunction with Dr. R. D. Martin, decided to organize a search party at once. It was obvious that Webster had met with some mishap.

"According to information gained from the residents of Coppermine, Webster intended leaving for the seal camp with a party of natives on the afternoon of the twenty-fourth. The natives left about three o'clock; Dr. Webster being unavoidably delayed and did not start until about five o'clock. Webster then set out alone intending to pick up a guide at the seal camp. The island was visible at this time and there was a good moon. It seemed very strange that the natives, including the native employed by Webster, knowing that he was due at the seal camp Saturday, and when he did not arrive, waited for four days before informing anyone.

"The next morning I left the settlement accompanied by Dr. Martin and three native teams, and arrived at the seal camp on the island in the afternoon. Dr. Martin decided that it would be a good plan to offer a reward and this was done. Through an interpreter 'Wingnek', I called for a volunteer to go to the seal camp in Basil Bay and ask the natives there to search in a southeasterly direction, working towards the Coppermine. A native volunteered to go and was immediately despatched in that direction with instructions to the natives and information concerning the reward. The natives at this camp volunteered in a body and we instructed them to work in from the camp and east along the coast, spread about a half mile apart. I left word at this camp that they were to send word along to the next camp if any information at all were gathered. I examined Webster's dog and found it to be in good shape with the harness still on him. The harness was intact, apparently the snap had given away at the trace. With the natives preparing to go out, Dr. Martin and myself left for the next seal camp, a distance of about twelve miles further east, and arrived there late that night. The natives were given the information about the reward and other details and they were ready to leave next morning. Dr. Martin left next morning with native teams for the east, scouring the islands. . . . I left in a northeasterly direction with others, all natives available were out with their teams. Two days were spent in the vicinity of the islands with no results. No trails could be seen as it had been blowing hard on Saturday night and Sunday previous, completely obliterating Webster's trail. At nine o'clock on the night of the thirtieth a native arrived at camp and informed us that Webster had been found close to shore, about fifteen miles from Coppermine, and apparently was in good shape. Dr. Martin and myself immediately left for Coppermine and arrived on the morning of the thirty-first at three a.m.

"Mr. Webster was taken to the Roman Catholic Mission from the seal camp and later removed to the hospital. I visited him at the hospital and he informed me that he was feeling a little weak from lack of food and a frozen thumb, which was the only misfortune. According to Mr. Webster's story he had gone about half way to the seal camp when it started to blow hard and he travelled too far east and found himself in some rough ice and decided to camp. He stayed there that night building a shelter of snow blocks and throwing his tarpaulin over the top, and was fairly comfortable. The next

day, Sunday, it was very thick with a strong southwest wind and snow. He loaded the sled and was ready to leave when he noticed that the lead dog was loose. He apparently had not unharnessed the previous night. Going towards the dog to harness him to the tow line, the dog started off. Webster followed. He could just see the dog ahead. Following him for a considerable time he lost sight of him and lost his direction from the sled. Wandering aimlessly for a few hours trying to find his sled he gave up and struck for the mainland. It was blowing hard and there was a heavy drift at this time. He finally struck an old trail and followed it for two days. He discovered he was inland. The weather had altered by this time and he started out for the coast. He had had nothing to eat and his only implement was a pocket knife. He struck the coast near a Hudson's Bay Company fish house, which is about fifteen miles from Coppermine. He saw fresh sled trails around the fish house and concluded that there were sleds out looking for him. He set out for Coppermine from here, now well aware of his position. He had gone about a mile when he decided he was too weak to stand the walk and started back for the fish house and collapsed. While lying in the snow he heard a native calling to the dogs but paid no attention thinking it was a trick of the imagination. The native then approached and lifted Webster on to his sled and put him in an eiderdown and took him to the seal camp on January 29, from where he was transported to Coppermine.

"Webster had slept for about two hours at a time by scooping a hollow in the snow and burying his legs up to the knees and taking his arms out of the sleeves of his arktik and putting them alongside his body. If he had not been well clothed he would surely have frozen to death. The dogs and sled were found early that day by the same native in the same position as left by Mr. Webster. I had them driven to Coppermine and fed, and the load put in a safe place pending Mr. Webster's recovery."

At Coppermine, on the same patrol, an odd incident significant of the meeting of the new and the old, was a complaint by Dr. Martin that a native medicine man, named Comiak, was interfering with his patients.

A native, who was at the point of death, had been induced by Comiak to leave the hospital and submit himself to the ancient form of treatment; death followed. The man was beyond saving before Comiak attempted to treat him and "the deceased man's action can be readily understood. These people have infinite faith in the powers of their medicine men and it was the instinctive thing to do; to revert to old customs in an effort to prolong life."

Comiak was warned not to interfere with the doctor and the hospital. Several cases of tuberculosis were being treated at the hospital and Doctor Martin expressed the belief that this disease is on an increase among them.

Constable Parsloe was travelling for fourteen days and covered four hundred and thirty-one miles.

Travelling conditions were good.

Constable T. G. Parsloe patrolled from there to Coppermine, leaving on April 20 and returning on May 6, 1931. The journey was uneventful, but he remarks:—

"I took this opportunity of addressing the natives through Interpreter Cyril Wingnek, on the needless slaughter of caribou while on the land. An old native informed me that they realized what a mistake it was to slaughter for the sake of killing, pointing out that the caribou were getting fewer every year and they, the natives, had come to the conclusion that it was the reckless killing of caribou in previous years which was responsible for the apparent shortage now."

The following are extracts from his report:—

"The fox farms at this point were inspected and numerous other police duties performed.

"The N.A.M. Explorers have six men on the land 60 miles from Coppermine working the claim 'Bornite.' Evidently the intentions are to go ahead with production this coming summer. Coppermine settlement is certainly a centre of importance."

Constable Parsloe in his mail patrol from Bernard Harbour to Pearce Point in February and March, 1931, notes the following:—

"There are innumerable trapping camps along the coast, placed approximately 15 or 20 miles apart. A snowhouse, on this patrol seems to be a thing of the past.

"Game is very scarce in the district. Foxes are very few and trappers seem to think it one of the poorest years."

COPPERMINE RIVER

A new detachment has been established at Coppermine River, at the mouth of the river by that name. This was established on September 6, 1931.

A considerable settlement is springing up here, including two missions, hospital, trading and exploration posts and considerable settlement of Eskimos; while a wireless station is in prospect.

The river is shallow and vessels have to lie off the shore at some distance, disembarking goods by lighter.

This drawback is shared by all ports on the Western Arctic, except Herschel Island.

CAMBRIDGE BAY

Between February 7, and April 16, Corporal Belcher executed the annual mail patrol, proceeding to Bernard Harbour and leaving the mails there to be forwarded to Pearce Point.

He was detained at Bernard Harbour until March 27, waiting for the return mail.

Passages in his report are as follows:—

"Travelling on this trip was very good except for an occasional patch of rough ice, and Dease straits were filled with rough ice causing us to follow the north shore of Kent peninsula very closely, this adding on mileage as there are some very deep bays on the shore line, and owing to the ice conditions it was impossible to cut from point to point. The weather was not very severe and luckily no great winds were encountered, so that the native and myself reached Bernard Harbour without having any serious frost bites.

"Natives were seen at a seal camp at Oongeevik Island, and at Kugaryuak, also a few at Kruzenstern, these all reported a good winter as foxes and caribou were very plentiful at their winter camps. There was very little sickness at the time I saw them and very little evidently during the winter. Two destitute cases were attended to, one at Kugaryuak, a sick man, and one at Bathurst Inlet, a blind woman; both were decidedly in need of destitute rations for a period at any rate."

On the return journey he noticed that the natives had been having a good year's hunt.

Inspector Eames, in his inspection report, says that the impression made upon him by this detachment was favourable.

The buildings were kept in good order and painted, where necessary; and the district had been well patrolled.

Corporal Belcher, in his report for the half year, ended December 31, 1930; after noticing the number of dogs at the detachment, remarks:—

"Dog feed is a great problem at this post, a few fish were caught at Wellington Bay and a few seals shot, but cooked feed has to be used frequently; and I am of the opinion that this is of no use to working dogs. It keeps them from starving but they cannot work properly on it."

After mentioning a patrol to the eastward, he notices that in contrast to the conditions near Hudson bay, white foxes were scarce, however:—

"White foxes are very very scarce this year, the highest catch reported so far being eighteen foxes. When on patrol along the coast to Perry River I encountered a number of natives and all had sufficient caribou so according to native ideas were well-off for feed, though living on this alone. At Ellice River the caribou were quite close to the camps. At Perry river there were plenty of fish caught under the ice. Two polar bears were killed about forty miles east of Cambridge Bay."

Dealing with the condition of the natives, he says:—

"There have been few deaths among the natives this winter and though I am not a doctor I am of the opinion these were from tuberculosis, and I am of the opinion also that there are a large number of natives suffering from this complaint. A few births were recorded and all are girls. There has not been a boy born here during the past year. On the whole the condition of the natives here is one of good health and prosperity.

"The trading posts are not having a very good year owing to the scarcity of fur and low prices offered on the markets. Both companies stand to lose this year, as in the fall

the fox signs were very good and both gave out a large amount of debt, this debt the natives will not be able to pay as the catch of fur is exceedingly small."

Another remark is:—

"Ice conditions for travelling are very favourable, as the seas froze very smoothly, though of course there are some rough patches to contend with."

The following are extracts from a report made by Inspector A. T. Belcher of a mail patrol from Cambridge Bay to Bernard Harbour between January 25 and April 5, 1931:—

"A few natives were camped at Ungevik Island and a few at Hepburn Island. I did not take a census of these as they were in Sergeant Anderton's district, and he was attending to that himself later. The natives generally speaking are in good health this winter, though they are experiencing pretty hard times, owing to the lack of fur, and are living on game with no store goods. I am of the opinion that they are far better off living on the game of the country, than they were last year when they could afford to buy canned goods from the trading companies. None were found to be destitute, though they all tried to give me the impression they were starving because they had no jam and butter, and milk and other luxuries.

"This country seems to be suffering from the world-wide depression that exists at present as well as outside, there being very few foxes and the price paid by the traders very low. The few white trappers seen are all wondering where they are going to find sufficient money to buy next year's outfit, unless the trading companies carry them through another year."

Suicide of Mike Herschel

A Siberian halfbreed Eskimo known as Mike Herschel committed suicide in King William Land on February 5, 1930. He had been an interpreter for the Hudson's Bay Company, and at the time of his decease, was working for them as a trapper. He was greatly addicted to liquor, and in a drunken frenzy was the aggressor in a fight with an Eskimo youth, whom he beat badly. Soon after this he lashed his rifle to a shelf in such a manner that he could lay on the bed, pull a string and fire the rifle, the bullet entering his head and killing him. His widow lived at Herschel Island, and pains were taken to see that she was protected in the matter of her estate, which included some \$770 in cash, as well as a quantity of goods.

"ST. ROCH"

The "Floating Detachment." *St. Roch*, wintered in the harbour at Tree River, and on July 2, 1931, Sergeant F. Anderton, who is in command of the detachment, reported that a prosperous winter had been spent.

Concerning the conditions at Tree River as a winter place, he says:—

"Tree River has proven an admirable place to winter the vessel, and no trouble was experienced this spring at break-up, the ice just melting away, and leaving the vessel clear; this is owing to the fact of so much fresh water running into the harbour, and during the whole winter there were no ice cracks in the vicinity of the vessel to harm her in any way, and the formation at the mouth of the harbour is such that the Straits ice cannot get in without being broken up considerably, and when it does enter it usually follows down the eastern side of the bay and gives us very little trouble where the vessel is situated."

The vessel was thoroughly overhauled during the winter, sundry repairs being made, and much painting being done. One improvement has been the building of a lighter of some five or six tons, which will be of greater service in landing stores at the several detachments.

It is noted that the improvements made in Vancouver during the previous winter have proved of great service.

Sergeant Anderton speaks in high terms of the work done by Sergeant H. A. Larsen, the navigator, and the crew.

The report of Corporal R. W. Kells likewise is satisfactory, while Mr. J. E. Duke, the wireless operator, reports upon communication which is being maintained with the various northern stations.

Sergeant Anderton, in the course of a patrol to Bathurst Inlet, learned of the death by misadventure of an Eskimo named Kamowuak, early in May of 1930.

The Eskimos in this region spend the summer inland and on the morning of the accident a herd of caribou was unexpectedly seen outside their tents. They hastily seized their rifles, ran out, attempted to circle around the caribou and opened fire.

After the shooting was over Kamowuak was found dying; a bullet fired by another Eskimo had passed through the body of a caribou and then inflicted the fatal wound to Kamowuak, who had been concealed from Amagayluk by a caribou.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

Inspector G. F. Fletcher, the officer commanding the Mackenzie River Sub-district with headquarters at Simpson, reports his district in good condition. He speaks here of his personnel "as performing their duties in a very satisfactory manner," and as being competent.

He further observes that there has been no crime of a serious nature in the sub-district during the year.

On the inevitable subject of game he says:—

"Game was very scarce, and the price still very low, but there are indications of an increase in fur-bearing animals this year, notably lynx, and I hear, mink."

Regarding the Indians, he says:—

"The health of the Indians has been fair. The opening of the beaver season to Indians has been a help to them. Credit at the trading stores has been largely reduced, which will eventually be of benefit to the Indians. I noticed on my summer trip down the river that the Indians were once more making their own canoes instead of buying very high priced canoes from the trading companies, which is an excellent result of the restriction of credit.

"I have in reports drawn your attention to the necessity for making some regular provision for the support of old people, widows and orphans, the Indians cannot support these people as they did in the past."

Regarding the white trappers he notices that the scarcity of fur and the low price for it has caused a number of these people to move down the river to Aklavik and Great Bear Lake.

An interesting note dealing with patrols is:—

"The district has been well covered by patrols. Patrols into districts not previously covered by us were those of Corporal Halliday of the Simpson Detachment to Landing Lake, which is on the divide near the Yukon boundary, and that of Constable Macara of the Fort Liard detachment to Bitscho Lake in northern Alberta. Last winter was the mildest known for many years, and so dog travelling was easy and long distances could be made in a day, this is not likely to be the case this year; for instance, I came down from Fort Liard last January in four nights, I think a record journey for this trip which is said to be one of the worst in the country, and taking in the usual winter from nine days to a fortnight."

LIARD

Several trappers who had established themselves in the northwest corner of Alberta were plying their trade partly in Alberta, partly in the Northwest Territories and occasionally in British Columbia; the region is very remote. About the middle of March, 1931, however, they were surprised by two patrols which converged upon their scene of operation, Constable R. Macara, in charge of the Liard detachment, and Corporal F. Cook from Hay River Post.

Constable Macara left Liard on February 6 and returned on April 22, having completed 1,616 miles of travel in 76 days. His route at first lay from Liard east to Lake Bistcho, which he reached on February 25; Corporal Cook appeared about the same time. He insisted on accompanying each trapper whom he suspected along his trap lines, a matter in each case of about 40 miles, and all of them were found to have been trapping in the Northwest Territories, while one

apparently had been trespassing in British Columbia as well; and clear proof was obtained that one of them had been poaching beaver.

The question of the disposal of the prisoners now arose; Constable Macara and Corporal Cook, who had taken part in the search of the trap lines, thought that the best course would be to proceed to Hay River post as a justice of the peace could most easily be obtained, and this journey accordingly was made, proceeding first to Upper Hay River Post and then down the difficult river. The prisoners proceeded by themselves, travelling ahead of the policemen; on the final stage, however, they mistook their way, Corporal Cook and Constable Macara arriving at Hay river before them, and had to go back with a search party.

At Hay River they learned that Inspector Fletcher would soon be at Providence on an inspection tour, and the policemen and prisoners accordingly journeyed in that direction, reaching Providence on April 1. Inspector Fletcher arrived on April 4 and held court, the prisoners admitting their guilt and each being sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the guardroom.

Constable Macara then proceeded down the Mackenzie river to Simpson, and then made his way up the Liard to his detachment.

His comments include the following:—

"The appearance of the police in this district was quite a surprise, the Liard patrol being the first police to visit this region."

"Game is very plentiful in this vicinity, I was told that herds of 15 to 20 woodland caribou are a common sight. None were sighted by the patrol in this part, but the tracks of same were in evidence everywhere."

"Bistcho lake is 35 miles long and about 15 miles across at its widest part, same supplying plenty of fish."

At Liard four patrols were made from Liard for the year under review aggregating 2,171 miles, the longest was to Lake Bitscho of 1,616 miles.

Constable R. Macara, in charge of Fort Liard Detachment, made a patrol to Simpson and back beginning on December 15, and being away in all 25 days which accounted for 400 miles.

Among his remarks are:—

"This winter is turning out to be an extremely poor one for trappers as there is very little fur in the country, and from reports it would appear that the wolves have increased and are driving the moose out of this locality."

"Quite a few cases of sickness among the Indians were encountered but the Indians will not go to Simpson for treatment, as they consider such action to be certain death."

It will be remembered that two or three years ago Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch, of "E" Division, conducted a patrol of some length in the extreme north of British Columbia.

This patrol has been repeated, and Inspector Wunsch, with a party consisting of Sergeant T. C. Brice, Constable R. J. J. Ball, Corporal H. Harvey, and sled and pack dogs, left Vancouver by steamer on June 11, 1931, to spend the winter at Liard Post at the junction of the Dease and Liard rivers.

Wrangell was reached on June 14, and the patrol then proceeded up the Stikine river in their own motor boat. Telegraph Creek, B.C., was reached on June 22.

"Local conditions," says Inspector Wunsch, in his first general report, "were thoroughly gone into at this place."

Dease Lake was reached on June 30, half of the 72 mile trail between that point and Telegraph Creek, having been covered on foot.

In company with Mr. Harper Reed, Indian agent for that district, who was at Dease Lake, Inspector Wunsch visited the local reserve and made inquiries regarding the use of "Home brew," warning both whites and Indians that this practice must stop. Sundry mining camps were also visited.

The journey from Dease Lake to their destination was made by the river and our party, travelling with others, experienced with them a series of mishaps, chiefly with the engines of the various boats.

The junction of the two rivers was reached on July 7, and the party set at once to building detachment quarters at a suitable place about a mile below the present settlement.

The site had to be cleared of stumps and bushes. Trees were felled and a log house erected. Corporal Harvey took charge of this part of the work.

It is noted that white trappers at Liard expressed pleasure on the arrival of the police.

Returning later on August 2, Inspector Wunsch stated that the police cabin was approaching completion, and it was hoped to finish the other buildings before Corporal Harvey left for the outside on the last boat.

Speaking of the arrival of trappers and indians, Inspector Wunsch says:—

“To those coming up the Liard river the Police Detachment is the first port of call—and they always arrive late in the evening, tired and hungry. Needless to say we gave them all a hearty meal, although frequently we had to rise from our beds to make it. In various ways these people have shown their gratitude and we have always received fresh meat when a moose was killed. We were glad to be able to reciprocate when Corporal Harvey and I got a fine fat Bull moose last thursday. I think I can say, without hesitation, that all the residents around Liard are glad to see the Police in the country.”

NORMAN

Constable G. T. Makinson in the spring of 1931 made a survey of the Great Bear lake, from which the following extracts may be quoted:—

“Bear Lake is situated about 80 miles by trail, northeast of Norman. It is a very large lake but very poorly mapped.

“Fort Franklin which is known to the Indians as ‘The Fishery’ is situated on the extreme south west end of Keith Arm. Here two trading posts have been in operation for the past year, namely A. W. Boland and the Northern Traders Ltd.

“As closely as can be estimated there are about 45 Indian families living at different points along the lake. Eight white trappers have also trapped along the lake during the past winter.

“A patrol from Norman Detachment was made during the winter across Bear lake to Hunter Bay. All Indians and trappers were visited along the route of travel, all reported having had a very poor fur catch.

“Very little game was seen by the patrol with the exception of a number of caribou along the east shore from Conjuror bay to Hunter bay. These were the first caribou seen in that part of the country for years, according to reports although at one time caribou were very plentiful along these shores.

“Very few foxes were caught on the lake during the past winter, the trappers are still waiting for the return of the white foxes, as at one time they were very plentiful towards spring on Bear lake, coming in no doubt from the Arctic coast.

“The country is timbered in the sheltered places along the shore of the lake, growth consisting of dwarf spruce, and nearly always enough wood can be secured for fuel; although long stretches on the large points are barren and wind swept.

“After crossing Conjuror bay the country becomes very mountainous, and the general rock formation is pre-Cambrian. It is in this district between Conjuror bay and Hunter bay that the majority of the prospecting is being carried on. Along this shore there are numerous islands all very high consisting of barren rock.

“From Conjuror bay to Echo bay is a distance of about 35 or 40 miles. It is at Echo bay on the point nearing the entrance to Hunter Bay that the discovery of pitchblende ore was made by Gilbert Labine in the spring of 1929, this point is now known as ‘Labine Point.’ Practically the whole of this district has been staked by the Laines (or Eldorado Gold Mining Co.).

“Gilbert Labine and seven of his men are at present on the property, having arrived early in March by plane. While I was at their camp they were busy getting out the pitchblende ore, at that time work was being done on a 10-inch vein very close to the water. They wished to get out as much ore as possible from this vein before the break up; when work would have to be suspended, and they would return to the main vein which runs parallel to the first, but further back from the water. While I was at the Labine Camp I would estimate that they had already mined about 12 tons of ore. 6 tons of which I understand is to be taken out by plane, the remainder will be freighted across Bear lake and down the Bear river to Norman by A. W. Boland who is well equipped to handle same.

"On the Labine claim there are good showing of copper and a little cobalt; he also told me that he had found a little gold, but I cannot say that the gold exists as I did not see it, but the pitchblende showings are good indeed, and providing that the assays are correct, the Labine property will develop into a very rich mine.

"About five miles from Labine Point up a small bay in Echo bay, is another camp of three men whom I understand are working directly under Lindsley, Rodgers, a geologist is in charge of the party, they were prospecting at this point. Rodgers was very optimistic as to further discoveries of the pitchblende ore being made, as he stated that he could not see why it should only be found in one place.

"Camped near the Labine property is another prospector named Sloane, who was the first to draw interest to the copper at Hunter bay. He arrived in from Edmonton early in the spring by plane, and I understand he is being staked by outside interests.

"From Labine Point to the copper prospects in Hunter bay is a distance of about 35 miles. Hunter bay is a long narrow inlet dotted with islands, and quite hard to find for anyone making the trip for the first time, it is at the extreme end of this inlet that the copper properties are situated. A small river which is known as the Sloane river flows into the Hunter bay at this point, in which the planes land and take off. The wireless station (which is not being used this year) and other buildings belonging to the different mining companies are built along the right bank of this river.

"Diamond drills are now being taken by plane from Norman to Hunter bay by Spence and McDonough for Ventures, who own controlling interests in the option taken by the Dominion Explorers on the copper properties, they intend drilling the property this season.

"Generally speaking the travelling is very good by sleigh on the lake, being similar to that on the Arctic coast and a husky sleight was used to good advantage. The dogs found the trip on the lake very hard, being open country to which they were not accustomed, one getting badly frozen. . . .

"The summer travel by water is good, but one has always to be very careful as wind with very high seas spring up very quickly, an open boat is always dangerous when out any distance from shore. A whale boat partly decked with a good engine would be the most serviceable and economical boat for the police on Bear lake and could stand a considerable sea.

"The only means of water transports to and from the lake; is Bear river, and only a boat of shallow draught can be used as the river is very swift and shallow. About 30 miles up this river from Norman you arrive at the rapids; they are about six miles in length and very swift. It has been proposed that a road will be built around the rapids, should at any time the freight to and from the lake warrant same. From the head of the rapids to Bear lake is about 40 miles, this part of the river is swift but much deeper.

"The means of handling freight at present is by power scow from Norman to the foot of the rapids, running through rapids with smaller boats and reloading onto power boats at the other end.

"There is one schooner of about 40 tons on Bear lake, it is owned by A. W. Boland who is backed by the Hudson's Bay Company and equipped to handle any quantity of freight, providing sufficient notice is given for arrangements to be made."

PROVIDENCE

Constable D. C. Martin of Providence Detachment made a patrol in November, 1930, to the Horn Mountains, east of the Mackenzie river, to make a census of the whites and half-breeds trapping in the region, and to ascertain their condition, both whites and Indians were found to be well.

GREAT SLAVE LAKE SUB-DISTRICT

Between November 23 and December 19, 1930, Inspector H. Royal-Gagnon made an inspection tour visiting Fort Chipewyan and Stony Rapids.

An incident of this trip was that one of the dogs sustained an injury, which caused him to be left with some Indians at a camp on the south shore of lake Athabasca. He gave these the slip and returned to Fort Smith on his own account. A borrowed dog which had replaced him was returned to Fort Chipewyan by aeroplane.

Remarks made by Inspector Gagnon in his report are as follows:—

"I am very happy to report that barren land caribou are very plentiful in the neighbourhood of Fond-du-lac and Stony Rapids. This has not happened for many years. We saw 50 caribou between Pine Channel and Stony Rapids. The detachment report Black

Lake covered with caribou. Moose and jumping deer are reported very plentiful along the south shore of lake Athabasca; there are also many woodland caribou. I saw the remains of several kills of caribou, they were all small, one or two beasts, and in each case every bit of meat had been cut off and taken; I saw no signs of unnecessary slaughter."

Regarding the Indians he says:—

"The usual cases of T.B. which have been reported upon by the detachments. Otherwise well. Although fur prices are low, the natives should be doing reasonably well this year as there is plenty barren land caribou and very good fishing.

"There are a large number of young men hanging around Fort Chipewyan."

"Commercial Airways and Western Canada Airways, keep up a regular service between Fort McMurray and the Mackenzie district. The flying has been very regular since the latter end of November. The mail being brought in by plane has done away with the flat sleds that plied between Fort McMurray and Fort Smith, consequently, the river trails are little used.

"In the beginning of December, some of the horses at the Government hay camp were gored by a buffalo; they were well on the mend when we passed through. The horses were loose and must have been feeding off the buffalos' ground.

"A large area near the 30th base line, about 4 miles north, which was burnt a couple of years ago, and cleared of all timber, has now become a wonderful buffalo pasture, with thick long hay."

Inspector Gagnon made his summer inspection this year partly by seaplane, with a great saving of time. He left Fort Smith on July 26, 1931, in a plane belonging to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and proceeded to Reliance, passing beyond that to Crystal Island and Artillery Lake, the trip to Reliance taking only three hours, returning to Fort Smith on August 5. The rest of the trip was made by the motor launch *Montreal* belonging to the Reliance detachment; in her he proceeded first to Rae and then to Resolution, thence to Fort Smith.

Inspector Gagnon accompanied an official of the Northwest Territories Branch as far as Artillery Lake; on the Lockhart river are two falls which are thus described:—

"The first is a small fall of much volume, but the second is a sight to see, the mass of water tumbling down one hundred feet in a crooked channel blocked half way down by an enormous boulder, which separates the water into two beautiful falls, the waters rejoining below in a mad rush."

A general remark is as follows:—

"The main impression left of the plane trip, is first one of much water; the country at the east of the lake is a mass of lakes, and reminds one strongly of the front; photographs from the air of this country would look just the same as air photos of the western front. The next is, one of ruggedness and barrenness. The small islands of the lake are bordered with strips of very light pink, looking more like coral reefs. One naturally thinks how quick and easy the trip is after the long plough with the dogs in winter."

As usual attention is paid to the matter of game and fur:—

"Resolution has had a big catch of muskrats. From fur tax receipts it is apparent that last winter was a much better fur season than the previous; much more fur was caught than in the previous 12 months."

A matter for gratification is thus reported:—

"I am glad to report that there appear to be no fires. We could see none during the entire plane trip with visibility extending 50 miles at least, I should say that smokes from fires would be seen at least 70 miles away. Careful survey was made for fires during the entire plane travel, and none whatsoever could be seen. When returning from Rae there appeared to be a fire on the Old Providence portage, this has been going for some years now. Near Resolution there were signs of a fire on Burnt island, but this may be some one camped there as the fire is reported to appear only in the evening, the matter will be reported by Resolution."

In June and July Inspector Gagnon inspected the detachment at Fort Chipewyan and Stony Rapids, his entire journey lasted for 21 days, and accounted for 704 miles, of which 573 were by police launch, some of the rest by Hudson bay steamers and the rest by motor cars.

Some of his remarks are as follows:—

"The natives were in at Fort Chipewyan for treaty; they all looked well and happy and thoroughly enjoyed the Dominion Day sports, this is only the second time these sports have been held at Fort Chipewyan that I know of. Some of them proved very skilful at various games, one young man jumped six feet one inch in the running high jump, this is a remarkable performance, as he has no knowledge of the art, he just jumps over. The natives have had a very good rat hunt this spring.

"The natives at Fond-du-lac were also in for treaty, they all looked well and happy, there were some marriages, with the advice of the priests and their chief they were withholding their beaver pelts until Treaty, the reason the priests advise this, is that should the native get his order before treaty he would blow it in, then when the prices are high, whereas by getting the order at treaty time they could get advantage of the reduced prices in goods. For instance tea usually sells to them for \$2 a pound, but at treaty time the traders in their endeavour to get the trade reduce the price to \$1 a pound."

"There has been a big increase in the catch this year, and although the prices are low they are reasonable. The beaver allowed the Fond-du-lac Indians has assisted them considerably."

FORT SMITH

A patrol made by Constable D. S. Smith in April and May, 1931, from Resolution to Fort Smith was greatly hindered by the warm weather. They set out with dogs and sled, travelling upon the ice of the river, but the roughness of the ice proved a great disadvantage; the heat was so great that on some days they could not work at all, and had recourse to night travel. On the entire river ice became impassable, the bush too thick to work through, and they had to wait until the ice went out, and they were conveyed to Fort Smith by a canoe which came from there.

Another complaint of theft of food and gasoline from an Air Force cache was made to the detachment at Fort Smith, the scene of the offence being at Wholdais Lake.

This lake is far to the east of the Mackenzie river, northeast from Fond-du-lac, and southeast from Reliance.

It is very inaccessible by ordinary means to travel, and the season is too far advanced to send a patrol in the ordinary way.

It is surmised that the theft was by a white man.

The following extract occurs in Inspector Gagnon's report of a patrol made from Fort Smith to Resolution:—

"Ducks are exceeding plentiful all along the river; particularly in the neighbourhood of Long island; the river is literally black with ducks; mainly mallards, fall ducks, canvas backs, and some teal. We saw two flights of geese, honkers with a few waxies mixed in."

FORT CHIPEWYAN

At Fort Chipewyan Detachment during the period under review 21 patrols were made from Fort Chipewyan, the mileage being as follows:—

By dogs	1,402 miles
By C.R.F.B. <i>Ottawa</i>	1,254 miles
By skiff and outboard motor	42 miles
Total mileage	2,698 miles

A comment which occurs in a report made by Sergeant W. H. Bryant of a patrol made early in September from Fort Chipewyan to Richardson Lake, is as follows:—

"On all my patrols this summer I have noted that ducks were very plentiful throughout the district for early on I saw more new born ducklings than I have ever seen here before. They were a frequent sight on the rivers, but on this particular patrol, covering a portion of the Athabaska River delta, I saw thousands of them, some in flight but mostly upon the water, which was calm. They would not take flight until the boat was almost running them down, and in many instances I passed within four or five yards of numbers on logs and mud banks along the shore. In the eight seasons I have been here in this district I have not seen them so plentiful. Fortunately the native is not well off for ammunition."

"Also I have noted quite a number of muskrats where formerly I would travel without seeing one, now the indications are that they also will be plentiful next season, and all the natives say the same thing."

STONY RAPIDS

An example of our men at their routine work with Indians on patrols otherwise unimportant, is given by Constable C. E. Wood from Stony Rapids to Fond-du-Lac at Eastertime, 1931. The district travelled was 110 miles, and the period of absence from the detachment was seven days. The purpose of the patrol was to be present at Fond-du-Lac at the Easter meeting of Indians. Constable Wood's report says:—

"We remained at Fond-du-Lac until the morning of April 7, during which time the chief and practically all the Maurice band of Indians congregated at Fond-du-Lac. I interviewed the chief and the head men, and explained to them the game and Saskatchewan beaver regulations. I also issued wolf bounty warrants, fur clearances and orders for destitute rations. I also took applications for Northwest Territories licences from a few white trappers for the coming year."

The change in trade methods brought about by modern invention is illustrated by a report received by Constable Wood, in charge of the Stony Rapids detachment, on March 20, 1931. He patrolled to Fond-du-Lac to clear the fur that is collected preparatory to sale.

"It was reported that a 'plane would arrive at Fond-du-Lac on March 24 to bring freight and pick up fur for export. The traders requested that I go to Fond-du-Lac in time to issue their fur clearances.

"A Canadian Airways 'plane unexpectedly arrived at noon of the 17th en route to Stony Rapids; they returned to Fond-du-Lac the same evening. During the afternoon I cleared the fur for export, and had it ready for the 'plane when it returned."

In his inspection report for December, 1930, at Stony Rapids, Inspector Gagnon remarks:—

"There is plenty of caribou about Stony Rapids. The men complain that they often have to stop fishing on the lake to chase the caribou, which are very inquisitive animals."

RESOLUTION

Corporal R. A. Williams in a patrol from Resolution along the shore of the Great Slave lake in April, 1931, to Rat river, touching on the Stony islands, found the cache being eaten by ravens; he took steps to protect it.

Corporal Williams between April 11 to 16, 1931, patrolled from Resolution to Rat river and return; the most interesting feature of his report is:—

"Some of the native half-breeds were inquiring into the regulations regarding fur farming, in order to raise mink; the example having been set them by the Roman Catholic Mission at this post. I acquainted them with the regulations, and some stated that in due course they would make their applications."

In forwarding this report Inspector Gagnon expressed gratification at the disposition of the half-breeds to embark on fur farming, observing:—

"It will yet take some considerable time before the Indians get interested, but will be a great help to them when they do. The farms would in no way interfere with their hunting, and trapping, as the women can easily keep the animals fed and looked after while their men folk are away."

The patrols made from this detachment numbered twelve, with a mileage of 1,229, of which 1,043 was made by dog team.

The neatness and tidiness of this detachment is especially commented on in the inspection report.

RELIANCE

In his inspection report of March 9, 1931, Inspector Gagnon notes that eighteen patrols had been made, with a total mileage of 3,329, of which 2,094 was with dogs.

The inspector remarks that, "with the exception of one patrol made to Snowdrift, the trails were deep with heavy snow".

Inspector Gagnon's gratification on the absence of forest fires was not destined to continue.

On August 16, 1931, word reached Constable Gray at Reliance that a large forest fire was burning near Snowdrift river, in such a position as to arouse alarm in the Hudson Bay Post on that river.

Constable Gray proceeded to the scene as soon as he could and found that several forest fires were raging in the district, though the danger to the Hudson Bay Post had passed. He found that one of these was set by an Indian woman who had lighted a smudge to protect her from mosquitoes while picking berries, and had neglected to put it out. Another was caused by an Indian hunter.

The culprits will be prosecuted; Inspector Gagnon's comment on the report being:—

"This negligence is much too costly to be tolerated; many hunters are very careless with their fires and many fires have been started this year in the district through neglect."

Constable E. F. Lewis of the Reliance Detachment early in December made a patrol over unmaped country from the detachment to the settlement at the mouth of the Snowdrift river. The region traversed is very rough. Mileage 130; time occupied 5 days.

Allegations of the breaking and entering of a cabin at Tent Lake, north and east from Reliance, caused Constable R. C. Gray, in charge of the detachment there, to make a patrol of some 300 miles in November and December, 1930. The route led to Artillery Lake, then to the headwaters of the Snowdrift river to Sandy Lake, and then to Tent Lake. The two brothers whose arrest was desired proved to be on the point of going to Resolution on their own account, as one of them was suffering severely from rheumatism, and Constable Gray gave them considerable assistance on proceeding there.

His report of his journey contains the following paragraphs:—

"The travelling was quite good for this time of the year. Between Bobletts and Tent Lake the country is very rough, being rocky and steep hills, the snow had all blown off the hills into the valleys making it too deep to travel in on one side and not sufficient on the other. We were therefore forced to take the lesser of the two evils and travel on bare ground and rocks in many places, making it hard on the dogs and leaving handfuls of wood off our sleighs on the rocks."

"The trappers in this locality report a scarcity of fur. Personally I saw very few signs of fox and practically no wolves. The trappers are of the opinion that the wolves have caught the dog sickness which was in the country last winter, as there have been very few, even when the large herd of caribou went through in the fall. Caribou are very scarce, after leaving the timber we did not see one, and only about a dozen fresh tracks during the time were in the Barrens. Most of the trappers shot sufficient caribou in the fall to last them until spring. I have heard that some persons have complained that the trappers have been shooting caribou indiscriminately; that is not so. The average trapper has to rely solely on the caribou for meat for himself and his dogs, therefore he shoots them in the fall in sufficient numbers to last the winter, in case there is a scarcity of the animal, as there is this year."

Arriving at Reliance Constable Gray despatched S/Constable Pat Burke of his detachment to Resolution with the D'Aoust brothers, as they did not know the winter route, and the condition of the sick man was serious. The journey to Resolution and return took 15 days.

A patrol which Constable R. C. Gray began from Reliance to the Thelon river was abruptly ended by the appearance at the second camp of a trapper in possession of six live foxes. As this was in the closed season, the patrol had to be cancelled and the man was arrested, and taken back to Reliance to be escorted subsequently to Resolution for trial.

RAE

The early freeze-up on the northern arm of the Great Slave Lake caught the motor-launch *Vancouver*, belonging to the Rae Detachment at Emile Point, 30 miles from the detachment, the vessel being frozen-in about the middle of October.

A patrol made with dogs by Constable H. Salkeld on October 16, proceeded to Emile Point, and by cutting a channel through the ice managed to move the vessel from her exposed berth about a quarter of a mile from the shore to a less exposed position.

At Rae the ice appeared on that arm of the Great Slave lake in which Rae is situated as early as October 10; a patrol which had left Emile Point on that day was held up before reaching the detachment by ice, which was too strong for the skiff to break through, and too thin for the men to walk upon.

The fishery near Emile Point brought in 5,000 fish.

Constable H. Salkeld and two constables, together with 13 dogs, made a patrol by dog team on October 26, 1930, returning on October 29. Snow had fallen already in sufficient quantities to make the use of the sleighs practicable. The report says in this regard:—

"The weather was clear and cold. Snow had fallen a few days previous and the dogs made good time. The trail was good on account of Indians travelling between Rae and the Old Fort hauling in fish where they were frozen-in at the Old Fort."

One purpose of the patrol was to get the motor-launch *Vancouver*, which was at Emile Point into safe winter quarters, and on October 27 the curious spectacle was seen of dogs being used to tow a vessel, the report saying:—

"On the following morning block and tackle and dogs were used to haul the *Vancouver* from one rock to another, about 150 yards further inshore where there is deeper water. No trouble was encountered in moving the *Vancouver*, and by 5 p.m. the police boat was safely blocked up where no harm can come to it during the spring break-up."

Next came a visit to a fishery, some 2,000 white fish being hauled to Michel Emile's fish stage, "the remainder of the fish was covered over to protect them from crows and other wild animals."

A patrol made by Constable L. Basler from Rae to River la Martre settlement in July, 1931, was a humanitarian mission. His report says:—

"I have the honour to report that there was a general belief about Rae settlement that Indians coming in from Lac La Martre and other points north and west of Rae were in the habit of abandoning dogs at the settlement situated at the mouth of River La Martre. These dogs, of course, would be left to starve or rustle for themselves until the Indians made their return trip to their various winter trapping fields."

Availing himself of the opportunity he proceeded to the settlement in question, his report further saying:—

"I arrived at the settlement the same evening and noticed two dogs in starving condition, one of which took to the bush and was not seen again; the other was caught and taken to the fort to use in determining the owner. Should no one claim it it will be destroyed. I hope to be able to locate the parties responsible for the abandonment of these dogs and determine whether this neglect was deliberate or unavoidable."

In July, 1931, some Indians of the Yellowknife Preserve, some distance from Rae, made some home-brew, and a number of them got drunk, one of them assaulting a man. This man complained to the Rae Detachment and Constable Basler proceeded to the scene, and after some search, in the course of which he visited a number of Indian camps found and arrested the delinquents. Later the prisoners and witnesses were sent across the lake to Resolution, where the culprits were tried by a justice of the peace, and sentenced to imprisonment in the guardroom at Rae.

In a patrol made by Constable Salkeld, in charge of the Rae Detachment, made early in 1931 to the Yellowknife Preserve, no fewer than 11 hitherto un-

mapped lakes were visited, and their names, dimensions, etc., ascertained. In the future conditions are likely to be better, as it is understood that the Royal Canadian Air Force intend soon to make an aeroplane map of this district.

On October 5 Constable L. Basler, in the motor-launch *Vancouver*, left Emile Point with a load of dried fish, intending to establish caches of dog feed along the winter route to Resolution, and also to proceed to that detachment for mail, etc. The weather on starting was warm with a fair wind, but a series of snow storms set in, engineering trouble was experienced, and it was not till October 8 that Resolution was reached, the caches had, however, been established. After further delays from high winds, snowstorms, etc., the *Vancouver* got away from Resolution, and on October 12:—

"We were travelling about three miles from Waite Island when I noticed the ice suddenly forming on the glassy water. The only alternative for us was to go to the nearest group of rocks where, if the *Vancouver* should be frozen in the ice, it would not be damaged by moving ice in the spring. The ice was found to be thicker among the islands, and although it was broken before through it the hull of the *Vancouver* was slightly damaged. We left the *Vancouver* behind the nearest protecting rocks when I realized the gravity of the situation and broke the ice from the canoe until we got into ice strong enough to carry us."

Constable Basler and his companion, S/Cst. Tinquai then went by land to the detachment.

Constable Basler, Constable Smith and a special constable between September 10 and October 13 caught upwards of 9,000 whitefish at the fishery of Emile Point.

A patrol made by Constable Salkeld from Rae westwards to Lake-la-Martre revealed the fact that the Indians were in good condition, nearly all having made successful fur catches, while they had plenty of moose meat, as well as abundance of fish.

The need for taking the census caused Constable D. S. Smith in December, 1930, to make a patrol from Rae northwards to the Indian settlement at Marian Lake. He found them all with plenty of meat and fish in the camp.

A patrol made by Constable R. G. Crawford between Simpson and Willow River in December, 1930, elicited somewhat alarming reports as to the prevalence of wolves, it being asserted that numerous bands of 30 or 40 of these creatures were roaming the country east of the Mackenzie river, that moose were being driven further south, and that the Indians were becoming afraid to go on their trapping lines.

Flyers complained to Constable Salkeld at Rae Detachment, that their gasoline cache at lake Isabella had been plundered. The lake in question is one of the more northerly ones and a chain of small lakes extends from the end of the north arm of Great Slave lake towards the Great Bear lake.

Indians were suspected, partly because the white trappers were scarce in the district, and partly because the Indians possessed outboard motors, and had recently bought little gasoline.

The investigation was delayed by the end of the summer season, and the imminence of the freeze-up.

The total number of patrols was 13, and the mileage was 2,181; of which 1,661 was by dogs and 510 by water.

HAY RIVER

Corporal F. Cook's patrol to Lake Bistcho, in which he co-operated with Constable Macara from Liard, was his annual winter patrol to the Upper Hay River. His entire patrol took him 22 days and accounted for 736 miles. His remarks upon the visit to the Bistcho Lake country are much the same as those of Constable Macara; some of his comments may be quoted:—

"Bistcho Lake is in Alberta about 25 miles south of the boundary, and is a base for both Indians and whites trapping in that locality. The Hudson's Bay Company used to

have two outposts on this lake, but they are now closed down, and only the Alberta traders with trapping licences pay visits with flat sleds and horses and staple goods for trade. These traders come in from Fort Vermilion by the Upper Hay. Ten or twelve Indian families are located around this lake some of whom claim birth in the Northwest Territories, they are mostly Slave Indians, but some Crees from the Hay Lake and Vermilion side have moved in. I had conversation with these Indians and found that fur is a little more plentiful than last year. This is a good fur district and should support all the Indians residing there. The country has been burnt in quite a few places, and I believe intentionally. The Indians have a number of horses, and they claim that there is not enough hay for them. I did my best to make the Indians see that they only spoil the chances of fur increase if they fired the country, and that action would be taken if they continued setting out fires. Bistcho lake is shallow, but has some fish in it, mostly whitefish and jackfish. Moose and deer are fairly plentiful around the district. There are a few good patches of good timber, but most of it is small, and muskeg with large nigger heads is found for miles. The lake is banked on the north, south and east by a good sized hill, known as the Bistcho mountain, and many small unmapped lakes are found in these hills. Bistcho is easy to get to from the Peace river, but the hills between the Mackenzie and this lake make it difficult from the Northwest Territory side. This is the first time that a police patrol of any description has visited the Bistcho lake district, and I am sure that conditions will be greatly improved. The co-operation of Constable Solway of the A.P. Police was a great help, as his detachment at Fort Vermilion is at the point of entry where unscrupulous traders have been in the habit of coming to purchase illegal fur."

"We have had a very unusual winter, the snowfall has been light and no very low temperatures, which made travelling much easier. There has been no sickness among the dogs this year.

"No expense was incurred for guides on this patrol, the Indians were very anxious to help us to locate any difficult parts of the trail, as they know that police patrols in the country are very much to their advantage."

The total number of patrols was 12, with a total mileage of 1,226, of which 775 was by dog team.

TICKET OF LEAVE

Lieutenant Colonel R. de la B. Girouard, who is Supervisor of the Ticket-of-Leave Branch, in his report says:—

"During the past twelve months releases from penitentiaries and prisons under the Act have increased 12 per cent over the preceding year, and the work entailed, in consequence, has risen proportionately.

"I am glad to remark upon, and bring to your attention the splendid co-operation in every way given by the provincial, municipal, and other organized police bodies throughout the Dominion to this branch. As a consequence, intelligent supervision of Ticket-of-Leave subjects has shown a marked increase in efficiency. I am of the opinion that attendance at the Chief Constables' Convention by a member of this branch with a view to explaining and discussing the routine and objects of the Act will result in an even greater measure of co-operation.

"It will be remarked from the statistical report that the delinquent percentage has been reduced almost 1 per cent. I attribute this to closer supervision, and a more kindly interest taken by the officers in question, who, appreciating the true spirit of the Ticket-of-Leave Act, assist, with good advice and encouragement, its subjects.

"This, when one considers the adverse and trying conditions obtaining throughout the year, is a decided tribute to the operation of the Act.

"I would again emphasize the importance of having Ticket-of-Leave subjects, upon release, instructed to make their monthly reports, wherever possible, to regularly organized police bodies rather than sheriffs and justices of the peace. These latter officials have not at their command the necessary equipment to provide an efficient supervision of the subjects and, consequently, their reports can not have the same degree of reliability that would obtain otherwise. This recommendation does not apply to subjects residing in unorganized police districts where reporting would necessitate travelling a considerable distance with a consequent loss of time and expense; in such cases it will be desirable to report to the nearest peace officer."

In conclusion he expresses satisfaction with the loyalty and efficient support received from his staff.

The following statistics are given for the period under review, together with the corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

	1929-30	1930-31
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries.....	385	375
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, jails and reformatories	452	572
Totals	837	947
Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	31	26
Revocations recalled.....	1	3
Licences forfeited, in consequence of an indictable offence	34	39
Forfeitures recalled.....	2	2
Licences made unconditional.....	4	0
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave.....	836	889
Sentences not yet completed.....	656	654
Delinquent percentages	7.40%	6.33%

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, 1931:—

Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries.....	10,264	10,639
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, jails and reformatories	11,763	12,335
Totals.....	22,027	22,974
Licences revoked for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	746	769
Licences forfeited in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	578	615
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave.....	20,047	20,936
Sentences not yet completed.....	656	654
Totals	22,027	22,974
Delinquent percentages	6.01%	6.02%

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS

The statistical report of the Criminal Identification Branch is to be found in Appendix C. Inspector Edward Foster, the Officer in Command, in forwarding this report states that the number of finger-prints received was 35,690, as against 34,056 last year, an increase of 1,634, or nearly 4.8 per cent. The identifications effected numbered 4,863, an increase of 295, or 6 per cent. The photographs received were 6,878 as against 5,962; the parole violators found were 66 and the escaped prisoners found were 22, as against 63 and 23 respectively in the preceding period.

Since the establishment of the branch in 1911, 341,814 records have been received, and 38,775 identifications effected.

I desire to repeat the invitation to public authorities everywhere to co-operate with and make use of this service. It is maintained for the general benefit of all the police forces in Canada, and in order to co-operate in the detection of crime abroad. It is, in fact, designed to serve other police forces more than our own, and I submit that the experience of nearly twenty years, the collection of over 300,000 records, the steady increase in the use of the branch, and the equally steady increase in identifications warrant this appeal for general support.

HEALTH

The health of the force on the whole has been good; and the sanitary conditions of the barracks is satisfactory.

At headquarters during the twelve-month period 623 were examined; of these 487 were applicants for engagement; 127 were members of the Headquarters, "A" and "N" Divisions, who were being examined for re-engagement. In addition 15 applicants for northern service were examined to determine their fitness to proceed north.

Our men are constantly appealed to for assistance in all sorts of cases of sickness among the Indians and Eskimos, and invariably do all they can to help. For this reason care is taken to see that the medical supplies are replenished as required "The total number of shipments made this year was 29," says S/Sergeant F. H. Church, who is in charge of this work, "these were chiefly miscellaneous drugs and dressings which were required to keep the standard Royal Canadian Mounted Police First Aid kits complete."

Assistance was given in the First-Aid Examinations, and the report continues: "The Motor Cycle Squad attached to "A" Division carries a First Aid case with every machine. These cases are refilled by this department whenever it is necessary. Each member of the squad has a knowledge of first aid, which has proved very useful in several motor accidents where we were able to give assistance."

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:—

"During the year ending September 30, 1931, classes in First Aid have been held at Ottawa, Regina, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Lethbridge, and the following awards have been issued:—

Certificates..	131
Vouchers..	36
Medallions..	11
Labels..	10
Total..	188

"We have had to experience the usual difficulty in forming classes in first aid and maintaining attendance at the classes after they have been formed, owing to the nature of the duties which members of the Force are required to perform, but in spite of this difficulty the returns for the year have been very satisfactory, and we have every reason to feel satisfied with the work which has been accomplished.

"With a view to encouraging interest in first aid work throughout the force during the coming year, officers commanding have been written to and asked to lend their co-operation and support, arranging wherever possible for the formation of classes and at points where this is not possible to encourage members of their command to attend any local classes which may be formed.

"Only three teams from the force were able to compete in the Dominion Competitions this year. The teams competing were 'A' Division, Ottawa; 'E' Division, Vancouver and 'K' Division, Lethbridge. Entries were submitted by several other divisions, but unfortunately had to be withdrawn owing to the inability of the men to give the proper time to study of first aid work, while in other cases members of the force whom officers commanding were counting upon to make up the teams had to be transferred to other points in the exigencies of the service. The showing of the teams in the different competitions was as follows:—

- 'E' Division, Vancouver:
 - 4th in the British Columbia Provincial Trophy.
 - 2nd in the Shaughnessy Police Western Trophy.
 - 2nd in the R.C.M. Police Trophy Competition.
- 'K' Division, Lethbridge:
 - 3rd in the Shaughnessy Police Western Trophy.
 - 3rd in the R.C.M. Police Trophy Competition.

'A' Division, Ottawa, Ontario:

- 4th in the Ontario Provincial Trophy.
- 3rd in the Shaughnessy Police Eastern Trophy.
- 1st in the R.C.M. Police Trophy Competition.

"During the year we have lost a very loyal supporter in first aid work in the person of Major General Cortlandt Starnes, who has retired as commissioner of the force, and desire to take this opportunity of placing on record our grateful appreciation of the kindly interest which he has shown at all times, and express the hope that he shall not be lost to the association entirely, but will continue to show the same active interest in its work and activities as he has done heretofore.

"Although there has been a change in Commissioners there is no evidence of any lack of interest in first aid work, as the new commissioner, Major General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has shown a sympathetic interest in the work, and has shown that he has a full appreciation of the value of first aid training to a member of the force.

"Reports have been received from time to time from members of the force who have been called upon to render first aid assistance to persons who have sustained injuries through accidents, pending the arrival of a doctor, and the timely application of First Aid has proved most beneficial to the recipients in all cases.

"Inspector M. H. Vernon represented the Canadian Branch of the association at the Centenary Celebration of the order which took place in England during June.

"Thanks are due to the Director-General and members of the Head Office staff of the St. John Ambulance Association for the co-operation and assistance which they have given us at all times, also to the lecturers and instructors who have given their co-operation in the training and examination of first aid classes."

HORSES

The number of Horses now stands at 215, an increase of 9 over the figures of last year. The details of gains and losses during the twelve months are:—

Purchased	45	
Presented to the force	5	
	—	
Increase		50
Cast and sold	36	
Died	2	
Destroyed	3	
	—	
Decrease		41
		—
Total increase for year 1931		9

TRANSPORT

The auxiliary schooner *St. Roch* spent the winter in the harbour at Tree River, and through the summer cruised about the Western Arctic. There have been the usual renewals and repairs to our launches, power boats, canoes with outboard engines, etc. There has been some increase in the number of motor cars, but here again the chief expenditures have been the renewals.

BUILDINGS

The increase in personnel has caused some increase in the accommodation at Regina, "B" block being enlarged, repaired, etc., while a new garage has also been built. Contracts have been awarded for the erection of detachment buildings at Radium Hot Springs, and Field, and a garage at Banff, which are at present in the course of construction.

CLOTHING

An interesting feature of the year has been the return to the force of the old time buffalo coat for winter use, this having been rendered possible through the courtesy of the National Parks Branch of the Department of Interior, which reserved for us seven hundred skins.

The supply of clothing has been satisfactory, and the tailor shop at headquarters has been efficiently handled by Staff Sergeant D. Hay. The quality has been good and the uniforms have been well cut and fitted. It has been necessary, owing to the increase in personnel, to purchase a certain amount of clothing from a contractor, and the work done has been satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS

An incident of the year was the despatch of a party to Buenos Aires to guard the Canadian exhibits in the British Empire Trade Exhibition.

The party consisted of Sergeant J. R. Paton, M.C., Constable W. Carstairs, Constable M. M. Carmichael and Constable C. G. Fairman, who left Halifax on the 24th of February, 1931, and reached Buenos Aires on the 13th of March. They sailed from Buenos Aires on the 25th of April and reported at Ottawa on the 29th of May, 1931.

On the 23rd of March, 1931, they paraded at the ceremony of decorating the monument of General San Martin. On ordinary occasions they acted as guards at the exhibition.

The greatest kindness was shown to them throughout their stay and in particular were treated with the utmost hospitality by the officers of the Federal Mounted Police Regiment, in whose barracks they were quartered.

At the conclusion of a visit which had proved extremely happy, the Sociedad Rural, through its president at Palermo, Buenos Aires, presented this force with four fine horses; these were duly shipped to Canada and are now at Rockliffe with "N" Division.

In acknowledgment of the kindness shown to our party a brass plate, suitably inscribed, was sent by me, through the good offices of the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, to the Mounted Police Regiment to commemorate the hospitality which they extended to our men. This was officially unveiled on December 24.

This visit was made at the request of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and our relations with them throughout were most friendly.

Much attention has been paid during the year to the question of dog feed, a matter of primary importance in the north, and consideration has been given to the question of feed best suited to the requirements of these creatures that can be supplied from civilization.

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

J. H. MACBRIEN.

APPENDIX A

SENIORITY ROLL OF OFFICERS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

Honorary Commandant

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., P.C., etc., etc., etc., appointed
March 8, 1920

Commissioner

MacBrien, James Howden, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commissioner, 1-8-31,
Engaged 7-4-00

Assistant Commissioners

	Asst. Commis- sioner	Superin- tendent	Inspector	Engaged
Spalding, James Wilson.....	15- 6-31	15-10-29	1- 4-12	23- 4-00
Blecher, Thomas Sherlock.....	1- 9-31	1- 2-20	1- 8-06	4- 5-04

Superintendents

	Superin- tendent	Inspectors	Engaged
Douglas, Richard Young.....	1- 1-18	20- 5-02	.....
Cawdron, Albert John.....	1- 2-20	.....	.....
Allard, Alphonse Beddy.....	1- 2-20	1- 7-04	.....
Jennings, George Leslie, O.B.E.....	1- 2-20	1- 8-06	.....
Newson, Henry Montgomery.....	1- 2-20	1-11-10	10- 9-06
Junget, Christen.....	1- 9-22	1- 4-07	1- 7-09
Field, Richard.....	28- 1-23	1-11-10	19-12-06
Acland, Arthur Edward.....	1-10-29	1- 4-12	18- 3-98
Dann, Thomas.....	1- 2-31	1- 6-12	20- 3-04

Inspectors

	Inspector	Engaged
Wood, Stuart Taylor.....	1-11-12	.....
Tupper, James McDonald.....	1- 1-13	2- 3-06
Phillips, John Willett.....	1- 4-13	1- 6-98
Humby, Frederick.....	1-10-14	16-10-04
King, Charles Herbert.....	1-10-14	13- 2-05
Ryan, Denis.....	1-10-14	12-12-03
Cadiz, Raymond Lawder.....	1-10-14	27- 6-08
LaNauze, Charles Deering.....	1-10-14	25- 9-08
Vernon, Mark Henry.....	1-10-14	15-12-00
Tait, Robert Rose.....	1- 2-18	4- 4-05
Hill, Cecil Henry, M.C.....	1- 3-19	1- 9-08
Irvine, Thomas Hill.....	1- 4-19	11-11-08
Mead, Frederick John.....	1- 4-19	18- 7-10
Caulkin, Thomas Benjamin.....	1- 5-19	18- 4-07
Wilcox, Charles Ernest.....	1- 6-19	14- 1-05
Wunsch, Theodore Vincent Sandys.....	15- 7-19	1- 4-11
Montizambert, Guy Cecil Percy.....	1-11-19	3- 2-00
Fletcher, George Frederick.....	1- 2-20	20-11-03
Mellor, Arthur Howard Llewellyn.....	1- 2-20	27- 1-03
Forde, Percy Ronald.....	1- 2-20	8- 2-10
Reames, Albert Edward George Oaksleigh.....	1- 2-20	1- 9-09
Bruce, Wyndham Valentine McMaster Brice.....	1- 2-20	10- 6-07

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Inspectors—Concluded

	Inspector	Engaged
Moorhead, William James.....	1- 2-20	9- 5-10
Kemp, Vernon Alfred Miller.....	1- 2-20	7- 5-15
Frere, Eric Gray.....	1- 2-20	25- 5-11
Eames, Alexander Neville.....	1- 2-20	9- 8-13
Foster, Edward.....	1- 2-20	1- 1-90
Gagnon, Henry Albert Royal.....	1- 2-20	
Munday, Walter.....	1- 6-23	6-11-03
Kelly, John.....	1-10-25	
Cunning, William Angus.....	1- 1-27	14- 6-87
Joy, Alfred Herbert.....	15- 9-27	19- 6-09
Cooper, Arthur Stafford, M.C.....	1- 9-28	13- 5-09
Charron, William.....	7- 6-29	18-11-04
Mercer, Robert Eldridge.....	1-10-29	7-10-05
Salt, Ernest Charles Parker.....	1-11-29	26-10-09
Watson, William Walker.....	1- 1-30	17- 1-10
Fowell, Henry Maurice.....	1- 3-31	6- 4-00
Darling, Herbert.....	1- 3-31	1- 9-13
Dempster, William John Duncan.....	1- 3-31	9- 9-07
Belcher, Alan Thomas.....	1- 3-31	11- 2-20
Rivett-Carnac, Charles Edward.....	1- 3-31	25- 7-23
Carroll, Edward.....	1- 5-31	29- 7-07
Binning, George.....	15- 5-31	23- 4-12
Schutz, Frederick William.....	15- 5-31	13- 5-08

Surgeons

Guest, Frederick.....	27- 2-31
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Assistant Veterinary Surgeon

Littlehales, John Eldred, V.S.....	1- 9-22	6- 3-05
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Honorary Surgeon

Braithwaite, Dr. E. A.....	16-11-11
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Honorary Chaplains

Venerable Archdeacon E. H. Knowles, LL.B., Honorary Chaplain to the Force.
 Rev. Henry Charles Lewis Hooper, Honorary Chaplain to "O" Div'n., Toronto, Ont.

APPENDIX B

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931—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>Maritime Provinces—</i>																
Halifax.....				1			2	2	3	24		32				
Saint John.....								1		1		2				
Totals.....				1			2	3	3	25		34				
<i>Quebec District—</i>																
Montreal.....				1			1	4	4	15	2	27				
Amos.....									2			2				
Bersimis.....										1		1				5
Gaspé.....										1		1				
Pointe Bleue.....									1			1				
Quebec.....									1	1		2				
Totals.....				1			1	4	8	18	2	34				5
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																
<i>Headquarters Division—</i>																
Bache Peninsula.....									1	2		3				24
Baker Lake.....									1	1		1				3
Chesterfield Inlet.....								1		3		4				21
Dundas Harbour.....									1	2		3				24
Lake Harbour.....									2	2		2				14
Pangnirtung.....									1	2		3				16
Ponds Inlet.....									1	1		2				7
Port Burwell.....									2	2		2				13
On Command.....				1				2	3	2		8				
On Leave.....			1						1	1		3				
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	1	4			6	11	21	14	7	66				
"A" Division, Ottawa.....				3			3	12	16	170	5	209				
On Leave.....								1	2	19	1	23				
"N" Division, Ottawa.....							1	1	5	17	3	27	23	4	27	10
On Command.....										4		4				
Totals.....	1	1	2	8			10	28	53	241	16	360	23	4	27	132
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																
<i>"O" Division—</i>																
Toronto.....			1	1			1		4	14		21				
Camp Borden.....										1		1				
Haileybury.....										2		2				
Hamilton.....									1	1		2				
Moose Factory.....										1		1				
Muncey.....									1			1				
Niagara Falls.....									1			1				
Ohsweken.....									1	2	1	4	3	2	5	
Sarnia.....								1				1				
Sault Ste. Marie.....								1				1				
Windsor.....								1		1		2				
On Command.....							1			6		8	2		2	
On Leave.....												1				
Totals.....			1	1			2	5	8	28	2	47	5	2	7	

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931—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>Manitoba—</i>																
<i>"D" Division—</i>																
Winnipeg.....			1	2			2	2	7	23	4	41	5		5	
Berens River.....								1	1		1	1	1		1	6
Brandon.....							1					1			1	
Churchill.....							1					1			1	
Dauphin.....								1				3	3		3	
Emerson.....									1	1	1	1	1		1	
Fort Frances.....									1	1	1	3	1		1	3
Fort William.....								1		2		3	1		1	
Gypsumville.....								1				1	1		1	
Hodgson.....								1	1	1		2	1		1	
Kenora.....								1		1	1	3			1	16
Lac du Bonnet.....									1			1				
Nipigon.....									1	1		2				
Norway House.....								1			1	2				5
Port Arthur.....				1				1		7	1	10	11		11	
Port Nelson.....								1		1	1	3				10
Rosburn.....										1		1	1		1	
Shoal Lake.....									1	1		2	1		1	
The Pas.....								1			1	2			1	
Waskada.....								1		1		2	1		1	
On Command.....										4		4				
Totals.....			1	3			3	12	13	47	11	90	28		28	41
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																
<i>Depot Division—</i>																
Regina.....		1		3	1	1	4	5	8	144	17	184	62	8	70	
Avonlea.....										1		1				
Assiniboia.....									1			1				
Bengough.....										1		1				
Balcarres.....								1				1				
Broadview.....										1		1				
Climax.....										1		1				
Cabri.....										1		1				
Carlyle.....								1				2				
Carnduff.....										2		2				
Canora.....								1		2		3				
Craik.....										1		1				
Consul.....										1		1				
Elbow.....										1		1				
Estevan.....								1		1		2				
Eastend.....										1		1				
Esterhazy.....										2		2	1		1	
Fillmore.....										1		1				
Foam Lake.....									1	1		2				
Fox Valley.....									1			1				
Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1				
Gravelbourg.....								1				2				
Gull Lake.....										1		1				
Holdfast.....										1		1				
Kamsack.....									1			2				
Kipling.....									1			2	1		1	
Kelvington.....										2		2				
Langenburg.....										1		1				
Leader.....										1		1				
Milestone.....										1		1				
Melville.....										3		3				
Morse.....										2		2				
Moose Jaw.....								1	1	3	1	6				
Mossbank.....										1		1				
Moosomin.....										1		1				
Maple Creek.....									1			2				
Ogema.....										1		1				
North Portal.....										1		1				

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931—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>																
Ponteix.....										1		1				
Punnichy.....								1				2				
Pelly.....										2		2				
Regina.....				4			2	3	3	18	3	33				
Radville.....								1				1				
Shaunavon.....							1		1	1		3				
Strasbourg.....										1		1				
Swift Current.....				1					1	5	1	8				
Sturgis.....									1	1		2				2
Val Marie.....										1		1				
Weyburn.....								1		4	1	6				
Wolseley.....										1		1				
Willow Bunch.....										2		2				
Wood Mountain.....										2		2				
Wadena.....									1			1				
Yorkton.....				1				1	1	3		6				1
On Command.....											15	16				
On Leave.....								1			1	2				
Totals.....		1		9	1	1	7	19	23	232	39	332	68	8	76	
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																
<i>"F" Division—</i>																
Prince Albert.....			1				1	3	1	5	6	17	3	2	5	
Cut Knife.....									1			1				
Goodsoil.....										1		1	1			1
Lloydminster.....										1		1				
Macklin.....										1		1				
Meadow Lake.....									1	1		2				
Maidstone.....										1		1				
North Battleford.....				1					1	6	1	9				
Onion Lake.....										1		1			1	
Turtleford.....										1		1				
Wilkie.....										2		2				
Big River.....										1		1				
Cumberland House.....										1	1	2				20
Duck Lake.....									1			1				
Flin Flon.....										2	1	3				15
Hudson Bay Junction.....										2		2				
Hafford.....										2		2				
Melfort.....								1		2		3				
Nipawin.....									1			1				
Naicam.....										1		1				
Pelican Narrows.....										1	1	2				8
Rosthern.....								1				1				
Shellbrook.....								1				1				
Spiritwood.....										1		1				
Tisdale.....										2		2				
Waskesiu.....										1		1				
Wakaw.....									1	2		3				
Prince Albert Town Stn.....										3		3				
Beechy.....										1		1				
Biggar.....								1		1		2				
Delisle.....										1		1				
Humboldt.....								1		1		2				
Hanley.....										1		1				
Kyle.....									1			1				
Kindersley.....								1				1				
Kerrobert.....										1		1				
Lanigan.....									1			1				
Radisson.....								1				1				
Rosetown.....										1		1				

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931—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>Northern Saskatchewan—Con.</i>																
<i>"F" Division—Con.</i>																
Saskatoon.....				1				3	1	11	1	17				
Vonda.....										1		1				
Young.....										1		1				
On Command.....				1				1	2	4		8				
Totals.....			1	3			1	14	12	65	11	107	4	3	7	43
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																
<i>"K" Division—</i>																
Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	3	4	12	6	29	6	2		8
Banff.....				1				1		5	2	9	5			5
Blairmore.....									1			1	1			1
Calgary.....				1				1	3	13	3	21	5			5
Cardston.....								1		1	1	3	2			2
Coutts.....									1			1	1			1
Cranbrook.....								1				1	1			1
Donald.....										1		1				1
Drumheller.....								1				1	1			1
Fernie.....				1				1				2	2			2
Field.....									1	1		2				
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				
Twin Lakes.....									1			1	1			1
Waterton Park.....									1	1		3	2			2
On Command.....							1	1		2		4				
Totals.....			1	4			3	12	15	40	14	80	33	2	35	
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																
<i>"G" Division—</i>																
Edmonton.....			1				3	1	2	9	5	21	2			2
Grouard.....								1				1	2			2
Fort Chipewyan.....									1		1	3				12
Fort Smith.....				1					2	3	2	8				20
Stony Rapids.....										2	1	3				13
Resolution.....									1	2	1	4				7
Reliance.....									2	2	1	3				16
Rae.....									2	2	1	3				14
Hay River.....									1		1	2				12
Providence.....										2	1	3				11
Liard.....										2	2	3				6
Simpson.....				1					1	3	2	7				8
Wrigley.....										3	1	4				5
Norman.....									2	1	3	3				11
Good Hope.....									2	1	3	3				5
Arclet Red River.....									2	1	3	3				11
Aklavik.....				1						4	1	6				14
Herschel.....									2	4	1	7				28
Pearce Point.....									2	2	2	4				17
Bernard Harbour.....										2	2	4				10
Cambridge Bay.....			1							1	2	4				10
Schooner St. Roch.....								2	1	5	1	9				6
Jasper.....				1				1	1	3		6	2			2
On Command.....				1					2	1		4				
On Leave.....									1	3		4				
Totals.....			1	6			3	6	14	62	23	120	6		6	236

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931—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>British Columbia—</i>																
<i>“E” Division—</i>																
Vancouver.....				4			3	7	7	38	6	65	23	1	24	
Victoria.....								2		4		6				
Esquimalt.....											2	2				
Penticton.....									1	2		3				
Prince Rupert.....				1								2				
Vanderhoof.....								1		1		2				
Hazelton.....									1	3		4	2		2	
Liard Patrol.....				1				1		1		3				6
On Command.....				1						1	1	3				
On Leave.....										1		1				
Totals.....			1	6			3	11	10	52	9	92	25	1	26	6
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																
<i>“B” Division—</i>																
Dawson.....			1	1			1	1		8	4	18		2	2	
Carcross.....									1			1				
Carmacks.....										1		1				4
Champagne.....										1		1				5
Dawson Town Station.....								1		2		3				7
Forty Mile.....										1		1				6
Granville.....										1		1	1		1	
Keno.....										2		2				6
Mayo.....				1					1	1		3				
Old Crow.....									1	1	1	3				5
Ross River.....										1		1				4
Teslin.....										1		1				
Whitchose.....				1						6	1	9				
On Command.....								1				1				
Totals.....			1	3			1	3	7	25	6	46	1	2	3	37

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1			2	3	3	25		34				
Quebec District.....				1			1	4	8	18	2	34				5
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	2	8			10	28	53	241	16	360	23	4	27	132
Western Ontario.....			1	1			2	5	8	28	2	47	5	2	7	
Manitoba.....			1	3			3	12	13	47	11	90	28		28	41
Southern Saskatchewan.....		1		9	1	1	7	19	23	232	39	332	68	8	76	
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	3			1	14	12	65	11	107	4	3	7	43
Southern Alberta.....			1	4			3	12	15	40	14	89	33	2	35	
Northern Alberta.....			1	6			3	6	14	62	28	120	6		6	236
British Columbia.....			1	6			3	11	10	52	9	92	25	1	26	6
Yukon Territory.....			1	3			1	3	7	25	6	46	1	2	3	37
Totals.....	1	2	9	45	1	1	36	117	166	835	138	1,351	193	22	215	500

APPENDIX C

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS

RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>										
British Columbia.....	17	11	59	5	3	207	9	13	43	367
Alberta.....	10	12	79	19	1	339	24		13	497
Saskatchewan.....	520	67	146	12	2	331	33	7	116	1,234
Manitoba.....	113	9	12	2		225	24	4	12	401
Ontario.....	34	1	13	9		271	46	24	27	425
Quebec.....	43	5	103	5	7	157	14	21	68	423
Maritime Provinces.....	16	6	27	2	1	10	9		7	78
Yukon Territory.....	1	2	1			23	1			28
Northwest Territories.....	20		4	1		38	2		11	76
	774	113	444	55	14	1,601	162	69	297	3,529
<i>Criminal Code—</i>										
British Columbia.....	4	8	18	19		38	7	7	26	127
Alberta.....	4	33	15	3	2	110	14	3	10	194
Saskatchewan.....	615	2,421	1,296	506	71	3,271	734	98	611	9,623
Manitoba.....	14	4	18	1		41	4		8	90
Ontario.....	6	41	35	11	1	109	30	1	44	278
Quebec.....			26	1	1	40	1	23	8	100
Maritime Provinces.....	1	8	9			2	1	1	1	23
Yukon Territory.....	11	10	20	2		36	5		8	98
Northwest Territories.....	1	4	31	1		38	8		7	90
	656	2,529	1,474	544	75	3,685	804	133	723	10,623
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>										
British Columbia.....						1	1		1	3
Alberta.....	1	1	4	3		40	1		1	51
Saskatchewan.....	404	101	938	133	15	2,680	269	25	277	4,842
Manitoba.....	2		3	1		8			2	16
Ontario.....	1	1	8	35		254	16			315
Yukon Territory.....	4	4	1			27	2		1	39
	412	107	954	172	15	3,010	289	25	282	5,266

Group 2—Investigations for other Departments not involving breaches of statutes.

Group 3—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and police forces involving breaches of statutes.

Group 4—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in administrative control work.

	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
British Columbia.....	2,259	433	1,738
Alberta.....	3,080	242	7,750
Saskatchewan.....	4,094	2,736	15,852
Manitoba.....	3,567	331	1,088
Ontario.....	9,107	755	3,487
Quebec.....	3,377	193	142
Maritime Provinces.....	1,151	99	107
Yukon Territory.....	414	113	15,519
Northwest Territories.....	92	1	3,976
Total.....	27,151	4,903	4,659

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations undertaken from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Federal Statutes.....	3,529	
Criminal Code.....	10,623	
Provincial Statutes.....	5,266	
		19,418

General investigations made and assistance and protection rendered Federal Departments and other authorities, as shown in Groups 2-3-4 from Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1931—		
Group 2.....	27,151	
“ 3.....	4,903	
“ 4.....	49,659	
		81,713
		101,131

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes, in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Aeronautics Act.....	1	1	3							5
Agricultural Pests Control Act.....			1							1
Bankruptcy Act.....									1	1
Civil Service Act.....			8						41	49
Canada Grain Act.....						2				2
Canadian National Parks Act.....						7				7
Canadian Temperance Act.....			1							1
Customs Act.....	1	5							2	8
Dominion Elections Act.....		2								2
Dominion Lands Act.....		1								1
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	2		1			31				34
Excise Act.....	575	62	120	6	1	261	31	10	104	1,170
Explosives Act.....	6		7			6		1	1	21
Federal District Commission Act.....				9		159	31	21		220
Fisheries Act.....	1	1	1	1		4				8
Fur Export Ordinance.....		1	1							1
Immigration Act.....	3		8			7			11	29
Indian Act.....	51	8	77	21	2	732	46	3	17	1,007
Insanity Ordinance.....	1		2			1	1			5
Juvenile Delinquents' Act.....			6	1		5	2			14
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			8	1		13	1		1	24
Lord's Day Act.....	6	4	14	1		2			5	32
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	3	1	11			12			1	28
Militia Act.....				2			1			3
Naturalization Act.....			1							1
North West Game Act.....	13		2	1		22	1		11	50
North West Dog Ordinance.....						1				1
North West Territories Act.....	1					4				5
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	107	36	139	10	10	135	33	31	97	598
Passenger Ticket Act.....	1									1
Post Office Act.....				1		1	1			3
Radio Telegraph Act.....							1		1	1
Railway Act.....						24				24
St. Regis Island Act.....			1							1
Statistics Act.....						1				1
Ticket of Leave Act.....			21		1				2	24
Tobacco Restraint Act.....	1					8				9
Vehicular Traffic Act.....			1			3		2	2	8

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes, in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931--*Concluded.*

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>										
Building Regulations.....						2	2			4
Business Regulations.....						1				1
Fishing Regulations.....						6				6
Forest Regulations.....	1					2	1			4
Gambling Regulations.....						6				6
Game Regulations.....			1			6				7
Grazing Regulations.....						7				7
Highway Regulations.....						9				9
Motor Regulations.....						69	12			81
Timber Regulations.....						1				1
Trades Regulations.....			1			1				2
	774	113	444	55	14	1,001	162	69	297	3,529

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences Against Public Order, External and Internal (73-141), Part 2—</i>										
Carrying offensive weapons.....	1					3				4
Forceable entry and detainer.....									3	3
Inciting Indians.....						1				1
Inciting to mutiny.....								1		1
Illegal possession of firearms.....	7	3	7	1		153	4		5	180
Illegal loaning of firearms.....						3				3
Pointing firearms.....	3	1	2	2		14	3		5	30
<i>Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196), Part 4—</i>										
Administering oaths without authority.....	1					1			1	3
Bribery.....						2				2
Corruption.....								5	3	8
Disobeying order of court.....			1			1				2
Escaping lawful custody.....						8				8
False oaths.....			1							1
False statements.....				1						1
Fabricating evidence.....		1							1	2
Falsely pretending to be a constable.....	2	2	2	1		4				11
Fraud upon the government.....								1		1
Obstructing peace officer.....	3		1	5		38	7	3	2	59
Obstructing course of justice.....			1			1				1
Offering bribes.....						1				1
Officer taking bribes.....						2		1	1	4
Perjury.....	9		1	2		4	5	2	13	36

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931—Continued.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences Against Religion, Morals and Public Conveniences (197-239), Part 5—</i>										
Acts endangering life.....								1		1
Betting and bookmaking.....						2	2			4
Buggery.....	1	1	2			2				6
Corruption of children.....						2				2
Conspiracy to defile.....			1							1
Criminal common nuisance.....	2	3	1				1		1	8
Disturbing meetings.....	1		4	1		1			1	8
Gross indecency.....						23			8	31
Incest.....	1	3	1	1		8		6	5	25
Inmates of disorderly house.....						2				2
Keeping disorderly house.....	5		8			18			1	32
Keeping habitation for prostitution of Indian women.....				1						1
Lotteries.....			1			5			4	10
Non-criminal common nuisance.....	1	1	1							3
Obscene literature.....							1			1
Persons found in disorderly house.....	1	2	2			20			2	27
Posting obscene publications.....			2							2
Prostitution of Indian women.....	1									1
Procuring.....			3	2		2			3	10
Seduction.....	7	3	4	1	1	6	4		8	34
Seduction by foster parents.....			1	1		2	1		3	8
Vagrancy.....	18	14	19	30		571	40		16	708
<i>Offences Against Person and Reputation (240-334), Part 6—</i>										
Abandoning children.....							1		1	2
Acts endangering life.....	1								1	2
Assault, common.....	36	18	60	131	3	852	207	1	32	1,340
Assault on females.....	4	4	10	8	1	37	4	6		74
Assault, indecent.....	1					1	1		3	6
Assault, occasioning bodily harm.....	2			6	1	15	19	4	2	49
Assault, aggravated.....				1		4			2	7
Assaulting police officer.....						1				1
Administering poison to endanger life.....		2							1	3
Abduction of women.....		1							1	1
Abduction of heiress.....				1						1
Abduction of girls under 16.....		1	1	1		2				5
Abortion.....	4	2	1				2			9
Bigamy.....	1		2	2					3	8
Concealing body of dead child.....		3	1			1				5
Causing bodily harm by neglect, explosions, etc.....				1		1			1	3
Carnal knowledge.....	3	3	9	3		19	11	1	5	54
Communicating venereal disease.....						1				1
Driving motor car while intoxicated.....	4	3	1	1		23	5		1	38
Endangering safety of travellers.....	2					1				3
Furious driving.....		1		1		1				3
Failing to stop after accident.....			2			3				5
Holes in ice unguarded.....	1		2			15	3			21
Kidnapping.....	1									1
Letters threatening murder.....				1		1			1	3
Libel.....			2						1	3
Libel, defamatory.....	4	1	2	2					1	10
Murder.....	1		5			1			9	16
Murder, attempted.....	2	6				7	3	1	2	21
Manslaughter.....	1					1	7	1	3	13
Neglect at childbirth.....			1				1			2
Non-support.....	21	4	23	8	4	25	8	3	15	111
Polygamy.....						2				2
Rape.....	3	1			1	2	7	3		17

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931—Continued.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences Against Person and Reputation (240-334), Part 6—Con.</i>										
Rape, attempted.....	1					3	2	1		7
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....	3	9	438	5		4		2	3	464
Unlawfully taking motor car.....		2	3	3		19	2			29
Wife beating.....						1	1			2
Wounding with intent.....	1	2	3	5	1	45	14	3	4	78
<i>Offences Against Rights of Property (335-508), Part 7—</i>										
Assault with intent to rob.....	3	5				3			1	12
Beating board bill.....			2							2
Breaking and entering.....	30	538	77	6	1	234	18	10	152	1,066
Conspiracy to defraud.....			3	4		2	2		3	14
Concealing anything capable of being stolen.....				1		1		1		3
Demanding with intent to steal.....		2				2	1			5
Forging and uttering.....	6	13	19	4	7	59	6	5	13	132
False pretences.....	16	17	50	59	29	71	22	6	29	299
Falsifying accounts.....						5				5
Fraud.....	6	6	23	34	11	54	6	1	11	152
Fraudulently taking cattle.....	6	1	6	5		3	7	2	4	34
Illegal traffic in trading stamps.....						1			2	3
Intimidation.....	11	12	13	5		20	5		7	73
Letters demanding property with menace.....		1							1	2
Possession burglar's tools.....						1				1
Robbery.....		2				2	1		1	6
Robbery with violence.....	8	17	4	1		20	3	4	18	75
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2	5	2		34	15	3	4	67
Theft of automobiles.....	8	14	32	3	3	6	5		2	73
Theft of cattle.....	60	135	44	15	1	37	29	7	17	345
Theft from person.....		3	1						1	5
Theft of trees, plants, etc.....	7	13	10	2		15	8			55
Theft of postal letters and parcels.....	4	4	5			15	4	3	2	37
Theft by conversion.....	6	13	15	8	3	19	9	3	5	81
Theft by owner.....		1	1	3		1	1			7
Theft by bailee.....						1				1
Theft by misappropriation.....		1	1			1				3
Theft not otherwise provided for.....	185	1,324	362	112	7	732	205	31	200	3,158
Stopping mail with intent to rob.....						2				2
Threatening to accuse with intent to extort.....	1					1	1		1	4
Unlawful possession of trees.....	1	2	4			72	2			81
Unlawful possession and sale of public stores.....									1	1
Unlawfully wearing uniform.....			1							1
Uttering forged documents.....				10		8			1	19
Witch craft.....	1					2	2			5
<i>Wilful and Forbidden Acts (509-545) Part 8—</i>										
Arson.....	31	88	30	1		12	4	1	21	188
Arson, attempted.....		5	2			1			1	9
Cruelty to animals.....	20	12	9	2		34	18		1	96
Damage to property.....	26	1	7	3		22	4		1	64
Illegally setting fires.....						1				1
Injuries likely to endanger property.....	1					1				2
Injuries to cattle and other animals.....	16	28	7			7	10		1	69
Mischief.....	17	57	22	3		30	15		8	152
Obstructing railway.....		1	1							2
Threatening to burn.....		2							2	4
Wilful damage.....	19	91	47	29		152	20	2	11	371

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931—*Concluded.*

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Coin (546-569) Part 9—</i>										
Counterfeiting.....	1	3	25			4	2		3	38
Possession of counterfeit.....		15	10	1			1		2	29
Uttering counterfeit.....			2							2
<i>Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (507-575) Part 10—</i>										
Conspiring and attempting to commit an indictable offence.....	3	3	2	3	1	9	10	8	19	58
<i>Attendance of Witnesses (671-677) Part 14—</i>										
Defaulting witness.....							1			1
<i>Witness (971-977) Part 19—</i>										
Contempt of court.....							1			1
Totals.....	656	2,529	1,474	544	75	3,635	804	133	723	10,623

SUMMARY of Investigations Made for Federal Departments and Other Authorities not Involving Breaches of the Statutes, in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

GROUP 2	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	North West Territories	Yukon	Total
<i>Department of—</i>										
Agriculture.....					3					3
Canadian National Railways.....		1	2	2						5
Civil Service Commission.....					2					2
External Affairs.....	3	3			15	12				33
Electoral Office.....						1				1
Finance.....				1						1
Federal District Commission.....					27	1				28
Governor General.....					4					4
Immigration and Colonization.....	10	60	45	2	10			1		128
Indian Affairs.....	17	18	44	88	81	36	8	7	14	313
Interior.....	26	94	4	17	18	3		4		166
Justice.....	3	14	1	9	44	8				82
Marine and Fisheries.....	9	1	3	4	3		3			20
Mines.....	162	344	2	220	447	532	397	31	275	2,410
National Defence.....	24	10	7	9	61	9	17	1	3	141
National Revenue.....	1	12	6		16	2			1	38
Pensions and National Health.....	313	614	6	489	1,505	665	314		46	3,952
Post Office.....	2	3	6		6					17
Public Printing and Stationery.....		87			3					90
Public Works.....					13					13
Secretary of State.....	1,608	1,662	1,965	2,656	6,652	2,044	392	11	13	16,998
Soldiers' Settlement Board.....				1						1
Railways and Canals.....	1				1					2

SUMMARY of Investigations Made for Federal Departments and Other Authorities not Involving Breaches of the Statutes, in all Provinces from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931—*Concluded*.

Group 2	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Total
<i>Department of—Con.</i>										
Labour.....					5	1				6
Trade and Commerce.....					3					3
Other police forces.....	6	24	137	9	35	5	1		1	218
Provincial and municipal authorities.....	1	26	276	5	2			1	6	317
British and foreign authorities.....	11	12	24	2	5	4	6	1	1	65
General public.....	67	105	1,566	53	146	54	13	37	53	2,094
Other districts Royal Canadian Mounted Police, not included in totals.....	3	87	84	42	50	34	1		12	313
Totals.....	2,250	3,090	4,094	3,567	9,107	3,377	1,151	92	414	27,151

SUMMARY of Assisting Investigations Made for Federal Departments and other Police Forces in all Provinces involving Breaches of Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 3	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	North West Territories	Yukon	Total
<i>Department of—</i>										
Agriculture.....	1	1		13	3	1				19
Canadian National Railways.....		21	77		1					99
Civil Service Commission.....						4				4
External Affairs.....	1									1
Federal District Commission.....					25					25
Finance.....	2	2		2	3	1	1			11
Immigration and Colonization.....	45	16	46	27	18	11	8		1	172
Indian Affairs.....	7	20	44	81	90	6				248
Interior.....		8		6	2					16
Justice.....	29		1	6	3	1	3			43
Labour.....						8				8
Marine and Fisheries.....	6		31				1			38
Mines.....		5	18	3	4	1				31
National Defence.....	14	4	13	20	51	35	55		1	193
National Revenue.....	10	67	180	92	63	36	7			455
Pensions and National Health.....	17	6		3	202	3	3			234
Post Office Department.....	2	1	7	2	5	24				41
Public Printing and Stationery.....					1					1
Public Works.....					43	1				44
Railways and Canals.....					1					1
Secretary of State.....	1				1					2
Soldier Settlement Board.....	2									3
Trade and Commerce.....		1	1	5	2	5				14
Other police forces.....	232	77	1,998	53	224	48	18		110	2,810
Provincial and municipal authorities.....	1	4	236	5	6			1		253
British and foreign authorities.....	11	3	10	11	5	3	2		1	46
General public.....	2	6	73	2	2	5	1			91
Other districts in Royal Canadian Mounted Police not included in totals.....	4	1,239	40	37	82	60	12			1,474
Totals.....	433	242	2,736	331	755	193	99	1	113	4,903

SUMMARY of Assistance and Protection Rendered to Federal Departments and other Authorities in Administrative Control Work from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 4	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Total
<i>Department of—</i>										
Agriculture.....	8	36		2	2				1	49
Civil Service Commission.....					2					3
Governor General's Department.....					2		4			6
Finance.....	32	12		22	12	51	1			130
Immigration and Colonization.....	1	28		189		2			8,917	9,137
Indian Affairs.....	13	348	16		15			169		613
Interior.....	16	64	99	24	17	13		2,559	431	3,223
Justice.....	432	90	78	9	881	1	51		25	1,507
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,080	1,794	3,534	339	511			88	95	7,441
Mines.....			353		7					360
Public Archives.....							1			1
National Defence.....	1	2			3		46	1	23	76
National Revenue.....	12	43		461	1,941	15	3	66	40	2,581
Railways and Canals.....					4					4
Pensions and National Health.....	47	1	530			48			7	633
Post Office Department.....	12	115		14	61			1		203
Public Works.....	1				19					20
Secretary of State.....	2									2
Trade and Commerce.....		4,937	161	7	3			1,092	4,488	10,688
Provincial and Municipal authorities.....	79	271	11,081	6					1,439	12,876
British and foreign authorities.....	1	1			1					4
Other police forces.....	1									1
General public.....		8		15	5	12	1			41
Other districts of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, not included in totals.....				1	3	2				6
Total.....	1,738	7,750	15,852	1,088	3,487	142	107	3,976	15,519	49,659

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated Under Federal Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 British Columbia	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Aeronautics Act.....	1		3							4
Customs Act.....				1					1	1
Excise Act.....						5				7
Explosives Act.....			2						1	3
Fisheries Act.....		1								1
Immigration Act.....	1		4			5			9	19
Indian Act.....	1		18	3		133	2			157
Livestock Pedigree Act.....						1				1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....			5							5
Naturalization Act.....			1							1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	10	26	1	3	41	6	13	30	144
Radio Telegraph Act.....									1	1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>										
Business Regulations.....						1				1
Gambling Regulations.....						6				6
Motor Regulations.....						14	1			15
Timber Regulations.....						1				1
Total.....	17	11	59	5	3	207	9	13	43	367

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 British Columbia	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences against Public Order, External and Internal (73-141) Part 2—</i>										
Alien in possession of firearms.....						1				1
Inciting to mutiny, Sec. 81.....								1		1
<i>Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4—</i>										
Officer taking bribe, Sec. 157.....								1		1
Fraud upon the Government, Sec. 158.....								1		1
Perjury, Sec. 172.....	1		1							2
<i>Offences Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239) Part 5—</i>										
Lotteries, Sec. 236.....						1				1
Vagrancy, Sec. 238.....						16	2			18
<i>Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6—</i>										
Letters threatening murder, Sec. 265.....				1						1
Aggravated assault, Sec. 296.....						1				1
Assault, common.....						1				1
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....				5						5
<i>Offences against Rights of Property (335-508) Part 7—</i>										
Breaking and entering.....		4								4
Theft, Sec. 347.....	1	1	2	1		3			2	10
Theft by clerk, Sec. 359.....			2							2
Theft of post letters, etc., Sec. 364.....			2			2	1		1	6
Fraud.....		1				3				4
Unlawfully wearing uniform, Sec. 438.....			1							1
Pretending to practice witchcraft, Sec. 443.....						2	2			4
Stopping mail with intent to rob, Sec. 449.....						2				2
Breaking into post office, etc., and committing indictable offence, Sec. 460.....		2	2					1	5	10
Uttering forged documents, Sec. 467.....				10		5				15
Forgery, Sec. 468.....						1				1
<i>Wilful and Forbidden Acts (509-545) Part 8—</i>										
Injuries to other property, Sec. 539.....									1	1
<i>Offences relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Coin (546-569) Part 9—</i>										
Possession of forged bank notes, Sec. 550.....			1							1
Uttering counterfeit coins, Sec. 564.....			6						2	8
<i>Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (570-575) Part 10—</i>										
Conspiring to commit indictable offences, Sec. 573.....	1						2	1		4
Japanese charged under "Common Law Offences"—No section in code to cover.....	1		1	2				2	15	21
Total.....	4	8	18	19		38	7	7	26	127

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 British Columbia	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....							1			1
Liquor Act.....									1	1
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....						1				1
Total.....						1	1		1	3

Group 2—Investigations for other Departments not involving breaches of statutes.

Group 3—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and police forces involving breaches of statutes.

Group 4—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in administrative control work.

British Columbia	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Departments—</i>			
Agriculture.....		1	8
External Affairs.....	3	1	
Finance.....		2	32
Immigration and Colonization.....	10	45	1
Indian Affairs.....	17	7	13
Interior.....	26		16
Justice.....	3	29	432
Marine and Fisheries.....	9	6	1,080
Mines.....	162		
National Defence.....	24	14	1
National Revenue.....	1	10	12
Pensions and National Health.....	313	17	47
Post Office.....	2	2	12
Public Works.....			1
Secretary of State.....	1,603	1	2
Soldier Settlement Board.....		2	
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	1	1	79
British and foreign authorities.....	11	11	1
Other police forces.....	6	282	1
Railways and Canals.....	1		
General public.....	67	2	
Other districts of Royal Canadian Mounted Police not included in totals.....	3	4	
Totals.....	2,259	433	1,738

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition of all Offences Investigated Under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Alberta	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Excise Act.....	3	1	13	1		11			1	30
Explosives Act.....						2				2
Immigration Act.....						1				1
Indian Act.....	1	2	43	13	1	230	7		2	299
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			2							2
Lord's Day Act.....			1							1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		1	2							3
Militia Act.....				2			1			3
Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.....	6	7	15	3		7	2		8	48
Post Office Act.....				1						1
Ticket of Leave Act.....			1							1
<i>Dominion Park Regulations—</i>										
Building Regulations.....						2	2			4
Fishing Regulations.....						6				6
Forest Regulations.....		1				2	1			4
Game Regulations.....			1			6				7
Grazing Regulations.....						7				7
Highway Regulations.....						9				9
Motor Regulations.....						55	11			66
Trades Regulations.....			1			1				2
Totals.....	10	12	79	19	1	339	24		13	497

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Alberta	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences Against Public Order, External and Internal (73-141), Part 2—</i>										
Loaning revolver.....						1				1
Loaning rifle.....						2				2
Offensive weapons.....	1									1
<i>Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196), Part 4—</i>										
Obstructing peace officer.....						1				1
<i>Offences Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239), Part 5—</i>										
Disorderly house.....						1				1
Inmate of bawdy house.....						2				2
Vagrancy.....					2	58	5			65

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.—Continued.

Group 1 Alberta	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences Against the Person and Reputation (240-334), Part 6—</i>										
Assault, common.....						13	1			14
Communicating venereal disease.....						1				1
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....		6	2					1	2	11
<i>Offences Against Rights of Property (335-508), Part 7—</i>										
Breaking and entering.....	2	17	4						2	25
Beating board bill.....			2							2
False pretences.....		2	2		1	9			2	16
Forgery.....		1			1	4	1			7
Fraud.....	1					4	1			6
Robbery while armed.....									1	1
Theft.....		4	3			11	4	2	2	26
Uttering forged documents.....						2				2
<i>Wilful and Forbidden Acts (509-545), Part 8—</i>										
Arson.....		3							1	4
Damage to property.....						1	1			2
Mischief.....			1							1
<i>Offences Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Coin (546-569), Part 9—</i>										
Possession of counterfeit.....				1	1			1		2
Uttering counterfeit.....										1
Total.....	4	33	15	3	2	110	14	3	10	194

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Alberta	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Game Act.....			2			5			1	8
Highway Traffic Act.....						1				1
Liquor Control Act.....	1		1			31				33
Mental Diseases Act.....		1	1							2
Masters and Servants Act.....				1		1				2
Workmen's Compensation Act.....				1		1				2
Dangerous Dogs Act.....						1	1			2
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....				1						1
Total.....	1	1	4	3		40	1		1	51

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Group 2.—Investigations for other Departments not involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 3.—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and Police Forces involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 4.—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in administrative control work.

Alberta	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Department—</i>			
Agriculture.....		1	36
Canadian National Railways.....	1	21	
External Affairs.....	3		
Finance.....		2	12
Immigration and Colonization.....	60	16	28
Indian Affairs.....	18	20	348
Interior.....	94	8	64
Justice.....	14		90
Marine and Fisheries.....	1		1,794
Mines.....	344	5	
National Defence.....	10	4	2
National Revenue.....	12	67	43
Pensions and National Health.....	614	6	1
Post Office.....	3	1	115
Secretary of State.....	1,062		
Public Printing and Stationery.....	87		
Trade and Commerce.....		1	4,937
Provincial and municipal authorities.....	26	4	271
British and foreign authorities.....	12	3	1
Other police forces.....	24	77	
General public.....	105	6	8
Other districts of Royal Canadian Mounted Police not included in totals.....	87	1,239	
Totals.....	3,090	242	7,750

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Saskatchewan	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Agricultural Pests Control Act.....			1							1
Bankruptcy Act.....									1	1
Canada Grain Act.....						2				2
Canadian National Parks Act.....						7				7
Canadian Temperance Act.....			1							1
Dominion Elections Act.....			2							2
Dominion Lands Act.....			1							1
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....						1				1
Excise Act.....	495	56	97	2	1	197	22	7	96	973
Explosives Act.....	1									1
Fisheries Act.....			1	1		4			1	7
Immigration Act.....			3							3
Indian Act.....	8	3	7	3	1	71	7		3	103
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....			6	1		5	2			14
Lords Day Act.....	6	4	13	1		2			5	31
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....				1		8				9
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1		1			1				3
North West Game Act.....			1							1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	8	4	12	3		3	2		10	42
Railway Act.....						22				22
Tobacco Restraint Act.....	1					8				9
Total.....	520	67	146	12	2	331	33	7	116	1,234

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Saskatchewan	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences against Public Order, External and Internal (73-141) Part 2—</i>										
Carrying offensive weapons.....						2				2
Forceable entry and detainer.....						151	3			154
Illegal possession of firearms.....	7	3	7	1						177
Pointing firearms.....	3	1	2	2		14	3		5	30
<i>Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4—</i>										
Administering oaths without authority.....	1					1			1	3
Disobeying order of court.....			1							1
Escaping lawful custody.....						6				6
False oaths.....			1							1
False statements.....				1						1
Fabricating evidence.....		1				4			1	2
Falsely pretending to be a constable.....	2	1	1	1						9
Obstructing peace officer.....	3		1	5		33	7		2	51
Officer taking bribes.....						2			1	3
Perjury.....	8	1	1			2	5		13	30
<i>Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239) Part 5—</i>										
Betting and bookmaking.....						2	2			4
Buggery.....	1	1	2							6
Conspiracy to defile.....			1						1	1
Criminal common nuisance.....	2	3	1			1				8
Disorderly house.....	5		8			17			1	31
Disturbing meetings.....	1		4	1		1			1	8
Incest.....	1	3	1		1	8	6		5	25
Gross indecency.....						23			8	31
Keeping habitation for prostitution of Indian women.....			1							1
Lotteries.....			1			4			4	9
Non-criminal common nuisance.....	1	1	1							3
Obscene literature.....							1			1
Persons found in disorderly houses.....	1	2	2			20			2	27
Posting obscene publications.....			2							2
Procuring.....			3	2		2			3	10
Seduction.....	7	2	4	1	1	5	4		8	32
Seduction by foster parents.....			1	1		2	1		3	8
Vagrancy.....	18	10	18	25		430	32		15	548
<i>Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6—</i>										
Abandoning children.....							1		1	2
Assault, common.....	33	17	59	129	3	808	193	1	31	1,274
Assault on females.....	4	4	10	8	1	37	4		6	74
Assault, indecent.....									2	2
Assault with bodily harm.....		2		6		13	17	3	2	43
Assault, aggravated.....				1		2			2	5
Administering poison to endanger life.....		2							1	3
Abduction of women.....		1								1
Abduction of heiress.....				1						1
Abduction of girl under 16.....		1	1	1		2				5
Abortion.....	4	2	1				2			9
Bigamy.....		1	2	2					3	8
Concealing body of dead child.....		3	1			1				5

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.—*Concluded.*

Group 1 Saskatchewan	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Wilful and Forbidden Acts (509-545)</i>										
<i>Part 8—</i>										
Arson.....	31	84	28	1		10	4	1	20	179
Arson, attempted.....		5	2						1	8
Cruelty to animals.....	20	12	9	2		30	17		1	91
Damage to property.....		26	7	3		22	4			62
Injuries likely to endanger property.....		1				1				2
Injuries to cattle and other animals.....	14	28	7			6	10			65
Mischief.....	16	56	21	3		30	15		8	149
Obstructing railway.....		1	1							2
Threatening to burn.....			2							4
Wilful damage.....	19	86	41	20		150	20	2	9	356
<i>Offences relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Coin (546-569) Part 9—</i>										
Counterfeiting.....			1			1			1	3
Possession counterfeit coin.....		2								2
Uttering.....			1							1
<i>Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (570-575) Part 10—</i>										
Conspiring and attempting to commit an indictable offence.....	1	3	1			7	3	1		16
Total.....	615	2,421	1,296	506	71	3,271	734	98	611	9,623

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Saskatchewan	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Animals Protection Act.....	1		4	2		5	1			13
Agisters and Livery Stable Act.....			1							1
Auctioneers Act.....			1			2				3
Brand Act.....						2			1	1
Book Agents Act.....	1		1			4			3	7
Child Welfare Act.....	3	1	30	11	4	11	7	5	26	98
Co-operative Marketing Act.....						4	3		1	8
Conditional Sales Act.....			1			1				2
Crop Payments Act.....						1				1
Companies Act.....							2			2
Dental Profession Act.....						1				1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....	1	1	1	6		12	4		4	29
District Courts Act.....						1				1
Electrical Licensing Act.....	1									1
Game Act.....	43	17	40	3	3	114	10		7	237
Gasoline Act.....			2			1				3
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	19	3	9	4	1	47	2	1	13	99
Highways Act.....	1	1	7			2	1			12
Horse Breeders Act.....				2					1	3
Hotel Keepers Act.....						2				2
Injured Animals Act.....			7						1	9
Live Stock Products Act.....						1	1			2
Liquor Act.....	233	28	616	13	6	576	78	12	135	1,697
Masters and Servants Act.....	7	1	24	36	1	206	56		24	355
Marriage Act.....			1							1
Medical Profession Act.....			2			2			3	7
Mental Defectives Act.....	4		11			7			1	23
Mental Diseases Act.....	14	2	35	1		188	16		2	258
Municipalities Act.....	1					4	1			6
Noxious Weeds Act.....						5	1			6
Open Wells Act.....	1					5	1		1	8
Optometry Act.....									1	1
Parents Maintenance Act.....			2	1						3
Pharmacy Act.....									1	1
Pollution of Streams Act.....			1			3	3			7
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	12	20	9	2		24	4			71
Private Detectives Act.....		1								1
Public Health Act.....	2	1	22	1		16				42
Pure Bred Sires Act.....									3	3
Rural Telephone Act.....				1		3				4
Security Frauds Act.....			1			1			13	15
School Act.....	3		5	5		6	8		1	28
School Attendance Act.....			4			5	1			10
Sheep Protection and Dog Licence Act.....		2	1						1	4
Steam Boilers Act.....	1		6			6			1	14
Stock Inspection Act.....						1				1
Stray Animals Act.....	5	3	14	12		96	17		1	148
Threshers Lien Act.....						1				1
Travelling Shows Act.....			1							1
Theatre and Cinema Act.....	1		11							12
Vehicles Act.....	48	19	64	32		1,313	51	7	21	1,555
Venereal Diseases Act.....	1			1					3	5
Village Act.....			1			1				2
Veterinary Association Act.....	1		1			2	1			5
Vital Statistics Act.....			2			2			3	7
Total.....	404	101	938	133	15	2,680	269	25	277	4,842

Group 2.—Investigations for other Departments not involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 3.—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and Police Forces involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 4.—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in administrative control work.

Saskatchewan	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Department—</i>			
Canadian National Railways.....	2	77	
Justice.....	1	1	78
Immigration and Colonization.....	45	46	
Indian Affairs.....	44	44	16
Interior.....	4		99
Marine and Fisheries.....	2	31	3,534
Mines.....	3	18	353
National Defence.....	7	13	
National Revenue.....	6	180	
Pensions and National Health.....	6		530
Post Office.....	6	7	
Secretary of State.....	1,965		
Soldier Settlement Board.....		1	
Trade and Commerce.....		1	161
Provincial and municipal authorities.....	276	236	11,081
British and foreign authorities.....	24	10	
Other police forces.....	137	1,998	
Other public.....	1,566	73	
Other districts of Royal Canadian Mounted Police not included in totals.....	84	40	
Total.....	4,094	2,736	15,852

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Manitoba	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Customs Act.....	1		4							5
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	2		1			30				33
Excise Act.....	62	2	1	1		27	5	3	1	102
Explosives Act.....	4		3			1				8
Fisheries Act.....	1									1
Immigration Act.....	1					2				3
Indian Act.....	10	2				148	14	1	4	179
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		1								1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	32	6		1		15	5		7	66
Railway Act.....						2				2
Ticket of Leave Act.....			1							1
Total.....	113	9	12	2		225	24	4	12	401

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Manitoba	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196), Part 4—</i>										
Bribery.....						2				2
Obstructing course of justice.....						1				1
<i>Offences Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239), Part 5—</i>										
Prostitution of Indian Women.....	1									1
Vagrancy.....				1		5				6
<i>Offences Against the Person and Reputation (240-334), Part 6—</i>										
Assault, common.....	1					6	1			8
Assault, causing bodily harm.....						1				1
Assault, indecent.....	1					1	3		1	6
Assaulting peace officer.....						1				1
Carnal knowledge.....			2							2
Non-support.....	1					2				3
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....			5							5
<i>Offences Against Rights of Property (335-508), Part 7—</i>										
Breaking and entering.....	4	2	3			6			4	19
Forgery.....			2							2
Robbery with violence.....	1		1							2
Theft postal letters.....	1					2			1	4
Theft, miscellaneous.....	4	2	3			10			2	21
<i>Wilful and Forbidden Acts (509-545), Part 8—</i>										
Arson.....			2			2				4
Cruelty to animals.....						2				2
Totals.....	14	4	18	1		41	4		8	90

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Manitoba	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Child Welfare Act.....	1		3						1	5
Fire Prevention Act.....						1				1
Game and Fisheries Act.....						3				4
Liquor Control Act.....	1			1		1				3
Medical Act.....						3				3
Total.....	2		3	1		8			2	16

Group 2.—Investigations for other Departments not involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 3.—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and Police Forces involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 4.—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in Administrative control work.

Manitoba	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Department—</i>			
Agriculture.....		13	2
Canadian National Railways.....	2		
Finance.....	1	2	22
Marine and Fisheries.....	4		339
Immigration and Colonization.....	2	27	189
Indian Affairs.....	88	81	
Interior.....	17	6	24
Justice.....	9	6	9
Mines.....	220	3	
National Revenue.....		92	461
National Defence.....	9	20	
Pensions and National Health.....	489	3	
Post Office Department.....		2	14
Secretary of State.....	2,656		
Soldier Settlement Board.....	1		
Trade and Commerce.....		5	7
Provincial and municipal authorities.....	5	5	6
British and foreign authorities.....	2	11	
General public.....	53	2	15
Other police forces.....	9	53	
Other districts of Royal Canadian Mounted Police not included in totals.....	42	37	1
Total.....	3,567	331	1,088

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated Under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Ontario	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Customs Act.....									1	1
Excise Act.....	6		3			6	2		1	18
Federal District Commission Act.....				9		159	31	21		220
Indian Act.....	15		3			90	8		4	120
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			1			3	1			5
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	13	1	3			9	4	1	19	50
Ticket of Leave Act.....			1							1
St. Regis Island Act.....			1							1
Statistics Act.....						1				1
Vehicular Traffic Act.....			1			3		2	2	8
Total.....	34	1	13	9		271	46	24	27	425

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Ontario	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences Against Public Order, External and Internal (73-141), Part 2—</i>										
Alien in possession of firearms						1	1			2
<i>Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196), Part 4—</i>										
Escaping lawful custody						1				1
Falsely pretending to be police officer		1	1							2
Obstructing peace officer						4				4
Offering bribe						1				1
Perjury								1		1
<i>Offences Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239), Part 5—</i>										
Corrupting children						2				2
Procuring						1				1
Vagrancy		1	1	2		6	1		1	12
<i>Offences Against the Person and Reputa- tion (240-334), Part 6—</i>										
Acts endangering life	1								1	2
Assault, aggravated			1	2		1				1
Assault, common						7	5		1	16
Assault with bodily harm					1	1	2			4
Carnal knowledge						1				1
Driving motor car while intoxicated				1		13	2			16
Murder									2	2
Wife beating						1	1			2
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths			3			1				4
<i>Offences Against Rights of Property (335-508), Part 7—</i>										
Assault with intent to rob						2				2
Breaking and entering	2	3	4	2		18			6	35
Conspiracy to defraud				1			2		1	4
Falsifying accounts						5				5
False pretences						1			3	4

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Ontario	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Forgery.....			1						1	2
Theft of cattle.....							1		1	2
Theft by person required to account				1		3			5	5
Theft, miscellaneous.....	3	18	15	1		32	7		29	96
Uttering forged documents.....						1			1	2
<i>Wilful and Forbidden Acts (509-545)</i>										
<i>Pt. 8—</i>										
Arson attempted.....						1				1
Illegally setting fires.....						1				1
Wilful damage.....		5	6			2			2	15
<i>Offences relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit coins (546-569) Pt. 9—</i>										
Possession of counterfeit.....		13	3							16
<i>Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (570-575) Pt. 10—</i>										
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.....				1		2	5		4	12
<i>Attendance of Witnesses (671-677) Pt. 14—</i>										
Defaulting witness.....							1			1
<i>Witness (971-977) Pt. 19—</i>										
Contempt of court.....							1			1
Total.....	6	41	35	11	1	109	30	1	44	278

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Ontario	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Highway Traffic Act.....		1	1	35		227	12			276
Liquor Control Act.....	1		3			6	1			11
Mental Diseases Act.....						1				1
Ottawa City By-laws.....			3			20	3			26
Pharmacy Act.....			1							1
Total.....	1	1	8	35		254	16			315

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Group 2.—Investigations for other Departments not involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 3.—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and Police Forces involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 4.—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in Administrative control work.

Ontario	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Department—</i>			
Agriculture.....	3	3	2
Civil Service Commission.....	2		3
Canadian National Railways.....		1	
External Affairs.....	15		
Federal District Commission.....	27	25	
Finance.....		3	12
Governor General.....	4		2
Immigration and Colonization.....	10	18	
Indian Affairs.....	81	90	15
Interior.....	18	2	17
Justice.....	44	3	881
Labour.....	5		
Marine and Fisheries.....	3		511
Mines.....	447	4	7
National Defence.....	61	51	3
National Revenue.....	16	63	1,941
Pensions and National Health.....	1,505	202	
Post Office.....	6	5	61
Printing Bureau.....	3	1	
Public Works.....	13	43	19
Railways and Canals.....	1	1	4
Secretary of State.....	6,652	1	
Trade and Commerce.....	3	2	3
British and Foreign Authorities.....	5	5	1
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	2	6	
General Public.....	146	2	5
Other Police Forces.....	35	224	
Other Districts of R.C.M.P. not included in totals.....	50	82	3
Total.....	9,107	755	3,487

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Quebec	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Civil Service Act.....			8						41	49
Customs Act.....			1						1	1
Excise Act.....	8	3	6			15	2		5	39
Explosives Act.....						9		1		2
Federal Dist. Comm. Act.....						1		1		10
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			4			1			1	6
Indian Act.....	11	2	4	2		77	7	4	2	109
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....			3			2				5
Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.....	24		60	3	6	51	5	14	17	180
Post Office Act.....						1		1		2
Ticket of Leave Act.....			17		1				2	20
	43	5	103	5	7	157	14	21	68	423

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Quebec	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences against Public Order, External and Internal (73-141) Part 2—</i>										
Inciting Indians.....						1				1
Offensive weapons.....						1				1
<i>Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4—</i>										
Corruption.....								3	3	8
Obstructing Peace Officer.....								3		3
Perjury.....						2				2
<i>Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239) Part 5—</i>										
Acts Endangering life.....								1		1
Vagrancy.....						11				11
<i>Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6—</i>										
Assault, common.....						1	1			2
Assault causing bodily harm.....								1		1
<i>Offences against Rights of Property (335-508) Part 7—</i>										
Breking and entering.....						1		4		5
Conspiracy to defraud.....			1			2			1	4
Forgery.....						6		1		7
Letters demanding money, with menaces.....									1	1
Theft.....			2	1		12		2	1	18
<i>Offences relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Coin (546-569) Part 9—</i>										
Counterfeiting.....			23			3		2	2	30
<i>Attempts Conspiracies Accessories (570-575) Part 10—</i>										
Conspiring to commit an indictable offence.....						1		4		5
Total.....			26	1	1	40	1	23	8	100

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Group 2.—Investigations for other Departments not Involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 3.—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and Police Forces involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 4.—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in Administrative control work.

Quebec	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Department—</i>			
Agriculture.....		1	
Civil Service Commission.....		4	
Electoral Office.....	1		
External Affairs.....	12		
Federal District Commission.....	1		
Finance.....		1	51
Indian Affairs.....	36	6	
Immigration and Colonization.....		11	2
Interior.....	3	1	13
Justice.....	8	8	1
Labour.....	1		
Mines.....	532	1	
National Defence.....	9	35	
National Revenue.....	2	36	15
Pensions and National Health.....	665	3	48
Post Office.....		24	
Public Works.....		1	
Secretary of State.....	2,044		
Trade and Commerce.....		5	
Other Police Forces.....	5	48	
British and Foreign Authorities.....	4	3	
General Public.....	54	5	12
Other Districts of R.C.M.P. not included in totals.....	34	60	2
Total.....	3,377	193	142

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Maritime Provinces	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Explosives Act.....	1		2			2				5
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			1							1
Immigration Act.....	1								2	3
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1									1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	12	6	23	2	1	8	9		5	66
Passenger Ticket Act.....	1									1
Ticket of Leave Act.....			1							1
Total.....	16	6	27	2	1	10	9		7	78

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Maritime Provinces	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196), Pt. 4—</i> Perjury.....								1		1
<i>Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239), Pt. 6—</i> Vagrancy.....						1				1
<i>Offences against Rights of Property (335-503) Pt. 7—</i> Breaking and entering.....		3	3						1	7
Theft.....		2	5			1	1			9
<i>Offences relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Coin (545-569), Pt. 9—</i> Counterfeiting.....	1	3	1							5
Total.....	1	8	9			2	1	1	1	23

Group 2—Investigations for other Departments not involving breaches of Statutes.

Group 3—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and Police Forces involving breaches of Statutes.

Group 4—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in administrative control work.

Maritime Provinces	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Department—</i>			
Finance.....		1	1
Governor General.....			4
Immigration and Colonization.....		8	
Interior.....	8		
Justice.....	3	3	51
Marine and Fisheries.....		1	
Mines.....	397		
National Defence.....	17	55	46
National Revenue.....		7	3
Pensions and National Health.....	314	3	
Public Archives.....			1
Secretary of State.....	392		
British and foreign authorities.....	6	2	
Other police forces.....	1	18	
General public.....	13	1	1
Other districts R.C.M.P., not included in totals.....	1	12	
Total.....	1,151	99	107

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Northwest Territories	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Fur Export Ordinance.....			1							1
Indian Act.....	5					10				15
Insanity Ordinance.....	1		2			1	1			5
Northwest Game Act.....	13		1	1		22	1		11	49
Northwest Territories Act.....	1					4				5
Northwest Territories Dog Ordinance						1				1
Total.....	20		4	1		38	2		11	76

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Northwest Territories	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239), Part 5—</i>										
Vagrancy.....						20				20
<i>Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334), Part 6—</i>										
Assault, common.....						12	3			15
Carnal knowledge.....						1				1
Murder.....		1								1
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....			26						1	27
<i>Offences against Rights of Property (335-508), Part 7—</i>										
Breaking and entering.....		1	1						2	4
False pretences.....						1				1
Theft.....	1	2	4	1		3	4		4	19
<i>Willful and Forbidden Acts (509-545), Part 8—</i>										
Cruelty to animals.....						1				1
Injuries to animals.....							1			1
Total.....	1	4	31	1		38	8		7	90

Group 2—Investigations for other Departments not involving Breaches of Statutes.

Group 3—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and Police Forces involving breaches of Statutes.

Group 4—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in administrative control work.

Northwest Territories	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Department—</i>			
Indian Affairs.....	7		169
Interior.....	4		2,559
Marine and Fisheries.....			88
Mines.....	31		
National Defence.....	1		1
National Revenue.....			66
Post Office.....			1
Secretary of State.....	11		
Trade and Commerce.....			1,092
Provincial authorities.....	1	1	
General public.....	37		
Total.....	92	1	3,976

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Yukon Territory	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Aeronautics Act.....		1								1
Excise Act.....	1									1
Immigration Act.....			1							1
Indian Act.....		1				23	1			25
Total.....	1	2	1			23	1			28

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Yukon Territory	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196), Part 4—</i> Escaping lawful custody.....						2				2
<i>Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239), Part 5—</i> Seduction.....		1								1
Vagrancy.....						24				24
<i>Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334), Part 6—</i> Assault, common.....	2	1				4	3			10
Wounding.....						1				1
Murder.....									1	1
Manslaughter.....							1			1
Suicides, sudden and accidental deaths.....			26							26
<i>Offences against Rights of Property (335-508), Part 7—</i> Breaking and entering.....		1							1	2
False pretences.....						1				1
Theft, postal letters.....	1									1
Theft, miscellaneous.....	5	4		2		4	1		5	21
<i>Wilful and Forbidden Acts (509-545), Part 8—</i> Arson.....		1								1
Damage telephone and telegraph property.....		1								1
Injuries to animals.....	2								1	3
Mischief.....	1	1								2
Total.....	11	10	26	2		36	5		8	98

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Yukon Ordinances from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Group 1 Yukon Territory	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
City by-laws.....						1				1
Forest Fire Ordinance.....		1								1
Game Ordinance.....	4	2	1			14				22
Insanity Ordinance.....						3	1		1	5
Liquor Ordinance.....						5	1			6
Master and Servants Ordinance.....						1				1
Motor Vehicles Ordinance.....						3				3
Total.....	4	4	1			27	2		1	39

Group 2—Investigations for other Departments not involving breaches of Statutes.

Group 3—Assisting in investigations for other Departments and Police Forces involving breaches of Statutes.

Group 4—Assistance and protection rendered to other Departments in administrative work.

Yukon Territory	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Department—			
Agriculture.....	1		1
Immigration and Colonization.....		1	8,917
Indian Affairs.....	14		52
Interior.....			431
Justice.....			25
Marine and Fisheries.....			95
Mines.....	275		
National Defence.....	3	1	23
National Revenue.....	1		40
Pensions and National Health.....	46		
Railway Commission.....			7
Secretary of State.....	13		
Trade and Commerce.....			4,488
Provincial and municipal authorities.....	6		1,439
British and foreign authorities.....	1	1	1
Other police forces.....	1	110	
General public.....	53		
Other districts Royal Canadian Mounted Police, not included in totals.....	12		
Total.....	414	113	15,519

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FINGER Print Records received and Identifications made from January, 1911, to September 30, 1931.

The following table gives a resume 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	531
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	2,337
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
1930-31 (1-10-30 to 30-9-31).....	35,690	4,863
	341,814	38,775

STATISTICAL Report of the Finger Print Section Criminal Investigation Branch, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photographs		Photographs received
					Negatives received	Prints made	
1930							
October.....	3,126	459	10	4	279	1,058	811
November.....	2,981	485	9	1	84	336	830
December.....	3,276	384	1	1	119	438	1,050
1931							
January.....	3,233	415	6	.....	200	752	802
February.....	2,570	292	4	2	175	656	897
March.....	2,789	337	7	1	122	462	838
April.....	2,767	353	2	5	125	474	970
May.....	2,849	380	7	1	147	530	1,035
June.....	3,079	403	5	1	149	562	1,246
July.....	3,006	459	7	3	134	536	1,090
August.....	3,015	365	6	2	142	494	1,174
September.....	2,999	481	2	1	145	580	1,032
Total.....	35,690	4,863	66	22	1,821	6,878	11,825

RETURN of Cases under The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Convictions	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed			Number fined	Amount of fines paid	Quantity of drugs seized			Quantity and description of apparatus seized	Race of those arrested	
				Yrs.	Mos.	Days			lb.	oz.	gr.			
224	232	150	103	186	3	0	89	\$ 4,150	Opium.....	53	2	320	Opium pipes..... 15	Chinese..... 127
									Opium seconds.....		7	451	" " bowls..... 86	White..... 92
									Morphine.....	7	3	435	" " stems..... 35	Coloured..... 4
									Cocaine.....		8	287	" lamps..... 28	Japanese..... 1
									Heroin.....	6	10	245	" scrapers..... 14	
									Opium liquid.....		26		" scissors..... 23	
									Paregoric.....	1	bottle		" scales..... 12	
													Hypodermic needles... 30	
													Syringes..... 12	
													Eye droppers..... 16	
													Miscellaneous..... 246	
													Motor car, 7-passenger.. 1	

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

RETURN of all Fines imposed in Cases from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931.

	Fines imposed	Paid	Term in default	Collected by R.C.M.P.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Yrs. Mo. Dys	\$ cts.
British Columbia.....	12,962 00	1,947 00	18 10 48	125 00
Alberta.....	10,229 00	5,197 00	11 5 18	570 00
Saskatchewan.....	131,400 40	58,505 90	638 3 22	8,662 90
Manitoba.....	12,826 75	3,262 25	122 0 0	1,716 50
Ontario.....	24,010 00	10,956 00	34 3 23	1,560 00
Quebec.....	14,155 00	3,800 00	19 5 10	360 00
Maritime Provinces.....	2,920 00	220 00	3 0 0	170 00
Yukon Territory.....	1,088 00	773 00	0 3 0	200 00
North West Territories.....	981 00	911 00	0 0 21	366 00
	210,572 15	85,572 15	847 9 22	13,730 40

