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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1932



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1933

*Price, 50 cents*

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OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1933



*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, 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

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

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# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, ONT., 1932.

*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, 1932.

The most important occurrences during the year were the conclusion of agreements whereby this force absorbed the provincial police forces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and Alberta, assuming the duties formerly discharged by them while continuing to act as a federal constabulary; and the assumption of the duties of the Customs and Excise Preventive Service on behalf of the Department of National Revenue. The last named addition to our duties included the acquisition of the preventive vessels, and their crews, which formerly belonged to the department served.

## STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On September 30, 1932, the force numbered 91 officers, 1,911 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 346 special constables, or 2,348 all ranks; omitting the special constables, the strength of the force proper was 2,002. On the corresponding date in 1931 the strength was 59 officers, 1,154 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 138 special constables, or 1,351 in all, or 1,213 officers and other ranks of the uniformed force. The increase in the total strength, 997, thus exceeds 73 per cent; while in the force proper the increase was 789 or slightly over 65 per cent.

During the year 1,176 men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes—dead, invalidated, time expired, etc.—was 197. Of the increase, 370 were members of the five provincial police forces which were absorbed; 175 came with the Preventive Service; while 294 recruits enlisted, and 60 returned to the force after leaving it. The special constables engaged numbered 277. The number of applicants was approximately 4,605, of whom fewer than 300 were accepted; or about 6 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1932:—

### RECAPITULATION

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
Prince Edward Island.....					1			1	2	3	15	11	33				
Nova Scotia.....				1	7			4	17	28	122	162	341				
New Brunswick.....			1	6					9	19	75	16	127				
Quebec.....			1	4				2	6	21	111	11	156				107
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	2	3	9			12	33	46	280	14	401	35	3	38	17
Western Ontario.....				1	3			2	7	12	51	2	78	3	2	5	
Manitoba.....			1	1	6			7	17	18	147	11	208	15		15	64
Saskatchewan.....			1	1	12	1	1	9	26	44	269	43	407	75	15	90	36
Alberta, "K" Division.....			1	2	9			4	27	37	182	37	299	73		73	
"G" Division, N.W. T. (Hdqs., at Edmonton).....					4			1	3	11	60	22	102				200
British Columbia.....				1	4			3	11	15	101	12	147	38		38	
Yukon Territory.....				1	2			1	4	7	29	5	49	2	2	4	36
Total.....	1	1	7	13	67	1	1	46	162	261	1,442	346	2,348	241	22	263	460

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The distribution into posts and detachments on September 30, 1932, was:—

	Divisional posts	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	1	7
Nova Scotia.....	1	37
New Brunswick.....	1	33
Quebec.....	1	31
Ontario.....	2	33
Manitoba.....	1	51
Saskatchewan (1 depot).....	2	99
Alberta.....	2	97
British Columbia.....	1	16
Yukon Territory.....	1	13
Northwest Territories.....		21
Baffin Island.....		3
Ellesmere Island.....		1
North Devon Island.....		1
	13	443

This is a very great increase in the number of detachments upon the corresponding date in 1931, when the detachments numbered 197. One cause of the increase is the assumption of the provincial police work in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; the Maritime Provinces, for example, there were 77 detachments on September 30, 1932, as against one in 1931. Another cause for the increase is the taking over of the Preventive Service; for example, the increase in Quebec and Ontario from 21 to 64 is largely due to this additional duty having to be discharged. In 1930 the detachments numbered 188.

The table which follows shows the distribution of the force in certain years since the reorganization of 1920. The table does not mention the detachments in the Northwest Territories, these being included in the figures for those divisions by which they were administered:—

	1920	1924	1928	1930	1931	1932
Nova Scotia.....	25	31	33	32	32	341
New Brunswick.....			2	2	2	127
Prince Edward Island.....						33
Quebec.....	8	24	33	37	34	156
Eastern Ontario.....	395	339	342	365	360	401
Western Ontario.....	31	46	40	46	47	78
Manitoba.....	189	55	50	72	90	208
Saskatchewan.....	407	200	266	350	439	407
Alberta.....	337	187	200	210	209	401
British Columbia.....	229	97	80	85	92	147
Yukon.....	50	41	41	46	46	49
	1,671	1,020	1,087	1,245	1,351	2,348

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

*Engagements—*

Engaged constables (5 years).....	294
Alberta Provincial Police (3 years).....	135
Alberta Provincial Police (1 year).....	15
Manitoba Provincial Police (5 years).....	5
Manitoba Provincial Police (3 years).....	55
Manitoba Provincial Police (1 year).....	11
New Brunswick Provincial Police (3 years).....	32
New Brunswick Provincial Police (1 year).....	18
New Brunswick Provincial Police (6 months).....	1
Nova Scotia Provincial Police (3 years).....	52
Nova Scotia Provincial Police (1 year).....	38



*Engagements—Concluded*

Prince Edward Island Provincial Police (1 year) .....	8
Preventive Service (1 year) .....	147
Preventive Service (6 months) .....	28
Re-engaged after leaving .....	58
Rejoined after desertion .....	2
Engaged Special Constables .....	277
<hr/>	
Total increase .....	1,176
Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc. ....	197
<hr/>	
Total increase for the year 1932 .....	979

The following died in the twelvemonth:—

- Reg. No. 6103, Sergeant Brice, T. C.
- “ 5963, Corporal Summerfield, H. W.
- “ 6177, Corporal Ralls, L. V.
- “ 10149, Corporal Burstall, E. B.
- “ 10428, Corporal Laight, J.
- “ 9669, Constable Millen, E.

Of the foregoing, Corporal Ralls was murdered by escaping thieves on 5th July, 1932. Constable Millen was murdered by the man known as Albert Johnson on 30th January, 1932, in the vicinity of Aklavik. Both were highly regarded by their Commanding Officers.

The following were pensioned:—

- Reg. No. 2694, Sergeant-Major Webb, J. A.
- “ 3198, Staff-Sergeant Allan, J.
- “ 4608, Sergeant Green, H. U.
- “ 5114, Sergeant Richards, E. C.
- “ 5443, Sergeant Sharman, W. H.
- “ 9057, Sergeant Haley, J.
- “ 4914, Corporal Fieldhouse, W.
- “ 5168, Corporal Parker, R. E.

The following changes took place among the officers:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

- Assistant Commissioner T. S. Belcher.

Promoted Assistant Commissioners:

- Superintendent G. L. Jennings, O.B.E.
- Superintendent H. M. Newson.
- Superintendent C. Junget.
- Superintendent R. Field.
- Superintendent A. J. Cawdron.

Appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner:

- Superintendent A. E. Acland.

Promoted Superintendents:

- Inspector S. T. Wood.
- Inspector J. W. Phillips
- Inspector C. H. King.
- Inspector D. Ryan.
- Inspector R. L. Cadiz.
- Inspector C. D. LaNauze.
- Inspector M. H. Vernon.

Appointed Acting Superintendents:

- Inspector H. J. Martin.
- Inspector W. F. W. Hancock.
- Inspector E. C. P. Salt.
- Inspector C. H. Hill, M.C.

## Promoted Inspectors:

Reg. No.	3429	Sergeant-Major	Peters, C. R.
"	5484	Sergeant-Major	Martin, D. J.
"	4266	Sergeant-Major	Warnock, R. G.
"	6355	Sergeant-Major	Patteson, A.
"	5798	Sergeant-Major	Wright, J. A.
"	4870	Staff-Sergeant	Fripps, J.
"	3546	Sergeant-Major	Spriggs, F. E.
"	5516	Staff-Sergeant	Watts, A. F. C.
"	5108	Sergeant-Major	Webster, R. E. R.
"	4525	Staff-Sergeant	Hobbs, P.
"	5484	Staff-Sergeant	Blake, F. A.
"	4774	Sergeant	Drysdale, A.
"	9155	Staff-Sergeant	Blakeney, J. P.
"	5123	Staff-Sergeant	Fish, G. W.

## Appointed Inspectors:

Superintendent W. F. W. Hancock of the Alberta Provincial Police.  
 Inspector E. W. Bavin of the Alberta Provincial Police.  
 Inspector J. O. Scott of the Alberta Provincial Police.  
 Inspector K. Duncan of the Alberta Provincial Police  
 Inspector P. H. Tucker of the Alberta Provincial Police  
 Inspector E. W. Radcliffe of the Alberta Provincial Police  
 Inspector A. G. Marsom of the Alberta Provincial Police  
 Commissioner H. J. Martin of the Manitoba Provincial Police.  
 Inspector J. A. Browne of the Manitoba Provincial Police.  
 Inspector W. R. Day of the Manitoba Provincial Police  
 Superintendent L. H. Nicholson of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police.  
 Inspector B. B. Currie of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police.  
 Inspector J. M. McIntosh of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police.  
 Inspector D. Nicholson of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police.  
 Inspector O. P. Farthing of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police.  
 Inspector C. K. Gray of the New Brunswick Provincial Police.  
 Inspector J. D. Bird of the New Brunswick Provincial Police.  
 Inspector R. Bettaney of the New Brunswick Provincial Police.  
 Special Customs Officer C. A. James of the Preventive Service.  
 Divisional Chief J. W. Kempston of the Preventive Service.  
 Divisional Chief A. T. Logan of the Preventive Service.  
 Divisional Chief L. A. Gagnon of the Preventive Service.

## Retired to Pension:

Superintendent R. Y. Douglas.  
 Inspector E. Foster.  
 Inspector W. A. Cuning.

## Died:

Inspector A. H. Joy.

The officers whose names appear as "appointed" to certain ranks were officers of the several provincial police forces absorbed in the course of the year.

Inspector Joy was a particularly fine officer, a magnificent Arctic traveller, and his death was greatly regretted.

To conclude this part of the report, the following statement of the strength of this force at different periods may be appended:—

Year	Officers	N.C.O's, constables and special constables	Total personnel	Personnel excluding special constables
1920.....	73	1,598	1,671	1,532
1924.....	58	962	1,020	941
1928.....	55	1,032	1,087	991
1930.....	56	1,189	1,245	1,123
1931.....	59	1,292	1,351	1,213
1932.....	91	2,257	2,348	2,002

THE PROVINCES

Mention has already been made of the taking over of the provincial police forces of five provinces, Alberta and Manitoba in the west, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in the east. Saskatchewan led the way in 1928, so that now the provincial police work on the prairies and in the Maritime Provinces is done by this force.

The agreements made with the several provinces concerned stipulated that a certain number of the officers and other ranks of each provincial force should be incorporated in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This was done, and the considerable increase in the numbers of this force is partly, though not fully, accounted for by these accessions; the particulars of which have already been stated.

In each case it was agreed that a monetary compensation should be paid to this force. The following table shows the dates on which the several agreements came into effect, and the amount of subsidy:—

Province	Date	Subsidy	Escorting of prisoners, etc.
		\$	\$
Saskatchewan.....	June 1, 1928	175,000	70,000
Alberta.....	June 1, 1932	175,000	50,000
Manitoba.....	April 1, 1932	100,000	25,000
Nova Scotia.....	April 1, 1932	150,000	.....
New Brunswick.....	April 30, 1932	100,000	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	May 1, 1932	15,000	.....
Total.....		715,000	145,000

Thus the total payment amounts to \$715,000. In addition certain allowances are payable; Saskatchewan compounds for these by the lump sum of \$70,000, Alberta by \$50,000 and Manitoba by \$25,000 a year, to cover the cost of transportation and the maintenance of prisoners, the other provinces preferring to met these charges as they arose.

Several of the provinces had found the maintenance of their forces onerous, and it is computed that the present arrangement saves the six provinces upwards of a million dollars yearly whilst the cost to the Dominion Government remains approximately the same.

The agreements with the several provinces are set forth in full in Appendix D.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE

By Order in Council P.C. 857, the Preventive Service of the Department of National Revenue was transferred to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The creation of the position of Chief Preventive Officer was necessary upon taking over this new service, and Superintendent M. H. Vernon was assigned thereto as

from May 1, 1932. Engineer Lt. Commander C. Stephen, A.M.E.I.C. late R.N., was appointed as adviser to the Commissioner in connection with marine matters; and Commander J. E. W. Oland, D.S.C., R.C.N., was assigned to the position of marine adviser to the Officer Commanding, Maritime Provinces District.

Superintendent Vernon, Chief Preventive Officer has furnished a report upon the work of this new branch of the service as follows:—

"The Preventive Service was taken over on April 1, 1932, and notwithstanding the work entailed in reorganization operations were carried on in a satisfactory manner. The Marine Section at this time numbered approximately 246 officers, and men, and 32 patrol boats of different types—this has now been reduced to 200 officers and men and 28 patrol boats of different types.

"Owing to the *Margaret* and *Conestoga* being out of commission some of the officers and men were not re-engaged at the beginning of the season. Endeavours were made to employ as many of such men who had been employed by the Department of National Revenue.

"With a few exceptions no changes have been made in the personnel, the discipline generally speaking is good and is improving. The men have adopted the new conditions in a happy frame of mind showing keenness in their work and ambition to advance.

"They were informed at the commencement it would be advisable to obtain the necessary marine qualifications required for the rank or rating they were holding—failure to do so would result in their being reduced in rank. It is gratifying to note this had a noticeable effect, and the men are now anxious to improve themselves educationally and practically which will result in a smart active and efficient body of men.

"The standard of qualification for entry in the Marine Section has now been raised and a man joining can feel if he makes himself efficient he will receive promotion as vacancies occur from time to time.

"It has been the custom heretofore during the winter months when the boats are laid up to discharge most of the ratings until the spring, and put the captain on half pay. This year nearly all the personnel have been retained—mostly for training, relieving and overhauling the machinery in the patrol boats. With such an arrangement it is possible to give the crews ten days leave. During the summer patrol work is hard and continuous and no leave is granted.

"Consideration had been given to the high operation costs of the *Margaret* and *Conestoga*, and it was decided that the patrol work performed by the two vessels did not warrant the expenditure, and approval was obtained to keep them out of commission. Since then the *Margaret* has been sold, and offers have been made for the *Conestoga*. The *Fort Frances* and *O-28* were disposed of as being useless and unfit to patrol as required.

"Acting in conjunction with the patrol vessels the introduction of aircraft has proved of great value. They are the eyes of the patrol fleet, hence many hours of blind cruising are saved. Instead of a vessel patrolling a given area, or a part of the coast where there was no activity it meant the planes having patrolled over an extensive coast line could notify the patrol vessel when the rum runners were most numerous. This resulted in our captains having a knowledge of every rum runner on the coast, and as to whether any small boats were making contact with the schooners. For example: the coast line between North Point and East Point in Prince Edward Island is about 110 miles. It takes one of our slower patrol boats about ten hours to cover this coastline in one direction. The plane can cover this distance and return in about two hours, and by dropping messages give the position of every rum runner within twenty miles of the coastline.

"The system of messing was changed, and resulted in considerable saving without reducing the quality or variety of the meals supplied.

"While in the past the operation of the vessels on patrol had been directed from Ottawa, it was considered Moncton was the logical centre from which to issue patrol orders hence this was organized as the main point of communication, and the advantage of this decision has been plainly demonstrated during the past season.

"Consideration is now being given to overcome various difficulties experienced in communication methods, and it is hoped when the rumrunner starts operations actively in 1933 we will have a vastly improved organization.

"The following experience gives an excellent example of the kind of work the patrol boats are engaged in:—One of the patrol boats while cruising off St. Peter's Bay was watching the *Dorothy* when the aircraft advised that the *Patrick* was off East Point with a small motor boat made fast astern—although the distance was about 30 miles—our patrol boat proceeded in that direction at full speed and was in time to see the small motor boat making towards the shore, with the schooner heading seaward. The patrol boat kept as close as possible and allowed the motor boat to get as near shore as they could until sighted. Although they were unable to seize the boat they forced her to dump her cargo overboard,

a quantity of which was picked up by the patrol boat. If this boat had not received information from the aircraft she would have continued to stand by the *Dorothy* off St. Peters, and would have had no knowledge of what was going on in the vicinity of the *Patrick* and a goodly contraband cargo would have been landed.

"There is no doubt that the combined organizations and operations of air, sea and land has proven during the past year to be the most efficient to handle the smuggling contraband on our coastline.

"The last year's work has not been perfect, but we are employing the slack winter months to strengthen weaknesses always in evidence in creating a new organization composed of three units which have to be dovetailed together to be fully efficient.

"The personnel of the aircraft, the vessels and on the land have done well; they are keen and anxious for success. It is interesting to note that the keenness has increased month by month as different instructions were issued, and equipment supplied which helped them to feel there were officers in command directing their work who understood their needs, and who would meet these needs as far as the present financial condition would allow.

"During the seven months' season the vessels patrolled approximated 270,000 miles.

Aircraft (Received from R.C.A.F. 1,500 flying hours at approximately 80 miles per hour totalling 120,000 miles on patrol.

Rumrunners seized during the season of 7 months—19 boats.

"In addition to the routine work of seizing rumrunners and preventing landings of liquor assistance has been given by R.C.M.P. Ships during the day's work as follows:—

"Patrol Boat No. 4 Rescue Schooner

"A report from the captain states: 'I was advised from headquarters by telephone that a schooner named *Mahone* was in trouble at Victoria, P.E.I., and asking for aid. I was instructed to proceed to her assistance. The following day we steamed in the general direction of Victoria, but as the weather was unsuitable for either patrol work or for towing we entered Charlottetown for shelter.

"The following morning we put to sea and steamed to Victoria and tied up alongside the schooner. The master of the vessel gave his name as H. C. Brown, and asked me to look over his ship. I found that the rudder and rudder casing had been pushed up through the deck far enough to lift several of the deck planks clear of the deck beams altogether. In the lazarette where the rudder casing had been torn from the hull an opening of about 60 square inches was left, and which was not very high above the water line. This we proceeded to stuff with old bags, and to tighten with wood wedges. The schooner was leaking very badly as well, and it was necessary to pump almost continually. All this damage was caused by striking the bottom while entering the harbour. Although there was still quite a heavy sea running we decided to attempt to tow to Pictou. At 9.55 a.m. we left Victoria and proceeded towards Pictou and all went well for the first few miles, then the tow line snapped. Circling around we managed to get the line stretched between the vessels again and started for Pictou with a short hawser. The crew were put to work to make as quick a splice as possible where the line had carried away. When the splice was complete we paid out full hawser and increased our speed, but inside half an hour the rope parted again. As there was quite a sea running it was hard to get close enough to the *Mahone* to work. However, after the line parted again I asked the master of the schooner to try his anchor chain. We managed to get the end of the chain on board and made fast to our bitts and then placed a relieving tackle from one of the deck cleats to the towing bitt to take some of the strain off the bitts. We hadn't proceeded half a mile when the chain parted. I examined the broken link, and found it to be a fresh break. When the schooner's crew had taken their anchor chain back on board we tried the hawser again, and going along at slow speed on both engines, we managed to get the schooner into smooth water and finally arrived at Pictou at 6.10 p.m. Our hawser was not very new, or else we would have made much better time between Victoria and Pictou. I have since ordered a new hawser which is now at North Sydney.

"On July 10, 1932, towed the motor boat *Myrtle* from off East Point, P.E.I., to Souris breakwater. Motor-boat had engine trouble.

"On July 24, 1932, picked up motor boat *Moby Dick* off Point Aconi, N.S., with engine trouble and towed her to Sydney, N.S.

"On July 26, 1932, conveyed Radio Inspector Harris, mails, etc., to St. Paul's Island from North Sydney.

"On September 19, 1932, picked up five shipwrecked fishermen at Alberton, P.E.I., and transferred them to the *Baroff* off North Point, P.E.I.

"Adversus

"On July 30, 1932, conveyed Radio Inspector Harris from St. Paul's Island to North Sydney, N.S.

"On August 16, 1932, took on a fisherman named Cameron at St. Paul's Island, who had been stranded on account of gales, landing him at North Sydney. On October 21, 1932, towed the disabled schooner *Mary Sabena* to North Sydney from eight miles northeast of Flat Point, N.S.

*"Alachasse"*

"On July 31, 1932, picked up disabled yacht at anchor near North Point, P.E.I., and towed to Escuminac breakwater.

"During December one of the Government vessels drifted ashore in the St. Lawrence with the ice. The *Alachasse* put tow line aboard and hauled her off. The vessel's position was dangerous as there was a high wind blowing her further ashore.

*"Baroff"*

"On September 19, 1932, transferred five shipwrecked fishermen from the *Patrol Four* off North Point, P.E.I., and landed them at Caraquet, N.B.

"Reported by wire on November 18, 1932, she had rescued a boat and two men off Perce, Quebec, caught in a northerly gale. Towed boat and landed crew at Gaspe.

*"Bayhound"*

"On August 12, 1932, picked up the disabled motor boat *Barbara C*, and towed her into Yarmouth.

"On August 18, 1932, picked up disabled motor boat *Ruth Crowell*, 18 miles west North North West Seal Island light and towed same to Yarmouth, N.S.

*"Chaleur"*

"On August 18, 1932, picked up a fishing boat off Cape Bauld, N.B.

*"Preventor"*

"On April 24, 1932, towed the schooner *Kristina M* from off Ship Harbour, N.S., to off Halifax, engine broken down and not enough breeze for navigation under sail.

"On October 22, 1932, picked up a motor boat that was drifting on the rocks on Sober Island, N.S., with a crew of two men, and towed same to Sheet Harbour, where engineers from *Preventor* repaired engine allowing motor boat to proceed.

"On October 25, 1932, rescued the crew of the schooner *Managua*, who had taken to donies after their vessel foundered off Beaver Light, N.S. The crew were landed at Halifax.

*"Ulna"*

"On August 25, 1932, towed a disabled motor boat to the vicinity of Cap Chat, Quebec.

"The above items are mentioned as being a part of the day's work. The daily patrol is carried on in fog, sleet and heavy weather, and some of the patrol boats are not too comfortable. Notwithstanding these conditions the morale of the officers and men employed is excellent."

At the time of the transfer the personnel, and part of the country in which they had been engaged, were as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.....	4
Nova Scotia.....	42
New Brunswick.....	21
Quebec.....	49
Ontario.....	32
Manitoba.....	11
Saskatchewan.....	8
Alberta.....	6
British Columbia.....	8
Total.....	171

Of the foregoing 22 left the service since the amalgamation took place.

In addition, there was a Marine Section numbering 200.

A number of vessels of different types came with the Preventive Service; the names and ports of these are:—

*Cruisers—*

*Adversus*, North Sydney, N.S.

*Alachasse*, Shediac, N.B.

*Baroff*, Gaspe, P.Q.

*Bayhound*, Yarmouth, N.S.

*Conestoga* (tied up), Halifax.

*Fleurdelis*, Halifax.

*Margaret* (sold), Halifax.

*No. 4*, North Sydney, N.S.

*Preventor*, Halifax, N.S.

*Ulna*, Gaspe, P.Q.

Of the foregoing the *Margaret* has been sold and the use of the *Conestoga* has been discontinued pending sale.

*Patrol Boats—*

*Chaleur*, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

*Scaterie*, Cheticamp, C.B.

The foregoing are based on Moncton, where Assistant Commissioner Christen Junget, in command of the Maritime Provinces district, has his headquarters.

*Motor Boats—*

*Beebe*, Jedore, N.S.

*No. 10*, Big Bras d'Or, N.S.

*Behave*, Ingramport, N.S.

*Stalwart*, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.

*Guardian*, Halifax, N.S.

*Tenacity*, North Sydney, N.S.

*Margaret's Launch "H"*, Halifax, N.S.

*Vigil*, Riverport, N.S.

Of the foregoing the *Margaret's Launch "H"* was on loan to the Royal Canadian Air Force during the summer, but has been returned.

*Patrol Boat—*

*Ellsworth*, Barrington Passage, N.S.

The foregoing is attached to "H" Division, Halifax.

*Motor Boats—*

*Bristle*, Saint John, N.B.

*O-28* (sold), Dalhousie, N.B.

*Neguac*, Shippigan, N.B.

*S*, Shediac, N.B.

*O-27*, L'Etet, N.B.

*Outboard Motor—*

*Grand Manan*, Grand Manan, N.B.

The foregoing belongs to "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.

*Motor Boats—*

*Fernand Rinfret*, Quebec, P.Q.

"G", Gaspé, P.Q.

*Patrol Boat—*

*Madawaska*, Rivière du Loup, P.Q.

The foregoing belongs to "C" Division, Montreal.

*Patrol Boat—*

*Despatcher*, Vancouver, B.C.

*Imperator*.

The foregoing belong to "E" Division, Vancouver.

*Motor Boat—*

*Fort Frances* (sold), Fort Frances, Ont.

The foregoing belongs to "D" Division, Winnipeg.

*Motor Boat—*

*Gananoque*, Gananoque, Ont.

*Outboard Motor—*

*Morrisburg*, Morrisburg, Ont.

The foregoing belong to "A" Division, Ottawa.

## ORGANIZATION

The period under review was fruitful in alterations in the organization of the force, some of these following naturally upon the accessions in duties and in numerical strength.

The position of Deputy Commissioner was created as from April 1, 1932. Assistant Commissioner T. S. Belcher was appointed to that rank on that date.

In addition, the number of Assistant Commissioners has been increased to seven. In several of the agreements with the provinces it was stipulated that the senior officer of the force in the province should be of that rank. Assistant Commissioner H. M. Newson is in command in Alberta; Acting Assistant Commissioner A. E. Acland in temporary command in Alberta; Assistant Commissioner J. W. Spalding in Saskatchewan; Assistant Commissioner R. Field in Manitoba; and Assistant Commissioner Christen Junget, in command of the force in the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at Moncton. In addition, at headquarters Assistant Commissioner G. L. Jennings is Director of Criminal Investigation, and Assistant Commissioner A. J. Cawdron is Supply Officer.

Following the increase before specified, the allocations of police districts were revised, and the term "district" as a command was discontinued, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces, which were incorporated in one district under the command of Assistant Commissioner Junget. In this instance, however, the divisions of "J" in New Brunswick, "H" in Nova Scotia, and "L" in Prince Edward Island were permitted to operate direct with headquarters, except that the Officer Commanding, Maritime Provinces District maintains supervision over all Preventive Service Work, and inspection rights over the entire Maritime Provinces.

The Divisions in the force formerly stationed at Lethbridge, Alta, and Prince Albert, Sask. were discontinued so that the province of Alberta represented one division and the province of Saskatchewan another. A reduction in clerical staff was thus effected by the abolition of two divisional headquarters. The divisions of the force, with their present officers commanding and the areas under jurisdiction are as follows:—

- "A" Supt. J. W. Phillips. . . . . A portion of eastern Ontario and southwestern Quebec.
- "B" Supt. A. B. Allard. . . . . The Yukon Territory and northwest section of British Columbia adjoining Alaska.
- "C" Supt. T. Dann. . . . . The bulk of the province of Quebec (not included in "A" division) and the Eastern Arctic.
- "D" Asst./Commr. R. Field. . . . . Entire province of Manitoba, district of Keewatin, N.W.T. and a portion of the province of Ontario west and north of lake Superior.
- "E" Supt. S. T. Wood. . . . . Province of British Columbia, except the portion controlled by "B" Division and the National Parks in the Rocky mountains.
- "F" Asst./Commr. J. W. Spalding. . . . . Province of Saskatchewan south of parallel 58.
- "G" Insp. T. H. Irvine. . . . . District of Mackenzie, N.W.T. and Western Arctic.
- "H" Supt. R. L. Cadiz. . . . . Province of Nova Scotia.
- "J" A/Supt. E. C. P. Salt. . . . . Province of New Brunswick.
- "K" A/Asst. Commr. A. E. Acland. . . . . Province of Alberta and northern portion of Saskatchewan, together with the National Parks in the Rocky mountains.
- "L" Insp. J. Fripps. . . . . Province of Prince Edward Island.
- "N" Supt. C. H. King. . . . . That portion of Ontario not covered by "A" and "D" Divisions.
- Depot A/Supt. C. H. Hill, M.C. . . . . Training Depot at Regina.



VOLUME OF WORK

During the twelve months' under review, the number of investigations, cases, etc., of all sorts was 119,825. Divided into classes they were:—

All investigations undertaken—			
Federal Statutes.....	8,353		
Criminal Code.....	17,469		
Provincial Statutes.....	10,787		
			36,609
General investigations made and assistance and protection rendered federal departments and other authorities, as shown in Groups 2-3-4—			
Group 2.....	41,286		
Group 3.....	6,663		
Group 4.....	35,267		
			83,216
			<u>119,825</u>

A few words as to the principles upon which the figures are classified may be desirable.

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 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.

Arranged by provinces, the figures are as follows:—

British Columbia.....	9,623
Alberta.....	24,217
Saskatchewan.....	23,192
Manitoba.....	11,520
Ontario.....	14,624
Quebec.....	6,278
New Brunswick.....	5,429
Nova Scotia.....	14,297
Prince Edward Island.....	865
Yukon Territory.....	4,586
Northwest Territories.....	5,194
Total.....	<u>119,825</u>

The numerical increase over 1931, when the total number was 101,131, thus was 8,794, or 8.6 per cent. Against this is to be set the fact that the uniformed force has increased during this period from 1,213 to 2,002, or by 65 per cent; so that, speaking relatively, there has been a decrease.

In these figures there are some interesting features. In most of the provinces whose policing has just been taken over, there has been a sharp increase. In 1931 the three Maritime Provinces aggregate 1,450 cases, while in 1932 the three provinces aggregated 20,500; Manitoba increased from 3,800 to 11,500; and Alberta from 11,800 to 24,200. The heaviest decrease was in Saskatchewan, which fell from 38,300 in 1931 to 23,100—a drop of over 15,000, or over

40 per cent. There also was a heavy decrease in the Yukon Territory—caused largely by the drop in the tourist traffic—of from 14,200 to 4,500, a decrease of 9,660, or over 66 per cent.

A feature of the twelve 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
1932.....	41,493

The increase over the year 1931 is 51·65 per cent.

Provinces	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
<i>The West</i>					
British Columbia.....	726	2,709	237	5,951	9,623
Alberta.....	7,173	10,862	1,528	4,654	24,417
Saskatchewan.....	11,965	5,491	2,024	3,712	23,192
Manitoba.....	4,689	4,401	814	1,556	11,520
Yukon.....	119	545	160	3,762	4,586
Northwest Territories.....	123	128	18	4,925	5,194
	24,795	24,196	4,781	24,560	78,332
<i>The East</i>					
Ontario.....	1,993	10,762	646	1,223	14,624
Quebec.....	2,142	3,724	293	119	6,278
New Brunswick.....	3,127	1,806	231	265	5,429
Nova Scotia.....	3,903	725	595	9,074	14,297
Prince Edward Island.....	649	73	117	26	865
	11,814	17,090	1,882	10,707	41,493
Total western cases.....					78,332
Total eastern cases.....					41,493
Total.....					119,825

The West accounted for 65·37 per cent of the work, and the East for 34·63 per cent.

#### PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

The figures for direct police work which have been given reflect the positive side of police work. There is another side, the preventive, and this side has no record of "cases" to show; and yet it is highly important to prevent as many crimes and breaches of the law as possible. On this side much work is performed by this force, and perhaps it may be added that it has been successful in ensuring calm and orderly behaviour.

An example of this type of duty is to be found in the permanent guards maintained in the offices of the Assistant Receivers-General in Saint John, N.B.; Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and in the Customs House in Montreal; thus some thirty of the steadiest non-commissioned officers and constables are immobilized, in a duty which during the whole period of its discharge has not recorded one "case." These do not exhaust the list of duties of this sort; for example, much of the work of "A" Division is protective work. And again, the guards at the dockyards in Halifax and Esquimalt are almost as much immobilized as those of the offices of the Assistant Receivers-General. These examples could be multiplied to a considerable extent, but it will suffice to say that the strictly protective work performed is very heavy.

The patrols which are a distinctive feature of this force often contribute to this side of our work. It is the time-honoured custom, in regions which are not thickly settled, periodically to send members of the force to travel through them, discharging any duties which present themselves, and making observations of existing conditions. A surprising variety of subjects may be dealt with in the course of some patrols; a constable on one of these patrols may investigate applications for naturalization, collect fees for divers activities, look into illegal catching of fish, investigate depredations upon government timber reserves, look out for fugitives from justice, relieve destitution and distress, and perform a dozen other services besides. Elsewhere the patrol may be a solitary journey in wild country. These journeys are carried out in summer and in winter, and many of the most moving adventures of our men have occurred when on patrol. The means of travel employed vary widely—railway, aeroplane, motor car, horses, steamer, sailing vessels, power schooner, motor launches, whale boats, canoes, dog-teams, and on foot.

It will be clear from the foregoing that our statistics do not wholly represent the labours of the men who compose this force.

#### AID TO PROVINCES

Under the present arrangement in six of the nine provinces a great proportion of our work is done on behalf of the provincial administrations, and is chronicled as such. In the other provinces we from time to time give assistance to the forces of the provinces, one example being brought out in a Post Office robbery at Prince George, B.C., which is mentioned later in connection with the work done for the Post Office. Several instances occurred in Ontario and a few of them may be noted here.

On December 14, 1931, the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Aurora, Ont., was burglarized by three armed men and a quantity of money was stolen. Two of these were arrested promptly, but the third, a foreigner by the name of John Paizuik, eluded his pursuers. The Ontario authorities then appealed to us to assist them in the search for him. For some time a diligent search was made in Ontario, and Eastern Canada generally. One aspect of this being the vigilance exercised to prevent him from taking a steamer to return to his own country, or from entering the United States.

After some weeks it was concluded that he had managed to make his way to Western Canada. The search in Saskatchewan revealed the fact that he had formerly worked in the Yorkton District, and more particularly near Wroxton. The search here began in January, became more intense in April, and continued throughout the summer and into the autumn; there was reason to believe that the majority of the people there, all of them compatriots of his, were helping him, and search after search failed to capture him, our men often being only a few days behind him in his movements. Secrecy was needed, and on a number of occasions the search party in approaching a suspected house would halt at some distance and then approach on foot to take its inmates unawares. During the greater part of this time the man was in this and adjoining regions, moving about from farm to farm. Late in September, the Yorkton Sub-District heard that he might be in Lloydminster or Vegreville, where he had relations.

The Detachments of Northern Alberta took up the search. Early in November the search narrowed down to the vicinity of Willingdon, and the Detachment there patrolled vigourously, with the result that on November 15, 1932, he was arrested at a place known as Hairy Hill. He was promptly turned over to the Ontario authorities, thus ending a search of almost exactly eleven months.

A fatal shooting took place on January 30, 1932, at Tashota, Ont., near Nipigon, a 16-year-old boy having shot in the leg a man who was threatening

to assault him. The deceased was living with the mother of the youth, and relations had been strained. Corporal F. H. Bebb, in charge of the Nipigon Detachment, was in the vicinity when the affair occurred; he proceeded to the scene at once and rendered assistance to the Ontario provincial constable who was in charge of the affair, helping to secure information from the lad who was arrested.

At one a.m. of April 28, 1932, Constable H. S. Traves, who is stationed in Camp Borden, was awakened by telephone and notified that three men of suspicious appearance had attempted to enter the Camp.

The constable immediately dressed and patrolled the Camp area; on entering the village of Angus he discovered three men in a motor car and asked them their business, questioning them about trying to enter the Camp. Their appearance was suspicious; the answers they gave did not clear matters up and he suspected the motor car to be stolen. He accordingly placed them under arrest; had them kept in the Air Force guard room at Camp Borden, and next day drove them to Toronto before it was admitted by the men that the motor car had been stolen. The prisoners were turned over to the Toronto police. On May 5, they were convicted and sentenced, one of them to two years in the Kingston penitentiary and the other two to one year determinate and one year indeterminate in the Ontario reformatory.

Constable Traves was thanked by the Toronto police for the assistance rendered.

On May 20, 1932, Constable W. V. C. Chisholm, in charge of the Muncey Detachment, was approached by a county constable, who asked for help in arresting a well-known criminal character. This man, Fred Davidson, was charged with stealing a considerable number of chickens; he had been convicted of a similar theft in April last, and in addition had a bad record. In consequence of these circumstances Davidson had retreated into an Indian reserve and was at a house there, and it is understood intended to flee to the United States. The county constable requested that he be helped in cutting off this man's retreat. According to this, Constable Chisholm accompanied by Special Constable E. Ninham repaired to the scene in the police car. His report continues:—

"I took Special Constable E. Ninham and patrolled per police car to Joe Young's place, arriving there at the same time County Constable Alfred came down from the other direction. He was riding on the running board of the county police car and told me Fred Davidson just got away on him. County Constable Alfred jumped in the back of the R.C.M. Police car, and after driving about four miles I overtook the Davidson car. The county constable and I were in uniform and when I came up beside Davidson he stepped on the gas but I passed him and held out my hand for him to stop. As I slackened down, Davidson jumped from his car and started to run. There were two other persons in Davidson's car—his sister and brother-in-law. I pulled on my brakes, shut off the motor and started across the fields after Davidson who had a considerable start. Special Constable Ninham came with me and after a considerable run I arrested Davidson, who was taken to London, Ont., by the county police.

Davidson was convicted and sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary.

#### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER POLICE FORCES

In former years a good deal of aid was rendered to the provincial and municipal police forces of this country, the number of cases in which this occurred being considerable. The assumption of police duties in six out of the nine provinces tends to reduce this type of work as all the work for these provinces is done by us as a matter of course. As formerly, however, members of this force hold themselves ready to answer all requests for aid coming from other forces either within or without the Dominion. During the year which has closed no fewer than 3,297 cases so described have been noted in our statistics, the distribution being as follows:—

Group 1 .....	198
Group 2 .....	3,083
Group 3 .....	16
Total .....	<u>3,297</u>

A number of these cases are matters of emergency, such as the burglary of the Post Office in St. George, B.C., which was handed over to us by the provincial police, and the perpetrators were run down and apprehended.

Occasionally aid is necessary to keep the peace in large cities, and all of this is given willingly.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

A considerable part of the duties of this force—a part which differentiates it from some police forces—is the rendering of services of various sorts to other departments of the Dominion Government, and also of the several provincial administrations. Full particulars of this are exhibited in appendix C of this report, but a number of specific cases may be mentioned.

The practice of employing this force as a species of handmaiden has grown up almost entirely since the reorganization of 1920. Many departments have interests in various parts of the country which require attention and if it were not for the services which we render, they would be obliged either to maintain a force of "field agents"; to use an American term, or to neglect them; and so it is of advantage to be able to call upon the services of a force, the members of which have long experience and for the most part are able to unite authority with tact and judgment in discharging the duties arising out of this class of work. This sort of work has increased rapidly; in 1920 this work was negligible, soon afterwards it started at 8,000, rising in 1924 to 24,000, dropping in 1928 to 16,000, but rising again in 1930 to 31,000. During the current year they have risen to 52,862. The fact that we now do the police work for six provinces helps to account for the rapid increase.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

The addition of the Preventive Service to the duties discharged by this force have greatly increased our work for the Department of National Revenue, and our list of seizures, both of smuggling and of persons manufacturing liquor illicitly, has become very long. A number of examples may be given.

*Seizure of Motor Boats at Shippigan, N.B.*

On September 3 Constable J. E. Aubie, of the motor boat *Neguac*, stationed at Shippegan, captured two motor boats on one night. His report says:—

"On September 3 I patrolled with police car to St. Marie near Pigion Hill and sighted a schooner off shore about 7 miles. It appeared to be the *Arabella* rum schooner. I returned to Shippegan, 5 p.m. and left 6.30 p.m. with the *Neguac* patrol boat off Pigion Hill about 6½ miles we saw a light flashing just two short flashes about half a mile from us we kept at leaward and watched and at 12.05 a.m. September 4 seized one motor boat 60 gallons alcohol and arrested three men. I got Special Constable Chevarie of the *Neguac* patrol boat, to stay in the seized boat, which he anchored and we pursued this boat, *German Noil*, who had a modern motor boat with a muffler and exhaust under water, and by carefully watching and listening we got on to his trail and got to him by 1.15 a.m.. He did not notice us until the *Neguac* struck the side of his motor boat and I jumped in the middle of his boat. I ordered him to stop which he did. On searching his boat I found under some nets 12½ gallons of alcohol and one bag containing 12 quart bottles of brandy covered in straws. I arrested the two men and got them on the *Neguac* and tied the seized boat to the *Neguac*.

"Then we proceeded to the other seized boat where we had left S/Constable Chevarie. We patrolled in vicinity for about an hour. Later we sighted the rum schooner, but there was no more boats in the vicinity of her, so we left for Shippigan 3 a.m. Arrived at Shippigan 6.15 a.m. with prisoners, seized motor boat and liquor."

Here a fine of \$100, costs \$15.95, or alternative gaol sentence of three months' imprisonment. The liquor and boat were confiscated.

Early on July 31, 1932, two other motor boats were seized at Shippigan in much the same circumstances; they had obtained cargoes of liquor from another ship outside the three-mile line, and when returning were pursued and caught by our patrol boat. The smugglers threw the casks overboard but these were recovered.

#### *Cache at Bear Cove*

On April 25, 1932, a somewhat unusual seizure was made at Bear Cove, about 12 miles from Halifax, in somewhat unusual circumstances. For several days, the Preventive Service had been alert as it was understood that a smuggling vessel intended to discharge her cargo somewhere near Sambro; the vessel could not be found, but word was received that the cargo had been landed and had been hidden somewhere near Bear Cove. On the night of April 25, Sergeant J. Oakes and Constable J. A. MacLeod visited Bear Cove and the Government fish shed, which was built against a steep bank.

"We moved two dories which were piled against this side and examined the wall discovering a small hole, which looked like a nail hole at first glance. On pushing against the plank in which this hole was inserted, it seemed just like the rest of the planks and just as solid, but on getting closer to the small hole, we obtained a whiff of rum. We tried to force this plank with pinchbars but found it impossible to do so."

A log was found outside, and with it, the planks were driven in. They found that these planks were part of a door, which opened inward into a species of cave:—

"On going into the hide, we found that it was built in the bank, it being timbered in the same manner that a coal mine is timbered. The hide led from a small door in the shape of a bottle opening out from the bottle neck, which was the door into a wider space. The hide was about 14 feet wide, 30 feet long and 8 feet high and held 145 5-gallon kegs (725 gallons) and it could have held fifty or sixty more kegs."

Sergeant Oakes sent Constable MacLeod to Halifax for assistance; they had reason to believe that they were being watched, and that a signal had been made; Sergeant Oakes had some hopes, which proved fruitless, of apprehending the visitor after Constable MacLeod left.

Even when assistance came, difficulties presented themselves:—

"The truck could only move at a snail's pace on account of the greasy condition of the road and the rocks on the road.

"The whole of the above occurred about 2 a.m., the liquor being placed in the Customs warehouse at Halifax at 7 a.m. During the whole of the above it was raining heavily and the constables were soaking wet. . . . From the first shed to the main road is a distance of approximately a quarter of a mile. The hill was very slippery, the heavy truck being unable to go down the hill. We therefore had to put chains on the Ford patrol car taking 10 bags at a time up the hill with several constables pushing behind in order to get the car up the hill. . . ."

"The names of the constables concerned in this seizure were Constables J. A. MacLeod, J. S. Vinan, L. G. A. Ecker and A. G. Taylor."

So far, the owners of this liquor have not been found.

#### *Faucet Used to Conceal Liquor*

An exceptionally ingenious scheme for concealing a dispensary of contraband liquor was uncovered by members of this Force on April 27, 1932, at Halifax.

A house raided had in an upper room an ordinary looking sink, with one faucet, which gave ordinary water. On examination, however, two small holes were found in the splash board underneath the sink, and it was found that from them a double set of pipes could be controlled. One was of the ordinary set of pipes conveying water; when the other set was used, rum issued from the faucet,

coming through a pipe from a reservoir in another room, the valve connecting it with the faucet being manipulated by a screw driver through the hole in the splash board.

Further search revealed, in an upper room, a tank with a capacity of 20 gallons, from which pipes led behind the plaster down to the faucet below.

The tank was drained, and proved to contain 20 gallons of contraband rum, and tank, pipes, faucet and all were seized.

The proprietor of the house in which this contrivance existed was charged with the harbouring of contraband liquor and was fined \$150, and costs or six months' imprisonment in default of payment.

The case was appealed and the appeal was still undecided at the date of the writing of this report.

#### *Seizure at Buctouche*

Combined work by two of the patrol vessels and the shore services resulted in the capture near Buctouche on July 10, 1932, of 25 cases of liquor worth over \$2,000. The patrol vessel *Baroff* on July 9 sighted a vessel the *Fanny May* which was known to be a smuggler, lying at some distance off the coast. She retired to a point where she could not be seen, but could keep in sight the sails of the *Fanny May* which is a schooner.

Towards night fall the smuggler was standing in towards land, and the *Baroff* followed her at 12.30 a.m. Speed boats from the shore came to the *Fanny May* and transferred her cargo, and when the presence of the *Baroff* was detected the boats fled. She pursued one of them, turned her searchlight upon it, and the crew threw their cargo overboard and escaped; 25 cases were picked up in the course of the night, and 12 more in the morning. The liquor was confiscated.

#### *Rescue of Motor Boat in Distress*

On November 18, 1932, to take a case somewhat out of the period covered, the *Baroff*, with Captain G. C. Roberts, was cruising from Gaspé towards Cape Espoir in rough weather, when a boat was sighted containing two men:—

"At 10.25 a.m., while cruising towards Cape Espoir, a boat was sighted endeavouring to make shore under light sail and apparently in distress at 10.50 a.m. boat was overtaken south of White Head, and observed to be in a disabled condition with two men on board, who requested to be taken off their boat, after getting boat on our lee side the men were taken on board the *Baroff* and boat taken in tow, the men only wished to be saved and did not consider their boat could be towed owing to North East gale and heavy sea, but at 5 p.m. we docked at Gaspé without any further damage to their boat than when taken in tow.

"The names of the men on the boat were Patrick Briand and John Briand, from Douglstown, Gaspé Bay, and they reported that they were fishing in Gaspé bay, afternoon of November 17, when they were driven out of the bay by northerly gale and endeavoured to make Mal Bay, but their engine went out of commission and sails were torn, trying to beat in Mal Bay, they eventually drifted out between Bonaventure Island and Perce, and were going to run the boat ashore west of White Head, but when they saw the *Baroff* approaching they kept the boat clear of the rocks so as to be picked up.

"The two men were nearly exhausted from hunger and exposure to the cold, but after receiving hot food and a few hours of heat, they were able to take charge of their boat upon arrival at Gaspé."

#### *A Smuggler's Shop*

A case investigated at Yarmouth in July, 1932, was of a somewhat curious nature. A woman, resident of Nova Scotia, visited New York, attended a sale of unclaimed parcels at the Post Office, bought largely, and then entered the goods so obtained, some 13 packing cases, through the Customs Officials at Yarmouth as settlers' effects. She then opened a store at Hebron, and offered for sale the goods thus acquired and brought in; they constitute a strange mixture.

These goods were entered on April 5, and on the 22nd July, an investigation was set on foot by Sergeant F. P. Baxter, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Acting Sergeant E. B. Nickerson. The goods at Hebron were seized, and also some in the woman's house at Sable River, which she had moved there from Hebron.

The woman left the vicinity, and is believed to have entered the United States.

#### *Seizure of the Ada May*

The motor patrol boat "O-27" of the Preventive Service, commanded by S/Constable W. Le Mesurier, was cruising in the Bay of Fundy between Deer island and Campobello on September 29, 1932, when he observed a vessel which he recognized as the *Ada May* in Mowatts Harbour which is situated off Mowatts island, a small uninhabited island. Investigation followed, and it is observed that several boats were alongside and a number of men on her deck; the sight of the patrol boat caused the men to take to their boats and leave hurriedly.

S/Constable Le Mesurier in his report continues:—

"On boarding the *Ada May* I first went to the fore-castle, found one man there who said that he was the only one on board, but that she was empty. Assisted by S/Constables MacNichol and Tucker I then searched her, found liquor in hold."

She was then taken in charge and removed to St. Andrews. The man on board was her captain, Harry Richardson. Her cargo was appraised at \$7,863.19 while the ship was valued at \$500.

Richardson is being proceeded against under the Customs Act.

#### *Seizure of Cigarettes, Erie Beach*

On July 24, 1932, Constable A. G. Gutts and Constable H. Allen proceeded to Erie Beach, Ont., to search the cottage of one Albert Martin Heintzman, and 20,000 Camel and 30,000 Lucky Strike cigarettes, upon which the duty of \$200 had not been paid, were found.

"Heintzman stated that he entered Canada on July 21, via the Peace Bridge as a tourist, temporary admission, by depositing State Licence Card with the Canadian Customs. Heintzman was driving a Chrysler sedan, owned by himself. Heintzman proceeded to his cottage at Erie Beach, and while there during the noon hour he was approached by two men who he does not know by name and asked if he would store these cigarettes in his cottage until Sunday evening, July 24, for which he would be paid \$50. Heintzman accepted this offer and returned to the U.S.A. about 1.30 p.m.

"Heintzman again entered Canada on July 22, at about 8 p.m. as a tourist, temporary admission, by depositing State Licence Card with the Canadian Customs. He proceeded to his cottage and the same two men arrived shortly afterwards, deposited the cigarettes in Heintzman's cottage, and left immediately. Heintzman returned to the United States about 9.30 p.m. after being informed a prospective purchaser would arrive for the cigarettes late Sunday evening....."

"Heintzman states that he is not acquainted with the identity of this prospective purchaser, and that he was told to hand over the cigarettes without accepting any money. Heintzman states he has not yet received the \$50 agreed upon for storing these cigarettes."

Heintzman elected summary trial and pleaded guilty, was fined \$200 and costs, or in default of payment one year's imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid; the cigarettes confiscated.

#### *Seizure of the "Advance"*

An important capture was made early in the year in British Columbia waters. Sergeant J. Healey in his report of April 13, 1932, says:—

"Since November last year, local enquiries and investigations have shown that high grade alcohol has been smuggled into Canada from the United States. A few small seizures have been effected and every effort made to unearth the source of supply."



It was ascertained that the alcohol brought into Canada was of too high a grade in quality and percentage proof spirit to be a product of an ordinary illicit still.

It was ascertained that the method followed was for the purchaser of the smuggled alcohol to pay a portion of the price:—

“Shortly afterwards the informants would be notified by telephone where the alcohol would be cached, either in the bush or on vacant property, to avoid any chance of proving possession of same on any person or persons.”

But on April 5 Inspector F. J. Mead received word that a shipment of alcohol was to be brought into Canada. The investigation which followed disclosed that a cargo was to be brought to a particular spot in Canadian waters; a delivery was to be made at 2 a.m. April 8. Forthwith the Customs motor patrol boat *Imperator* was brought into service Sergeant J. Healey, Corporal M. T. Berger, Constable D. E. Parkes along with the master of the launch, Captain G. G. Gilmore, and R. O. Greenius, engineer,

“and proceeded from Vancouver to the vicinity of Saltspring Island, B.C., taking the northern route through Porlier Pass to avoid being observed by suspects who would no doubt be taking the southern route, through Active Pass. At 4.30 p.m. on same date, after arriving at our destination, we sighted a trawler coming from the southern route. We kept it under observation, unobserved, for about an hour and on its arrival near Victoria Rock it commenced to hover around. We then decided that this must be our vessel.”

On board the trawler, which is named the *Advance*, were found the master, J. H. Hardy, the engineer and a youth, the son of the owner, Adolph Sandness, who represented his father's interests. The master was the man who had chartered the vessel.

The trawler was taken to Victoria and subsequently removed to Esquimalt Harbour.

The value of the 373 gallons of alcohol, which were contained in 90 tins, somewhat exceeded \$7,000, while that of the *Advance* was put at \$8,000.

The owner of the *Advance* later brought action in the Exchequer Court for the return of the vessel, on the ground that the charterer had deceived them as to the nature of the cargo and the port to which the vessel was to proceed, so that the ship virtually had been stolen and, as stolen property should be returned to them; this view was not sustained by the Exchequer Court, and the seizure of the vessel was confirmed.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

#### *Seizure at Mainadieu*

The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Nova Scotia reports the following case:—

“On September 7, Corporal D. S. Johnson and Constable A. J. O'Neil succeeded in seizing the small two-masted schooner *Dog Star* loaded with 140 gallons of contraband rum. The seizure was effected at Mainadieu, Cape Breton. The patrol noted a suspected car proceeding in that direction the previous evening and trailed it to a point handy to the shore. Corporal Johnson and Constable O'Neil then concealed themselves in the woods and waited until daylight the following morning. They then found the schooner anchored close in shore and a dory with one man aboard landed. Corporal Johnson left Constable O'Neil to watch the two men whom he found in the suspected car, while he forced the man in the dory to row him back to the schooner. He boarded the schooner and placed it under seizure, without meeting with any resistance. Patrick and Daniel O'Neil found aboard the schooner were arrested and charged under the Nova Scotia Liquor Act, convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail. Both will face charges later under section 181, Excise Act.

*The St. Lawrence Frontier*

The Officer Commanding "A" Division in eastern Ontario makes the following comments:—

"A situation that has caused much work in comparison with the number of cases where seizures were made is the attitude adopted by many Canadian residents along the border and of some Americans who have summer cottages on the Canadian Islands in the St. Lawrence River. They appeared to be under the impression that they could cross at will in small boats without conforming to Customs laws. We found that some considered any restrictions imposed were an interference with their personal rights. A few seizures of boats and collection of some penalties has had the desired effect and placed the situation in a more satisfactory condition. Among a number of lesser seizures was one of a valuable motor boat and quantity of merchandise from John Pearson, a recognized boot-legger, at the present time under indictment in the United States and we have been unable to proceed with a prosecution.

*Smuggling on Lake Erie*

The Officer Commanding the R.C.M.P. in Western Ontario, in his annual report, noted the following occurrences:—

"The seizure of a United States Gas Boat N-2750 for a third time exemplifies the persistency of smugglers attempting to evade the requirements of the Customs Act in falsely clearing from a Customs Port without cargo and surreptitiously returning under cover of darkness to an unfrequented location to take on board a cargo of beer intended to be landed in the United States. Observation of the movements of the boat in question had been maintained at intervals during the several weeks, when finally on the night of August 30, after clearing light outwards, the boat was noticed in the mouth of the Grand river, headed upstream and followed. Upon arriving at the point where this boat was moored, two men were found busily loading 152 cases and 4 kegs of beer. Both men attempted to escape, one by diving into the river and the other by starting the engine. They were, however, apprehended and the boat placed under seizure. It was subsequently released and exported on the payment of a penalty of \$400.

"A seldom invoked section of the Customs Act in prosecuting, was applied, when upon investigation of the alleged smuggling of a quantity of paper bags into Canada by one H. Zeitlin of Windsor, it was discovered that no record of importations was being kept, and in view of the fact that he had been previously warned to comply with the provisions of the Customs Act in this regard, Zeitlin was prosecuted under section 181 (a) and a fine of \$100 imposed.

"Systematic patrols, by day and night, have been maintained along the border, covering points where smuggling could possibly be most favourably carried on, and they unquestionably have had the desired deterrent effect.

## QUEBEC CASES

An attempt supposed to have been made by a well known bootlegger to smuggle a considerable quantity of bottle beer was foiled on June 11 by Constables H. A. Trudel and Dale; the incident occurred near St. Agnes de Dundee. Patrolling close to the boundary they met a car owned by the bootlegger and driven by his son and an employee who emerged from a field. Searching in the field they found stacked 498 bottles of beer in a cache; in another field a horse and wagon were noticed, and beyond in a field on the American side another motor car. The presumption was that the horse and wagon were to be used to move the beer to the other motor, which would carry it into the United States; the motor could not operate in the field owing to the softness of the ground. The beer was confiscated and destroyed, no persons claiming it.

Persons concerned in the smuggling of liquor into the United States early in September of 1932 established a species of secret airport on a farm near Rougemont, P.Q., obtaining the permission of the farmer to land in his field. On March 20 an aeroplane came from the United States, was loaded with about seven sacks of wine, and in attempting to land collided with a tree and crashed. The owner took away the liquor and stripped the aeroplane of identifying devices. It was some time before the existence of the wrecked aeroplane came to our notice, but it was then seized.

## THE EXCISE ACT

The enforcement of the Excise Act is now confided to this force, and it has caused much work and many seizures, some of which have been interesting.

A specially interesting case was that of Bruce Freeburn, who has been operating in the Peterborough District for many years. In the last annual report the seizure of several of his stills was noted, although he himself escaped prosecution. In the later part of 1931 our efforts were more successful and Freeburn was arrested, convicted and sentenced to pay \$1,500 together with ten months in jail, and an additional ten months in case of non-payment. A letter of appreciation was sent by the Department of Customs upon the arrest and conviction of this man.

The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in western Ontario, in his annual report, records a compliment paid to this force by Police Magistrate W. E. Wiggins of Bancroft on the occasion of the conviction of one Simon Bowers. Mr. Wiggins described the prisoner as the worst offender and as corrupting the youth of the vicinity.

The Officer Commanding in Toronto observes:—

"Two members of the division were detailed during August and September, in plain clothes, to investigate conditions pertaining to infractions of the Excise Act in Peterborough and Bancroft districts and, despite the successful drive which was made in 1931 by members of this division against illicit distillers in these districts, 15 seizures of stills and spirits were made. In 12 instances convictions were obtained, two charges were withdrawn, and one complete still was found on unoccupied land, having been abandoned by persons unknown."

*Seizure at Nanaimo*

The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia in his annual report describes the following case:—

"As a result of information gleaned by us early in May last, one of our Preventive squad, accompanied by a Customs-Excise examiner, proceeded to Nanaimo for the purpose of searching automobiles on the C.P.R. ferry between Nanaimo and Vancouver (about 2 hours run) for an alleged shipment of smuggled liquor. A Reo truck was located which was apparently loaded with second hand furniture with two burlap covered woven wire bed springs roped across the rear of the truck. All the visible articles, however, were in such poor condition that they did not appear to be worth the cost of transportation—particularly to a city the size of Vancouver, with innumerable second hand furniture stores.

"The driver of the truck was located on the boat, and his helper. It was then searched and discovered that a few articles of old furniture concealed thirty-three 10- and 12-gallon kegs marked 'Sheriff Scotch malt.' Samples of the contents were drawn and they obviously contained spirits. The truck and contents were placed under seizure and the two men arrested. The driver being subsequently convicted and the case against his helper dismissed.

"The appraised value of the spirits seized on this one truck was over \$5,600 and the nature of it opened an avenue of enquiry which, it is hoped, will lead to a considerable increase in revenues due the department."

Another case noted by the Officer Commanding in Vancouver in this report had to do with a discovery of an abandoned Chinese shack:—

"No one was in the house but several cases of illicit spirits and barrels of yeast were found, yet no trace of a still.

"The shack was surrounded by fairly dense bush and after vainly searching for some time, it was noticed that a large pile of slashings covering a huge deadfall tree must have been carried from some distance as the smaller trees in the vicinity showed no signs of having been trimmed. On closer examination of the pile of slashings it was discovered that some of the branches concealed a passage to a tunnel with a locked door at the entrance.

"Entry was gained by a key found in the clothing hanging in the shack, and a 30-foot dugout with complete distilling apparatus of 60 gallons capacity was found, together with nearly 700 gallons of wash, 40 gallons of unlawfully manufactured spirits, several hundred bottles and 30 empty barrels. The place also contained a bottling table, three machines for corking and three bags of new corks.

"The keys found in the clothing were replaced and guard maintained. After an hour or so a Chinaman came to the shack and on being questioned said he lived there and that the clothing in which the keys were found belonged to him although two other Chinamen were living there with him. Four hours later another Chinaman arrived, who also admitted that he lived there and further stated that he made and sold illicit liquor.

"Both these Chinamen were arrested and charged under sections 176 and 181 of the Excise Act, but at the time of writing the charges have not yet been disposed of. Continuous guard was maintained for another 48 hours but the alleged third man did not appear.

"Our success in this branch of our work is in a great part due to the initiative, energy and persistent efforts of D/Sergeant Healey, in charge of the Preventive Service Branch of the C.I.B."

A somewhat unusual case occurred at Charette Mills, P.Q. Constable R. Verdon of the Three Rivers Detachment received information that a still was being worked in the house of a certain inhabitant of that village. On the nights of 21st and 22nd July, 1932, Constable R. Verdon and Constable R. Lavoie made a raid upon this house, and found a still, but no liquor. The owner assured the Constable that the still really belonged to one Philippe Gelinas, who lived at St. Barnabe, that he came periodically to work it and took away the liquor. The owner's part of the affair being limited to allowing the use of his house.

Both men were arrested, and Gelinas being tried on July 26, at Three Rivers, was convicted and sentenced to the usual penalty of one month imprisonment, \$200 and costs or an additional six months in default of payment. He did not pay the fine.

The case against the owner was dismissed by the trial judge, as both he and his daughter gave evidence against Gelinas.

A case somewhat apart from the ordinary run was that of J. P. Theriault, who was arrested in Montreal on August 8, 1932. This man manufactured cigars on a small scale and placed them in cigar boxes whose excise stamp had been broken; he peddled these around in various small shops, and, on making a sale, got the box back to be refilled. He was sentenced to a fine of \$100 or one month in jail in default of payment.

#### NOVA SCOTIA CASES

On April 11, 1932, our detachment at Cheticamp acting upon information received, Constables R. S. McDonald, J. S. McLean and Daniel Mackinnon proceeded to River Centre, Inverness, to the house of the late Alex Chisholm. About half a mile from the house they found a barn and in it a barrel containing about 20 gallons of wash concealed in the hay. Proceeding to the house they observed two men named Walsh and McDonald leave the house, and apparently proceed to the barn. Finding the house unoccupied they concealed themselves in it, and after a time the two men returned with a quantity of mash, fitting up a still, and were caught in the very act of making illicit liquor. The still, a supply of liquor, etc., were seized, the rest of the mash and the liquor destroyed, and the men were charged, tried at Port Hood, each convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, a fine of \$200 and costs and six months' additional in default of payment. They did not pay and underwent the term of imprisonment.

Complaint had been received by our detachment at Port Hood that a family named MacDonald was making and selling illicit liquor. After investigation a raid was made on June 22 upon a camp situated on an abandoned farm 2 miles from the house occupied by the family mentioned. In the camp were two boys, one 16 and the other 12; on being questioned the elder boy declared that his father had ordered him to make the liquor; a considerable amount of apparatus, the still, one barrel of mash or beer, and a bottle of spirits were seized.

The boy, John MacDonald, persisted in his assertions, but the information was laid against him; he was tried on June 29, was convicted and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, a fine of \$200 and costs and six months' additional imprisonment in default of payment. During these proceedings the father of the boy did not put in an appearance. On being sentenced the boy absconded and was in hiding at the date of the closing of this report.

## ALBERTA

In April, 1931, a still was discovered in operation at Sunland, a district near Vegreville, and two men named Humanny and Ambrosey were arrested, and convicted, and suffered the usual penalty. In March, 1932, these two men appeared in Willingdon, Alta., stated that they had had two partners, brothers, named George P. Daniluk and Metro P. Daniluk. That the latter were equally concerned in the still, and that they had refused to help them in paying the fine, and had laughed at them. Steps were taken to act on this and on July 18, George P. Daniluk appeared in court, was convicted, and received the usual penalty of one month, \$200 fine, and six months further imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

The other brother absconded, and up to date of the compiling of this report had not been apprehended.

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

*A. Frenette*

A man named A. Frenette who was reputed to be one of the most important dealers in narcotics in Montreal was arrested on February 13, after an exciting chase. It was understood that he was to make a delivery of drugs to one of his customers. On that night he and a customer drove about for some time in his motor car. They were shadowed by members of the Montreal drug squad, and when the latter had reason to think that the transaction was about to be concluded they closed in on the car. Corporal J. Raymond in his subsequent report relates the procedure thus:—

"I had already left our car and noticed that Frenette was starting in the direction of Ontario Street West. I ran and jumped on the running board of his car as he got under way, but could not open the door on that side as it was locked. Just before I got on the running board, I noticed Frenette making an attempt to throw something through the window which was a quarter open. I heard the object crash against the window and fall back into the car. I am positive that nothing came through this window. As Frenette turned the corner onto Ontario going west he deliberately mounted the sidewalk in an effort to jam me against the stone wall. In the meantime, D/Corporal La Riviere speeded his car alongside that of Frenette's in an attempt to cut him off, but telegraph poles, etc., would not permit. Frenette continued along the wall for a whole block, scraping and bruising me on the stone-work. But I could not let go until he shot into the middle of the road, and in the swift movement I lost my hold and was thrown clear.

"D/Corporals La Riviere and Courtois noticed that I was safe under the fall, and continued the chase without picking me up, but I managed to get a taxi before they got out of sight and followed. Frenette proceeded along Ontario Street towards the west at a terrific pace. Swinging around the corner across Union Avenue onto Burnside he opened the accelerator and probably jumped clear. Corporal La Riviere's car, skidded on the corner and stopped. A loud crash was heard. Corporal Courtois immediately left the police car, and ran to the corner of University Street where Frenette's car had crashed into a store window on the north east side of Burnside. He asked spectators what they had seen and they replied that the car had collided with the store without a driver, and no one had left the car.

"Corporal La Riviere with car and myself in taxi, then arrived. The car was immediately searched. (In the meantime Corporal La Riviere was circling the adjacent blocks in an endeavour to locate the fleeing Frenette.) This search revealed a bottle containing 16 capsules of alleged drugs on the floor to the right side of the driver's seat, which was, no doubt, the object he had attempted to throw out of the window as I was mounting the running board at the corner of Sanguinet and Ontario Streets. Under the driver's seat, we found the \$12 marked money. Two other bottles, empty, but exactly similar to the one that contained the alleged drugs, were found in a pocket of the door on the left side. The car was brought to this office and a further search revealed nothing."

A method of conveying drugs is thus described:—

"The inner tubes of automobile tires are perforated and a certain amount of drug inserted therein. The inner tube is then placed into the tire on wheel of the car, which is inflated with sufficient air to give it the appearance of an ordinary tire. Of course the car must not be driven at a high rate of speed. The spare tire is never used as they are afraid of detection. As much as 100 ounces at the time is taken from New York into Montreal in this manner."

Frenette was subsequently arrested. He was acquitted at the trial which took place on April 26, as he held that the articles found in his car were not his property.

*Karl E. Wurm*

An unusual case in Montreal was the arrest on April 3, 1932, of one Karl E. Wurm, who was caught in the act of selling 10 ounces of morphine to a Chinese well known to be a distributor of drugs. This man was a chemist and a valued employee of a well known and long established firm of wholesale chemist. He was sentenced on May 4 to one year's imprisonment and to a fine of \$300 and costs, with an additional month in case of default.

*Jules Lalonde and A. Courtmanche*

A Montreal drug peddler named Jules Lalonde was arrested on December 23 and was found to have a quantity of cocaine on his person. He had been convicted on former occasions and was found guilty with six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200, with eight days additional in default.

Lalonde apparently had got his supplies from Alphonse Courtmanche, and this man was arrested at the same time as Lalonde. He had a quantity of opium on his person, and in addition a considerable cache of this drug was discovered in a house which he had visited. After some delays he was convicted on August 20 and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.

*Hector Deschamps*

Another Montreal case was the conviction of one Hector Deschamps. This was somewhat different from the others in that he was arrested on the complaint of a doctor who charged him with having stolen drugs from him. The charge was sustained, and Deschamps was sentenced to six month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200, or fifteen days additional in default of payment.

*Goon Lin*

For a number of years one Goon Lin was reputed to be the head of the opium ring in the Chinese district of Montreal. Our attention was first directed towards him in 1928, but so cunning was he and so careful with his methods of delivery that it was not until February 5, 1932, that it was possible to arrest him.

The usual procedure was for the customer to come in a motor car, stop before his house and send some passing Chinaman in for him; he then would emerge, identify his customer, and tell him where delivery would take place. The customer would drive to the spot mentioned and Goon Lin procure the drug from its hiding place in one of the several houses which he was in the habit of using, proceed to the spot and hand it to him.

On the occasion in question he was watched by a number of members of this force, when D/Sergeant W. H. Styran, who was close to him, sprang forward and seized him; in Goon Lin's tightly clutched hands was a deck of opium, and as Sergeant Styran strove to force this open the paper burst and the hands of both were covered with the drug. In the raid which followed a further quantity of opium was discovered.

On being brought to trial on May 19, Goon Lin pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500, or six months additional imprisonment in default of payment.

#### *Other Chinese*

As a result of another case it was learned that one Goon Lin of Montreal was one of the sources from whom peddlers got their drugs, and a raid upon his house was rewarded by finding him together with a considerable quantity of drugs. A plea of guilty was followed by a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment and \$200 fine, together with 8 days' additional imprisonment in default.

A Montreal peddler named Hum Gow was arrested on May 26, 1932, having been caught in the act of selling opium, while a further quantity of narcotics was found upon his person. The sentence in his case was 12 months' imprisonment, and a fine of \$200, or 15 days additional.

On September 29, 1932, Red Miller, alias Fred Schmidt, alias Red Smith, was arrested on a charge of possession of drugs, and was tried in Montreal and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a fine of \$200, or in default of payment an additional six months' imprisonment.

#### ONTARIO CASES

On December 3, 1931, a long drawn out case was brought to a close as Yee Lock, a Chinese living in Yonge street, Toronto, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This case began in 1930, when Yee Lock became the subject of suspicion. After a great deal of watching, a raid was made and enough opium was found to warrant a charge of possession; a skilful attempt had been made to destroy this, but enough remained in the tin used to effect conviction. The charge was not allowed at first and before our men returned to arrest him he had absconded. He was not arrested until October 21, 1931, and he was sentenced on December 3. This man is a Naturalized British subject.

Dealing with the Department of Pensions and National Health Superintendent King says:—

"Early this year, with the co-operation of the United States narcotic agents, our Walkerville detachment was successful in arresting and convicting a Chinaman named Joe Toy, and a white man one Lorne Stoneburg. Both these men were tried in May last before Mr. Justice Raney and Jury. They were found 'guilty' and received the following sentences:—

"Joe Toy—Three years penitentiary and \$500 fine. In default an additional 6 months. Recommended for deportation.

"Lorne Stoneburg—Four years Kingston penitentiary and \$1,000 fine. In default, an additional 12 months. Also confiscation of Ford car seized.

"Both were charged under section 4(f) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act."

One Wong Yung, a Chinaman who for some time had been an addict, and in addition had done some peddling of drugs was arrested in Toronto on April 12, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200, plus a fine of \$200 in default.

A Chinese named Van Dap Gin, alias Jim Lee, was discovered sending a small tin of opium through the mails. He was identified by postal clerks at Kirkland Lake as he had a curious wart on his eye. After a plea of guilty he was sentenced to two years' hard labour, a fine of \$200 and costs, or three months' imprisonment in default. He had been convicted once before.

On August 28, 1932, a Chinese laundry in London, was raided by members of this force and of the City Police, and a quantity of opium was found as well as smoking paraphernalia. Further, there was found on the premises an illicit still. The proprietor, Wong Chee Duck, otherwise Wong Tuck, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 or three additional months in

default of payment on the opium charge. For possession of a still he was sentenced to one month imprisonment and \$200 fine, or an additional six months in default of payment.

An inmate, named Wong Dug Soo, was found smoking opium, and was sentenced to six months, \$200 or an additional three months in default.

#### *The Prairie Provinces*

An unfortunate Chinaman known as Lum Ah Hee, formerly of Sudbury, Ont., on October 17, 1931, was travelling to Vancouver, on his way to China, when suspicion was aroused, and he was searched at Moose Jaw. A package of three decks of opium was found in his possession and he was sentenced to six months, \$200 fine or an additional three months.

Two other Chinese in the party were found to have been in possession of revolvers and ammunition, and were dealt with in Moose Jaw police court.

Foot-prints in the snow helped in the detection of a Chinese barber in Calgary, Kwan Quai Yow. He was observed hiding his opium pipe in a garden; watch was kept, and a trail of foot prints in the new fallen snow showed that the cache had been visited, and by some one from the barber shop. A raid on September 7, 1931, revealed the barber and two of his friends smoking opium in the basement of his house. The trial took place on the 19th of November, and resulted in conviction and a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 or 12 additional months.

Thuoo Too Tai who was found breaking into the barber's premises also was convicted and was given a sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 with 12 months' imprisonment additional in default.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES

The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia in his annual report mentions an interesting case which involved two Japanese men named Rikimatsu Otsuji, being the principal, and one Wajin Mori, his subordinate. After protracted observations and negotiations, it was arranged by a Chinese agent to buy six tins of opium; Otsuji who at first had talked of lots of 50 tins asserted that his stock was low, as the Japanese ship from which he procured his supply had not reached port. The final steps in the arrangement are thus described:—

"On the afternoon of the following day he was carefully searched at our C.I.B. office and given \$420 in bills, the numbers of which had all been noted. Another Chinese informant detailed to accompany him was also searched, and the two proceeded to the garage where suspect was employed, under constant observation by our men.

"Our agent subsequently reported that on meeting Otsuji in the garage the latter said 'Don't talk to me. Why do you bring a different man with you every day?' Agent sent his assistant outside and explained this was the man who would be carrying the 'stuff' for him, and remarked that 'as you are playing safe, I must play safe too.' Otsuji accepted the explanation and the man was called in again.

"Otsuji said that his arrangement was for the money to be paid to him then, and another Japanese would go with our agent's man and hand over the opium to him while both principals could watch the proceedings. The price finally agreed to by both parties (\$420) was then paid to Otsuji by our agent. About 10 minutes later another Japanese appeared at the garage and was introduced by Otsuji as the man who would get the 'stuff' and asked our agent to tell his man to go with him. He did go and both left by the back door and they were observed by our men to go to a house a couple of blocks away. A minute or two later Otsuji and agent left by the front door and were observed to proceed to the lane in rear of the house, the other two had entered. A few minutes later agents' assistant came out carrying a small parcel. Agent felt the parcel and was told it contained the opium. He then gave a prearranged signal and both Japanese were arrested by our men, under D/Sergeant McGibbon, who had been lounging around in the vicinity suitably attired.

"Both accused were taken into the house while it was being searched. The prisoners were also promptly searched and \$390 of the marked money was found in one of Otsuji's



pockets and the other \$30 was found on the person of the other man, who gave his name as Wajin Mori.

"Both were subsequently convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of \$500 or further six months in default."

#### *James Durkin*

"An old case, outstanding since 1928, was successfully concluded during the year just closed.

"In 1928 James, alias Mickey, Durkin was arrested whilst engaged in smuggling opium off the ss. *Empress of Asia* in dock at Vancouver, B.C.

"He had previously approached a Customs official with a view to landing opium for certain Chinese and outlined a plan whereby an initial shipment of 100 tins would be handled, which quantity could be increased from time to time until arrangements were made for delivery of 1,000 tins, when it was proposed to 'hi-jack' same and dispose of it to other interests at \$50 per tin.

"The Customs official reported the matter to his superior and was instructed to proceed with arrangements for the landing of the first 100 tins. At the appointed hour Durkin rowed to the *Empress* and received the opium, less one tin which had been extracted from the sack by the Customs official. Durkin eluded pursuit sufficiently long to dump the sack of opium overboard, and, notwithstanding the employment of divers, it was not recovered. However, the one tin was held as evidence and in due course Durkin appeared in Court and was released on \$5,000 bail.

"When the case was called accused failed to appear and remained at liberty until November last, when he was apprehended at Chicago, U.S.A., on information from this office. Durkin waived extradition and was brought back to Vancouver for trial: was subsequently convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 or additional six months in default.

#### *Wong Bing Yen*

In Vancouver a somewhat important seizure was made when one Wong Bing Yen was arrested on November 15, 1931. This man had been known to our people for some years, was believed to be the partner of a peddler who was sentenced last year, and was regarded as a dealer of some importance. He was caught with two tins of opium on his person, was charged with possession, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of \$300, or three months' additional imprisonment in default.

#### *Low Duck*

On August 25 Detective Constable S. Floyd and Detective Constable Upton of the Vancouver drug squad arrested a Chinese named Low Duck in a cabin in Steveston, B.C. The accused was found with an opium pipe in one hand and a tin of opium in the other. This man was arraigned in the police court, the Police Magistrate of Steveston dismissed the case holding that the police had not proved that the accused was in the cabin (admittedly an opium resort) without lawful excuse. Appeal was taken and on September 24, the case was heard by Mr. Justice Darling and Low Duck was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$50; this sum being paid.

#### VANCOUVER ISLAND

#### *Young Quay Shan*

A Chinese named Young Quay Shan living in Victoria, was the object of rather long continued operations in December, 1931. A number of purchases of opium were made, becoming aware of his danger he absconded making off to the mainland, and lived in Steveston, a fishing town largely populated by Orientals. He was arrested, however, and on June 22, 1932, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour, to a fine of \$200 and three months' imprisonment in default of payment.

*Chow Young Gin*

In Victoria on November 21, a Chinese named Chow Young Gin was arrested while engaged in a deal, and was found to have a quantity of opium on his person while a search of his room revealed a further quantity. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and to a fine of \$200 and \$5 costs, and three months' imprisonment in default.

*Him Ling*

One Him Ling, reputed to be the largest dealer in narcotics in Chemainus, B.C., was arrested on April 8, a considerable quantity of opium was found upon his premises. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' hard labour, to a fine of \$300, or three months' imprisonment in default of payment. This man was believed to be the source from which Quong Chung derived his supply.

*Lum Sing*

At Saanich, B.C., in June 26, 1932, one Lum Sing was arrested and a quantity of opium found in his possession. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a fine of \$200, and in default of payment three months' imprisonment.

## OTHER CASES

*Wong Sin*

A Chinese named Wong Sing was arrested by members of this force at Fraser Mills, on January 11, and was charged with selling opium. The cabin in which he lived was being used as a place for smoking opium, and two other Chinese were found in it, who clearly were engaged in smoking. A considerable quantity of opium was found in various rooms of the cabin. He was arraigned before two Justices of the Peace in Maillardville, the trial taking place on February 1, 1932, was convicted and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200, or three months' imprisonment in default of payment. The man was arrested at Fraser Mills in 1922 for possession of opium.

*Jong Bon and Lee Chee*

Two Chinese addicts named Jong Bon and Lee Chee were arrested in New Westminster, B.C., on March 23, 1932, and small quantities of opium were found upon each of them. They were tried on April 1 and received identical sentences of six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200, and six months' additional imprisonment in default of payment.

*Young Mow Chung and Kong Lee Chong*

In May, 1932, two Chinese Young Mow Chung, Kong Lee Chong, were arrested at Port Moody, charged with possession, each being sentenced to one year's imprisonment, a fine of \$200, or two months' additional imprisonment in default of payment. The first named of these worked in a mill, and sold to others but would not allow it to be taken outside.

*Cannabis Sativa*

*Cannabis Sativa*, which is much the same as the Indian Bhang or Hashish, made its appearance in Ottawa in the spring of 1932. Certain persons in the underworld in Windsor, Ontario, were smuggling this drug in from Detroit, and a quantity of it, used in the form of cigarettes, was sent to Ottawa, where a young girl was used as one of the distributors. Two young men, Romeo De

Blois and Matte were arrested on the 30th April, and found to be in possession of a quantity of the cigarettes. De Blois was convicted and sentenced to two years at the prison farm at Guelph, one year determinate and one year indeterminate, in addition to a fine of \$200 or two months additional imprisonment in default of payment. Matte, who pleaded guilty was sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$200 or two weeks additional imprisonment in default of payment.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES

*Explosives*

On November 14, 1931, boys playing at Thurso, P.Q., entered a log house belonging to a man named Ranger, a farmer who also kept a junk shop. The door of the log house was not locked, and windows were unsecured. In an upstairs room they found a box of detonators which the owner had used some years before for uprooting stumps on his farm with dynamite. Playing with these one of the lads knocked the box on the cement sidewalk and it exploded; one of the boys was severely hurt, his injury including a mutilated hand. On 23rd November, Inspector W. Charron of "A" Division accompanied an inspector of explosives to Thurso and conducted an investigation as a result of which information was laid against Ranger for failing to comply with the provisions of the Order in Council regarding the storage of explosives. The man was convicted and sentenced to one month in jail.

Constable L. C. Tumer at Windsor detachment in May of 1932, investigated a curious explosion which had taken place at Harrow. A farmer who was accustomed to the use of explosives bought a number of detonators and caps for use in clearing his land of stumps. On his way home he called at a blacksmith's shop and was grinding a plough point steadying the implement against an emery wheel pressed against his pocket. The friction from the emery wheel caused the dynamite to explode and his left leg was seriously injured. The investigation brought out the fact that the person from whom the dynamite caps had been bought, a highly respectable citizen, had been dealing in explosives for years without knowing of the regulations laid-down by the Order in Council; at the time he had about 175 pounds of dynamite stored in an unlocked shed. Since then the regulations have been obeyed.

In August, 1932, Constable E. S. Covell at Moose Factory Detachment, heard that a sack of dynamite had been left hanging from a tree near the Hudson's Bay Company stationed at Eastmain. Investigating, he found that the sack had fallen to the ground, and that the gasoline cans containing the explosives were now lying exposed on the ground close to the Indian trail and not far from the post; so that either Indians or children might be exploding it. The can contained 30 sticks of 40 per cent dynamite, a number of detonators, and a quantity of caps. The explosives were destroyed by Constable Covell. Two prospectors who had worked in the vicinity had asked the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, post to store the explosive for them, and on his declining to do so took this method of storing them.

In October, 1931, a farmer living near Raymond, Alta., bought a quantity of dynamite for mill drilling operations. Two sticks were left over, and these he hid on his farm near the highway. They were soon found by three boys, who with great good sense, took them at once to the town constable, who in turn invoked the aid of this force. The owner of the dynamite was prosecuted and fined \$10, or 15 days in default of payment.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*Migratory Birds*

In response to a telephone call from Mr. A. L. Moses (ornithologist), Constable R. K. Ackman on May 22 proceeded to Three Islands near Sheep Island. His report says:—

"Mr. Moses is in the employ of Mr. Sterling Rockefeller of New York, in the capacity of keeper of Three Islands and Sheep Island which are the property of Mr. Rockefeller for the purpose of experimenting with Migratory Birds, under authority of the Federal Government. From this department Mr. Moses received his authority as a game warden. . . .

"Arriving there Mr. Moses informed me that he was having trouble with parties gathering gulls' eggs, and that on May 20 he had seen from his camp on Three Islands (using powerful field glasses for identification purposes), two men on Sheep Island, which is adjacent to Three Islands, approximately 200 yards separating the two islands. As his motor boat was away, he took his dinghy and rowed across toward Sheep Island, on the shore of which was a motor boat. Noticing Mr. Moses' approach the two men ran for their boat and started same to get away. Mr. Moses called to them to stop, as he wished to search their boat, and which in his capacity as game warden he was justified in doing. He was informed by Simeon Cronk, that he could 'Go to hell'. He then put speed on his boat and ran away from Mr. Moses."

The two men concerned were convicted, a fine of \$25 each was imposed, payment being suspended.

With regard to Mr. Moses' action in communicating with us, the report says:—

"Mr. Moses is determined to stop the shooting of these birds out of season, and the bothering of their nests when laying, and has requested our co-operation. His strong point of argument is that when they bother gulls' eggs they also take black duck's eggs, and sea duck's eggs, and these are the classes of birds he is interested in preserving. He was assured that anything that could be done to assist him would be readily undertaken."

In a patrol to Tracadie beach by Constable A. C. Daigle of the Bathurst Detachment, in company with Constable T. H. McLaughlin, two residents were caught shooting wild geese and wild duck. Both pleaded guilty and were fined \$10 and guns and birds confiscated.

On February 25 three young men were fined for shooting birds at Pleasant Point. The case having been investigated by the Sheet Harbour detachment of our force.

In June, 1932, it was reported to the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior that three live bobolinks were being kept caged in a house in Ottawa. The branch communicated with "A" Division of this force and D/Constable G. Brackenridge first ascertained the name of the occupant of the house in which the birds were kept, and interviewed the man in his office. The offender was surprised to find that the keeping of insectivorous birds in captivity was prohibited and at once surrendered the birds. Constable Brackenridge on instruction took the birds and released them in surroundings more congenial to them.

Revenue is collected and disbursements made for the Department of the Interior in a variety of places and ways. The following is a statement of revenue collected and wolf and coyote bounty issued in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory during season 1931-32:—

Northwest Territories—Fur export tax .....	\$147,677 95	
"    "    Game animal licences .....	17,225 00	
Yukon—Fur export tax .....	3,293 62	
"    "    Game licences .....	450 00	
Customs collections—Herchel, Y.T. ....	16,282 49	
		\$184,929 06
Northwest Territories—Wolf bounty .....	\$ 35,050 00	
"    "    Coyote bounty .....	610 00	
Yukon—Wolf bounty .....	9,400 00	
"    "    Coyote bounty .....	7,025 00	
		\$ 52,085 00
		\$237,014 06

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

*Nova Scotia*

In Nova Scotia a case which had arisen under the Nova Scotia Provincial Police was handled, but came to an abrupt end. On April 1, 1932, the mail between Englishtown and Ingonish arrived with one mail bag short was tampered with, one bag being torn and 17 packages, containing an unknown sum of money being abstracted. After a short investigation suspicion pointed towards one Bernard Carter, who had been alone with the bags in a somewhat solitary place for some time; this young man had been penniless before and spent money freely afterwards; he had left Cape Breton for Saint John, N.B. After a good deal of investigation, which deepened suspicion, the interest shifted to Saint John, N.B. It was found that after arriving there he committed two thefts, and had been sentenced to serve two years in Dorchester penitentiary. On being interviewed he admitted the theft of the money from the post office, and, as he already was in prison, the case was dropped so far as this Force was concerned.

*Quebec Cases*

On August 25-26, 1932, the Post Office at Henrysburg, P.Q., was entered and a quantity of money stolen; the circumstances were curious. The Postmistress had been visited by members of her family who were sleeping upstairs; she was sleeping in the kitchen and underneath her bed was an iron lock box containing post office moneys. In the morning she found that the box had disappeared; the screen in the window had also been tampered with. Sergeant Lafond was engaged in the case. After some search a local character was arrested and charged. In connection with the preliminary hearing Sergeant Lafond reports:—

"When first questioned Giroux presented a very brave appearance. When interviewed September 1st last before the Post Office Inspector, he appeared to be worried, and September 2nd, when he appeared before Judge Lalande to be remanded, he appeared to be seriously wilted."

Trial took place on October 7, a period after this report; but it may be added that he also confessed and was sentenced to fifteen months in jail. A feature of the trial was the evidence of Dr. Fontaine, successor to the late Dr. Derome, Le Laboratoire Provincial des Recherches, who testified that certain paint on the tire remover, owned by the accused, was identical with the paint on the cash box which had been stolen; further, that a piece of bagging found around the stolen box, when it was found, was identical with a piece of material found in Giroux's shack.

In April, 1932, Sergeant Lafond was instrumental in catching a mail clerk in Montreal who was stealing parcels, some of them being re-addressed to his own house. When arrested he had in his pocket a box of candies which he had stolen. After some delay this man appeared in court and was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Quick work was made by Sergeant Lafond of a case submitted to him by a Transfer Company, who found their mail being tampered with. A clerk, who cleared the box and carried the mail, was suspected; test letters were sent, he was watched, he was seen to put four letters into his pocket, he was taken to the office, the letters found on his person and he was arrested. He pleaded guilty the next day, July 27, 1932, and was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Another speedy case, arising from complaints that letters addressed to certain persons in the County of Charlevoix had not been received by them, resulted in the watching and arresting one Arthur Guilbaut, a clerk of the Place Viger Station in Montreal. He also pleaded guilty and received a sentence of three years' hard labour.

One post office case in Montreal, that of a letter carrier who stole parcels entrusted to him, is marked by a certain gravity in Sergeant Lafond's report. The report describes how the accused was trapped and proceeds:—

"At a suitable time he ran away from the inspector, and threw away the leather wallet behind a barrel. He was immediately placed under arrest and warned by me."

After questioning by a post office official he pleaded guilty, and after many adjournments he was sentenced.

In October, 1931, one Egon Sauter was suspected by the postal authorities in Montreal of having forged the signatures of two money orders. An information was laid against him, and Detective Sergeant U. Lafond was asked to execute it. It happened that shortly before the warrant was issued, Sauter had been arrested at Crystal Beach, near Ridgeway, Ont., on a charge of vagrancy and at the time was in jail. The warrant was issued on 19th October, and on the morning of the 21st Sergeant Lafond returned to Montreal with his prisoner. Sauter was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a recommendation of deportation to his native country, Germany, being added.

Complaint having been made in Verdun that mail matter was being tampered with, especially when containing money, Detective Sergeant U. Lafond was sent to investigate. Search of the records showed that these cases happened on Saturdays and Sundays, and suspicion fell upon the janitor. Test letters containing money were posted, and disappeared. A search of the janitor's quarters produced some of the marked money. He pleaded guilty to a charge of wilfully keeping, unlawfully opening, secreting, detaining and delaying post letters. He escaped with suspended sentence of one year.

This force was called in to deal with a case of an anonymous letter sent from Sherbrooke, P.Q., to the United States Secretary of State, threatening the life of the United States Consul stationed there. On the matter being reported to us, Sergeant F. S. Eld, in charge of the detachment at Sherbrooke, conducted a brief investigation, which resulted in the confession by the Consul's messenger, an irresponsible 18-year-old lad, that he had written the letter in a fit of anger on being reprimanded. The lad was one of a family of 14 children, and was assisting his father to support the family. The incident was closed by the American Consul not only declining to prosecute, but retaining the lad in his employment.

A small burglary at the post office at Lacolle, P.Q., was marked by the participation of a juvenile, a lad of 15. A young man of 22 had given the lad some beer and then, by pressure of threats, had made him keep watch while the older man broke into the post office. The amount stolen was only about \$20. Detective Sergeant U. Lafond proceeded to the case, and the two culprits were arrested in a very short time. The boy confessed at once and, in view of the circumstances, was not prosecuted. The real culprit was convicted and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

On August 25, 1931, at La Trappe, near Oka, P.Q., L. G. MacDonald obtained from a post office a money order in the name of another man; he signed the receipt in the name of the true recipient, and converted the amount to his own use. On December 16 MacDonald was located by Sergeant U. Lafond, of the Montreal Detachment, and arrested; he pleaded guilty and, in view of the number of his offences, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

#### *Mail Order Thefts*

A form of fraud which sprang up and was practised somewhat extensively in Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the year was for persons to write, under fictitious names, to the mail order houses ordering goods such as clothing, and, on their arrival at the post office designated, to break into the post office and steal the parcels. As the post offices broken into usually were situated at a con-

siderable distance from the residences of the culprits, the task of detection presented difficulties.

The breaking into the post office at Asquith, Sask., was an interesting case; this took place on the night of October 18-19, 1931, when six parcels, addressed to persons unknown in the area, were stolen. For some time this case proved baffling, one or two false clues were followed up. As the goods stolen consisted principally of clothing such as overcoats, suits, etc., one expedient resorted to by Detective Corporal W. J. Woods was to attend the dances over a wide area, reasoning that, sooner or later, the thieves would attend some such gathering in the new clothes which they had acquired in such a manner. In the end the crime was traced to a party of four young men, the two guiltiest being at the time in Moosomin jail for another offence. The three principal criminals were sentenced on December 12, 1931, to three years' hard labour; the youngest, and least responsible, was sentenced to one year suspended sentence.

On the 2nd and 3rd August, the post office at Mink Creek, near Dauphin, was entered and robbed, the principal thing taken being a parcel valued at \$32. Investigation showed that the addressee of the parcel denied all knowledge of it; he was very poor and his circumstances forbade so large a purchase. Suspicion pointed to one John Anilosky of the neighbourhood, a friend of the addressee; but it was impossible at the outset to interview him, as he had abruptly left the district. Search showed that he was employed upon a farm in the Minto District and after some questioning, he admitted that he had stolen the parcel, which contained clothing and had sold it again. He received a sentence of three years in the penitentiary.

#### *Other Prairie Cases*

Theft of a blank postal money order book and a stamp from a counter of a post office in Saskatoon, on October 27, 1931, resulted in the arrest of John Perepolkin and Pete Antifaev. D/Sergeant C. C. Brown, Constable E. L. M. Holt accompanied by the postal superintendent patrolled to the Antifaev farm, and after a short questioning the above named youths admitted their guilt, and after some slight hesitation produced the remaining orders, date stamp and balance of money left over from the orders which they had already cashed. These men were turned over to the Chief Constable of the Saskatoon police and were wanted on other charges.

Perepolkin was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and Antifaev to five months' imprisonment.

About 62 money orders were left in the book and they could be drafted from \$1 to \$100.

The Chief Constable of Saskatoon was good enough to express his appreciation of our assistance on this matter.

On June 19, 1932, Walter D. Dallss, a storekeeper and postmaster at Salter, Sask., complained to the Biggar Detachment that a safe, a large amount of canned goods, \$50 in silver, and a considerable quantity of gasoline had been stolen from his premises during his absence for a few days.

As a result of investigation made by the C.I.B. on one Peter Omelchenko, who was being held on several charges, it was revealed that the safe was concealed in a slough on his farm, and was brought there by Bill Miller and the Kuruluk brothers, who were then awaiting trial for murdering Corporal Ralls at Foam Lake.

After some further investigation Constable M. V. Novakowski interviewed the Kuruluk brothers, and received the following statement from Bill Kuruluk:—

"Pete Omelchenko told us that he knew of a place not far from Cando, where he used to have land, that we could get some money. He told us that the man who keeps the post

office, has an oil station and a general store, had gone out of town, and that this same man always kept a lot of money in a small safe. Now that he was out of town it was a good time to go and get it. I think the name of the town was Salter.

"This same night Bill Miller, my brother Mike, and myself went to this town in the Plymouth sedan which we had previously stolen, and while I, and my brother Mike watching if anyone was awake in the town, Bill Miller broke into this store. We stole a lot of canned goods, master mechanic overalls, a lot of tobacco, a case of aspirin tablets, one pair of tin snips, one small pipe wrench, and two or three drills. We packed the car almost full, then we stole a small safe and put it in the car. We took all the stuff to the home of Pete Omelchenko in the Ifley district. Pete Omelchenko and Bill Miller then opened the safe from the back, using a chisel, hammer, and a crow bar and took the money that was in it. There was a lot of small change. My brother Mike got about \$5.75 out of it, I got about \$7, while Pete and Miller got about the same amount. We then hid the safe in the ravine. The next morning Pete thought that it was not safe to have that safe in that ravine, so I and Pete Omelchenko went with a stone boat and took the safe to a lake and threw it into the water. I am certain that I can find it any time. In the safe there were also some sort of tickets and small boxes these Mary (Pete Omelchenko's wife) burned. All the rest of the stuff stolen from that store was left at Pete's place, which he was to hide. In the safe there were a lot of foreign coins. He put the safe on the front of the radiator of the Plymouth which we stole and were driving. The rest of the coins as far as I can remember, Miller carried in his pockets. . . . .

As William was sentenced to be hanged on December 29, 1932, for the murder of Corporal Ralls, and Mike Kurulak was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary, the Post Office Department decided to withdraw the charge laid in connection with the burglary of the Salter post office.

#### *British Columbia Cases*

On November 16, 1931, the post office at Prince George, B.C., was entered and the contents of the registered mail sack were abstracted. Constable T. Temple of the Vanderhoof Detachment was in Prince George at the time and at once began investigation; Sergeant A. G. Birch immediately joined him and assumed charge of the investigation; Inspector Spiller of the British Columbia provincial police, and the post office staff offered every assistance.

One J. M. Johnson, a young man who had been employed some time before in the post office, was suspected and, after some investigation, was arrested together with one R. W. Lattman. The two confessed; pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Letters of appreciation were received in connection with the work of Sergeant Birch.

Members of this force, whilst on the international boundary patrol on the Pacific highway in British Columbia, stopped and searched a car in possession of W. T. Thompson. Thompson's answers were unsatisfactory and he did not possess a driver's licence. The truck contained a miscellaneous assortment of general merchandise marked P. Y. Porter. Thompson was taken to the Chief of Police at Langley and Mr. Porter was called. Mr. Porter identified the merchandise which had been stolen from his general store and post office on the nights of April 21 and May 9.

As a result of this investigation William Thompson and H. C. Lewis were arrested, and later one Harold Olsen also was arrested. These arrests broke up a gang of burglars who intended to operate throughout the Fraser Valley, and who were responsible for several box-car thefts from the Canadian Pacific Railway.

On May 30, 1932, William Thompson was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; Harold Olsen was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and George Jack Davidson to six months' imprisonment.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Much aid was given to the Department of Finance during the year; the permanent guards being maintained as usual in Ottawa at the various places in which the department is interested, while escorts were furnished in the trans-



port of bullion and specie. Outside of Ottawa, permanent guards are maintained in the offices of the Receivers-General in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Customs House in Montreal. As usual, special guards were supplied at various places during the period for the paying of Income Tax.

#### *Counterfeiting*

Several cases of counterfeiting were dealt with, the curious feature of this part of our work being that they nearly all were cases of counterfeiting of metal coins.

#### *False Coins in Quebec*

The passing of counterfeit 25 cent pieces in St. Jerome caused the arrest of three persons, Romeo Giroux, his wife and Henri Picard. On searching the car a purse containing 28 counterfeit 25 cent pieces and one counterfeit 10 cent piece were found stuffed into the padding of the driver's seat. He pleaded guilty, and owing to the poor circumstances of the man's family received a light sentence of two months' imprisonment.

#### *Half Dollars Made in Windsor*

An old offender named Fred Paquette, aged 74, was arrested once more in East Windsor on November 6, 1931. The Walkerville detachment received information from the East Windsor city police to the effect that this man was making counterfeit coins. A search of his premises revealed a mould which contained a genuine 50-cent piece which had formed a mould for the making of Canadian 50-cent pieces. A further search brought to light several counterfeit United States 50-cent pieces.

Our report says:—

"Paquette claims that he passed about \$100 worth of United States counterfeit 50-cent coins, and about \$25 worth of counterfeit Canadian 50-cent coins. That he was forced to resort to this, owing to his inability to obtain relief work."

On November 13, 1931, this man was sentenced to imprisonment for the rest of his natural life. He had already served long sentences both in the United States and in Canada and always worked alone.

#### *Counterfeiting on the Prairies*

Information received from the Department of Finance to the effect that many fifty-cent counterfeit coins were in circulation resulted in the conviction of Fred Dyson and George W. Mason.

Jeffrey Springett, a garage man of Pense, Sask., telephoned our Regina Town Detachment on June 13, 1932, and stated that two men had purchased gasoline from him, had tendered three spurious 50-cent pieces in payment, and had driven away in a Studebaker coupe at a high rate of speed, but through close co-operation with the Moose Jaw Detachment they were apprehended by Constables Weinmeister and Walton. Upon searching these men further coins corresponding to those passed at Pense were found. Later a search of Dyson's and Mason's room disclosed six more counterfeit coins and the equipment used by counterfeiters. On June 13 they were arrested on a charge of possession and uttering, and held in custody.

On June 24 a further search of their car resulted in the finding of 90 coins made up into five small bundles of counterfeit 50-cent pieces; these were concealed in a place in the car which was very hard to get at.

These coins were all well made 50-cent pieces and all are good copies of the original coin, but are light in weight and are coated with a slippery covering of mercury to give the silver appearance, and are composed of tin and lead.

On August 16, 1932, both were found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Arthur Cornish of Stone, Sask., was on May 5, 1932, found guilty for possession of moulds for making counterfeit coins, and received a suspended sentence and bound over for one year in the sum of \$1,000. This man was also convicted on January 3, 1931, for wheat stealing and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment at Regina common jail.

Complaint to the effect that a ten-dollar counterfeit bill had been passed at a garage on the Fort Trail, a few miles out of Edmonton, caused the arrest of Steve Zawada on May 16, 1932, on a charge of possession of forged Bank of Commerce ten-dollar bills. He pleaded guilty and on May 17 was sentenced to two years' hard labour at Prince Albert penitentiary.

#### *British Columbia Cases*

Concerning the assistance rendered to the Department of Finance he mentions a case of counterfeiting of coins and says:—

"These coins were an almost perfect counterfeit and would readily be accepted as genuine by most people. A few weeks later several counterfeit 25-cent coins appeared in circulation here, these, however, were not of the same high standard of imitation.

"Months of intensive and tedious investigation followed the appearance of these coins and late in March of this year, a local hardware merchant, with whom we had established contact, reported that he had made several sales of small quantities of babbitt metal to the same man at intervals of a few days. The description of this man tallied with that of a man under suspicion for some time.

"The store was kept under constant surveillance for a few days, after which suspect again made a purchase of babbitt, and he was supplied from a bar previously marked for identification. He was followed and his residence established at the house which he entered. A search warrant was obtained and executed and various articles, including the marked piece of babbitt, were found, all of which showed evidence of use in counterfeiting. In a vest pocket of accused were found two counterfeit 50-cent coins, similar to those found to be in circulation.

"Suspect was arrested, charged, and subsequently convicted and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

"In the course of his remarks, before passing sentence, the Magistrate complimented D/Cpl. R. S. S. Wilson, who was in charge of the investigation, and those associated with him on 'the tremendous work, patience, knowledge of what should be brought before a court and manner in which the case was presented.'

"Two other cases of counterfeiting were successfully investigated and prosecuted during the year.

"One of these, that of Pete Stanchuk, was for counterfeiting bank notes. One of our own men, Constable Wuerch, was introduced to this man and was successful in obtaining sufficient evidence to convict. Stanchuk had a long prison record, and evidence at the trial disclosed that his modus operandi was what is known to the cognoscenti as the 'green goods trick'.

"The prospective victim is invariably some one of more or less latent criminal tendency who is offered a supply of counterfeit notes of any denomination at a very cheap rate. During the somewhat protracted negotiations which follow, the victim is shown various partially completed counterfeit bills, later being shown a perfectly new bill, which is alleged to be the completed counterfeit. The actual sale of the supposedly counterfeit bills is made hurriedly and they are contained in a box with a false bottom. The victim is actually sold a pile of 'stage money' with one or two genuine new bills of small denomination on top.

"The charge in this case was based on one of the partially completed counterfeit bills used as a 'come-on' for our men. Stanchuk was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

"Our other case under this heading was in August last, when energetic following up of a lead, passed on to us from Victoria, we were successful in running down the source of another supply of spurious Canadian coins, mostly 50-cent pieces, which had been circulating here for a few weeks.

"Two men, who gave their names as McIlbride and Richardson, were arrested and complete apparatus used by them in manufacturing these coins were seized, together with a large number of counterfeit coins.

"They volunteered a confession, pleaded 'guilty' when charged in court and both accused were sentenced to four years' imprisonment."

During March, 1932, a large number of spurious Canadian 50-cent pieces were in circulation in Vancouver and district. These coins showed signs of having been all made in the same mould and are slightly inferior in workmanship to those formerly being received there. They appear to be made from a hard bearing babbitt, possibly combined with a small amount of pewter. It has been found practically impossible to obtain any number of these coins as persons upon whom they are passed fail to report having received same, and pass them on again as quickly as possible.

After considerable investigation information was received from a retail hardware store that one of their customers was purchasing considerable nickel babbitt; this man stating that he wished to fix up a couple of bearings in a boat. While following this man the detective noted that he did not look like a mechanic or fisherman. Later it was learned that Fred Smithers had occupied the rooms to which he was traced for about six weeks, did not appear to work, and left late in the evening and always returned early in the morning. A search of the premises revealed the utensils used in counterfeiting, together with a quantity of babbitt, etc., but no moulds were found. Smithers denied having purchased the babbitt, but a search of his person revealed two counterfeit coins.

Smithers was tried on April 14 and 15, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in New Westminster penitentiary.

This man was an old offender, having served several sentences both in the United States and Canada.

The city prosecutor was good enough to send a letter to the Officer Commanding at Vancouver drawing attention to the remarks made by the Magistrate, as follows:—

"I would like to compliment Corporal Wilson of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the tremendous work, patience, and savvy, knowledge of what he should bring before the court and the manner in which he brought all this material to the prosecutor. His work has been splendid, and of course in a lesser degree the men under his command; but he apparently has had full charge of this, and it is in fact the only case of this kind in my long experience of criminal work here that has been tried here. I do not recollect any other case of counterfeiting, except where a man has had one or two coins in his possession and has been charged with possession of some, something like that; but the work in this case has been splendid."

The Comptroller of Currency also expressed his appreciation of this case.

The accountant of the British Columbia Electric Railway telephoned our office in Vancouver to the effect that a considerable number of spurious Canada 5-cent pieces had come into his possession. These coins had all been taken in in fare boxes on October 21 and 22, 1932. On examination it was found that these coins were entirely different from any coins which have come into our possession. While undoubtedly counterfeit, they are very hard to detect as such owing to their brightness and peculiar hardness. The image and lettering is sharp and clear cut, the weight almost that of the genuine coin, and upon being dropped they emit a fairly bright clear ring. The material of which they are composed is very hard and brittle and when taken in a pair of pliers and pressure applied the coins will snap easily. The bank, the head office of the Royal Bank of Canada with which the railway does its banking, stated that the coins were probably genuine and accepted same, returning other coins in their place.

After a painstaking investigation it was learned that the journal bearings, from which about 1½ pounds of babbitt is obtained, were stolen from the car yards in considerable quantities, as well as from the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways, box cars left overnight in isolated sidings. These were traced to a man in the junk metal business, who had melted the babbitt metal in a large crucible installed on his farm in Marine Drive. Later

an ex-convict from Deer Lodge penitentiary, Montana, had been located and convicted of the theft of the bearings from the railway cars in Vancouver. Several other old offenders were connected with this case.

In October, 1931, one John Stein, alias Emil Sulkowski, was arrested by the Vancouver city police on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences; raising one dollar American bills to \$20. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On the expiration of this sentence he was again arrested and escorted from Vancouver to Toronto, where he was wanted on 12 charges of passing American one dollar bills raised to \$20. He was also wanted in Calgary. He was sentenced on January 29, 1932, by Judge Coatsworth, to ten years' imprisonment.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Protecting Indians in James Bay*

Dealing with the provincial Acts, Superintendent King says:—

"On January 21 this year, one Charles Hnovinen was by Police Magistrate E. R. Tocker sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, or serve one month in jail under section 35 (1) of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act. This man had been poisoning fox and other fur bearing animals in the James Bay district near the Harricanaw river. His brother, one Solo Hnovinen was also convicted at the same time and place for a similar offence. The furs held by these two men were also confiscated. The report of the constable in charge Moose Factory detachment, on Charles Hnovinen, in part, reads:—

"Broke camp at 8 a.m. on January 10, proceeding on to the bottom of Hannah Bay employing John Fletcher who was to guide us to another camp that was hidden away up a little creek some three miles up the Kesagami river. Arrived at this shack at 3 p.m. No one there. Searched it, finding two partridges, many wings of partridges, 20 weasel skins 22 rifle and two No. 3 traps, three No. 1½ traps and one No. 1 trap. These I seized as this cabin was one of the two used by Charles Hnovinen. Camped for night near mouth of Kesagami river with some Indians.

"As ski tracks indicated that Charles Hnovinen had headed across country towards the Harricanaw river some three days previously, I questioned the Indians as to whether he had another camp in that direction. They stated that he must have as he was often away in that direction for several nights. I finally found one Indian, Jimmy Canasheesh, who stated that on the Monday after Christmas Day he had been away up the Hannah Bay river and had seen fresh tracks of Charles Hnovinen's skis in the middle of the river. He followed them and came to a place where the men had stopped, pushed up a little pile of snow and ice with his hands and placed a poison pellet on it. About a ¼ mile farther he found a similar set. He picked up both these baits as he had heard that I wanted the Indians to do so. These he put in a tin. He turned off the white man's trail here, and does not know if more sets were farther on. Jimmy Canasheesh gave me these two pellets or baits. He also stated that at the end of November, 1931, he saw other baits. He picked up two and burnt them; others he left as he did not know that I wanted them. From where this white man's trail came from, he figured that his other camp must be about 15 miles up the Harricanaw river on the east side somewhere above one of the large islands. He thought we could pick up a trail somewhere there if the men had been about since the last snow.

"On the 11th instant we left camp at 8 a.m. taking with us Jimmy Canasheesh for a guide, travelling with dogs and no load—just tea pail and bannock. It was bitterly cold, 40 below zero with a slight head wind. We picked up a three day old trail near Shoal island after crossing to east shore of Harricanaw river and at about 1 p.m. located Charles Hnovinen's camp on east shore about two miles up on the inside of Shoal island. No one was in, but signs showed that Charles had slept there the previous night and his trail led back into the bush. As we had no camp equipment, I took two biscuits and some tea, established myself in his cabin and sent S/Constable Moore and Jimmy Canasheesh back to our camp with the dogs, instructing S/Constable Moore to return the next day with grub and equipment, and authorizing him to hire Jimmy Canasheesh again for that day to help him with the dogs and load.

"I searched the cabin but could find no fur or poison. I also made a brief search for a fur cache in the surrounding bush, but found nothing. At 2.30 p.m. I heard Charles Hnovinen approaching. When he arrived I did not make my identity known, as I was wearing overalls over my breeches and a parka. I asked if I could stay overnight. He consented readily. He took off his pack and when he took his axe from it I saw that there was only a lard pail in it. He was carrying a mauser rifle 8 m.m. When he was busy chopping wood I unloaded the rifle and looked in the lard paid. The lard pail contained a quantity of poison baits, approximately 25. They were little round balls of tallow and meat.

"During the evening I gave him the impression that I would like to buy some fur. I spent the night with him keeping a strict watch to see that he did not move the pail of baits which were in his packsack. Early the following morning I made as if to leave but said I would like to see his fur and make an offer for it. He went back into the bush. I followed shortly on his trail and found him removing a large sack from a tree. I then told him that I was a Game Warden and seized his fur, the poison baits, and his rifle. He had told me the previous night that he had shot a partridge with this rifle just outside the camp, but it had lodged in the tree. He had shown it to me and we had both tried to get it down but were not successful. I placed Charles Hnovinen under arrest, told him to put on his skis and come with me. We headed down river. It was snowing heavily and had turned very soft during the night. This soon turned to rain and the prisoner could make no headway on his skis. The snow stuck to them in lumps so we had to return to the camp and fix them with hot tallow. We restarted at 9.30 a.m., but the going was very heavy and we both had heavy packs. We met S/Const. Moore and Jimmy Canasheesh at about halfway. They were having a hard time with the dogs and load in the heavy going. We put our packs on the sled and returned to our camp at Kesagami river, arriving at 3.30 p.m. Here I gave Charles Hnovinen a witnessed receipt for fur seized and had him sign my copy as certified correct. The fur was two red foxes (one admitted as being poisoned) one silver fox and one mink, property of Charles Hnovinen, and 8 red foxes and two cross foxes, the alleged property of Solo Hnovinen.

"Charles Hnovinen stated that he had no trapper's licence—he had used his brother's when taking some fur to Moose Factory. He admitted having used poison, stating that the baits were made with cyanide enclosed in a capsule of tallow and then rolled in a ball of stinking meat and grease. He had set 10 baits back in the bush on the day that I came to his shack. He had not marked their position in any way. He also mentioned that he had not used so much poison as his brother.

"On the 13th instant it was pouring rain—most unusual change for this time of the year. Impossible to travel. Stayed in camp all day.

"On the morning of the 14th it was still raining and impossible to travel. Two white men approached our camp at 7 a.m. They were not seen by us, but the prisoner saw them from the front door of the tent and shouted a warning to them in Finnish. They immediately set off up river. We were dressing. S/Constable Moore, who was more fully dressed than I, hitched up the dogs and set off after them in company with an Indian. I remained with the prisoner and fur. The men were out of sight by the time S/Constable Moore got away, and he was unable to make half the speed of the men as the dogs floundered in the snow. The men had skis no doubt well waxed and travelled well, hardly cutting into the snow. They returned at 11 a.m. reporting that men had camped a few miles above us the previous night and had been apparently looking for Charles Hnovinen's camp. These men were no doubt others of the party of seven who came in and are trapping way up the Kesagami river. It was bad luck as no doubt they had some beaver or illicit fur with them and were heading for Moose Factory for supplies. They must be short of supplies, however, and I will get reports on their movements from some Indians who are coming down from that district in a few days.

"Constable Covell, S/Constable Moore and prisoner Charles Hnovinen left camp at Kesagami at 6.45 a.m. on the 15th instant. Weather very cold again making a good crust after the rain. Had heavy load but made good time by all running. Made fire at 11 a.m. at Washahowkow Creek. Noted that Solo Hnovinen had headed for Moose Factory the previous day. Proceeded meeting Solo Hnovinen at 12 noon near Pt. Nattabisha. Arrested him and proceeded on to Moose Factory arriving at 7 p.m., having made over 50 miles this day.

"These men will be taken out to Cochrane by me on a train that is expected on 19th instant..... Mileage round trip, hired dogs, approximately 166 miles."

Four other cases of men using poison bait occurred, two at Cochrane, Antli Foivenen and Emil Harkaman, and two at Moosonee, Lawrence Lahtinen and Matti Lihto; all were fined \$25 and costs. The first two had entered the country by aeroplanes.

Superintendent King draws attention to the great danger of the destruction of game in these areas and of the impoverishment of the natives, Indians and Eskimos; and he supports a suggestion by his predecessor that the whole of that region should be made a reserve, white trappers and hunters being excluded. He expresses satisfaction with the action taken in this direction by the Quebec Government.

After some further remarks he continues:—

"In February of this year, a white trapper, Louis Martineau, Jr., while near Fort George, Quebec, persuaded an Indian, one Moses Chickamash, at whose camp he stayed, to part with several fox skins. Louis Martineau, Jr., was to take these skins to Moose Factory, sell them, and return the money realized from the sale of same to Chickamash. A dog sled and a dog, total value approximately \$38, were also lent by Chickamash to Martineau. These were also to be returned providing Martineau did not decide to purchase same for the price set, i.e., \$38.

After some derogatory remarks concerning Martineau, the report continues:—

"In arranging prosecution of Martineau under Section 355 of the Criminal Code, a certain amount of difficulty was experienced owing to the cost, which the Provincial authorities of Quebec and Ontario thought should be borne by the Department of Indian Affairs. Early in July, the Acting Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs authorized prosecution of Martineau. Although the prosecution was under the Criminal Code it was considered that the offence was of such seriousness that the culprit should be punished, the prestige of the Mounted Police upheld, and the Indians protected.

"On July 19, 1932, Louis Martineau appeared before L. Tyrer, J.P., at Fort George, P.Q., charged under section 355 of the Criminal Code. He elected to be tried summarily and entered a plea of 'guilty'. Partial restitution of \$20 was made, and he was sentenced to serve three months in Montreal jail, with hard labour.

"When sentencing the prisoner, L. Tyrer, J.P., informed him that he considered his offence a despicable one as he had taken advantage of an Indian's trust in a white man's word.

"Although it was necessary for Constable Covell to proceed from Moose Factory to Fort George by canoe and motorboat, a distance of over 300 miles, and then escort the prisoner from Fort George to Montreal, via Moose Factory, the beneficial effect this case will have on the natives and whites in the district concerned, should be well worth the trouble and expense."

On August 20, 1931, a trapper named Carey was sentenced at Moose Factory to pay a fine of \$50, or three months in jail in default of payment of fine, for selling liquor to Indians.

#### *St. Regis and Betsiamites*

Regarding the Indian reserves, Superintendent Phillips says:—

"Frequent patrols were made to the several Indian reserves situated in this district, particularly the Tyendinaga, Golden Lake and St. Regis reserves. These patrols were intended mainly to keep order on the Reserves as the occasional appearance of an officer seems to have a very salutary effect. A number of prosecutions were instituted, particularly at St. Regis, for infractions of the Indian Act and a total of twenty-nine convictions were recorded. Most of these were in respect to traffic in liquor, but at St. Regis some of the Thunderwater element were convicted for trespass. They had been warned to leave the Reserve after having made a decided effort to create trouble and dissatisfaction among the Band. Those who did not comply with the order were sent to jail for terms ranging from two to three months and the trouble was effectually quelled. The other reserves have been very quiet and orderly throughout the year.

On July 5, a considerable quantity of beer was seized in a launch belonging to an Indian in the St. Regis reserve named Harry Black. Sergeant T. S. Moore of the Brockville Detachment accompanied by Constable T. A. Shane had visited the St. Regis reserve in the execution of their duties, visiting Peter David Island. While Sergeant Moore was searching the island Constable Shane who was with the police motor boat, noticed a motor boat coming up the river very heavily laden and passing very close to the island. Feeling suspicious he followed it and found that it contained 25 sacks each containing two dozen bottles of beer, or 600 bottles in all. The three Indians concerned in the ownership were arrested. The principal was fined \$100 and costs and the others received \$10 fine. The liquor was confiscated.

Reports that two Indians in St. Regis were selling liquor every Sunday to Americans who visited the reserve, Sgt. T. S. Moore of "A" Division, with a party numbering six in all, entered the reserve on Sunday, May 29, 1932. The

selling of liquor had been temporarily suspended owing to an important church parade; but the two houses known to be places of resort were raided and a quantity of beer was seized. The owner of the first house named Peter Ransom was absent at the time, but on his return was arrested, convicted and fined \$100.

The detachment at Betsiamites in July, 1932, learned that one Oscar Chapeau had been selling liquor to Indians. An overwhelming case having been obtained the man was arrested in July, 1921; he pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 or three months in jail in default of payment. He did not pay the fine and went to jail.

#### *Ontario Cases*

Corporal R. L. Trolove, in charge of the Ohsweken Detachment, found occasion, in February, 1932, to suspect that the Indians of the reserve were obtaining wine and spirits from a bootlegger in Hamilton. Accompanied by four Indians, who entered the bootlegger's house, and emerged after awhile with a bottle of wine; he also had a drink of spirits. The house was raided, and the \$2 bill was found on the premises. A quantity of coloured spirits, and a considerable quantity of wine were found on the premises. The bootlegger was fined \$100, which was paid.

In November two Indians of the Muncey reserve when in St. Thomas bought a quantity of anti-freeze at a garage; they drank it, and one died and the other had a narrow escape from death, his eyesight being greatly impaired after he had otherwise recovered. Corporal E. G. Weeks and W. V. C. Chisholm, Indian Agent, of the Muncey detachment followed the Indian who proceeded to St. Thomas and bought a quantity of anti-freeze mixture at the same garage for 40 cents. Tried in January, 1932, for selling this mixture to an Indian the manager of the garage one Robertson, pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.

Constable W. V. C. Chisholm of the Muncey Detachment received information that an Indian named Dan Jacobs, living near the Moravian reserve, was making illicit liquor. A visit to Jacob's home on June 7 revealed the presence of a concealed still, and a quantity of spirits. Tried at Sarnia on 8th June, he pleaded guilty, and the usual sentence, one month, \$200 and costs, or an additional six months' imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

#### *The Western Provinces*

An Indian named Edward Longclaws of Waywayseecappo reserve, near Rosburn, Man., was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour, on June 2, 1932, for brewing liquor upon his premises. The information was laid by Constable C. H. Bayfield of the Rosburn Detachment, and the prisoner pleaded guilty.

An Indian of the White Bear reserve created some disturbance on September 12 by being drunk and running around the reserve causing a good deal of trouble. Constable J. Paton of the Carlyle Detachment proceeded at once to the reserve, and Sheepskin, as soon as he heard the constable's car, hid in the bush, where, after some searching, he was found. He had got drunk on three bottles of home brew beer, which he had found on the beach at Carlyle Lake resort, same having been left there by some of the owners of the cottages who had lived there. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Indians residing on a reserve without permission were the subject of an investigation in July, 1932. The Indian Agent at File Hills reserve called at the Balcarras detachment and requested our assistance. He stated that the Indians were building a temple on the reserve for the purpose of holding a Sun or Rain dance and that Indians from other bands who already had their teepees pitched near this temple on Okanees reserve had joined them and that he expected trouble. Corporal H. Wilkins proceeded to the temple along with the

Indian Agent, who asked the Indians to return to their reserves. The Indians, having been warned several times by the Agent, refused, stating "that they had come to worship their God the same as other religions." Eight Indians were arrested, pleaded guilty, and received one month's suspended sentence.

Fruit extracts, which at one time were a great plague, figured occasionally this year. One such occasion was that of a Chinaman, residing at Alix, Alberta, who supplied lemon extract to an Indian named Louie Coyote, of the Hobbema reserve. Conviction was followed by a sentence of a fine of \$50 and 30 days' imprisonment. Fine was paid.

On May 20, 1932, an Indian, with the engaging name of Shining Double, of the Peigan reserve, was found making home brew in his cabin. He was fined \$25, which he paid.

On May 7, 1932, Corporal W. F. Fleming, in charge of the Cardston detachment, arrested an Indian, who had a quantity of liquor on his person; from this man he learned that it had been supplied by a white man named Leavitt; this man was promptly arrested, and was found to have on his person a quantity of identically the same liquor as that found on the Indian. This man was convicted and was fined \$200 or two months' hard labour in default of payment of the fine. He did not pay the fine.

Early in May some Indians of the Sarcee reserve, near Calgary, were found to be drinking, and after investigation, it was found one Albert Payne had sold to them a quantity of "canned heat". Pleading guilty, he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or three months in jail in default of payment. The fine was not paid.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Complaints of missing rifles from armouries and especially from Cadet Corps were numerous during the year. This class of case usually presents many difficulties, and on numerous occasions we are obliged to abandon the search for the missing weapons. On one occasion a Ross rifle which disappeared from the McAdam School in the early part of 1931, was traced after a great deal of trouble to the person who had been cadet instructor. Being skilful with tools, this man had cut the rifle down and made a sport model.

A case of breaking and entering the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve headquarters at Quebec occurred on April 24, 1932. A cash box containing \$72.68, the result of a collection by the men for a dance, was stolen. Saul Percy Rosenstein, a youth of bad reputation, on the reconstruction of the crime, broke down, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The youth's father reimbursed the unit with the amount stolen.

#### *Aircraft*

Turning to aircraft the most detailed report of our connection with air navigation is that contained in the Annual Report of the Officer Commanding the Yukon Territory. He says:—

"The Treadwell Yukon Company, under the name of "Klondike Airways," continue to operate in the Territory. They have three planes, a Fairchild and a Bellanca monoplane and a Moth bi-plane. The last named is very seldom used. The two monoplanes are in more or less constant use, either flying prospecting parties or ferrying freight and passengers, chiefly the former. These parties are sponsored by the Treadwell Yukon Company.

"Canadian Airways Limited are maintaining an aeroplane at Carcross, and have been busy flying freight and passengers throughout the southern Yukon Territory and northern British Columbia the greater part of the past year.

"The Mitchell Exploration Co., of Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., operated 5 flying boats in and out of the Territory last summer, presumably on prospecting trips into the Liard and Frances Lake districts, the venture met with very indifferent success, and this company has now ceased to operate. Three of these flying boats are reported to have been taken over by one E. G. Tryrer of Toronto and are at the present time stored in Whitehorse, Y.T. It is also reported that they will be used next season by Tryrer on further prospecting trips into outlying districts of the Yukon Territory.



"The Pacific-Alaska Airways of Fairbanks, Alaska, are experimenting with the feasibility of maintaining a service from Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., to Fairbanks, Alaska, via Skagway, Alaska, and Whitehorse, Y.T. In case the plan should be put into actual operation Whitehorse would be used as a depot for spare parts and fuel.

"All planes operating in the territory are periodically inspected by members of the force who hold appointments as inspectors of aircraft operations and all aircraft entering the territory is immediately inspected upon landing to ascertain that all existing regulations are being complied with. To date no infringements have been observed.

"This territory is at present under a great handicap for any great advancement in aviation due to the lack of proper landing facilities for planes which are not equipped with pontoons, the only two fields in the territory that offer a proper and safe landing for planes equipped with wheels being at Mayo and Whitehorse. The field at the last named place being by far the superior, it has also been very well spoken of by all visiting pilots. During the winter and summer seasons, when skis and pontoons are used, landings can be made most any place. Wheels, of course, are essential during the inbetween season, just before the freezeup and just prior to the breakup in the spring.

"The plane of the Canadian Airways was used for the purpose of inspecting the Teslin Lake Detachment and changing the personnel in June of this year, besides being far quicker, it was also cheaper than the longer journey by water transportation.

"There have been no fatalities or accidents during the past year in connection with any of the aircraft operating in the territory. This is worthy of note as it is the first such year since aeroplanes have been introduced into the territory."

One of the cases in which we were successful was at Arnprior, Ont. Superintendent Phillips in his annual report says:—

"The High School at Arnprior was broken into and two rifles stolen. Two persons, in no way connected with the school, were eventually arrested and convicted, one being sentenced to four months and the other to one year. While a number of other rifles reported lost were recovered we did not obtain any evidence to show that they had been stolen."

There was of course considerable air traffic between cities in the United States and in Canada, the regulations being generally observed by visitors to this country. In one case a fleet of four or five aircraft was seen in Northern British Columbia, presumably sent by an American newspaper to do some prospecting; these craft made no report.

The Officer Commanding "O" Division in his annual report says:—

"On June 22, 1932, one Willis C. Turner, was at Sandwich, Ontario, fined \$200 and costs, on non-payment to serve one month in jail under section 12, subsection 5, of the Air Regulations. A few days previously, Turner had landed a United States biplane at a field in Sandwich South; two aliens left the plane, but were apprehended by the immigration authorities. After completing his term of imprisonment, Turner was deported to the United States.

#### DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

Information was received from various sources to the effect that a number of Japanese, who are said to have entered Canada illegally, were employed at different points on Vancouver island; this led to a patrol of the west coast of Vancouver Island, to points between Vancouver and the Skeena. This information also disclosed the fact that a large number of naturalization certificates were in the hands of unauthorized persons now in Japan, and that a system of barter was growing up for the purpose of bringing Japanese into Canada. This system of barter also extended to the procuring of fishing licences by Japanese who are not entitled to these.

Due to the investigation it was learned that 40 Japanese were in possession of birth certificates obtained by fraud, and that 250 have left Canada hurriedly.

A further check of the Tabata and Ode Herring fishing camps revealed the fact that several Japanese in these camps had obtained birth certificates by false pretences. From Shingle Bay to Monatt Bay three Japanese members of a crew had obtained fishing licences unlawfully. At Mayne Island it was learned that one Japanese was in possession of a Naturalization certificate not his property.

During this patrol 21 cases of Japanese were investigated, and it was ascertained that several stowaways, deserters, and other Japanese who have entered Canada unlawfully, were employed at various fishing camps situated on the Gulf islands.

P. E. Kuwabara, Sun Life Assurance Agent, through whom the birth certificates were obtained, was arrested on a charge of conspiracy.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Superintendent C. H. King, the Officer Commanding "O" Division, Toronto, in his annual report says:—

"On November 7, 1931, James Shubb, a cattle buyer, was fined \$50 and costs by Police Magistrate S. Atkinson at Haileybury, Ont. Shubb had purchased cattle that had been tested by Ontario Government Inspectors and found to react to the T.B. test. Shubb mutilated Government marks placed on the ears of these cattle, and sold them to farmers in the Haileybury district, who bought them in good faith as cattle free from disease. Prosecution in this case was ordered by the Department of Agriculture."

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, in his monthly report for September, gives a rather unusual case as follows:—

"The M.S. *Prince of Wales*, 81 tons net, U.S. Registry—Juneau, Alaska, was wrecked in the Queen Charlotte straits, about 12 miles northwest of Alert Bay, B.C., with a cargo of nearly 2,000 cases of salmon, and 100 empty oil drums. The cargo was insured, but not the vessel. Information was received by the local collector of national revenue in his capacity as receiver of wrecks, that in the event of the vessel being refloated it was the owner's intention to attempt to get out of Canadian jurisdiction without meeting obligations due various Canadian citizens for salvage work. In view of this information our assistance was requested to counter any such intention. Two men were detailed for this purpose, and the ship was eventually refloated and improvised repairs made, which enabled her to proceed to Vancouver under escort of our men. The vessel was handed over to the receiver of wrecks and bill of expense submitted as one of the claims against it."

#### AID TO RAILWAYS

The detachment at Sydney, N.S., performed an unusual duty in October, 1932. A freight train was wrecked near Florence, Cape Breton, and several cars were derailed and much merchandise was scattered about. A crowd assembled and showed much hostility to the Canadian National Railway Police who were guarding the merchandise. On October 7, 1932, the Sydney detachment gave aid, Corporal D. W. Johnson and three others proceeding to Florence. Stone throwing was indulged in by the crowd and it was necessary to guard the wreck all night. These members of the Force were relieved by the Glace Bay detachment, and they were relieved in turn on October 8. The wrecking crews cleared up the wreck on October 9.

#### NATURALIZATION

A striking increase was shown in the increase of naturalization cases. These number 16,998 cases in 1930-31; in 1931 to 1932 no fewer than 23,232 cases, an increase of 36.67 per cent; thus the number of cases for the twelve months under consideration has practically doubled those for the year before.

As is generally known, this sphere of our work in regard to naturalization is strictly limited. The Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada supplies us with the names of applicants; these are borne to the divisions concerned; and an investigation is made into the character of the applicant. On the report being forwarded to headquarters it is transmitted to the naturalization authorities, and all decisions rest with them.

This work usually is trifling in each individual case though amounting to a good deal of work in the aggregate, but some of the cases involve much labour, long patrols into thinly populated districts often being necessitated.

## WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Superintendent S. T. Wood, Officer Commanding "E" Division (British Columbia), in his annual report says:—

"On September 30, 1932, the strength of the division was: 5 officers; 144 other ranks; 38 horses.

"Compared with last year, there is an increase of 57 n.c.o.'s and constables and 12 horses. Of these, 43 all ranks are on detachment, compared with 31 a year ago. The highest strength of the division was during May, 1932, when there were 176 all ranks.

"During the year the Fernie Sub-Division of "K" Division was transferred to this division, including three n.c.o.'s and constables and three horses, also the detachments at Fernie, Cranbrook, Newgate and Kingsgate. This sub-division is now known as Cranbrook sub-division with headquarters at Cranbrook and is under the command of Inspector G. W. Fish."

Proceeding, Superintendent Wood reports that the coast sub-division, comprising Prince Rupert, Hazelton and Vanderhoof detachments, was transferred to "G" Division whereupon the sub-division was abolished and each detachment reports direct to division headquarters.

An important change is thus noted:—

"On taking over the duties of the Preventive Service from the Department of National Revenue on April 1, detachments were opened at Abbotsford and Cloverdale, which both come under the direction of the officer in charge of the C.I.B. in Vancouver. On assuming these duties, we took over the personnel from the Preventive Service, 13 in number; also the motor patrol boat *Despatcher* and several motor cars.

"Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch, in charge of the Liard patrol, who proceeded in 1931 to the Lower Post, Liard, in Northern British Columbia, was recalled in February, 1932, bringing with him Sergeant T. C. Brice, who had frozen his feet. Later, on your instructions, the remainder of the patrol was withdrawn and the detachment at Lower Post Liard closed in August."

With regard to the Criminal Investigation Branch, he says:—

"During the past year, due in part to promotions and transfers to other divisions, considerable changes have taken place in the personnel of the C.I.B. at divisional headquarters here, and the scope of our work in this regard has been considerably enlarged since taking over the Preventive Service duties in April last; however, results achieved in all branches reflect great credit on all concerned.

"The increase in work necessitated organizing the C.I.B. into five branches, namely, Narcotic Drug under D/Sergeant McGibbon; Preventive Service under D/Sergeant Healey; General Investigations under D/Sergeant O'Reilly; Revolutionary Organizations under D/Constable Macfarlane, and clerical staffs under Corporal Brien. All come under the efficient direction of Inspector F. J. Mead, in charge of C.I.B. Each head of a branch has his assistants who are interchangeable with other branches on occasion."

Dealing with the Department of Pensions and National Health, Superintendent Wood says:—

"The geographical situation of this province in relation to transportation lines to and from the Orient necessitates the utmost vigilance and constant effort to cope with the narcotic drug traffic, and I am very glad to report that the situation appears to continue to show improvement. There is no doubt that the vigorous policy of the department, with their efficient system of control through regular trade channels, the local observance of the regulations by the medical profession generally, and the drastic punishments awarded by the courts, have had most satisfactory results in coping with this nefarious traffic."

Another remark is:—

"At Victoria, where we maintain a 24-hour guard at the Assistant Receiver General's Office, the increase in work necessitated the organization of an efficient C.I.B., in charge of a detective corporal, with two detective constables to assist him. The results have been most satisfactory."

"Close co-operation is maintained with the Customs Department and incoming liners from the Orient are under constant observation from an aeroplane from the time they enter Canadian territorial waters until docked.

"Indicative of the success of the measures in combating the drug traffic, is the extraordinary difficulty experienced by addicts in making new contacts to obtain supplies, owing to the extreme caution exercised by the dealers and their peddlers. This observation is based on actual experience of all our agents."

One or two interesting cases are noticed under the heading "Aid to Other Departments."

Dealing with the Customs-Excise Preventive Service, Superintendent Wood reports:—

"Since taking over the Preventive Service duties of the Customs-Excise branch of the Department of National Revenue last April, several interesting seizures have been made, including stills, cars, boats and in one instance an aeroplane, and the strenuous manner in which most of these cases are fought in the courts, regardless of expense, is indicative of the effectiveness of our activities in this regard.

"Illustrative of these: the first seizure of our Preventive Service Squad was early in April of this year, of a boat of U.S. register, motor-launch *Advance*, with 375 gallons of alcohol and the arrest of three American citizens who were on board. Convictions were recorded but these and the seizure of the boat have been the subject of successive appeals on various grounds, the latest of which is still before the courts.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the fact of a prison term being mandatory under section 181 of the Excise Act, with a minimum of six months' imprisonment on a second conviction under this section, is largely responsible for the strenuous manner in which practically all our prosecutions under this section are fought, and resultant convictions appealed.

"I am pleased to be able to report that the four most notorious bootleggers in this district have been successfully prosecuted under this section and are now serving prison terms. The operations of these four, apart from moral considerations, must have resulted in a very serious loss of revenue to the Government under the Excise Act."

A brief synopsis of a couple of interesting cases are given under the heading "Aid to Other Departments."

Mention is also made of the work done for the Department of Finance. Of the cases included, one deals with the counterfeiting of twenty-five cent pieces and another with the counterfeiting of bank-notes. Both cases are mentioned elsewhere.

With regard to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Superintendent Wood says:—

"The investigations regarding the infractions of Immigration and other acts of Japanese in British Columbia is still being carried on vigorously, and I am of the opinion that the situation is more serious than we previously imagined.

"Recently the investigation has disclosed that numerous naturalization certificates are held by persons other than their owners in the Skeena river area. The number so held is estimated to be over one hundred and fifty, and one source of information places the number as high as 400.

"These certificates are being used to illegally obtain fishing licences.

"Almost every boat sailing for the Orient carries some deportees as well as other Japanese who are leaving the country in order to evade arrest."

After noticing several other lines of activities, such as those concerned with the Department of Indian Affairs, Department of Mines, Post Office Department, etc., the report says:—

"Numerous investigations of a minor nature have been made on behalf of the general public—chiefly in response to enquiries for missing relatives or friends. There has been a noticeable increase in cases of this nature during the past year due to many youths or young men leaving home, either to see the country or with the hope of obtaining employment in other provinces, and travelling illegally by freight trains.

"Many of these lads have never been away from home before, and have neglected to write home being constantly on the move. This has caused, in many cases, unnecessary yet quite a natural anxiety on the part of their parents who, of course, promptly appeal to the various police forces to locate those 'missing.'

"It is hoped that the recent ban on illegal travelling on trains will eliminate this—particularly from a parental view—undesirable facility for roving all over the country."

With regard to the assistance rendered to other police forces, Superintendent Wood says:—

"Although there have not been any outstanding cases of particular interest concluded here under this heading, the closest co-operation has been maintained and assistance gladly given, and reciprocated, with most satisfactory results in many cases—more particularly perhaps, in those where the extradition act has been invoked."

After noticing the number of horses now possessed by the division, he says:—

"The horses have proved their worth on many occasions during the past year as being the most effective means of dispersing mobs. All requests for our assistance from the provincial and municipal authorities have invariably been for mounted men. For various reasons, the use of and need for horses on detachment is becoming less and less."

After remarks upon the usual subjects of interest, such as transport, motor transport, arms and equipment, barracks and buildings, rations, and forage he turns to training and says in part:—

"Every attention has been given to the work of training, with very good results, which could not have been obtained had it not been for the keenness and interest on the part of the recruits as a whole. Thirty-one recruits were engaged and trained here while three drafts, totalling 50 recruits were received from the Depot all during the fall of 1931 . . .

"During the summer three drafts, totalling 32 were transferred to Ottawa, Regina and points as far east as Fredericton, also to the Yukon and Western Arctic. The recruits and drafts received have been of exceptionally fine type.

"The three months' course of lectures in practical work on narcotic drugs was held during the winter for a class of 10 constables from several divisions. The results were satisfactory but for future courses, I would suggest a smaller class.

"To maintain interest, the training was interspersed by squads of 30 recruits attending at the city police courts, twice weekly, for instruction."

"Particular stress was laid on first aid instruction for all duty men as well as recruits. As a result of examinations, 50 certificates were obtained, 7 vouchers, 3 medallions and 1 label.

After referring to the musketry, and fire protection—the latter having been augmented lately, he turns to the health, which has been good, and says:—

"I regret to report the death of one member of this division, Reg. No. 6103, Sergeant T. C. Brice, who died in Vancouver following a long illness. He had served 18 years and 8 months. A conscientious and loyal n.c.o., popular with all ranks, his early death is a distinct loss to the force.

"The free dental treatment for members of the force is a great boon, particularly to those men of long service. This concession is much appreciated by all ranks."

Regarding conduct and discipline, he says:—

"Considering the increase in strength and the large number of recruits, the conduct has been exceptionally good."

After noticing the canteen and the reading room and recreation, he concludes:—

"From a police standpoint, I would consider that the past year has been a successful year.

"The number of requests from the provincial authorities, for our assistance in quelling unemployed demonstrations in this city, or strikes in lumber mills in the vicinity, have been more numerous, but none of these disturbances have been of a serious nature.

"Our duties in connection with the race tracks in Victoria and Vancouver take up the time of our experienced senior clerical staff for a period of eight weeks during the summer, when the work is the heaviest, and naturally other important work suffers in consequence.

Escorts were supplied on eight occasions in escorting 261 male Doukhobors from Vancouver to Piers' Island penitentiary.

"Changes among officers were numerous:—

"Inspector R. L. Cadiz was transferred to Winnipeg.

"Inspector C. E. Wilcox was transferred to Ottawa.

"Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch was transferred to Montreal.

"Inspector J. M. Tupper was transferred to Edmonton.

"Inspector A. S. Cooper was transferred to Whitehorse.

"Inspector J. Fripps was transferred to Moncton.

"Transfers to this division included:—

"Inspector T. B. Caulkin from Mayo to Vancouver.

"Inspector G. W. Fish from Toronto to Cranbrook.

"Inspector F. E. Spriggs from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

"H.M.S. *Delhi*, light cruiser of the American and West Indies station, visited Vancouver in August, when the usual courtesies were exchanged.

"His Excellency the Governor General visited the province during August and September; we furnished guards and any other assistance which was required.

"In my opinion, one of the most important accomplishments of the year, affecting the whole Force, is the great progress made toward reducing the clerical work in all departments. That an honest effort is at last being made in this direction is fully appreciated by all ranks.

"I wish to take this opportunity of mentioning the very cordial relationship which exists between the members of this division and the department of the Attorney General of the province, heads of the several Federal departments, the Commissioner and members of the British Columbia provincial police and the chiefs of police of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver.

"In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the wholehearted support I have received from all ranks and, in particular, the staff of the C.I.B. and orderly room, who have been untiring in their efforts to keep up with the work."

#### ALBERTA

Acting Assistant Commissioner A. E. Acland, at the time of writing Officer Commanding "K" Division (the Province of Alberta), in place of Assistant Commissioner H. M. Newson, ill, opens his report with an account of recent changes:—

"On October 1, 1932, old 'K' Division, with headquarters at Lethbridge, consisted of a strength of 89, all ranks, under the command of Superintendent C. Junget. The division was charged with the enforcement of federal statutes in southern Alberta and East Kootenay districts, the policing of Dominion Parks and large Indian reserves of southern Alberta; also with the giving of assistance to the Immigration and Customs Departments at four points of entry on the United States boundary.

"Sub-divisions were located at Lethbridge, Fernie, Calgary, and Banff, 19 detachments being established through the division.

"An entire reorganization of 'K' Division was effected as from April 1, 1932, when the Alberta provincial police was disbanded and this force took over the responsibility of the full policing of the province. The details of this reorganization were in the hands of Assistant Commissioner H. M. Newson, who arrived from Ottawa for this purpose on March 1, 1932. The somewhat lengthy negotiations with provincial authorities regarding the personnel of the provincial police to be absorbed into this force, the transfer of detachments and stores and other matters of importance regarding procedure were practically completed by April 1, most helpful co-operation being received from the Department of the Attorney-General and officers of the Alberta provincial police at Edmonton and elsewhere.

"Regarding the provincial police personnel, absorbed, 143 of all ranks were engaged for three years, 13 for one year's service on probation, and 25 were rejected on account of age, or other disability. Seven officers of the provincial force were granted commissions in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In addition, certain special constables were retained, including two special game guardians, 25 members of the Provincial Liquor Enforcement Branch and 5 janitors and cooks.

"The province was reorganized into sub-divisions as follows:—

Edmonton, 17 detachments, Inspector P. H. Tucker (A.P.P. Officer).

Vegreville, 12 detachments, Inspector J. O. Scott (A.P.P. Officer).

Red Deer, 12 detachments, Inspector F. Humby.

Calgary, 16 detachments, Inspector E. W. Bavin (A.P.P. Officer).

Banff, 6 detachments, Sergeant E. O. Taylor (later Supt. R. L. Cadiz).

Lethbridge West (including Crowsnest area), 11 detachments, Inspector K. Duncan (A.P.P. Officer).

Lethbridge East (East and South areas), 13 detachments, Inspector A. G. Marsom (A.P.P. Officer).

Peace River, 12 detachments, Inspector E. Radcliffe (A.P.P. Officer).

"In addition, the 'G' Division detachments of Fort Chipewyan and Stony Rapids were transferred to 'K' Division, being placed directly under Edmonton headquarters, together with Fort Fitzgerald detachment from the provincial police.

"The Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments previously established in Alberta were maintained and a total of 80 detachments taken over from the A.P.P., thirteen of their detachments not being taken over, either on account of their proximity to our R.C.M. Police detachments previously established, or because records showed that the work in these areas could be satisfactorily carried out by a neighbouring detachment.

"In organization, very few changes were made in A.P.P. police personnel at single detachments, as it was deemed advisable in the public interest to leave men in the districts they knew as long as they were giving efficient service. A number of transfers of officers and n.c.o.'s were absolutely necessary to effectively staff division and sub-division headquarters. A vast amount of detail had to be arranged in a very limited time and we were handicapped by a lack of officers and senior n.c.o.'s experienced in the interior economy of the force.

"Members of the provincial force, under their system, had little office work to perform beyond the usual crime reports and routine 'Returns' were practically nil; consequently, it was not easy for them to learn our more elaborate methods as regards office work generally, especially as at practically all detachments their time has been very fully occupied with an unusual amount of work, both general police investigations and in connection with destitution and general unrest.

"A most unfortunate and regrettable breakdown in the health of Assistant Commissioner Newson rendered him unable to carry on the command of the division from the beginning of June until this date, Acting Assistant Commissioner A. E. Acland assuming command of the division during his absence.

"During August and September it was deemed necessary, on instructions from headquarters, to reduce the number of sub-divisions in order to release personnel for other duties. The Red Deer sub-division was abolished, the detachments being divided between Edmonton and Calgary sub-divisions. The two sub-divisions centering at Lethbridge were combined. Slight changes were carried out regarding the number of detachments as found necessary, and as a result, on September 30, we were maintaining 102 detachments, with a total strength of 299 of all ranks. A schedule is attached to this report, showing the strength and distribution of the division as on 30-9-32."

Turning to the criminal work performed A/A/Commissioner Acland gives a summary of the work performed. Dealing first with the Department of National Revenue, he says:—

"A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the enforcement of the Customs Act, and numerous seizures have been made.

"A case of commercial smuggling was investigated resulting in the seizure of a large number of sheep, penalties being later imposed and collected.

"A somewhat unusual investigation was made at a point on the international line, resulting in the seizure of bottled spirits imported from the United States for sale in Canada. Penalties were imposed and the car, owned by the smuggler, was seized.

"A large number of illicit stills have been seized during the period under review, a number of which have been operated for commercial purposes. Some difficulty has been experienced in convincing the courts that it is necessary to impose both fine and imprisonment in cases of convictions for possession of illicit stills.

"Assistance has been rendered to this department by our constable at the port of Twin Lakes in his capacity as sub-collector of customs.

After references to the work done for the Department of Mines, the report proceeds with a note upon the work done for the Department of Finance:—

"A considerable amount of work has been done for this department during the period under review. For some time numerous complaints were received at this office regarding the passing of counterfeit \$10 bills, these being almost invariably passed at service stations during the evening when gas and oil were purchased. Descriptions of the men were obtained and finally one man was arrested in possession of a number of the bills. A further investigation was made and the dies and press were located in an old shed situated on the river bank near Edmonton. The owner of the premises pleaded guilty to a charge of being in possession of counterfeiting apparatus and was sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary. Two of his assistants were also prosecuted and convicted.

"Complaints were also received regarding counterfeit 50-cent pieces at a point in the northern portion of the province. This was investigated and a conviction secured against the man responsible for manufacturing them. In this case the coins were made in an improvised mould, being later polished, etc. A conviction was also secured for uttering the finished product.

"Numerous investigations were made regarding the passing of counterfeit 50-cent pieces in other portions of the province, and without a doubt the persons arrested at Vancouver were the parties responsible for the manufacture of these coins.

"During the year a woman, dressed in a man's clothing, attempted to pass a counterfeit \$50 bill. She was subsequently arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment."

Turning to the work done under the Criminal Code, the report continues:—

"A large number of investigations were made under the Criminal Code and a number of important murder cases have been handled. During the period from April 1 to September 30 a total of 23 murders, attempts to murder, and manslaughter cases have been investigated, also 225 suicides and sudden deaths.

"A large number of prosecutions have been entered for common assault, assault causing bodily harm, and also indecent assault. Some 30 charges were laid under the Code during the recent strike in the Crownsnest pass, and the majority of the accused were committed for trial.

"Charges of vagrancy have been very numerous during the past year, due no doubt to the present existing conditions.

"Some 1,500 cases of theft, including theft of cattle and theft of cars, have been investigated and reported upon. Breaking and entering cases have also been numerous and a large number of these include breaking, entering and theft from warehouses of gas and oil companies and wheat elevators.

"A case of particular interest occurred during the month of July. Confidential information was received to the effect that an attempt was to be made to blow the safe at the Carceland branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. A watch was kept and early in the morning of July 24 three men were arrested in the act of attempting to blow the safe. The leader of the party was sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary and two others in the provincial jail. We were fortunate in that the arrests were effected without injury to prisoners or members of the force.

"During the month of September information was received to the effect that an attempt was to be made to blow the safes in business houses in the town of Bassano. A watch was maintained and as a result one man was arrested as he was in the act of preparing to drill a safe. He was found to be in possession of the necessary equipment, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, etc., and was subsequently sentenced to seven years on each of a number of shop-breaking charges."

Reference is then made to the work done for the Department of Indian Affairs and the Department of Immigration; with regard to the latter one case is mentioned:—

"The most important case under this heading is that of Ralph Spooner alias John Fraser, whose deportation was ordered whilst incarcerated in the provincial gaol at Port Arthur. He was subsequently committed to the Ontario Mental Hospital from which he was taken for deportation, but evaded deportation by escaping custody after admission by the United States authorities. He was finally arrested in Edmonton and held under a deportation order. He is somewhat mentally unbalanced and is known to be an active Communist agitator, but not sufficiently deranged to prohibit an active and useful association with the red element."

The work done for a variety of authorities is noticed such as the Alberta Liquor Control Board and other provincial departments.

With regard to municipal affairs it is noted that over 5,000 investigations have been made, mostly with regard to relief and inquiries regarding the ability of indigents to pay hospital accounts.

It is noted that the sum of \$21,233.90 has been collected for the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, this including radio licences for the federal government.

With regard to training, he says:—

"During the winter of 1931-32 mounted and dismounted training was actively carried out at Lethbridge (old 'K' Division headquarters) and at Calgary, where two complete mounted sections were stationed. A draft of very promising recruits completed their training at Calgary in the spring, and passed their probationary period. First-aid training was carried out at Lethbridge by Corporal Forsland.

"With the advent of reorganization of 'K' Division with headquarters at Edmonton entailing greatly enlarged police duties, it has only been possible to carry out active training of men and horses stationed at Edmonton and Lethbridge posts, the men being those not actively engaged in police work. These men have been used on active strike duty in the Crownsnest pass and have acquitted themselves well. Plans to station half-troops of fully trained mounted men at Edmonton and Lethbridge have been delayed in fulfilment, owing to the Crownsnest situation, but with the arrival of a draft of men at Edmonton from Regina we have been able to approach fulfilment of these arrangements. In addition, a small number of picked constables have been sent to training classes at Regina.

"It will be understood that a large percentage of the A.P. Police personnel absorbed in this force are over 35 years of age; many of them had cavalry training some years ago and are now what is generally known as 'good policemen', but are no longer the stamp of men that will add lustre to the appearance of a troop on parade. Opportunity will be taken to put the younger, more active, men through a refresher course as soon as possible."



With regard to conduct and discipline, the report says:—

"The conduct of all ranks has been generally very satisfactory, and I may mention that recruits transferred to this division from the depot have been of a high standard, both in appearance and in manners.

"It was, perhaps, to be expected that members of the A.P. police would deeply regret the passing of the provincial organization with the excellent reputation it had achieved. Most of them have donned the scarlet with financial loss, and what they may fear to be less opportunity for advancement. All ranks have, however, loyally carried out their duties to the best of their ability through the trying period of transition that called for qualities of staunchness and patience. May I suggest that this was partly due to the fact that 50 per cent of the ranks of the provincial force had previous service in this force."

Reference is made to the horses, to the motor transport, barracks and buildings, clothing and kit, rations and forage, and in conclusion he says:—

"In conclusion, I may state that the past year has not been an easy one for police work, mainly on account of the large amount of destitution prevailing, the great increase in 'drifters' and in unemployment and the consequent unrest, which situation is, of course general throughout the country.

"Members of this division have met all situations and have carried out their work with tact, patience, and loyalty to their superiors, and I have received the hearty support and co-operation of all ranks."

"G" DIVISION, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Inspector T. H. Irvine, who is in temporary command of "G" Division, the Northwest Territories between British Columbia and the Yukon on the west of the Barren Lands on the east, reports that the following officers were on the strength of "G" Division on September 30, 1932:—

- A/Asst/Commissioner A. E. Acland, on command "K" Division.
- Inspector T. H. Irvine, commanding "G" Division.
- Inspector A. N. Eames, commanding Aklavik Sub-Division.
- Inspector A. T. Belcher, commanding the Fort Smith Sub-Division.
- Inspector D. J. Martin, commanding the Simpson Sub-Division.

A/Asst/Commissioner Acland has assumed command of "K" Division during the illness of Assistant Commissioner H. M. Newson. Other officers who were with "G" Division at various times during the year and have been transferred are as follows:—

- Inspector J. M. Tupper was transferred to "F" Division on May 1, 1932.
- Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon was transferred to "C" Division on July 1, 1932.
- Sergeant Major Patteson, A., was promoted inspector and transferred to "Headquarters" Division.

He further says:—

"The strength of the division at this date is:—

Officers.. . . .	5
N.e.o.'s and constables.. . . .	75
Special constables.. . . .	22
Employed civilians.. . . .	4
Total.. . . .	106

With regard to the detachments, Inspector Irvine says:—

"There are three sub-divisions in 'G' Division, each under an inspector previously named.

"Owing to this force taking over the duties performed by the Alberta provincial police on April 1, 1932, Jasper, Alberta, Grouard, Alberta, Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, and Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan, detachments were transferred to 'K' Division on and from that date.

"Bernard Harbour detachment, N.W.T., was closed as its maintenance was not necessary owing to the opening of the new detachment at Coppermine, N.W.T., during the year 1931.

"Owing to the rush of prospectors and others interested in mineral exploration, preparations are now under way to open a new detachment at Cameron Bay on Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.

"The Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner *St. Roch* wintered at Tree River, N.W.T., and left that point on July 20 for Herschel, Y.T., where she arrived on August 2 after being delayed by ice and heavy gales. After delivering freight, etc., to our detachments on the Arctic coast, the *St. Roch* returned to Herschel, Yukon Territory, and later proceeded to her winter anchorage at Tree River, N.W.T., where she arrived on September 23. I am pleased to report that everything connected with the *St. Roch* has proceeded in a very satisfactory manner."

Regarding the dogs, he says:—

"There are 200 dogs distributed among the detachments of 'G' Division.

"All our requirements have been filled by breeding from our own dogs, but in an effort to better the strain two bitches were sent to Fort Smith, N.W.T., from Ottawa for breeding purposes."

The general health has been good.

The report continues:—

"On January 1 Constable A. W. King was shot through the chest by a man known as Albert Johnson which case I have covered further in this report. Constable King's condition was extremely serious for some time but he has fortunately made a splendid recovery."

After noticing the drill and training, the report adds:—

"With the exception of the 'G' Division headquarters staff practically all members on duty in the post were transferred to 'K' Division on and from June 1, 1932, since which date no training of the members of 'G' Division has been carried on, they being engaged in the distribution of northern mail and matters connected with the administration of our work in the Northwest Territories."

He states that the health of the Indians has been good.

Under the heading of "General Crime," Inspector Irvine notices at length the case of Albert Johnson, which is described at some length elsewhere in this report. He concludes:—

"In all probability Albert Johnson is only an assumed name, and to date we have been unsuccessful in establishing his real identity."

Reference also was made to the cases of Pete Norberg and the murder of the trappers Olson and Bode in the Barren Lands, which also appear elsewhere in this report.

In his "general remarks" he says:—

"During the past summer considerable activity by prospectors, etc., was carried out in the Great Bear Lake area. Deposits of pitchblende, rich in radium and silver ore higher than the average have been discovered on the eastern shores of Great Bear lake. It is estimated that over 250 persons were engaged in prospecting during the summer and I am pleased to report that no trouble of any kind has been reported by our patrols to the mining areas.

"The fur catch in the Simpson and Fort Smith areas has been very poor but in the Mackenzie River delta and along the Arctic coast the catches exceeded the 1930-31 licence year. It is of interest to note that certain of the Kogmolik Eskimo in the eastern part of the Aklavik sub-division have abandoned the trapping of foxes, and have reverted to their old custom of living off the country.

"The air mail service has given every satisfaction and has kept close to the published schedules.

"Seventeen n.c.o.'s and constables of 'G' Division were relieved of northern duty this year being replaced by 22 men. The increase is accounted for by the fact that certain detachments in the north have had their strength raised to cope with additional work, i.e., Norman and Rae detachments, for the purpose of supervising the Great Bear Lake area and Reliance detachment for the purpose of patrolling the Thelon game sanctuary."

SASKATCHEWAN

Assistant Commissioner J. W. Spalding, the Officer Commanding "F" Division (Province of Saskatchewan), states:—

"The Southern Saskatchewan District and Northern Saskatchewan District were combined on December 1, 1931, and designated as 'F' Division, Saskatchewan, with the following sub-Divisions:—

- Regina Sub-Division,
- Weyburn Sub-Division,
- Swift Current Sub-Division,
- Yorkton Sub-Division,
- Saskatoon Sub-Division,
- North Battleford Sub-Division,
- Prince Albert Sub-Division.

"This division now covers the whole of the province of Saskatchewan with headquarters at Regina. Stony Rapids Detachment in this province, is under the command of the Officer Commanding, 'K' Division, Edmonton, Alta..

"Authority was received from you to open Detachments at:—

Claslyn (Feb., 1932)	Blain Lake (April, 1932)	Calder (May, 1932)	Govenlock (June, 1932)
Regina Beach (June, 1932)	Fish Lake (June, 1932)	Robsart (July, 1932)	Orkney (July, 1932)
Lac La Ronge (Aug., 1932)	Ile a La Crosse (Aug., 1932)	Torquay (Aug., 1932)	Ituna (Sept., 1932)

and to close the following Detachments:—

Bredenbury (April, 1932)	Rosthern (May, 1932)	Val Marie (July, 1932)	Consul (July, 1932)
Pelican Narrows (May, 1932)	Flin Flon (Aug., 1932)	Fish Lake (Sept., 1932)	Regina Beach (Sept., 1932)."

Assistant Commissioner Spalding notes that when the Preventive Service was taken over by this force on April 1, eight men and seven motor cars of various sorts were taken over.

The number of detachments in each sub-district is as follows:—

Regina .....	10
Yorkton .....	15
Weyburn .....	17
Swift Current .....	14
Saskatoon .....	14
North Battleford .....	13
Prince Albert .....	14
Total .....	97

The Officer Commanding the Division describes the conduct and discipline of the force under his command as good. The health also was good.

After noting that detachments were inspected as often as the work permitted, the report turns to the patrols undertaken during the year; of these there were 22,536, with a total mileage of 1,893,334 miles.

Turning to the work of the Criminal Investigation Branch, Assistant Commissioner Spalding first noticed the murder of Corporal L. V. Ralls. The account of this affair is as follows:—

"On the 4th of July, 1932, Constable Novakowski was on general highway patrol on Highway No. 14, between Yorkton and Foam Lake, owing to the large number of breaking, entering and thefts being committed in the district and had instructions to stop all cars after midnight and question the occupants.

"At about 1.40 a.m. of the 5th of July, between Springside and Theodore, Const. Novakowski attempted to stop a car, but instead of stopping the driver tried to run Const. Novakowski down and he had to jump for safety. He gave chase to the car, which he noticed answered the description of the car alleged to be concerned in the robberies taking place. He caught up with the car but could not pass them as they forced him into the loose gravel when he would have to slow up to regain control of the car. The chase continued for about an hour, the occupants of the car firing at Const. Novakowski, who also fired several shots in return, without effect. At Shebo, Const. Novakowski decided

to stop and notify Corp. Ralls at Foam Lake by telephone, which he did. At 2:25 a.m. of the same date information was received at Yorkton that Corporal Ralls of Foam Lake Detachment had been shot and killed. Every available man was at once sent to the district in an endeavour to arrest the murderers, who were no doubt the men chased by Const. Novakowski.

Inspector Moorhead proceeded from Yorkton to Foam Lake to personally take charge of the search.

Later investigation showed that Corp. Ralls had received Const. Novakowski's telephone message and proceeded to the east limits of Foam Lake and there placed his car at a bridge at that point, so that an auto could not pass. The bandits came along and were evidently challenged by Corp. Ralls. They opened fire on him and he returned same. Corp. Ralls was mortally wounded and died shortly after from internal hemorrhage, caused by bullet wounds in the chest.

Const. Hutchinson and Const. Novakowski picked up the tracks of the car where it left the highway and proceeded north and located it abandoned about 10 a.m. of July 5. The car was a Plymouth Sedan which was later discovered to have been stolen. There were three bullet holes in the engine cover and one in the right hand door. The car contained a large assortment of goods, the proceeds from robberies in the district.

A description of the men wanted was obtained but it was ascertained they were in the Nut Mountain district and with the aid of civilian volunteers, a methodical and intensive search of the district was commenced. Word of the suspects obtaining food was obtained on the 6th of July and on the following day information was received that three men answering the description wanted, had stolen three horses from a farmer seven miles northeast of Kelvington. Constable Parsons of this force and Const. Hayes of the Wadena town police at once left in pursuit by car, leaving word for others to follow. Owing to impassable roads they had to abandon the car and proceeded on foot. They came upon the three horses tied to trees and a civilian informed Const. Parsons that the suspects were at Carl Johnson's farm a quarter of a mile away. They cached and shortly a man came from the house to the horses and started untying them. He was arrested by Const. Parsons, who turned him over to Const. Hayes and then crawled through the bush towards the other men, who had by this time left the house, presumably to look for their comrade. Const. Parsons called upon them to surrender, but they ran for the bush, one of the men (Miller) drawing his gun. Const. Parsons thereupon fired and Miller returned the fire. The two men got away.

At 2 a.m. of July 8, 1932, word was received from James Adams that a stranger had called at his farm and asked for food and, as he appeared all played out, a bed had been given him. Constables Nutt, Nightingale, Ruggell and Newman at once proceeded to the farm, being driven by a minister named J. E. Rutherford. Constables Nutt and Nightingale proceeded to the room given the man, found him asleep with a loaded .38 revolver by his right hand. He was arrested. His name was William Kurulak. On the same date at 10:30 a.m. word was received that the third man had jumped from a wagon into the bush. Shots were exchanged between this man and his pursuers. This man was found dead in the p.m. of the same date, having committed suicide. His name was Bill Miller.

Mike Kurulak, the first man arrested, and Bill Kurulak, the second man arrested, made confessions in which they admitted being in the car stopped by Corp. Ralls. They claimed that Bill Miller, deceased, did the actual shooting. They were tried at Yorkton and on October 1, 1932, William Kurulak, having been found guilty of murder, was sentenced to death and Mike Kurulak, who had been found guilty of manslaughter, to fifteen years imprisonment.

These two men admitted breaking into stores at Theodore, Salter, Fielding, Sheho, and Fort Qu'Appelle. Bill Kurulak also admitted theft of automobiles. They also implicated Peter Omelchenko as a receiver of stolen property. Omelchenko was tried at North Battleford on four charges laid under section 399 of the Code (Receiving) and one charge of theft of dynamite, and was sentenced to one year at hard labour in the Prince Albert common jail on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

On receipt of information regarding Corp. Ralls' death, D/S/Sergt. W. Mortimer was sent to the scene of the shooting in a plane chartered from the Regina Flying Club and piloted by Flying Instructor R. J. Groome. The plane was of great assistance. The roads in the district where the murderers had fled to, were almost impassable and the plane was used for the dropping of instructions to the searching parties. It also harassed the fugitives, as after their arrest they stated they had to cache every time they heard the plane in their vicinity. This no doubt slowed up their progress.

I would specially commend all members of the Force detailed for duty in this connection. They put in long hours, under trying conditions—the weather and roads being exceptionally bad.

I would also like to express my appreciation of the co-operation received from all the residents of the district who turned out and rendered valuable assistance under these difficult circumstances."

A curious homicide occurred in the Saltcoats District on December 18, 1931, when one Malcolm MacDonald came to his death by the discharge of a shot gun in the hands of Mike Spohn, who was in bed at the time.

MacDonald, who had been working on the Spohn farm, in the evening entered the room of Mike Spohn, who was ill, and the two were alone for from fifteen to twenty minutes. The discharge of the gun then was heard, and the rest of the family rushing in, found the room in darkness and Malcolm MacDonald lying near the bed, mortally wounded. A number of pellets struck him in the left side of the neck. Medical evidence showed that MacDonald could not have fired the shot himself, and the gun belonged to the Spohns and had been kept in Mike Spohn's room.

Mike Spohn's statement was that the gun had been in MacDonald's hands and exploded when he rose from his chair to leave; but this was inconsistent with the fact that the wound could not have been inflicted by MacDonald himself. Mike Spohn was charged with the offense, found guilty and sentenced to death, the sentence being commuted to imprisonment for life. The only explanation put forward for this strange affair was that MacDonald talked jubilantly of a party to which he was going, and that Spohn felt resentful at being unable to enjoy such pleasures.

Modern methods figure in a case of murder and suicide, which present features of some interest:—

"On December 29, 1931, Hans Pedersen, a bachelor farmer aged twenty-two, residing alone on Section 9-31-9 West 3rd, near Ardath, Saskatchewan, was found dead outside his house by a neighbour named A. Tilk. Coroner C. A. Drummond took charge of the body and an investigation was immediately conducted by Const. R. M. Wood of Rosetown Detachment. Examination revealed a bullet wound just below the heart, evidently made by a small calibre shell. The body was fully dressed and there were no burning or powder marks on any of the garments. All tracks had been completely obliterated by snow. In the house it was found that the bed had been burned and an attempt made to burn down the house, as the lamp burner was found lying in the middle of the burned mattress. Finger prints were found on the lamp chimney, which was on the table in the kitchen.

"It was learned that Pedersen had been very popular in the district and his only known enemy was one named Paul Schudwitz, who had left a neighbour's farm the previous day, presumably for Saskatoon. In the evening of the same day, he had called at Ardath and borrowed a .22 rifle, saying he was going to shoot rabbits and would stay that night with a neighbour of Pedersen. The neighbour referred to, on being interviewed, stated he had not seen Schudwitz for some months and had no reason even to anticipate a visit from him. No trace whatever of Schudwitz's movements could be found after the borrowing of the rifle. He was subsequently charged with murder and a warrant issued. Every possible effort was made to locate him, but without success.

"The autopsy performed on the deceased disclosed that death was due to a wound inflicted by a .22 calibre bullet. It was ascertained that a few days previous to this shooting Schudwitz had fired several shots at an elevator building, with a .22 rifle, which he had borrowed. These bullets were extracted from the building and examined by an expert, who was of the opinion that the bullet taken from the deceased, was fired by the same rifle, as that from which the bullets found in the elevator had been discharged. This was almost conclusive proof of Schudwitz's guilt.

"Two weeks later the frozen body of Paul Schudwitz was found in a granary some thirty miles from the scene of the murder, under circumstances which left no doubt that he had committed suicide, using the same rifle that had taken Pedersen's life. His finger prints were taken and were found, upon examination, to be identical with the finger prints on the lamp chimney earlier referred to. Further tests were made with the rifle found clutched in Schudwitz's hands, which proved conclusively that the murder and suicide had been committed by one and the same weapon. The Coroner's Jury found that Pedersen was murdered by Schudwitz, who later committed suicide.

An altercation after a meeting of the Farmers' Unity League on June 4, 1932, led to an assault by Louis Forchtner upon a farmer, R. R. Hayes, who later was found badly beaten and stabbed. Ultimately, Hayes died of the wound, and Forchtner was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

In the Meadow Bank District, Saskatchewan, considerable thefts of cattle were reported, and after a good deal of work, the responsibility was traced

home to two men who confessed that they had stolen in all 73 cattle, shipping these to Winnipeg. It was those shipments which caused their discovery, as a watch was kept at the railways upon all strangers shipping cattle. They pled guilty, and were given 18 months imprisonment on each of several charges, sentences to run concurrently.

A case of arson is thus described:—

"At 6 a.m., Sunday, November 15, 1931, Riverhill School (S.D. 2586) situated ten miles east of Blaine Lake, was completely destroyed by fire. Neighbouring settlers were soon on the scene and an outstanding feature of this case was the very efficient investigation made by a Mennonite youth named Peter Dyck, who successfully tracked the incendiaries to their homes, examining their footwear and locating the horse used, all prior to the arrival of the police. Constables Smith and Thompson of Hafford Detachment, Sergt. Coombes of Snellbrook Detachment and D/Sergt. Wood, were quickly on the ground and the thorough investigation conducted, culminated in the arrest of Joseph Podovnikoff, Peter Podovnikoff and William Stupnikoff, Doukhobors. On February 3, 1932, the three accused were brought to appear before Chief Justice J. F. Brown in the Court of King's Bench, Prince Albert, Sask., W. M. Rose, Esq., K.C., and S. J. A. Branion, Esq., K.C., represented the Crown and T. C. Davis, Esq., K.C., P. J. Makaroff and H. Rees, represented the accused. The charge against Peter Podovnikoff was withdrawn from the Jury. The trial extended over three days and a verdict of guilty was returned after five hours' deliberation. Joseph Podovnikoff was sentenced to four years and William Stupnikoff to two years, in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. His Lordship commented favourably on the keen observations made by the trackers, the investigations conducted by members of the Force, also the very able manner in which the evidence had been presented by Crown counsel. The tracks of the actual incendiary, were made by the shoes worn by Joseph Podovnikoff, a well known member of the Sons of Freedom.

Theft of gasoline is an annoying offence. This is a case in which it was dealt with:—

"On September 11, 1931, O. T. Johnson of section 15-17-22 W 2nd, reported the theft of a 45-gallon drum, filled with gasoline, from his farm, together with a canvas cover. Thorough investigations were made, without obtaining any information of value.

"As there had been numerous thefts of gasoline at night in the district, a night patrol was put on and in the early a.m. of September 18, 1931, D-Const. Daviau, whilst on patrol, noticed a car that from its lights appeared to be stationary, but later appeared to be going over ruts in the road. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was decided to stop the car. The car was a new Hudson 8-cylinder and was driven by one Gordon Dunn of Richardson, Sask. The water in the radiator was boiling, but otherwise there appeared to be nothing wrong and he was allowed to proceed. Const. Cooke proceeded in the opposite direction, but kept a watch on Dunn's tail-light which was very bright. All of a sudden the light disappeared and a few seconds later the head-lights of a car appeared. This was thought strange, so the Constables put out the lights of their car and pulled into a side trail. The police car lights were put on when the car had almost arrived at the side road. The car immediately stopped, swung into a farm entrance, backed out and started west. The Constables gave chase after travelling approximately 12 miles at between 60 and 70 miles per hour, caught up and stopped the car near Pense. It was the same car and driver. A thorough investigation was now made of the car and between the spare tire mounted on the left fender, was an old coat and a piece of canvas. Const. Cooke remembered that a piece of canvas had been stolen at the time Johnson's gasoline had been stolen. He proceeded with Dunn to Johnson's farm when the canvas was positively identified as the canvas stolen. Further investigation showed that the Hudson car was being run under plates, Sask. No. 15255, although plates No. 30559 had been issued for this car. Dunn was detained. The same morning a man came to the Regina Town Station, claiming he was the father of Gordon Dunn and claimed the car. It was ascertained he was not the father of Gordon, but his brother. He was also arrested. Search warrant was obtained to search the Dunn premises and on same being executed, articles were found and later positively identified as property stolen in the following cases:—

- Theft of gasoline from O. T. Johnson, Pense Sask.
- Breaking, entering and theft from W. Robson, Albatross, Sask.
- Theft from James Stevenson, Grand Coulee.
- Breaking, entering and theft from Roch Poissant, Regina District.
- Theft of gasoline from A. MacBeth, Regina Dist. Sask.
- Breaking, entering and theft from J. Radcliffe, Pense, Dist. Sask.
- Theft of tools from Parkers Garage, Regina, Sask.
- Theft of tools from J. M. Harper, Rouleau, Sask.

"The name of the second brother is William Earl Dunn. These two accused were tried at Regina on the 19th of January, 1931. William Earl Dunn pleaded guilty to twelve charges of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced by His Lordship Mr. Justice Knowles, to a sentence of three years at hard labour in Prince Albert penitentiary. Gordon Dunn was found guilty on one charge of breaking, entering and theft from the farm of Roch Poissant, and sentenced to six months' at hard labour in Regina common jail.

"With the arrest of these two men, the numerous breaking, entering and theft of gasoline occurring in the Regina District at this time, stopped."

Another case is:—

"At 9.30 p.m. on March 8, 1932, one Joel Erickson, a bachelor farmer, seventy-two years of age, residing alone on the NE. sec. 24-16-13 W3d, was disturbed by a knocking at his door. On answering he was struck a violent blow on the head and two men entered his shack, knocking him down and brutally assaulting him, robbery being obviously the motive as a search was made of his clothing.

"The complaint was promptly investigated by Constable Hecker, with the result that two days later, charges were laid by the complainant and Joe McKellar and Peter Weibe Leoppky were apprehended. On April 1, 1932, the accused Joe McKellar was brought to appear before His Honour Judge F. A. C. Ousely in the District Court at Swift Current, Sask., and was sentenced to three years. On April 4, 1932, Peter Weibe Leoppky was brought to appear before His Honour Judge Hannon, in the District Court, Regina, Sask., and was sentenced to a term of eighteen months."

A complaint by a merchant at Watrous that his store had been entered and some \$1,500 worth of merchandise stolen resulted in an investigation which disclosed that a series of robberies had been committed in that place. Ultimately, a group of people were brought to trial and given the following sentences: Cecil Kirby, 15 months; D. N. McCloy, 6 months; Gerald Summer-ville, 9 months; Violet Dormer, 6 months; Marcu Sandbrand, 6 months; Irene Houk, 1 month, and Harold Kenny, 1 year, suspended sentence.

The moneys collected on behalf of the federal Government amounted to \$8,362.78. For the provincial Government the amount collected was \$15,794.97.

In summing up, Assistant Commissioner Spalding says:—

"Although there has been a marked decrease in all classes of crime during the past year, we had of the major crimes six murders. In one instance the murderer committed suicide, but I am pleased to report that in the other five action resulted in the parties responsible being brought to justice; four being finally disposed of. One, where two parties are charged, is still to come up for final trial.

"No bank robberies or bank safe blowings occurred during the year that were our responsibility, although there were a number of cases that safes in business places were blown and contents stolen, but in no case was the amount large.

"We have been fairly successful in coping with breaking and entering, arrests in various parts of the province clearing up a series of complaints in this respect, but there are still a few outstanding cases.

"The task in which we have not been so successful has confronted us in this province during the past three years. Unrest among the Doukhobor population, which in 1929 found expression in a nude parade staged near Kamsack, was dealt with by the arrest of some fifty-five adult Doukhobor men and women who were tried, convicted and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Since this parade and up to the end of September last, some twenty-eight schools were totally destroyed by fire, attempts were made to burn twelve other schools, five elevators were burned to the ground and some eight other buildings of less importance were totally destroyed by fire. All these buildings were located in or near the Doukhobor settlements.

"Within the Doukhobor sect has grown up an organization composed of young Doukhobor men, known as the 'Sons of Freedom.' Whilst outwardly adhering to the Doukhobor religion and community ideas, they are more militant and it is safe to say are coming under the influence of radical propoganda, but whether or not they are encouraged in this connection by Peter Veregin, the leader of all Canadian Doukhobors, is difficult to determine.

"From time to time, as burnings of schools and other buildings occurred, I have placed our best detectives on the investigations, but they, as well as our men on detachments, have been met with a blank wall. The few clues left, when followed proved indefinite and as burnings occurred at regular periods and although confined to the areas inhabited by Doukhobors, our every effort has not led to even the arrest of anyone, except in the case mentioned, Joseph Podovnikoff, Peter Podovnikoff and William Stupnikoff. This describes the burning of the Riverhill school in the Blaine Lake district, and the above named Doukhobors were arrested, tried and convicted for the offence.

"In August of 1931, Peter P. Verigin, recognized by the Doukhobors as their leader in all things both spiritual and financial, was interviewed by Inspector R. E. Mercer, then in command of the Yorkton Sub-Division. It was pointed out to him that the burning of so many schools in the areas occupied by his people rendered it important that he furnish assistance to the authorities in bringing the guilty parties to justice and thus put a stop to further destruction. I need not review the story Verigin told, except to mention that he intimated he had certain documents at Brilliant, B.C., and that if an investigator of the Government would visit him at that point he could furnish the names of parties he strongly suspected of being responsible. He went on to say, in effect, that these crimes were committed by Doukhobors of the 'Sons of Freedom' section with a view to discredit him. This, coupled with the conviction of the three young Doukhobors for burning a school at Blaine Lake supported our belief that the Doukhobors were responsible for 95 per cent if not all of the burnings, not only in Saskatchewan, but for the destruction of property in British Columbia, a contention which I believe is also held by the British Columbia authorities. Although called upon to make good his promise at Brilliant, B.C., Verigin failed to furnish any information other than what was misleading.

"In May of 1932, Verigin as the result of evidence he gave before the courts in Yorkton in a civil case, was charged with perjury, convicted and sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. Later on, having entered an appeal, his conviction was sustained, but sentence reduced to eighteen months and he was forthwith confined in the common jail. His arrest caused great concern among the Doukhobors, the majority of whom look upon Verigin as a superhuman. Conditions, both of business and the ordinary everyday life of the community were in a state of chaos. Visiting from village to village and from Saskatchewan to British Columbia and back continued until harvest time. Delegations waited upon the provincial Government in Regina and deputations also visited Ottawa, placing before the federal Government largely signed petitions beseeching Verigin's release. Followers of the 'Sons of Freedom' faction held meetings and urged more direct action.

"The viewpoint of many of these people is so far removed from our ideas of justice and fair play that it is impossible to reason with them. They interpret leniency shown them as indicating weakness and even fear on the part of the governments, both federal and provincial. This was made clear last summer when some sixty adults in this province staged a nude parade, were arrested and brought before the courts. The attorney general decided to adopt a lenient attitude and they were duly released to go back to their own homes and were in fact escorted to the villages in which they lived by members of the force. It was later learned that some of them never entered their own homes, but foregathered and shortly afterwards staged another nude parade, when on being arrested, those known to be leaders were given various terms of imprisonment in the common jail.

"The question of Verigin's deportation from Canada is no doubt under consideration from all information gathered. I am convinced that he is an evil influence amongst the Doukhobors in this country and while his removal from Canada would possibly result in many of his followers going with him, it cannot be said their departure will be a loss. Many will remain I believe and become good citizens. It is however anticipated that if and when Verigin is deported or leaves Canada, his following will make all the trouble they can for all concerned. It will however be a satisfaction to get this over with as our effort during the past three years to cope with the unrest and burning of schools and other properties, meeting with so little success, has become somewhat of a nightmare and all those who have worked on the investigations will be glad to see the situation cleaned up."

Assistant Commissioner Spalding mentions the subscription by all ranks in the province of nearly \$700 for the widow of Corporal Ralls, murdered while on duty.

The manner in which the entire civilian population aided the Police is noted with pleasure. The Officer Commanding observes:—

"It is a satisfaction to find the public so ready and willing to support the Force as a whole in such an emergency."

Reference also is made to a letter of the Honourable the Attorney General of the province praising the work done by police and civilians in the pursuit of the murderers in this case.

Assistant Commissioner Spalding mentions an inspection of the northern region which he made by aeroplane in an actual flying time of 13 hours, he crossed from one side of the province to the other visiting places like Lac la Ronge and Ile a La Crosse. The entire time consumed was eight days, whereas if he had travelled by canoe and portage, it would have taken about six weeks.

In all, the mileage covered by aeroplanes on inspections and pursuit of murderers of Corporal Ralls amounted to 3,469.



The Officer Commanding remarks that, although the number of cases handled during the year shows a decrease, the fact that a large proportion of the constables are young and consequently of comparatively little experience, has imposed a heavy burden on the officers and non-commissioned officers. It is added that many of the young constables are showing much interest and are developing well.

In conclusion, Assistant Commissioner Spalding expresses his hearty appreciation of the loyalty of all ranks.

#### MANITOBA

Assistant Commissioner R. Field in his annual report mentions the increased strength of his division:—

"The strength of my division on September 30, 1932, stood at 223 all ranks, including one Assistant Commissioner, one Acting Superintendent and six Inspectors and 16 civilians."

Assistant Commissioner Field reports that his district now has 58 permanent detachments, an increase of 37 since last year. He adds:—

"This increase also necessitated the reorganization of the district, and sub-division headquarters were established at the following points: Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas, Port Arthur and Winnipeg."

Of the foregoing three are commanded by officers, and two, The Pas and Port Arthur, by senior non-commissioned officers.

The report continues:—

"A very important change took place in this district during the year. On April 1, 1932, we absorbed the personnel of the Manitoba provincial police into the force, and took over the work of the Preventive Service from the Department of National Revenue. This necessitated a complete reorganization of the division.

"Four appointments to commissioned rank in the Force were made from the two services, namely: Commissioner H. J. Martin was appointed Acting Superintendent, and Inspectors J. A. Browne and W. R. Day were appointed Inspectors in this Force. These were personnel from the Manitoba Provincial Police. J. W. Kempston of the Preventive Service was appointed inspector of the force.

"It is perhaps significant to remark that two of these officers saw former service in this force.

"The officers under my command are employed as follows: Acting Superintendent H. J. Martin is in charge of interior economy. Inspector A. H. L. Mellor is in charge of Criminal Investigation Branch, assisted by Inspector J. A. Browne. Inspector E. G. Frere is in command of the Dauphin sub-division. Inspector W. R. Day in command of the Winnipeg sub-division, and Inspector J. W. Kempston in command of the Brandon sub-division."

With regard to drill and training he says:—

"On account of the increase of duties involved in the reorganization of the district, due to absorbing the provincial police and Preventive Service, the annual musketry practice was eliminated for this year. The annual revolver practice was carried out during the summer months.

"Lectures in first aid, rules and regulations, constables' manual and the different federal statutes were given during the winter months."

The conduct of the men is described as good.

The health is described as good.

Dealing with the work done for the year, Assistant Commissioner Field gives first place to the enforcement of federal statutes, touching first upon the Department of Agriculture. Of this he says:—

"Pari-Mutuel supervision at race track meetings has been carried out during the year, for 28 days in all, four men being in attendance daily.

"The total amount of money staked at the combined meetings amounted to \$2,472,246 as compared with \$3,101,504 for the corresponding meetings last year. (Decline—\$629,258.)

"Gate admissions were reduced this year from \$1.50 to \$1.10, including tax, and purses were also considerably reduced.

"No complaints have been made in connection with these meetings, same being conducted in an orderly and efficient manner."

Regarding the Department of Finance:—

"A continuous guard has been maintained at the office of the Assistant Receiver General in Winnipeg, four constables and one n.c.o. being detailed for this duty. Extra guards also being supplied from time to time for the purpose of escorting bullion, etc. Nothing unusual occurred during the year in connection with this work."

Regarding the Department of Immigration, he says:—

"Every possible assistance has been rendered this Department during the year. This has mainly consisted of making investigations regarding persons to be deported, and the apprehending of same."

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

"In respect to the Cross Lake Indian Boarding School fire mentioned in last year's report, two convictions were secured against the perpetrators, life imprisonment being imposed in one instance and a 3-year penitentiary term in the other.

"Of the 112 Indian reserves situate in my district, practically all were visited during the year, investigations being made for the department, Indian Agents accompanied on treaty payment trips, and various other duties being carried out.

"A new reserve was created at Grand Bay, 14 new houses being erected. Assistance was rendered by us in the unloading of machinery and heavy supplies.

"A considerable number of truant Indian school children were located and returned to their respective schools.

"An investigation was made last fall by my Kenora Detachment regarding an Indian woman and her young child, missing from the Grassy Narrows band of Indians. From inquiries it would appear that the mother drowned herself and child in Vermillion Bay after a more or less petty quarrel with her husband. The bodies have never been recovered, but from evidence gathered there can be no question of foul play.

"An extended patrol was made by my Berens River Detachment to Big Sandy Lake, for the purpose of investigating the breaking into of a Hudson's Bay store. This patrol was made by dog train, occupying 31 days and covering 790 miles.

"Very satisfactory results were obtained on a patrol by my Gypsumville Detachment to the Little Saskatchewan and Dauphin River reserves to investigate complaints of drinking on these reserves. Five convictions were obtained on this patrol: one being for 'manufacturing'; two for 'supplying'; and two for 'intoxication.' These convictions evidently having the desired effect, as no further trouble of this nature has arisen.

"Considerable trouble was given by some 55 Saulteaux Indians of the Fisher River band of Indians breaking away from the reserve and together with their families, squatting on hay lands, the property of the original band, who did not surrender their rights to the land when the original band moved to Fisher River. The trouble arises from the fact that two separate bands of Indians, viz: the Saulteaux and the Swampy Cree, occupy the same reserve, the Saulteaux being in the minority can be voted down any time the former wish, which is what happened at the last election for Chief. The whole matter was considerably featured in the press, and it was not considered advisable to use force in ejecting these Indians, the matter finally being cleared up by the major part of the Saulteaux returning voluntarily to their reserve.

"Two hundred and seventy-eight cases under the Act were handled, resulting in 208 convictions, many of these cases, however, were minor offences. Special attention has been paid to cases where liquor to Indians has been involved."

Regarding the Department of the Interior, he says:—

"General Game patrols to the Riding Mountain National Park have been carried out from time to time, a number of convictions being obtained for infractions of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, in and around the park.

"An extended patrol was made through the Park by one of my Shoal Lake Detachment men accompanying a parks warden. This patrol occupied six days, beaver dams being examined and trails leading to the park checked. By back trailing one of these latter, which led to a fresh kill in the bush, the culprit was traced and successfully prosecuted."

#### *Dominion Lands Branch*

"Assistance was rendered this branch by my northernmost detachments in the collection of Fur Export Tax, the issue of game licences, and the payment of Wolf bounty. The sum of \$22,763 was collected and forwarded you under the first mentioned headings, this being a considerable increase over the previous year."

#### *Migratory Birds Convention Act*

"Waterfowl census has been taken by my detachments and report cards embodying information obtained were forwarded you.

"Patrols have been made with a view to enforcing this Act during migration periods. On the whole it was found that the regulations were not being infringed. My Carman detachment, however, successfully prosecuted five men for shooting geese out of season, a letter of appreciation being received from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks for the work done in this respect."

Another department for which some work is done is that of Marine and Fisheries; the number of radio licences issued was 1,191, this being an increase of 387 over last year.

The work for the Department of Mines consists largely of assistance to the Explosives Division, some 400 hardware stores and magazines being inspected, and nearly all were found to be complying with the regulations. Only one accidental explosion occurred in the district during the year, this being caused by children playing with explosives.

Aid to the Department of National Defence consisted largely in tracing deserters, lost military equipment and arms; one of these investigations took us to Saskatchewan, where practically all of the Highland uniform was recovered.

With regard to the Air Force aid has been given on several matters, including investigations of theft from gasoline caches.

With regard to the Customs Branch of the Department of National Revenue, Assistant Commissioner Field notices the recent extension of duties and says:—

"Since taking over some 48 convictions have been registered for infractions of the Act, a large percentage of these cases arising from intercepted American cars which were seized and released on payment of a penalty for failing to report. Smuggled horses and goods were also seized and released on payment of the duty paid value.

"Patrols along the border have been made, complaints of petty smuggling being investigated. In connection with this latter a plan of organized patrols between my border detachments is now in operation."

Regarding the Excise Branch, the report says:—

"Some 340 cases under the Act were investigated during the year, 75 convictions being registered.

"One of the largest illicit stills to operate in Canada was unearthed near Giroux, Man., during the year, eight men being arrested in connection with it. This still was situated in the centre of a swamp, the exhibits being so large and the impossibility of access to the spot by truck, necessitated destruction of all exhibits on the spot by fire."

Dealing with the Income Tax Branch, he says:—

"From April 22 to May 2 inclusive a continuous guard was maintained at the Income Tax office, Winnipeg, during the annual tax payment rush.

"Assistance was also rendered prosecuting counsel in prosecutions under the Special War Revenue Act, summonses being served, court attended, etc."

With regard to the Post Office Department, he says:—

"An investigation was carried out by my Dauphin detachment at the request of the District Superintendent, in connection with the Post Office robbery in Toronto, information being supplied which aided greatly in the apprehension of the two culprits.

"A number of other investigations into post office robberies in country districts were carried out, these had mainly to do with stores run in conjunction with post offices, very little postal matter being tampered with.

"One man has been detailed daily for the purpose of escorting post office mail van to the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways depots."

Dealing with the Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, he says:—

"Four thousand two hundred and sixty-two applications for naturalization were received for investigation during the year, an increase of more than 1,000 over the previous corresponding period. Patrols in this connection have been mainly carried out by police car, and every effort made to carry out investigations in as economical a manner as possible."

Regarding the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, he says:—

"The situation in my district, as regards the narcotic drug traffic, is greatly improved and is highly satisfactory, drugs, other than from legitimate sources, being practically unobtainable for the past six months.

"The outstanding case of the year was the Dr. M. C. Bridgeman one. This doctor was successfully prosecuted on seven charges of selling drugs, coming up for speedy trial before County Court Judge Cory, who imposed a sentence of two years in the penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

"The Tom Fedorick case (possession) is of interest in that a sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 (no default) was imposed by Judge Stacpoole, when the accused came before him for speedy trial. This sentence was successfully appealed by the Crown, the Court of Appeal increasing the term of imprisonment to one year and providing a further term of three months in default of payment of the fine.

"During the year bail set at \$10,000 was estreated in the case against Jung Joung. An order for estreatment of bail has been obtained and the *capias* is now in the hands of the sheriff. Extensive inquiries have been made to locate this accused, but so far without success.

"The records of 456 drug stores were checked during the year, with very satisfactory results, druggists in most instances being only too willing to assist us in enforcing the Act.

"The situation as regards doctors supplying addicts, mentioned in last year's report, is much improved, the prosecution of Dr. Bridgeman no doubt having a salutary effect.

"I am pleased to say that the relations between ourselves and the city police are excellent, wholehearted co-operation being both given and received.

"Ten convictions were obtained under the Act, and two cases are still awaiting trial, both of the latter having been committed on charges of selling."

Regarding the Criminal Code, he observes:—

"Since the absorbing of the old Manitoba provincial police into this force on April 1, all members of my command have responded with the greatest willingness to the call to extra duties and work in enforcing the Criminal Code. Outstanding cases handled under this heading have been as follows:—

*William Henry Mackie, Deloraine—Murder—Section 259 C.C.*

"The above named stands 'committed for trial' for the brutal murder of his wife, Margaret Ann Mackie, at their home, Deloraine, on March 26 last. The whole affair is very tragic, the accused, a retired farmer, being aged 65 years and his murdered wife aged 60 years, and would appear to be the climax to several months of bickering and quarrelling. Accused does not deny committing the crime, and if he has any defence to offer at his trial, it will probably be one of self-defence.

*Lawrence Lees, Rossburn—Murder—Section 259 C.C.*

"Lawrence Lees, a Dominion Park ranger in the Riding Mountain National Park, was shot and killed on the evening of July 13, whilst sitting at supper with his wife in their home.

"The case presents many extraordinary angles, as Mrs. Lees apparently engaged in conversation with the murderer through the open window for some twenty minutes, and then finally was also shot; the bullet carrying away a large portion of her lower jaw.

*Max Alexeychik, Winnipeg—Believed murdered.*

"This man's body was found hanging from a tree near Oakbank, on May 7, a fracture at the base of the skull giving rise to the belief of murder. The body was in a state of decomposition and the jury's finding at the inquest was as follows: that he 'came to his death shortly after January 28, 1932, by violence by person or persons unknown'. Despite this finding, however, after careful and thorough investigation, all the facts being submitted to the Attorney General, it has now been decided that the case was one of suicide.

*Rudolph Metner, Moosehorn—Murder—Section 259 C.C.*

"Metner stands committed for trial charged with the murder of his step-father, one Dan Newman, during March, 1928, by shooting him with a rifle and later disposing of the body by burning. In May last accused made a confession, telling where the body was. A patrol was made and after very diligent searching, bones, buttons and embers of a fire were found where Metner stated he burnt the body.

"An inquest was held on the bones found and the jury brought in a finding that the bones were those of a human person. This case will be heard at the fall assizes, Winnipeg, early in November next.

*John Salamdyk, Mike Mauschuk, Sedar Smook, and Mike Bylyna, Senkiw—Indignity to Dead—Section 237 (b) C.C.*

"The four above named were convicted on summary trial and each given five years suspended sentence. These men, all farmers in the Senkiw district, because of their belief

in an ancient Ukrainian superstition, opened up the grave of a young woman who was drowned and poured water over and into the coffin. This was done on the advice of the 'wise woman' of the community, consulted after a period of drought, the death of this girl by drowning, she said, had angered the rain gods, and to propitiate them the above rites must be performed. In suspending sentences, the magistrate no doubt took into consideration the superstitious nature of these people.

*Joe Henderson, Fred Pippin and Joseph Pichie, Moosomin and St. Lazare—False Pretences—Sec. 405 C.C.*

"These three men, arrested by my Russell Detachment, had a rather novel manner of obtaining money by false pretences. They faked the head portion of jack rabbit skins to appear as the heads of cub wolf pelts and obtained payment of wolf bounty from several Manitoba municipalities. This practice was carried on for two seasons before detection, the alteration of the pelts being so well done. Henderson and Pippin were both sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and Pichie to six months in the provincial jail."

*William Zyndro (Dzyndro) Morden—Shopbreaking and theft—Section 460 C.C.*

"The above named, who has a long list of previous convictions, was arrested by my Morden detachment during September, in connection with a number of store robberies in Morden and the surrounding district. A considerable quantity of the stolen goods was recovered and accused has now been convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on each of five charges, sentences to run concurrently, and to be deported.

*Birmie and Zenith Silver-Black Fox Company Ltd. Peter Blackie, Jr.—Theft Section 386 C.C.*

"This investigation was commenced in May, 1931, by the Manitoba provincial police, and on our taking over the duties of that Force, at the request of the Attorney-General, one man was detailed to the case. After some two months' work, sufficient evidence was gathered to warrant nine charges of theft being preferred against the manager of this company, one Peter Blackie, Jr. These thefts covered a period of years, an audit of the company's books disclosing a loss of some 350 silver-black foxes. Accused has been committed for trial on all nine charges."

With regard to Provincial Statutes he says:—

"Since taking over the police work of the province on April 1, some 681 convictions have been registered for offences against the Manitoba Statutes. Of this number, 489 embodied breaches of the Highway Traffic Act, exceedingly good work being done in this connection by my motor cycle squad, who carried out their duties in a diligent and conscientious manner, which no doubt acted as a deterrent to reckless driving on the highways. Seventy-four were also registered for breaches of the Government Liquor Control Act, considerable work in this connection is being done."

After referring to the horses, horse transport, motor transport and motor boat transport, dogs, etc., the Assistant Commissioner observes in conclusion:—

"The taking over of the above two services has naturally been a strain on the different members of the staff of the division, from whom I am glad to be able to report I have received whole-hearted co-operation, and it would be difficult to pick out any outstanding case of merit.

"A great amount of time is taken up in Winnipeg supplying various guard duties, such as the Receiver General's and Income Tax Office guards, and the escorts provided for the Post Office to and from the railway stations at different hours of the day.

"These duties are of a very monotonous nature and use up a considerable number of men."

#### WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent C. H. King, Officer Commanding "O" Division (western Ontario), reports as follows:—

"I took command of 'O' Division on February 20, 1932, Vice Assistant Commissioner G. L. Jennings, transferred to headquarters. . . . ."

"The following remarkable changes occurred in the division during the past year:—

*Personnel*—

Transferred to division.....	22 constables 1 corporal 2 sergeants 1 A/S/Major 2 inspectors	—28	
<i>Engaged and re-engaged</i> .....	25 constables 1 inspector	26	—54
<i>Transferred from Division</i> .....	5 constables 1 corporal 3 sergeants 1 S/Sergeant 1 inspector 1 superintendent	12	
<i>Discharged</i> .....	10 constables 1 corporal	11	23.
Net increase, all ranks.....			31
<i>Present strength</i> .....	78, all ranks.		

Of this number, 46 are new to this division, there being but 32 members who were here last year."

Dealing with the detachments he says:—

"Due to taking over the Preventive Service work for the Department of National Revenue, it has been necessary to greatly increase the number of detachments, which last year numbered 10, and now number 20, not including one new detachment at Leamington (which was found to be ineffective and was closed at the end of September) and the guard at the Assistant Receiver General's Office, Toronto.

"Walkerville Sub-Division was formed in April, Inspector R. E. Mercer being appointed to command. The area supervised by this sub-division is the southwestern portion of Ontario, west of a line drawn from, and including, Owen Sound; south to lake Ontario. Seven detachments are included therein."

There follow remarks about other detachments which are too long to quote here in full, but will be found elsewhere in this report.

After mentioning transport, equipment, drill and training, rations and buildings he continues:—

"I was compelled to refuse all applications for long leave during the summer months. Very few applications were received, and not one of the officers in the division has asked for as much as one day's leave since we took over the extra work, which has involved long hours and work on holidays. It does not appear practicable to grant long leaves of absence in the summer, which is the busiest part of the year."

Continuing he says:—

"Added to the usual extra seasonal work, such as providing guards for the Income Tax offices at Toronto, Hamilton and London, extra guards at the Assistant Receiver General's office, Toronto, during the rush seasons, we were required to supply several large detachments of men to enforce the Railway Act in regard to prohibition of illegal travelling on trains."

He says:—

"The efforts evident in recent instructions issued from headquarters of the force to reduce office work, especially on detachment, are appreciated."

Turning to the Criminal Investigation Branch Superintendent King observes:—

"The Communist Party of Canada has, during the past year, and since the conviction of the eight leaders in November, 1931, been somewhat disorganized although, owing to the unemployment situation and general unrest prevalent, had great opportunity to sow the seeds of discontent.

"The party here is badly in need of funds, and their chief cry at the present time (through the Canadian Labour Defence League) is money and more money for the defence of Communists who are ordered deported.

"Tim Buck, Malcolm Bruce, Sam Cohen, alias Carr, T. A. Ewan, A. T. Hill, John Boychuk, M. Popowich and T. Cacic, were brought to trial before His Honour Mr. Justice Wright and jury on November 2, 1931, after having a preliminary hearing on September 2, 1931. Later the Grand Jury brought in true bills on three counts:—

- "(1) Being members of an unlawful society, the Communist Party of Canada.
- "(2) Being officers of that society.
- "(3) Being parties to a seditious conspiracy.

"At the trial, which lasted eight days, the Crown was represented by Norman A. Somerville, K.C., while the accused (with the exception of Tim Buck, who conducted his own defence) were represented by H. J. McDonald, K.C.

"On November 13, 1931, the jury retired for two hours, and on their return brought in a verdict of 'guilty' on all counts against the eight accused.

"All prisoners, excepting T. Cacic, were sentenced to five years on the first two counts and two years on the third count, sentences to be concurrent. Cacic was sentenced to two years on the first two counts and one year on the third, sentences to be concurrent.

"Deportation of all foreign-born was ordered.

"On December 2, 1931, notice of appeal was filed, and application for bail pending appeal was made on December 8, 1931. Bail was set at \$20,000 each. The necessary bail was raised after some days had elapsed, over 60 bondsmen being required.

"The appeal was heard in January of this year, and on February 19, 1932, the Appeal Court decision was:—

"Appeal dismissed on first and second counts—upheld on third count.

"All prisoners are now serving their sentences.

"Since the conviction of the above mentioned, the Communist Party of Canada has not been so bold. Different branches, such as the Canadian Labour Defence League, Workers' Ex-Service Men's League, etc., have been careful to state that they are not part and parcel of the Communist Party.

"On May 4, 1932, a raid was made on the offices of the Finnish radical newspaper Vapaus at Sudbury, and Arvo Vaara, who was the editor, and Martin Parker were arrested. Numerous documents and papers were seized. Vaara and Parker, along with others who were detained at about the same time, appeared before the immigration authorities at Halifax, and their deportations were ordered.

"When the Imperial Conference was in session at Ottawa this summer, a strong effort was made in this district to send representatives to what was known as 'The Workers' Economic Conference' to be held in Ottawa for the purpose of disturbing the Imperial delegates as much as possible. A number of 'delegates' from Toronto and district did get to Ottawa, but the alleged conference was not reported to be a success, numerous 'delegates' being turned back by members of this and other forces when trying to 'beat' their way on freight trains."

With regard to the assistance rendered to the Department of Indian Affairs, he says:—

"Every effort is being made on all Indian reserves to obtain convictions against the supplier in every case where an Indian is found intoxicated. Much success has followed our endeavours along this line, and it is now almost taken for granted that when an Indian is convicted for being intoxicated, someone else will be convicted for supplying."

The report continues:—

"Investigations were made concerning a debt collecting agency who were using the words 'Dominion of Canada' on badges and automobiles used by them, in order to deceive the public. It was further ascertained that they were employing criminal methods in collecting moneys. The culprits finally absconded to Quebec. The Attorney General of Ontario has issued instructions for warrants for arrest. We assisted the Ontario provincial police in tracing the leading light of this organization to the province of Quebec."

Concerning the Department of National Defence, the report says:—

"The conviction of three men was obtained for destroying trees on property of the Department of National Defence at the Long Branch rifle ranges, after investigation by one of our detectives. This was an old case dating back to last year. These convictions will likely serve as a check to further damage and destruction."

Superintendent King concludes with the following passages:—

"The enormous amount of time taken up by investigation of applicants for naturalization needs special comment. Because of the large number handled, approximately 7,500 being completed during the year, the registering, filing, etc., with its incumbent type-

writing completely occupy the time of one member of the office staff at division headquarters. . . . Four or five constables are continuously employed on these investigations in Toronto alone.

"Our co-operative relationship with city, provincial, and county police has been excellent."

#### EASTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent J. W. Phillips, the Officer Commanding this division, says in his report:—

"I assumed command of 'A' Division on December, 1931, taking over from Inspector V. A. M. Kemp, who was then acting Officer Commanding, vice-Deputy Commissioner T. S. Belcher, transferred to headquarters.

"The Officer Commanding 'A' Division, is also in command of the Eastern Ontario District, the boundaries of which are as outlined in General Orders 694, Part I, of August 27 last. From these boundaries, it will be seen that the area of the district has been increased considerably, due to the absorption of the Preventive Service (Department of National Revenue) by this force, on April 1, 1932.

"On December 1, 1931, the Halifax Detachment of 'A' Division, comprising 1 inspector, 2 staff-sergeants, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 26 constables was transferred to the newly formed 'C' Division. This detachment, of course, was only connected with 'A' Division in so far as pay and kit were concerned, all C.I.B. matters being reported direct to you.

Regarding his report Superintendent Phillips says:—

"This report has been confined to a very brief summary of the most important cases dealt with during that period, and a few comments on some specific situations or conditions which directly affected or influenced the work or the results obtained.

"There has been no attempt made to draw a comparison with the work of previous years. A natural result of the taking over of the Preventive Service enforcement during the year was a pronounced increase in the amount of work which had to be done in addition to that being previously attended to.

"At the end of March a sub-district was opened at Brockville, with detachments at Belleville, Kingston, Gananoque, Prescott, Morrisburg and Cornwall. The work at these places is primarily of a preventive nature in so far as the Customs is concerned, and for this purpose a very thorough patrol of the waterfront has been maintained. Other federal statutes and departmental work in the sub-district area has also been performed by the detachments in their respective areas, while the detachment at Ottawa has attended to all the work in the remainder of our districts."

With regard to the working of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, the report says:—

"The traffic in drugs in this district is by no means extensive. Occasionally we secure a conviction against a Chinese for using or smoking opium, and have also obtained convictions for being in possession, but in each instance the quantity of drugs seized was small.

"Information was received that a Chinese at Kirkland Lake, Ont., was sending Opium through the mail. With the co-operation of the postal authorities one of these parcels was watched. The consignee did not call for same and it was sent back to Kirkland Lake, still under supervision. Van Dap Gin, hotel proprietor at that place claimed the parcel from the Post Office and was promptly arrested. Action was taken by way of indictment under section 4 D, and Gin was sentenced by the county judge to two years' imprisonment and fined \$200. A second charge of using the mails was not proceeded with.

"During the previous year a case had been made under very similar circumstances against a Chinese of Rouyn, P.Q., who had been committed for trial. This trial took place at the Assizes at Amos, P.Q., in December, 1931. The accused, Lee Chon, was sentenced to one year in jail and fined \$200 or in default an additional year.

"Cannabis sativa, which is known under various appellations, made its first appearance during the past summer. Prompt action on the part of the detectives employed on this work resulted in three convictions, all in Ottawa. This action seems to have put down the use of this peculiarly obnoxious drug.

"All retail druggists in our district who keep narcotics in stock have been visited during the year and very few who were found to be not complying with regulations were rechecked. In every case an inventory of the stock on hand was taken. This was closely compared with the amount of stock recorded on hand when inspected previously, and also with the invoices, prescriptions and orders on file covering receipts and issues during the intervening period. There are approximately 200 druggists who keep narcotics, and also a number of physicians who have drug stores, but only dispense narcotics as medical



practitioners. A number of druggists also, throughout the district, do not keep these drugs. These places are also checked annually, however, in case they might alter their present practice."

A further department of the work is:—

"Under the regulations controlling traffic on Government property not under the control of the Federal District Commission the work was mainly confined to regulations of traffic on specific occasions and to regular patrols on Parliament Hill by constables in uniform. A number of warnings were given to first offenders, and generally had the desired result. However, there were a few cases where a warning was not considered quite adequate and five convictions were recorded in these instances. Nominal fines were imposed in each case, the combined total only amounting to \$19."

The Migratory Bird Convention Act also was enforced.

A careful description is given of the notorious Civil Service cases, in which an examiner in the Ottawa office conspired with a man in a subordinate position in the Montreal Post Office to sell positions as mail carriers to persons who were willing to pay. The examinations were tampered with in an ingenious manner. A number of convictions were secured in this case.

Another case is:—

"Early in 1932, the Hull city police arrested one Herbert Deevey when he attempted to pass some counterfeit Canadian five-cent pieces in a hotel. They asked for assistance which was given. Deevey was convicted about four months later. On the evidence obtained during the investigation regarding Deevey a warrant was taken out by this division for the arrest of one Thomas Ryan whose whereabouts were then unknown. Ryan returned to Hull about three months afterwards, and was immediately arrested. He also was convicted, receiving a sentence of three months in jail.

"The evidence disclosed that an acquaintance of Deevey had made a mould, but had never used same. Deevey obtained possession of it, and made several counterfeit coins. The whole affair was nipped before the first six coins had been circulated."

Another remark is:—

"A long investigation was conducted into a somewhat unusual case of a nuisance being committed by the use of pay telephones. This investigation was taken up and dropped by the Ottawa police without discovering the guilty party. A certain prominent civil servant was suspected by the complainant, also a government official, which suspicion finally was totally disproved.

"The guilty party of this offence would take note of lost articles in local papers, telephone the advertiser, and, representing himself as the finder, would ask them to call at a given address (that of the complainant) when he would receive the article that was lost. This same offender also left dozens of orders with local merchants for goods to be delivered and for work to be done at this address, and always by pay telephone.

"Finally he was cornered at a pay phone in a local drug store by the use of a double telephone system installed temporarily in the detective office at Ottawa. On being brought in by the detectives he admitted his guilt. He turned out to be an ex-civil servant who had been recommended for discharge by the complainant, but on whom not the slightest suspicion rested until actually caught in the act."

Regarding applicants for naturalization, Superintendent Phillips, says:—

"The number of investigations regarding applicants for naturalization shows a decided increase over previous years."

Superintendent Phillips further says:—

"During the entire sojourn of the delegates to the Imperial Conference in Ottawa a continuous guard day and night, was furnished. The full time of five detectives was taken up for the entire period, and quite often this number was augmented.

"While the Imperial Conference was the most outstanding instance of this nature there have been other cases where the amount of time expended by detectives in affording protection has run into several weeks. During the past year work of this kind has required much time."

Another remark is:—

"We are still in the same quarters as previously reported on, the old Harris and Campbell building, situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of Queen and O'Connor streets. This building is very old and most difficult to keep clean."

Superintendent Phillips describes at some length the imperfection of this building, and also mentions the other buildings, officers' quarters, garages, etc., under the care of this division.

Particulars also are given as to the arms and ammunition and lighting and heating.

Under the head of clothing is included the following remark:—

"During the year, there were a number of changes in the uniform of this division. The issue of blue serges has been discontinued, the scarlet and brown serges being substituted therefor. The helmets have also been dispensed with and the forage cap is worn on all occasions. As a result of this change in uniform, I think the men look very smart, particularly with the wearing of the new Sam Browne equipment. Furthermore, the brown serge with collar and tie, provides much more comfort to the men, especially the members of the office staff."

After other remarks about quarters, etc., Superintendent Phillips, in regard to strength and distribution, says:—

"The strength of the division on September 30, 1932, was 253, a decrease of 14 from that reported on the same date last year. I would strongly recommend that the strength of 'A' Division be brought up to 260, and that this strength be maintained. With the steady increase of duties in this Division, it has been found almost impossible to provide the necessary men on a number of occasions as we have barely sufficient to carry out the regular duties assigned to this division."

After an account of the motor transport, the Officer Commanding turns to conduct and discipline, and says:—

"The conduct, during the year, has shown a marked improvement over previous years."

Particulars are given, and he says in conclusion:—

"Taking everything into consideration, the men of the Division have been behaving in an excellent manner, particularly in view of the strength of the division and the trying duties and irregular hours with which they are confronted."

With regard to inspections, the report says:—

"Weekly inspections have been made by yourself and the medical officer. Daily inspections are carried out by the Officer Commanding and orderly officer."

"The men on duty at the various Government buildings throughout the city, are visited at irregular hours by the orderly officers and Patrol n.e.o's. These inspections, in addition to giving the men an opportunity to voice any complaints, also tend to keep the men on the alert and maintain a good appearance before the public."

In his general remarks, Superintendent Phillips says:—

"The duties of the division, chiefly cover the responsibility of protecting Government property in and about the city. This includes the majority of the larger buildings, which are patrolled night and day. In a few cases, police supervision is only maintained during the night time, but in the remaining buildings, 24 hours' police supervision is provided. The majority of these buildings have only one post, viz., the Main door; but in a few of the larger and more important buildings, more than one post is located. All doors of the buildings are locked promptly at 5.15 p.m., week days, and 1.15 p.m. on Saturdays. This prevents entry to the building by other than the main door and thus enables the constable on duty to maintain an accurate check on persons entering and leaving the building after regular office hours."

"The buildings are examined periodically during the night time by the constable on duty, to insure that everything is correct, and particularly to see that there is no indication of fire. These examinations provide the greatest protection to the buildings, as on rare occasions smouldering fires have been detected by our men which otherwise might have made great headway with untold damage to the buildings and contents. I am glad to report that there have been no serious outbreaks in any of the buildings while our men were on duty."

"The motorcycle squad also patrols the parks and driveways of the Federal District Commission, to preserve law and order and prevent damage to the shrubbery, etc., and, as stated above, special supervision is given to the Experimental Farm."

"The fire appliances throughout the Government buildings are inspected regularly to insure that they are all in proper working order; and in addition, the Government buildings are thoroughly inspected by members of the Fire Branch of the division to see that waste paper, rubbish, and other inflammable material is not allowed to accumulate as a prevention against fire."

"The regular tours of duty are still carried on in the division on a three-shift basis, 8 hours per shift. The irregular hours of the shifts are somewhat trying on the men and the only redeeming feature is a change of shifts weekly. Each man is given one day off a week, and in addition, is granted three weeks' leave annually.

"Owing to the increased extra duties this year, particularly during the session of the Imperial Economic Conference, at which time all leave was suspended, we have been unable to allow the usual number of men to proceed on leave, and with the winter training coming on, I fear we are going to experience considerable difficulty completing all our leave this year. The leave generally commences in March, ending in December sometime, but at the time of writing, there are fully 50 men who have not yet had theirs. It will, therefore, be seen that it will be some time before the leave is completed.

"The Criminal Investigation Branch office comprising 17 n.c.o.'s. and men (including clerks), has been kept exceptionally busy. Their activities during the year are covered in the C.I.B. annual report. The work of this staff has also been increased considerably. This is due largely to the absorption of the Preventive Service by this Force.

"During the year, the new National Research Council building was opened for which three additional men were provided. The usual police protection is also afforded their old quarters situated at Sussex and John streets, New Edinburgh. The addition of this new building makes a total of 27 premises over which we have supervision. Thirteen constables were also provided for Traffic Duty on Parliament Hill in connection with the Imperial Economic Conference. One extra man was placed in the orderly room, one in the canteen, and one on the motor transport. Protection was also afforded the Supreme Court when in session, the city post office during the Christmas rush and a number of other duties of varying duration.

"The constables on duty at the various Government buildings promptly report any irregularities, such as broken windows and locks, etc., and these are immediately brought to the attention of the Public Works Department. We still continue to find doors and windows left open after the departure of the staffs from the various buildings and these are immediately reported to the heads of the departments concerned. The same applies in the case of fans left running and lights left on.

"The posting of a constable on the 3rd floor of the Daly building continues, for the purpose of preserving order, etc., and I am informed that this man's services are greatly appreciated by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

"During the year we provided police protection for 62 functions, requiring the services of about 1,521 n.c.o.'s. and men, representing a total of 3,898 hours of additional duty. It will be seen that this is a great increase over the extra duties of the year previous which was due to a great extent to the holding of the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa last summer. These duties were usually performed by members of the division who were brought back after having completed their day's work, both duty men and members of the office staffs. In addition, these men were recalled repeatedly to 'stand to' owing to the unrest among the unemployed element.

"As in former years, police protection was given the Taxation offices at Kingston and Belleville at the end of the fiscal year; and the usual armed guards were furnished the Finance Department for gold escorts, etc."

After reference to departmental mail, the report proceeds:—

"The n.c.o. in charge of the motorcycle squad reports that during the year, 57 persons have been reported for 'speeding'; 25 for 'reckless driving'; 226 warned for 'parking'; 126 warned for 'operating objectionable vehicles on the driveways'; and 196 for 'failing to observe the stop signs'. The first three offences show a considerable decrease from the previous year, but the latter two appear to have increased slightly. Of late, the public appear to feel the presence of our motorcyclists on the driveways and the majority of the offences embodied in the above tabulation were committed in the earlier part of the year. It is also noted that the practice of operating motor vehicles with four passengers or luggage in the front seat, thereby obstructing the operation of the car, has practically disappeared, not a single case having been reported during the past 12 months. Parking on the driveways has decreased to a marked extent, and while 226 cases were reported during the year, several of these were for illegal parking on Parliament Hill and in front of Government buildings. Considerable trouble was experienced with motorists disregarding Stop Signs, but a few convictions for this offence have had the desired effect and the number of cases so reported appears to be on the downward trend. Five cases of intoxicated drivers were also reported and in each case a prosecution was entered. Eleven stolen cars were recovered by our motorcyclists, several of which were recovered before they were actually reported stolen, which bespeaks the alertness of our men. In this connection one arrest was made. Forty-four accidents were reported during the year all of which were of a minor nature, no fatalities resulting therefrom. Fifty cases of damage to Government property were reported and the majority of these were for broken globes on electric light standards. It has been most difficult to apprehend the culprits responsible for this wanton damage, but every effort is being made to put a stop to the practice. Thirty-five complaints were received,

chiefly regarding boys gathering on the driveways and in the parks, annoying neighbouring persons. These complaints received prompt attention and any such gatherings were quickly dispersed. In many cases, these boys were quite young and were guilty of nothing more than creating a noise. These complaints are less frequent and with the advent of the cold fall and winter nights, these gatherings are quite remote."

After reference to the Fire Branch of the division, and to the amount of apparatus possessed, he says:—

"During the past year, a total of 32 fires occurred in Government buildings, an increase of eight over last year. Of this total, the city fire brigade responded to 11.

"There were only three serious outbreaks during the year but we were unable to secure an estimate of the damage in any of these fires, viz., Royal Bank, O.A.A.C. building, and the R.C.M. Police garage. The damage resulting from the remaining 29 fires, for which our own appliances were utilized, was very slight, totalling \$825, a decrease of \$375 from the previous year. It is pleasing to note that the majority of the fires occurring on Government property, where our men were on duty, were promptly extinguished before gaining any headway. In the case of the three major conflagrations, no members of this force were on duty at these buildings at the time of the outbreaks."

Regarding patrols, he says:—

"Patrols at the Experimental Farm have been continued during the year. There are 54 buildings on the farm property, which gives a fair idea of the territory to be covered in our patrols."

Another remark is:—

"Conditions in 'A' Division have been satisfactory, but the past year has been most trying on the men owing to the numerous occasions on which they were recalled for extra duties after having completed their day's work. In many cases, they were required to stand for three and four hours at a stretch after having stood on the doors for the regular 8 hours. All ranks, I am glad to report, gave their services unstintingly. Few complaints have been received during the year and in all cases they were of a minor nature. Such complaints, however, were thoroughly enquired into and satisfactorily adjusted."

#### " N " DIVISION

Superintendent Denis Ryan, the Officer Commanding "N" Division, which is situated at Rockcliffe near Ottawa, in his annual report says:—

"On September 30, 1932, the strength of the division was: 1 officer, 57 other ranks, and three civilians; an increase of 24 over strength at same date last year.

"Thirty-eight horses and 17 dogs are on the strength, with four foals and five puppies attached: during the year we have purchased 11 horses, and received two mares, each with two foals, from 'O' Division: two horses were disposed of on account of old age: 14 dogs were received during the year, and 22 were transferred to other divisions."

After notes upon the transport he describes the health of the division during the year as having been good. The barrack buildings are described as in a fair state of repair, a number of improvements in the way of painting, rebuilding verandah, etc., have been done. With regard to forage, not only has that contracted for been of good quality and promptly delivered, but some 32 tons of good hay have been obtained from the range field.

With regard to rations, after praising the quality of those obtained he says:—

"On February 1 last, this division commenced the new system of 40 cent mess ration allowance in lieu of rations. After 8 months trial the system is found to be highly satisfactory. Good quality provisions are purchased and the meals supplied to members of the mess have been of higher standard and more varied than was possible under the old system of drawing rations."

Regarding recruits he says:—

"Twenty-four recruits received training in the division since the last annual report was rendered, most of them have now been transferred to other divisions for duty."

Numerous extraneous duties are performed by this Division. For example, two corporals and two constables were detailed to supervise the race track betting in Ontario, and numerous other special services were rendered.

With regard to discipline, Superintendent Ryan says:—

"The discipline of the division during the past year has been very good. I have been particularly impressed by the cheerful manner in which all ranks have performed their various duties during the year; this, I think can in a large measure be attributed to A/Sergeant Major Bradley, W.G., and the other n.c.o.'s of the division.

Regarding dog breeding he says:—

"The experiment of dog breeding has been continued, some fine litters of puppies being obtained. In November, 1931, 14 dogs of Borzoi strain were presented to the force by Mr. Walter Channing of Boston, U.S.A. Experiments are being made crossing these with the huskies, some good pups have already been obtained.

"Six young dogs were shipped to Bersimis detachment, Quebec, last October. In December six dogs were sent to Prince Albert, for use at the Waskesiu Detachment, Saskatchewan. Recently, in August eight dogs and two bitches were transferred to Edmonton for use and breeding purposes at Stony Rapids Detachment, Sask."

#### QUEBEC

Superintendent T. Dann, the Officer Commanding "C" Division, assumed command on November 21, 1931, Inspector (now Superintendent) J. W. Phillips transferred to "A" Division, Ottawa. He gives the following account of the constitution of his division:—

"On December 1, 1931, a new district was formed designated as 'C' Division; this included the province of Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and the Eastern Arctic Sub-division.

"On April 1, 1932, we took over the duties performed by the Preventive Service of the Department of National Revenue."

Regarding the strength and distribution, he says:—

"When I took over command from Inspector Phillips, the District consisted of one officer, 12 n.c.o.'s, 21 constables, 2 specials, with one H.Q. Post and four detachments. The strength on September 30, 1932, is 5 officers, 140 n.c.o.'s and constables, and 10 supernumerary constables with one headquarters post and thirty-six detachments.

"The division is divided into headquarters and three sub-divisions.

"Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch commands the Eastern Arctic with six detachments.

"Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon commands the Quebec Sub-division. This is divided into Quebec section (7 detachments) Rimouski section (3 detachments) and Gaspé Section (4 detachments) with n.c.o.'s in charge; Pointe Bleue and Seven Islands, are only summer detachments.

"Inspector R. E. R. Webster commands the Sherbrooke Sub-division with six detachments. The eight remaining detachments are inspected from headquarters in Montreal, and they report direct."

The report continues:—

"The health of the division has been generally very good, no serious illnesses have occurred."

After references to training and discipline, Superintendent Dann remarks that they had taken over from the Preventive Service 51 men, members of the old Preventive Service. Apart from one who proved unsuitable, he speaks well of them describing them as "of a good type, hard working, with a good knowledge of their duties under the Excise and Customs Acts."

Dealing with transport Superintendent Dann remarks that the division has 114 dogs, of which nine are at Bersimis, P.Q., the rest being distributed among the several detachments of the Arctic Sub-district. He says, "over 45 per cent of these dogs we have bred and raised ourselves." After a remark upon motor cars and motor launches Superintendent Dann then passes to the duties performed.

With regard to the Department of Finance he mentions the precautions taken to protect money in transit from the Canadian National Railway Depot, Montreal, to the Receiver General's Department there.

Regarding the Department of National Revenue after noting the 24-hour guard maintained at the Customs-Examining Warehouse, and the guards pro-

vided during the period when income tax is being paid, a case is mentioned of a conspiracy to forge and utter Canadian National Railway pay-cheques, and a further indictment against the five accused for the forging of Canada Inland Revenue war stamps. The men were convicted and imprisoned.

With regard to the Customs and Excise Divisions, the report says:—

“Since April 1, the date the Preventive Service work was assumed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, much work has been performed and many cases handled in connection with the enforcement of the above acts. Illicit distillation of spirits is prevalent throughout the province. Several exceptionally large stills have been seized and numerous arrests made in Montreal. Two very large stills were located and seized. Another large still was seized at Boucherville, P.Q., also one at Rougemont, P.Q. All of these stills had a capacity of thousands of gallons of alcohol.

“To cope with the smuggling into the country of liquor and goods, continuous patrols have been made along the international border by means of automobiles; these patrols have been fruitful of good results. As an instance, on one occasion, 60,000 American cigarettes were seized. Numerous automobiles have been seized; in some cases the cars have been confiscated, in other cases, they have been released upon payment of penalties.

“Preventive work has been enforced on the St. Lawrence river by means of fast patrol boats, co-operating with seaplanes, having their bases at Gaspé, and Rimouski, P.Q. Considerable work was performed and progress made, and it is anticipated that next season will be considerably more productive of results.”

Dealing with the Department of Mines, the report continues:—

“Records of all stores dealing in explosives were also checked up during the year. With few exceptions these were found up-to-date and in good order.”

“Inspections of magazines and records denote a steady improvement in the observance of the Act. It was not found necessary to institute any prosecution.”

With regard to the Post Office Superintendent Dann says:—

“The services of a detective sergeant were given to this department. The n.c.o. appointed worked in the Montreal district and his time was occupied almost entirely on duties performed by the Post Office Department. He co-operated with officials of the department and assisted in bringing many cases, both under the Post Office Act and Criminal Code, to a successful conclusion.”

Dealing with assistance to other police forces he says:—

“In several Criminal Code cases, properly the work of the Quebec provincial police, we have on request from the Attorney-General of the province, stepped in and taken necessary action. These duties were performed usually at outlying points where no members of the Provincial Government Force were available.”

Dealing with the Department of Indian Affairs the Officer Commanding comments:—

“The preservation of peace amongst Indians, the succouring of those destitute, and the guidance of those in trouble, has been ably handled by Amos and the summer detachment of Pointe Bleue in the north of the province, Bersimis and the summer detachment of Seven Islands in the east. From Montreal, frequent patrols have been made to the Caughnawaga and the Oka reservations and the vicinities to prosecute infractions of the Indian Act, and have a preventive effect.

“The prolonged period of economic distress brought to our attention in the city of Montreal last winter, a number of Indian families to whom the ordinary avenues of charity and relief, open to whites, were closed. These were cared for necessitating a continuous supervision.

“After the formation of the Abitibi and Grand Lac hunting preserves for Indians by the Quebec Provincial Government Amos Detachment had the task of patrolling those preserves, instructing the newly appointed wardens in their duties, and, in general, putting these new enactments in motion. They made observations of Indian conditions in the districts and suggested means of amelioration.”

With regard to counterfeiting the reports says:—

“The summer of 1932 witnessed an unusual increase in the circulation of counterfeit coin and notes in the province of Quebec. With the influx of American tourists counterfeit currency of the United States appeared. Royal Bank of Canada \$10 and \$5 notes, counterfeit, were uttered in the villages of the east. The possession and passing of spurious 25-cent pieces brought convictions for two men at St. Jerome. Two others were convicted in Montreal for possessing six Bank of Toronto \$5 bills which had been raised to \$20.

"After some 20 bills of the Canadian Bank of Commerce \$5 raised to \$20 had gone into circulation in Montreal and district, a man was arrested for passing two of them in L'Assomption, and convicted. This led to three further arrests amongst which was that of Leon Bleau, the forger. He was sentenced to three years. Of the remaining two, one was lightly sentenced and the other is still before the courts."

The report continues:—

"After the end of September we co-operated with the Railway Police in dealing with the menace of roving transients on the freight trains. No trouble was experienced in the handling of these unfortunate members of the community and rarely was it found necessary to enter prosecutions under the Railway Act."

Dealing with the Opium and Narcotic Drugs the report says:—

"Narcotic drugs have been increasingly difficult to obtain in this district. However, during the year several important cases were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In the case of Goon Lin, this Chinaman for years has been looked upon as being the head of the illicit narcotic traffic in Chinatown, and prior to his arrest, had defied all efforts to detect him in the commission of an offence. He was convicted on a charge of illegal 'possession' and is now in gaol.

"Other cases of note were those of Red Miller and Joe Eisenberg. Miller was convicted on two charges and is serving sentence. Eisenberg charged jointly with Miller, jumped his bail of \$5,000.

"The case of Hector Valade was of considerable importance. Valade, a trusted member of another police force, was using his position of trust to deal in Narcotic drugs. He was apprehended, charged and found guilty on two counts, being sentenced to four years' imprisonment on each charge (to run concurrently).

"On the whole, there has been a marked improvement in conditions in Montreal; drugs, in addition to being extremely difficult to obtain, are of bad quality; morphine being unobtainable."

A list is given of the patrols made by members of the Eastern Arctic sub-division, it being noted that the total mileage made was 16,101 miles. These patrols are noted at length elsewhere.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES DISTRICT

Assistant Commissioner Christen Junget, who is in command of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Maritime Provinces, reports from Moncton. He writes:—

"On April 1 of this year, I assumed command of the newly formed Maritime Provinces District, comprising the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. On this date also, the force took over the policing of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the case of Prince Edward Island on May 1.

"My chief duties as Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces district were:—

"1. To closely supervise police work in the three divisions.

"2. To inspect the three divisions and all sub-divisions.

"3. To have command of all vessels of the Marine section and to co-ordinate the patrols of the vessels and aircraft attached to this district.

"My headquarters were established in Moncton, N.B.

"Commander J. E. W. Oland, R.C.N., is attached to this headquarters as my adviser on all matters pertaining to vessels.

"On May 6, seaplanes were also attached to this district under the command of Squadron Leader F. C. Higgins. These were stationed as follows: two at Shediac, N.B., two at Gaspé, P.Q., and two at Dartmouth, N.S.

"Instructions were also received that, in addition to the Maritime Provinces District, the Gaspé District as far as Rimouski would be controlled from here for the purpose of air and sea patrols.

"The situation of the Officer Commanding R.C.A.F. operations was somewhat different to that of Commander Oland, in that he was in complete charge of his own unit, and I simply gave him instructions as to what patrols were desired to be made."

Turning to the police work, he states that the various divisions have been inspected frequently, saying:—

"I find that the police work carried out in the three provinces is satisfactory in every way.

"Although considerable difficulty was met with, a complete organization has been effected.

"Members of the provincial Governments whom I have interviewed from time to time declare themselves satisfied in every way with the manner in which the work has been carried out since we took over."

With regard to the work done at Moncton, Assistant Commissioner Junget says:—

"No police work is done from this headquarters. Only reports dealing with work performed by the larger vessels are handled here.

"Seizures whenever effected by these vessels are turned over to the Officer Commanding in whose area the seizure was made for all further action."

Appended to this is a report by Commander J. E. W. Oland, R.C.N., who is attached to headquarters at Moncton for naval purposes, dealing with the operations of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruisers during the season. In this he describes the distribution of the larger cruisers. Of these there are ten which are based on Gaspé, P.Q.; Shediac, N.B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Cheticamp, N.S.; North Sydney, N.S.; Halifax, N.S., and Yarmouth, N.S.

He adds:—

"The smaller patrol boats were turned over to the officers commanding divisions, and based in areas in the Maritime Provinces by these officers."

An account is given of the methods followed, alike by the smugglers and by the Preventive Service; one observation of some interest is:—

"One of the latest difficulties is the new type of boat now brought into play in the rum running trade. This boat can carry about 500 cases but usually carries only 250 cases in order to maintain her speed. The idea in using this type of craft is to let her lay well off shore, approaching the coast under cover of darkness whenever a signal light indicates a safe landing place, permitting her to make a quick run to shore and land her cargo."

This vessel is reputed to be capable of 18 knots per hour when loaded, and is very low in the water.

He continues:—

"Rum runners are beginning to realize they can now lay well off shore during air patrols in daylight, approaching the coast under cover of darkness, watching the signal lights which point out to her where speed boats are ready to take their cargo, or where direct landings may be made."

Included in his observations upon co-operation is the following:—

"In the area around Bay Chaleur, Cape Tormentine, the east coast of New Brunswick and the complete coast of Prince Edward Island, the co-operation between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruisers and land forces and air forces has been brought to a fairly high pitch; the results on the east coast of New Brunswick have been very gratifying in that it is known there are difficulties in obtaining bootleg liquor, and this can only be obtained in very small quantities, if at all. Liquor is sometimes obtainable from the fishing boats, as the fishermen are suspected of buying from the rum runners at sea and reselling it."

The co-operation of aeroplanes, vessels and shore forces is described as a delicate operation; in any case it has had to be practised with hurriedly trained constituent elements, and the degree of success achieved is welcome.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Superintendent R. L. Cadiz, acting on behalf of Superintendent C. D. LaNauze who was ill, reports on "H" division, covering the province of Nova Scotia.

As already noted, Nova Scotia contracted for the services of this force early in 1932, and the arrangement came into force on April 1, 1932. For some time there had been in existence, a provincial police force, which had been organized by Inspector F. A. Blake, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who had been loaned for this purpose; this force was absorbed, Inspector Blake rejoined, and room was made for five officers and 90 other ranks.



Much work was done under the Criminal Code, and some of the work dealt with may be noticed.

Much attention was attracted by the attempted robbery of the Royal Bank of Canada at Shubenacadie, N.S., and the report furnished is as follows:—

"This case originated in Halifax when members of the Halifax city police reported to Inspector J. P. Blakeney late on the night of August 22, 1932, that they had received information of a plot by three parties to hold-up and rob the Royal Bank of Canada at Shubenacadie, N.S., some 45 miles north of Halifax.

"At about noon on August 23, Inspector Blakeney got in touch with the informer, one Edison Boutilier, and was advised that he and two other men (whose names he did not know) had that morning completed plans to hold-up and rob the Royal Bank of Canada at Shubenacadie at 3 p.m., that day (August 23). Boutilier further stated that he had been repeatedly coaxed to join the hold-up party, and hesitated to refuse as in that case he was afraid the other members of the gang would take drastic steps to force him to keep quiet. He also informed Inspector Blakeney that the bank at Shubenacadie was only one of several mentioned as good prospects, and if he did not accompany the party it would only delay and not prevent them in carrying out their ultimate object. The other members of the party were reported as armed and desperate men.

"Having all these facts in mind it was decided to let the informant accompany the hold-up party that afternoon, and at the same time to take steps to apprehend the bandits when they entered the bank.

"A police detail of five men including two members of the Halifax City Police was dispatched to Shubenacadie arriving at about 1.10 p.m. The party was under the command of Inspector Blakeney. They concealed themselves in the bank premises and awaited the arrival of the bandits.

"At about 3 p.m., according to their pre-arranged schedule as detailed by the informer, one of the party duly arrived at the bank, and under the guise of an insurance agent engaged the manager in conversation in his office. At about 3.10 p.m., the other two parties to the attempted robbery (one of them the informer) arrived. They were both masked and armed. According to Boutilier's information, it had been intended to herd all the members of the staff into the manager's office and there tie and gag them, together with the third bandit, who would pose as an innocent victim; his role being to engage the manager in conversation and distract his attention while the other two bandits were entering the bank. Inspector Blakeney had placed his men with this plan in mind, intending to pounce on the whole party while in the manager's office.

"Unfortunately, this scheme was not carried out. Instead of tying the staff up in the manager's office, the bandits herded them towards the rear of the bank with the apparent intention of locking them in the vault. In approaching the vault they came into view of the hidden police party; the bandit in the lead, later identified as one Gerald Freckleton, immediately opened fire on the police party; his fire was returned by the police, and he was shot and killed. The informant, Boutilier, who had placed himself in the direct line of fire, was also wounded through the shoulder; none of the police were injured.

"The party posing as an insurance agent (later identified as Sidney Rafuse of Sydney, N.S., an ex-bank manager) was arrested and eventually brought to trial on three counts. First—'Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence'; second—'Attempt to rob the Royal Bank of Canada at Shubenacadie'; third—'Attempt to cause grievous bodily harm.' He was found guilty on the first two counts, being sentenced to four and two years' imprisonment respectively—the sentences to run concurrently; the third count was dismissed.

"Boutilier is now recovering from his wounds, and gave evidence for the Crown at the trial of Rafuse."

Brief notes are given of a number of other cases, one of these being as follows:—

"The theft of gasoline from filling stations and fishing boats is frequently reported. D/Constable Beazley investigated several of these complaints originating in Lunenburg county. As a result of his work Fred Tanner and Charles Nause have been arrested and committed for trial. They were apprehended with several cans of gasoline in their possession, upon their return to land after having boarded several unmanned fishing boats moored close in shore."

With regard to the enforcement of the Nova Scotia Liquor Act he says:—

"A total number of 877 prosecutions have been entered under this Act since April 1, resulting in 694 convictions and 128 dismissals. Six informations have been withdrawn, and 49 cases are still before the courts, or listed as 'unexecuted warrants.'

"The enforcement of this Act is one of the major problems facing this division. Practically every seizure of illegally imported or manufactured liquor is followed by a prosecution under this Act, irrespective of any charge that may be laid under the Customs or Excise Acts. This system may be considered drastic, but it is having a noticeable effect in

the curtailing of the traffic; and under the peculiar circumstances that obtain in this province it appears to be quite justified. The vast number of bays and inlets, the large mileage of coast line, the proximity of the province to St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Newfoundland, and the large number of fishing boats operating from towns along the coast, all tend to facilitate smuggling. It is, therefore, necessary that all available machinery be used to discourage this illegal trade.

"Important seizures that have been made since April 1, are noted in my remarks on Customs-Excise enforcement work. The resale of Government liquor is receiving attention. Recent amendments to the Act whereby the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission is given power to declare any building or premises a public place 'within the meaning of the Act,' when there are grounds to believe liquor is being illegally handled thereon, are of material help in closing up bootleg dives. The authority thus conferred is being used to good effect."

Regarding the Motor Vehicle Act he says:—

"The enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act although a regular duty has been given especial attention during the summer months.

"Special highway patrols were established in each sub-division, whose duty involved patrolling approximately 150 miles of the main highways on five days of the week, part of the time after dark, when a check-up could be made on lights. As the heaviest traffic is on Saturdays and Sundays, both were included in the days for patrolling.

"During the period the patrols were established, over 20,000 miles of highways were patrolled."

Regarding the work done for the province he says:—

"Several investigations were carried out under the 'Security Frauds Prevention Act,' 'Companies Act,' and the 'Lands and Forests Act.'

"Various investigations were also made for provincial departments, such as, the Board of Motion Picture Censors; Department of the Provincial Secretary, in the matter of Registration of Partnerships, etc., reports on such being forwarded to the department concerned."

NEW BRUNSWICK

Acting Superintendent E. C. P. Salt, in Command of "J" Division (the Province of New Brunswick) in his annual report says:—

"This division was created on April 1, 1932, its membership being drawn from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the New Brunswick provincial police and the federal Preventive Service, the latter two forces being abolished.

"At the time of amalgamation the establishment for the various forces in New Brunswick was approximately:—

	Officers:	N.C.Os:	Consts.	Sp. Consts:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.. . . .	....	1	1	....
New Brunswick Provincial Police.. . . .	6	16	48	2
Preventive Service.. . . . . . . . . . .	1	....	31	12
Total.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	7	17	80	14

Total—118:

"On April 1, 1932, the strength of the division was:—

- |                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1 Assistant Commissioner. | } | Of these there were on command at Maritime Provinces District H.Q.: |
| 1 Acting Superintendent.  |   | 1 Asst. Commissioner.   |
| 6 Inspectors.             |   | 1 Sergeant.   |
| 7 Sergeants.              |   | 1 Acting Sergeant.  |
| 1 Acting Sergeant         |   | 3 Corporals.  |
| 15 Corporals:             |   | 1 Constable.  |
| 65 Constables:            |   |   |
| 3 Special Constables      |   |   |
- Total all ranks—99.

PERSONNEL

"The following changes occurred during the period just closed:—

- Gains—  
 Transferred to division—1 Sergeant and 34 Constables.  
 Engaged—19 Special Consts: (Boat crews).

- Losses—  
 Transferred from division—15 Constables.  
 Purchased—1 Constable.  
 Discharged—4 Constables and 6 Special Constables.  
 Net increase in division since April 1, 1932—28:  
 Present strength all ranks—127.

"The area controlled by this division is the entire province of New Brunswick, with divisional headquarters at Fredericton, the seat of the provincial Government. Four Sub-divisions were originally established, the New Brunswick Provincial Police Sub-divisions of Edmundston and Fredericton being amalgamated into one. Later the Bathurst Sub-division was merged into the Moncton Sub-division, leaving three Sub-divisions at present.

"Fredericton Sub-division, under the command of Inspector C. K. Gray with headquarters at Fredericton, comprises the counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury and parts of Queens and Northumberland, with detachments at:—

"Clair, Edmundston, St. Leonards, and Grand Falls. Known as the Madawaska District, under the direct supervision of Corporal Vail stationed at Edmundston.

"Perth, Florenceville, and Woodstock. Known as the Carleton District under the direct supervision of A/Corpl. Wilson, stationed at Woodstock.

"McAdam, Minto, Chipman, Fredericton, and Doaktown. Handled direct from Sub-division headquarters.

"Saint John Sub-division, under the command of Inspector A. Drysdale with headquarters at Saint John, comprises the counties of Charlotte, Kings, Saint John and part of Alberta, with detachments at:—

"Grand Manan, Campobello, St. Stephen, St. George, Saint John, Sussex, and Albert. Handled direct from the Saint John Sub-division office.

Patrol boats *O-27*, *Bristle* and *Nokomis*.

"Moncton Sub-division, under the command of Inspector J. D. Bird with headquarters at Moncton, comprises the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Westmorland and part of Northumberland and Albert with Detachments at:—

"Kedgwick, Campbellton, Dalhousie, and Jacquet River. Known as the Restigouche District, under the direct supervision of Reg. No. 11461, Corpl. Lacey, G. B., stationed at Campbellton.

"Bathurst, Shippegan, Caraquet, Tracadie, and Newcastle. Known as the Gloucester District, under the direct supervision of Reg. No. 11476, Sergt. Peters, B.G., stationed at Bathurst.

Patrol boat *Neguac*.

"Richibucto, Buctouche, Shediac, Sackville, Port Elgin, and Moncton. Under the direct supervision of the Sub-division headquarters.

"The system of having a non-commissioned officer supervise a small group of detachments has proven very satisfactory.

"Moncton is also the headquarters of the Maritime Provinces District under the command of Assistant Commissioner C. Junget.

"Prior to April 1 there was one Mounted Police detachment at Saint John. The preventive service had twenty-six posts and the New Brunswick provincial police had thirty-two detachments. In all, men of the three forces were stationed at thirty-seven different points. On April 1 we commenced with thirty detachments, since when six new detachments have been opened and two closed, making a net increase of four and a total of thirty-four as compared with thirty-seven before amalgamation.

"The three Officers Commanding the sub-divisions report that there need be no change in detachments."

The recommendations of the several Officers Commanding sub-districts are given in detail. In all they desire 15 additional men to perform the duties now discharged, with fairness to the men. Acting Superintendent Salt says:—

"The population of the province is approximately 408,219, whereas the division strength, less those on command to Maritime Provinces District, is only one hundred and five less special constables, which is, I believe, a far smaller per capita percentage than any other province."

Turning to transport, Acting Superintendent Salt notes that there are at present 58 motor cars in the possession of the division, but of these, six are in storage preparatory to being disposed of.

As for water transport, the division had during the year seven motor boats. Acting Superintendent Salt says:—

"The shortage of boats is very keenly felt, especially on the north shore, where at present we have only the *Neguac*, a boat totally unsuited for our work. Inspector Drysdale has asked for five patrol boats, but I think that four should be sufficient for the bay of Fundy."

After giving details of these requisitions, Acting Superintendent Salt says:—

"Inspector Bird asks for five boats, this to my mind is the absolute minimum.

"In all," says Acting Superintendent Salt, "I ask for nine boats with crews of at least four men each, two of whom should be regular members of the force and two could be specially employed men with navigating and engineering experience."

Radio control, to unite the aeroplanes, boats and land forces, also is suggested.

After references to rooms, clothing, drill and discipline, Acting Superintendent Salt observes:—

"Considering the difficulties confronting us with an amalgamation of three forces and the lack of trained men, the results have far surpassed normal anticipation, and much credit is due to the men for their aptitude to absorb instructions under adverse conditions."

After remarks upon rations, buildings, etc., it is observed:—

"During the year patrols comprising 458,556 miles were made by automobile transport.

"The bay of Fundy was patrolled night and day as far as possible with the boats at our disposal. The north shore was also patrolled intermittently, but lack of boats made this a very indifferent success."

Turning now to the work before him, it is observed that during the period covered, April 1 to September 30, 1932, as compared with the records of the New Brunswick provincial police for the corresponding period in 1931, there was a slight decrease in crime—this in spite of the depression.

As for investigations, during the period covered, 1,382 of these were made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

As regards serious crimes, the Officer Commanding cites:—

"On April 20, George Smith was shot and killed by armed robbers in his store at South Tetagouche, Gloucester county, and his wife robbed. The roads at the time were in bad condition and it was some hours before members of the Bathurst detachment reached the scene of the crime. Practically no clues were left to work on, and it was only by a slow process of elimination and from information received that eventually two brothers named Norman Joseph (Rufus) Pitre and Wallace Pitre were arrested.

"These two were tried at the Gloucester county assizes, August 16-19, and were acquitted. The verdict was, however, appealed to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick by the Attorney General on the grounds of misdirection by the trial judge and non-allowance of evidence. This appeal was taken under an amendment to the Criminal Code of 1930, allowing the Crown to appeal from an acquittal in an indictable offence on points of law. The decision of the Supreme Court had not been given at the end of September."

A number of minor cases are mentioned, several concerning men whose records include numerous convictions. Acting Superintendent Salt remarks on the excellent work done by the Finger Print Section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa, laying particular stress upon the promptness with which identifications are made.

Acting Superintendent Salt next deals with another aspect of the work:—

"A large proportion of the work of "J" Division is the enforcing of the various provincial Acts of New Brunswick, particularly the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act, the enforcement of which is connected very closely with the Customs and Excise Acts as regards liquor."

Detailed figures show the total number of cases investigated under provincial Acts during the period under review amounted to 1,285, of which 470 were convictions.

One type of work mentioned under this heading is that of forest fires:—

"During the early summer forest fires were extremely bad in certain districts, particularly in Restigouche county, and a large number of members of the force had to be detailed for special duty, co-operating with fire wardens, etc., and the sixty-six cases entered under Forest Fires Act do not represent the amount of work performed in connection with this Act. Special patrols, etc., were maintained for several weeks. A new feature, as far as New Brunswick is concerned, was the employing of a pilot and plane to make a survey of the fire area. This was found an extremely valuable help in controlling the fires."

Acting Superintendent Salt concludes with some remarks as to the volume of work and mileage.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Inspector J. Fripps, who is Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in "L" Division, which covers Prince Edward Island, in his report states that he took over command on April 21, 1932. Staff-Sergeant Howard had been in charge from April 1, 1932, and had enlisted four non-commissioned officers and constables, who specialized in the Customs Preventive Service.

On May 1, 1932, the amalgamation with the Prince Edward Island provincial police took place and a non-commissioned officer and seven constables were taken over and sworn in. Several prohibition inspectors were also taken into the force as special constables. In all, 18 new members were taken into the force.

Inspector Fripps says:—

"It has taken some time to become properly organized owing to the inexperience of the men taken over from the respective forces, in the routine of this force, also of criminal procedure."

Nine detachments have been opened, and the strength of the division on September 30, 1932, was 35 in all.

After some references to the mechanical transport, and to the buildings, he declares that the health of the members of "L" Division during the year had been excellent, and further says:—

"Owing to the pressure of police duties and Preventive Service work we have not had an opportunity to inaugurate any system of training at headquarters this year; but I hope, during the winter months, to have a small training class held at headquarters."

In addition, one of the constables has been sent to Regina to take the Corporal's Training Class there.

With regard to law enforcement and the Criminal Investigation Branch, Inspector Fripps says:—

"There has been a great deal of work done and investigations made during the five months that we have been enforcing the laws of this province in conjunction with the federal Acts. The majority have been violations of the Highway Traffic Act and Prohibition Act of Prince Edward Island. Also it is noticeable the number of persons who have been arrested, charged under the Criminal Code, for the offence of 'Driving motor cars whilst intoxicated'. However, I am pleased to report that quick action has been taken by members of this force and the results obtained have been very satisfactory."

Upon another aspect of this subject, he says:—

"The Customs Preventive Service requires members of this force to be on duty practically day and night, there having to be made numerous patrols along the shoreline, which is approximately three hundred and fifty miles. The alleged rum running schooners laying off the coast for days and nights awaiting the opportunity to smuggle the goods on the island. The alleged smugglers use fast motor boats and at times it is impossible for our patrols to follow them along the shoreline. However, I am satisfied from information obtained that there has not been twenty-five per cent of the rum landed this year that was landed in previous years."

He further says:—

"Under the laws Enforcement Branch this division had made eight hundred and eighty-six investigations. This by no means accounts for the numerous duties that have been performed by the members, as we are required, as provincial police officers, to attend to all exhibitions, race meetings, dances, escorting of prisoners for medical treatment, etc."

Another paragraph is:—

"We have given assistance to the Immigration Department, Fisheries Department, Radio Telegraph Branch of the Department of Marine, Department of Secretary of State, Explosives Branch of the Department of Mines, and the Department of National Health.

"The total mileage travelled by members of this division with motor cars is 78,226. This gives some indication of the patrol service performed on this island."

Another remark is:—

"During the month of May, Reg. No. 4627, Staff-Sergeant Howard, patrolled from Charlottetown on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser *Alachasse* to the Magdalen Islands. He visited Amherst and Grindstone islands where he found that the total population was about 8,000. The persons in authority were interviewed, including all the clergy, and the reports received were to the effect that there was no liquor on the island at that time. A cruise was made around the islands and no suspected rum schooners were sighted. Our patrol cruisers have been in the vicinity of the Magdalen Islands off and on during the summer."

Inspector Fripps, in concluding, remarks that the province is practically free of serious crime, though the usual number of cases of breaking and entering and small thefts occurred.

#### YUKON

Superintendent A. B. Allard, the Officer Commanding the Yukon District (the Yukon Territory, less a narrow strip in the east, which is attached to "G" Division) in his annual report states that his strength is 43 all ranks; this is an increase of three constables, but one inspector less. There are 14 permanent, and two temporary or summer Detachments. There are two new detachments, Miller Creek, on the International Boundary, and Selkirk. These are old detachments which have been reopened. Those at Carmacks and Granville are being closed, the number will remain the same.

A feature of the work of this force in the Yukon always has been the extraneous duties performed by the members of this force. For example, the Officer Commanding the District holds 10 appointments, such as sheriff, immigration inspector, inspector of fisheries, registrar of vital statistics, coroner, commissioner for performing marriages. Inspector Cooper, of Whitehorse has no fewer than 15 such appointments, such as mining recorder, crown land and timber agent, veterinary inspector, district fire inspector, mine inspector, coroner. Almost every member of the force in the district has one or two of such duties.

Superintendent Allard dwells at some length upon the work entailed by the enforcement of the federal statutes. He says:—

"The Officer Commanding Yukon District is the inspector of fisheries for Yukon Territory and as such has the issuing of all commercial and domestic fishing licences throughout the territory.

"Thirty-two cases of this sort were handled during the year as well as two investigations *re* 'Depletion of fish supply in Tagish and Marsh lakes.'"

With regard to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for which the Officer Commanding at Dawson discharges the duties of inspector. He says:—

"During the last year 197 cases have been handled.

"The constable in charge of the White Pass Summit Detachment, as in past years, has acted as assistant immigration officer at that port, and during the past year has handled 4,242 cases, most of which were transients and tourists; only one applicant having been admitted as a bona fide immigrant. . .

"The tourist traffic has been very much less than last year.

"Two cases of illegal entry into Canada have been brought to our attention during the year. Prosecution was entered and a conviction obtained in one instance; the second case is still under investigation."

With regard to Indian Affairs, he writes:—

"Every possible assistance is rendered this department by all of the detachments in the Yukon District. These consist chiefly in the supervision of rations and medicines issued to destitute and sick Indians, as well as the conducting of the necessary investi-

gations in connection with the various applicants for such assistance. All such cases are referred to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Yukon Territory, for his consideration and approval. . .

"There are at the present time 7 Indian reserves situate throughout the territory, at Carcross, Carmacks, Little Salmon, Mayo, Moosehide, Selkirk, and Whitehorse. The proposed reserves at Champagne and Old Crow remain as yet unsurveyed."

Concerning the Indians themselves, the report says:—

"The Indians of the territory, on the whole have been well behaved; there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Indian Act during the past two years. They have not been very prosperous owing to the scarcity of fur and the poor price obtainable for what they did get. A few have savings accounts, chiefly those in the Teslin Lake District. The drinking of intoxicants appears to be less frequent, the practice of imposing imprisonment without the option of a fine, and all Reserves being well patrolled by members of the force, having the desired effect. The Indians of the Carmacks District would appear to be the exception as 50 per cent of cases under the Indian Act originated in that detachment district.

"In all 15 cases were investigated under the Act and prosecutions entered, out of which 14 convictions were obtained, the 15th being dismissed."

For the Interior Department, a number of duties were performed. One set of duties had to do with the Parks Branch:—

"Periodical investigations have been conducted by the detachments of the Yukon District most strategically situated for the purpose, in connection with the census of Waterfowl; a questionnaire was also completed on the Snowshoe Rabbit at the request of the department.

"Considerable dissatisfaction is felt throughout the territory in connection with the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the contention being held, and quite correctly, that by September first when the season opens on ducks, all of the choice ones, mallards, etc., have migrated, and only the smaller of the duck species are left."

Other types of work done for this department, are the enforcing of the Royalty Export Tax, duties connected with mining lands, Crown timber.

The work for the Justice Department entailed in the positions of sheriff, deputy sheriff and acting clerk.

A paragraph is devoted to radio licences. During the year, the radios owned in the territory increased by one-half; but the licences have not been given out, owing to the increase in the cost of these, and the non-receipt of licence blanks.

Several members of the force in the district hold appointments as deputy inspectors of explosives. The report says:—

"One hundred and ninety-nine inspections were made during the past year to check the records of hardware stores and licensed and unlicensed magazines. No complaints were received nor breaches of the regulations observed."

Regarding assistance to the National Revenue Department, he says:—

"As in previous years the border detachments have rendered the bulk of the assistance to this branch of the department.

"The n.c.o. in charge of the Old Crow Detachment, in his capacity as acting sub-collector at the Port of Entry at Old Crow, Y.T. renders very valuable assistance. \$1,002.82 having been collected in duties during the past year. This total is \$900 less than the amount of collections made last year. It is a considerable decrease.

"The constable in charge of the White Pass Summit Detachment, as Customs-Enforcement officer has been assisting this branch of the department in connection with the liquor shipments from Vancouver, consigned to the liquor stores at Atlin, B.C., and those operated by the Yukon Territorial Government at Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse."

With regard to this duty, the Officer Commanding says:—

"Four complaints were investigated, none of which warranted prosecutions being entered."

Only one investigation was made in the matter of excise, and the complaint turned out to be unfounded. It is observed:—

"The enforcement of the Preventive Service of the National Revenue Department was taken over, as instructed on April 1, 1932; but, to date no cases have presented themselves, nor have any complaints been received."

With regard to the Department of Pensions and National Health, it is observed that no drug traffic has been observed in the Territory.

With regard to the Railway Commission, the Officer Commanding says:—

"Due to the reduction in expenditures by all branches of the Government, there were no funds to pay for expenses incurred in connection with the inspections usually performed by this force for this department, therefore, beyond the five inspections of locomotives made in the month of May, 1932; to see that they were properly equipped with fire prevention appliances no further assistance was rendered."

Naturalization applications have given much work in other districts; in the Yukon; only 13 such applications were investigated. It is observed, however, that these persons lived for the most part in remote places, and the investigations were, in consequence, very difficult.

Turning now to the Criminal Code, it is observed:—

"The number of cases handled in all under the Criminal Code shows an appreciable decrease in comparison with last year. However, to offset this, there has been an increase in more serious criminal offences. Convictions were secured in every case but one.

"Superintendent Allard specially mentions the case of Rex vs. Barney West, charged with the murder of Michael Essanasa on April 30, 1932. Both Sergeant Cronkhite and Sergeant Purdie deserve credit for the masterly way in which they handled the investigation. The finding by Sergeant Purdie of the clothing worn by the accused, which, upon analysis proved to be spotted with human blood; the tracing by Sergeant Cronkhite of the money taken from the murdered man; the confession made by West himself, all helped to make a very strong case which resulted in the conviction of West for murder on June 21, 1932. He was executed on September 27, 1932.

"The case of Rex vs. S. Francis for "Attempted Murder," on October 9, 1931, was brought to a successful conclusion on November 3, 1931, and the accused sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary at Dawson, Y.T., which was a very light sentence for what might very easily have been a double murder.

"The third and last case worthy of special mention was that of Rex vs. P. J. F. Ransom, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, Mayo, Y.T. for the theft of \$7,200 of the Bank's funds. This was in reality three different offences, coming under the same section of the Code, but tried by mutual agreement of Counsel as one offence. This case was also unique in that it is the first offence of its kind in the records of the Yukon Territory. The unwillingness of the Juries, at both trials of this offence, to agree on a verdict was a distinct surprise to the presiding Judge. The point which caused them to quibble being, "Did Ransom steal the money from the Bank or from the Depositors," the contention of some of the Jury being that if the theft was from the bank he was "Not Guilty" and the bank could stand the loss.

"Owing to the expense involved a change of venue was not considered advisable by the department and this case ended in a "Nolle Prosequi."

Another division of the work has to do with "Provincial Acts and Territorial Ordinances"; with regard to this, it is observed:—

"The number of cases investigated and prosecuted under this head shows a considerable decrease over last year, chiefly under the Game and Liquor Ordinances. This can be accounted for by the close attention that has been paid by the frequent patrols made throughout the whole of the territory during the past year."

While all the detachments have been visited and inspected (one or two of them by aeroplane), the drill, musketry training and revolver shooting has not been practised as elsewhere, partly because of the number of duties to be performed, and partly because of the absence of ranges and other facilities.

The conduct of members of the Force during the year is described as good, and the health of the men is also good.

The usual information is given as to stores, transport, etc. It is observed that there are 39 dogs on charge and 4 horses.



## TRAINING

Acting Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C., the Officer in Command at the depot, in his report makes the following general observations:—

"During the year, on the first of December, 1931, the officers, n.c.o.'s and the personnel of the Southern Saskatchewan District were transferred to "F" Division, which left "Depot" Division entirely for training purposes, and this Division is not directly responsible for any police work.

"On October 1, 1931, special Instructional Classes were commenced by you, for promotion to the rank of corporal, and the fourth class is now in training. The first class consisted of eighteen (18); the second of twenty (20); the third of thirty (30) and the class which commenced on the 1st of September, 1932, consists of thirty-one (31).

"These classes have, in my opinion, been most beneficial to the personnel who have taken them and during the three months they are in Regina, these men have received an intensive course of instruction embracing all subjects laid down in the syllabus.

"The constables who have taken part in these courses have greatly appreciated the opportunity they have received to take part in them. The knowledge gained, the improvement in their physical condition and the training they have undergone have proved beneficial to all who took part in these classes.

"In regard to the recruits' training generally; I do not think that the present system can be very greatly improved upon, as during the time recruits are in Regina, they certainly receive an excellent course which embraces all subjects in connection with their actual police duties, and the results which have been obtained in written examinations on Constables Manual, Criminal Code and Revised Statutes have been most satisfactory.

"All n.c.o.'s and constables now passing through "Depot" Division are given a complete set of notes on customs and excise duties and also notes on detachment returns, which notes should be most helpful to the men concerned after they leave Regina, and by these notes, uniformity of returns should be set up throughout the force.

"Discipline has been well maintained throughout the year, and I am very happy to report that there have been no serious breaches of discipline."

Mention is made of the visit of the 22nd September, 1932, by His Excellency, the Governor-General and the Vice-Regal party.

Dealing with training with the rifle at the outdoor range, he observes:—

"Course firing was recommenced in this connection (for the first time since 1927) when seventy-three (73) fired their Rifle Course."

With regard to training with revolvers, he says:—

"The firing of the annual revolver practice commenced early in May and is not yet completed."

Another remark is:—

"Fifty-six (56) detachment n.c.o.'s and men members of "F" Division have to date completed the revolver course using their old ammunition and being reissued with new; arms are inspected and repairs made when necessary before they return to their respective detachments."

The S.M.L.E. rifle, marked 111 Star is still in use, and is described as satisfactory; the Colt new service .455 revolver is used by this division. Satisfaction is expressed with the ammunition supplied; the ammunition for the revolvers shows improvement over that supplied in former years.

A good deal of attention is paid in the report to the numerous rifle and revolver competitions in which the "Depot" Division has engaged, like in the Saskatchewan Provincial meet, the Dominion Rifle Association meet, and indoor matches in Regina. With regard to the last named, two teams were entered in the Regina Indoor Rifle League competitions, and these teams won every match in which they engaged.

A number of revolver matches were fired in the Regina inter-police revolver league, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police teams won all those in which they competed. The "Depot" Division revolver club also has done good work.

The division also took part with considerable success in the D.C.R.A. indoor series.

It may be added that much actual work is done on the rifle range for the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association. It is pointed out that extensive repairs are needed at the range.

With regard to another important aspect of the service, he says:—

"The equitation has been carried on under the supervision of Reg. No. 5426 S/Major Griffin G.F. During the year 208 members have passed through the riding school."

The number of horses in the post on September 30, 1932, was 75, a decrease of one from the figures of the year before.

Regarding the riding school, the report says:—

"The riding school has been a great help in training and is used continually throughout the year."

Dismounted drill also is carried on.

Part of the training is given by lectures, of which no fewer than 955 were delivered during the year, these being on such subjects as the Rules and Regulations, First Aid, Constables Manual, Criminal Code, Revised Statutes, Care and Operation of Mechanical Transport, and the Care and Management of Horses.

First Aid was taught, the total number of awards of various descriptions granted being 222.

The health of the division was good.

The total strength of the division on September 30, 1932, was 75.

The alteration in strength is due to the rearrangement of "F" Division, and the merging into it of South Saskatchewan Division.

During the year, a new garage has been built and placed under the care of Corporal P. Brown, a highly skilled mechanic. The report says:—

"The majority of the work constitutes "F" Division cars, which are checked over every time they come into the Post. A very great saving has been made since the garage was completed on repairs to cars, and not only this, but we now have a thorough check on the work that is being done and know that the cars are being satisfactorily overhauled."

Further, after some remarks about the number of cars handled, the report says:—

"Cost of repairs was approximately \$500. Hours of labour, 1,045.

"If the work was done in a garage in town the cost would be \$1.25 per hour labour, which would cost \$1,326.25.

"Minor repairs, such as mending punctures, etc., have also been done in addition to the above figures.

"Corporal Brown also lectures on "Care and Operation of Mechanical Transport" which is a new subject now embraced in the syllabus of training."

#### HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

Inspector V. A. M. Kemp is the Adjutant of the force, with Inspector P. Hobbs as Assistant Adjutant. In his annual report for the year ended September 30, 1932, Inspector Kemp says:—

"I assumed command of Headquarters Division on May 1 last, taking over from Superintendent M. H. Vernon.

"The strength of the division shows a considerable reduction from last year's report, due to the transfer of the detachments in the Eastern Arctic to 'C' Division. The strength of the division on September 30 was as follows: 11 officers, 44 n.c.o.'s, 24 constables and 8 special constables, a total of 87, as against 130 last year. The personnel of the division is employed entirely in the headquarters offices.

"Unfortunately, with the expansion of the work at Headquarters consequent upon the taking over of five additional provinces, and the Preventive Service work, our quarters became too small, and the offices of the Supply Officer, Purchasing Agent and Ticket-of-Leave Branch were moved to the Royal Bank Building. We are still, however, very congested, and it is hoped that we shall be able shortly to secure more commodious office quarters.

"The barracks occupied by the single members of the division, formerly situated at 74 Laurier avenue E., were vacated on September 1, and we now have quarters situated at 361

Daly avenue. The latter building is much larger, and I am enabled to have all single members of the division accommodated therein. In addition there is accommodation for 5 members of 'A' Division. In addition to the convenience, it has also proved economical, as formerly 4 members of the division were provided with quarters away from the barracks, and the 'A' Division men were drawing the living allowance in lieu of quarters.

"Inspection parades were held of the division, and the n.c.o.'s and constables on the whole presented a very creditable appearance.

"The social activities of the division have been undertaken with much interest by all ranks.

"Discipline has been good, no serious breaches of the regulations having been reported.

"In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid co-operation which has been evinced by all n.c.o.'s and constables in performance of the duties at Headquarters Division."

*Central Registry*

An important part of the Headquarters is the Central Registry. Mr. V. J. LaChance, Chief of the Bureau of Records, has reported:—

"The greatly increased work at headquarters, resulting from the enlarged supervision during the past year, has been reflected in a heavy increase in the number of letters passing through the Bureau of Records.

"The total number of reports and letters handled during the year 1931-32 was 511,701, as compared with 431,638 during 1930-31. Even this increase is not a faithful indication as the 1930-31 total included mail for one section of headquarters which is now handled separately.

"Including the mail of this section for the omitted period, would give a grand total of 578,123, or nearly 40 per cent increase over the previous year.

"This increase has resulted despite the very definite and successful efforts to curtail all unnecessary correspondence.

"Put in tabular form, the comparative statement is:—

	1931	1932
Incoming mail. . . . .	301,754	363,167
Outgoing mail. . . . .	129,884	148,534
	431,638	511,701
Daily average. . . . .	1,422	1,711

THE CONTROL OF THE NORTH

The number of those stationed in the Arctic and sub-Arctic is 106 of all ranks.

The several detachments and their strength are as follows:—

*The Eastern Arctic.*—This sub-division of "C" Division of Headquarters at Montreal is under command of Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch: 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); and Port Burwell (on an island near Cape Chidley, Ungava, P.Q.). (The detachment at Bache Peninsula is to be moved to Craig Harbour, in southern Ellesmere island, as soon as possible.) The strength is 17 non-commissioned officers and constables.

*The Western Arctic.*—This sub-division of "G" Division at Edmonton is commanded by Inspector A. N. Eames: Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Herschel, Pearce Point, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine. The strength is 1 officer, 21 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 8 special constables. In addition there is the schooner *St. Roch*, which in effect is a floating detachment. She furnishes aid by cruising along the Arctic coast carrying the officer commanding the sub-division to the furthest points of his command far more expeditiously and cheaply than was the case when he had to depend upon transport by trading vessels. Of late this vessel has wintered at Tree River where she serves as a special detachment. She is commanded by Sergeant F. Anderton.

*Mackenzie River Sub-district.*—This detachment is commanded by Inspector D. J. Martin: Simpson, Providence, Wrigley, Good Hope, Norman and Liard. The strength is 1 officer, 16 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 6 special constables.

*Great Slave Sub-district.*—This detachment is commanded by Inspector A. T. Belcher: Fort Smith, Reliance, Resolution, Hay River, and Rae. The strength is 1 officer, 15 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 4 special constables.

*Hudson Bay.*—Administered by "D" Division at Winnipeg are Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, The Pas, Churchill and Port Nelson: Administered by "F" Division at Regina is Cumberland House; and administered by "O" Division at Toronto is Moose Factory. The strength is 12 non-commissioned officers and constables and 4 special constables.

Thus in all there are 31 detachments; 3 officers, 81 non-commissioned officers and constables, or 84 of the uniformed force, and 22 special constables, or 106 of all ranks.

#### EASTERN ARCTIC SUB-DIVISION

##### *Bache Peninsula*

We have no reports this year from Bache peninsula, the most northerly of our detachments. Its local surroundings make its situation desirable; but it has proved very inaccessible owing to the ice conditions in Smith sound. Founded in 1926, in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1932, it was impossible for the relief ship to reach the place itself; in the earlier years the supplies were discharged on the ice, and the detachment here communicated with in the same manner; but in 1932 it proved impossible even to gain touch with the detachment, who thus will remain out of touch with the outside world for two consecutive years. As the detachment is provisioned for two years, no uneasiness need be apprehended on the score of provisions. Moreover, in view of the inaccessibility of the place, it has been decided to shift the post to Craig Harbour at the southern end of Ellesmere island; the provisions destined to Bache peninsula were landed there, and it is possible that the detachment, finding them there in its annual patrol, may transfer itself to that place.

So far as is known, all those in the detachment, together with their Eskimo attendants, are quite well.

##### *Search for Dr. Krueger*

Corporal Dersch, in charge of the Dundas Harbour detachment, together with two Eskimos made an unsuccessful attempt to search the west coast of Devon island for traces of Dr. Krueger and his party. Owing to exceptionally difficult travelling conditions, he was obliged to turn back, after proceeding 125 miles on his journey. The condition of the ice, together with the deep snow, made it impossible to continue.

Starting on March 22, and proceeding across Devon island, he at once had trouble:—

"Owing to the snowfall during last night, we were unable to distinguish the firm ice from the thin, newly formed coating, and while rounding the point on the west side of the harbour, Keepomee, who was ahead, had the unfortunate luck to break through with his komatik but only part of the load on the back of the sled got wet. We then tested the ice and found that it was not safe to continue on, so decided to try the land, but had only gone a short distance when Keepomee's komatik again broke through. The snow on the land and shore ice was deep with a top crust which made the going very slow."

Continuing, they managed to reach Cuming creek:—

"Detours had to be made around the open water which frequently compelled us to chop our way through the rough ice with the axes. This made progress slow and hard on both men and dogs, as our komatiks were continually being wedged and overturned, breaking several cross bars and traces. We camped for the night on the west side of a small bay, after a long hard day's travel, but only covering a short distance."

The weather turned mild here, and snow fell:—

"Soon after making camp, just as we were about to crawl into our sleeping bags for a much needed rest, we heard one of the dogs making a noise and on looking out we saw a medium-sized bear making for our tent. Several shots were fired but only one hit the bear, wounding him in the neck, the light being too dim for accurate shooting. Some of the dogs were cut loose and with ourselves only partly clad, gave chase, securing him after an exciting half-mile sprint. He was hauled back to camp and skinned, a candle being used for light which was constantly blown out by the wind. By 1 a.m. we were again ready to turn in."

Next day, new difficulties were experienced:—

"We were compelled to travel through deep, soft snow between high pressure ridges of thick ice pushed up along the shore and projecting cliffs of shale rock with overhanging boulders which are all weather worn and ready to crumble. The ice along here was impossible to travel on as it was all broken into small pans which were being shifted about by the current. At 7 p.m. we arrived at a small harbour, so made camp as our dogs were getting very slow."

On March 27, the weather was better, but ice and snow conditions still hindered:—

"Large drifts of hard packed snow extending from the crevices in the rocks to the tide crack had to be crossed some of which were so firm and steep that ruts had to be cut to avoid the sleds sliding and falling over the edge. Others could be crossed by manoeuvring the komatiks by hand. At noon we crossed the mouth of a harbour on which the ice was fairly smooth with a covering of hard packed snow. On the west side of the harbour, we were again forced to travel along the edge of cliffs much higher than those passed during the forenoon. Several large boulders had broken off and fallen down nearly blocking the route. The travelling along here was much heavier than that passed over heretofore. We had only gone about four miles when our passage was blocked by a huge, steep snow drift about four hundred yards in width, extending from a gap in the water's edge. The ice along here was all of the loose crumbled up sort, impossible to venture out on. We cut steps up the side of the drift to where we could take observations of the coast line further along. Three more similar drifts could be seen, one much larger than the one before us. I then decided to retrace our steps to the harbour crossed at midday and seek a passage overland. Here we were compelled to unload and tip our komatiks over endways, as there was not room to turn them any other way."

The harbour in which they were was examined to its head, ten miles up, but no passage could be found up the cliffs.

On March 29, it was found that large portions of the ice had broken off and had drifted out. It was decided to return to the harbour where they had formerly encamped, to wait for the ice to freeze again. This they succeeded in doing, but severe exertions were required:—

"To-day's journey was a nightmare, as our komatiks were continually being jammed and overturned, resulting in several breakages to both sleds. Many detours had to be made owing to the ice having shifted since crossing over it on the outward trip."

As the ice conditions remained impossible, parts of it constantly breaking off and drifting east, where there was much open water, it was decided to return to the detachment, and this was reached on April 1.

No trace was observed of Dr. Krueger and his party.

Owing to the fact that no mails were received from Bache peninsula during the summer of 1932, information as to the efforts made from that detachment to find the missing party is lacking.

## DUNDAS HARBOUR

Corporal P. Dersch and Constable J. B. Currie formed a detachment at Dundas Harbour, in Devon island. Corporal Dersch reported the year as very quiet and uneventful, except for some unusually bad weather. His report says:—

"The weather conditions were mostly dull during the fall and we had quite a few heavy rains and high seas. We had also quite a few gales from the east, which although they were of shorter duration than those of the previous year, were more intense whilst they lasted. Ice appeared for the first time in the bay in September but soon cleared out again. We had also four inches of snow early in September. The prevailing wind during September and October was northwest and we had a very heavy fall of snow on October 5.

"The ice started to form in the bay and harbour on October 6 but it was not until October 15 that it would bear a man's weight. October was a bad month for snow and we had several heavy falls, one lasting for the most of four days and accompanied by a high wind."

The sun was seen for the last time on November 5, 1931, and reappeared on February 4, 1932, the detachment thus experiencing 91 days of darkness. Rough weather was experienced from November 5 to the middle of December and the worst storm of the year occurred in May. Not until June and July did they have any real good weather. The ice broke off at the point of the land at the end of June but it was not until July 14 that the bay and harbour were clear of ice.

A number of patrols were made, the longest being across the island to Jones Sound.

With regard to game Corporal Dersch says:—

"Hunting was again good during the seasons, especially during the spring. We secured quite a few white whale during the fall and also a few walrus. Seal were plentiful most of the time and walrus have been plentiful this summer. Several schools of narwhal were seen but none were secured as they were always too far from the land. The ugjuk seemed to be fairly plentiful and several were secured at different times during the fall and spring. Hares were very scarce but fox tracks were fairly numerous. Ptarmigan were scarce and only a very few were secured during the season. Hawks were not nearly so plentiful and ducks and geese were only seen in small flocks and the flocks were few. Small birds, such as sandpipers and snow buntings, were numerous and seemed to be attracted toward the buildings, as food was scarce and water as well at times owing to the late season. One full grown, male musk ox was seen in January on the west side of Dundas Harbour. He was left unmolested and was seen several times again during the spring."

The dogs of the detachment were healthy during the year, and at the end of it they had more than were needed for detachment purposes, and were in a position to send dogs to other detachments. Dog corrals were built, and the following remark is made:—

"During the winter one of our big jobs was removing snow from the corrals. There being so much snow, it was found necessary to shovel it away from the fence frequently to prevent the dogs from walking out over the top."

Regarding radio reception Corporal Dersch's report says:—

"The radio reception throughout the year was good. The bulk of the Far North broadcasts were nearly all heard, although at times we were troubled by static and fading. During the Christmas and New Year season we had the luck to have almost perfect results and certainly enjoyed the programs around that time. Taken on the whole the season was good for radio and we were able to keep tab on outside events fairly well.

"During the last few weeks, prior to the arrival of the supply ship, all members were busy cleaning and fixing up the detachment and detachment grounds for inspection and completing the detachment returns."

The members of the detachment worked very hard over the buildings and grounds throughout the year, and Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch who inspected the detachment on September 2, 1932, praised the appearance of the place. He also remarked that Corporal Dersch's detachment "was a model of neatness."

Corporal Dersch made one patrol overland, between April 11 and 20, being absent nine days and covering 160 miles. He says:—

"I made this patrol with the purpose of getting the natives familiar with the route overland. My intentions were to patrol to Craig Harbour, returning via Cape Sparbo and calling at the latter place to try and secure a few wolves which are quite numerous in that vicinity."

He was unable to make the full distance, owing to bad weather.

A new route was taken to the high ground in the middle of the island:—

"The party proceeded to the head of Dundas Harbour, from there overland and up a creek bed, to the foot of the glacier. The ascent up the side of the glacier was fairly steep for about six hundred yards then it took a gradual slope to the top. We had no trouble in making the climb, our dogs which were fresh and eager to go, hauled the loaded komatiks up the grade without any assistance. Travelling conditions along the top were good and after a seven hours' journey, we arrived at the place where the route branches off, leading down to Croker Bay, this being the route taken by the parties in 1926 and here we camped for the night. The Route we took to this point is much shorter and easier on both men and dogs, than the one via Croker Bay, I myself having had the experience of travelling over the latter mentioned route, with the Craig Harbour patrol party in 1926."

Their journey to the height of land was easy but they were unable to see Ellesmere island as it was obscured from sight by dense fog. Soon after the party was stopped by fog, and then a blizzard came:—

"Here we remained for four days with a blizzard raging from the east all the time. The snow being unsuitable for building an igloo, we had to use the tent which proved to be a very uncomfortable shelter."

When the storm abated, the fog still hung along Jones sound, this being a sign of open water, and the party returned to Dundas Harbour.

With Corporal Dersch were two of the employed natives.

While this was the only long patrol made, patrols for hunting and similar purposes were numerous, the total mileage being 1,156.

#### *Ponds Inlet*

The detachment at Ponds Inlet consisted of Corporal H. A. McBeth and Constable G. C. McKay, together with several employed natives. During the dark season, that is, from November to February, a number of hunting trips were made to procure dog food and accustom men and dogs to travel, two short patrols were made by water to Albert Harbour to establish caches. In January, 1932, Constable McKay made a short patrol to Sactoon, Navy Board Inlet, for the purpose of taking food, etc., to three Eskimo families that had become destitute. Later, longer patrols were made in various directions. Corporal McBeth remarks:—

"The above patrols, in addition to the short hunting trips made during the winter, covered a distance of approximately 3,645 miles, of this 75 miles were made by motor boat and the remainder by dog team."

Dealing with the weather, the report says:—

"The weather during the summer of 1931 was exceptionally warm, the thermometer registering plus 68° on July 21. This is the warmest it has been in Ponds Inlet for a good many years. The coldest weather recorded during the past winter was 55° below zero. This occurred on 25th February. The first snow fell on 19th September and stayed throughout the winter. From September until May snow fell periodically, approximately 20 inches falling during the winter in this vicinity although it was much deeper than this along the northeast coast of Baffin island. New ice commenced to form on October 15 and on November 15 Eclipse sound was completely frozen over. Ice in Admiralty Inlet, Lancaster sound, Eclipse sound and its adjacent fiords, and on the east coast of Baffin island was fairly smooth and afforded good travelling. At the north end of Foxe basin, more especially near the entrance of Jorgensens fiord, the ice was very rough and great detours were necessary to find a trail to Igloodik island. The shore ice commenced to break up during the last week in June, this year, which is approximately the same time as that of last season. Salmon river commenced to run on June 18, and by July 1 was free of ice; this is also the case with the small inland lakes and other rivers and streams in this vicinity."

Corporal McBeth described the variations in the supply of seal, this having varied at different points on the coast.

As to walrus, they were plentiful in Foxe basin, where the Igloodik natives killed 80, and could have killed more if they had needed them, but were scarce up on the coast.

After noticing other forms of sea game, he says:—

"Caribou were plentiful in the interior of Melville Peninsula and in the area between Jorgensens fiord and Gifford river, on Baffin island. They were scarce in the vicinity of Milne inlet, Arctic and Tay sounds and south of Admiralty inlet. Deer were reported plentiful in the interior by hunting parties from Home Bay, River Clyde and Erik Point.

"Arctic hares were exceptionally scarce throughout the entire district during the past year.

"Wolves were plentiful in the interior between Coutts Inlet and Home Bay and many were seen by the hunting parties, who, unfortunately, were short of ammunition and killed only 14 wolves. No wolves were seen by hunting parties from Foxe Basin, nor by those from Admiralty Inlet. One wolf was killed near the saltwater, south of Milne Inlet, and those 15 wolves were all that were killed in the district during the year.

"Wolverines were scarce, only one being killed in the district during the year.

"Lemming were very plentiful during the summer of 1931; they became scarce during the fall and now are rarely seen."

Other game were noticed, it being remarked that bears were numerous in the Eclipse Sound and River Clyde districts.

Bird life is described as being more plentiful than during the previous three years. With regard to the water fowl, he says:—

"Geese made their appearance about the last week in May and are now reported to be exceptionally plentiful on the southwest corner of Bylot Island, where they have extensive nesting grounds, approximately 50 miles away from the detachment. Geese also have nesting grounds in the vicinity of Salmon River, but are few in number and are rarely seen.

"Eider ducks appeared along the floe edge at Button Point on April 21 and some large flocks have flown past the detachment on their way to their nesting grounds in Admiralty Inlet. During the past summer eiders were very plentiful on some of the small islands in the north end of Foxe Basin and were also reported to be plentiful in Home Bay during the hatching season. Eider ducks rarely frequent the waters in the vicinity of Ponds Inlet at any time of the year.

"Pintail ducks arrived about the same time as the eiders and are now more plentiful than at any time during the past three years around the small inland lakes, although few are seen in the salt water along the south coast of Eclipse Sound.

"Murre appeared at their nesting grounds at the entrance to Eclipse Sound during the latter part of April and are now reported to be exceptionally plentiful at that point."

After explaining the rather numerous changes made by the Eskimos in their hunting grounds Corporal McBeth says:—

"The health of the natives throughout the district has been very good during the past year with the exception of those around the post who suffered from a severe attack of influenza after the departure of the supply ships."

He further remarks:—

"In Foxe Basin, where game is plentiful, the natives, although well supplied with arms and ammunition, kill only what they need and there is no evidence of waste. Eskimos in the remainder of the district depend largely upon seals for food and fuel and, although they kill all of those they can, are able to secure only just sufficient in times of plenty to put up small caches of meat to cover periods when it is not available. Consequently, during extended periods of stormy weather, which they have experienced on the east coast of Baffin Island during the past summer, the natives feel the pinch of hunger between periods in which they are able to hunt. As those periods occur during the summer and fall of the year when there is open water most of the camps are isolated and difficult to reach by a police patrol."

In all nine cases of destitution among Eskimos were relieved; of these some were widows with dependents, two were more or less blind, and others were aged and feeble. One method of relief was to issue ammunition to a hunter of the band to be expended for the hunting of the destitute one.



Corporal McBeth made the usual winter patrol to Foxe Basin leaving Ponds Inlet on February 22 and returning on April 8 after travelling 1,050 miles in 47 days. The patrol was accomplished without any special difficulties or adventures. At the beginning of his report Corporal McBeth remarks:—

"Owing to the scarcity of dogs in the district, I was obliged to hire 6 dogs at 10 cents each per dog per day, for the patrol."

He travelled with two natives and the dog teams having been brought up to the requisite size by hiring dogs belonging to other Eskimos. The Eskimo who were met, about 32 families, were for the most part in comfortable circumstances, a feature here as on the coast being the procuring by many of them of deer skin for clothing. At Igloodik in Foxe Basin, Corporal McBeth says:—

"Some of the younger members of the camp were in the interior deer hunting during the summer and secured sufficient skins for new outfits of clothing for the entire camp."

Continuing, Corporal McBeth says:—

"Walrus were plentiful during the fall and early winter along the floe edge between Igloodik and Accoonee, Melville Peninsula, and 80 of those animals were secured by the hunters from the two camps; these also included the three families camped at Jens Munk Island, and the two families camped on the floe edge between there and Igloodik, which made 80 Walrus between 29 Eskimo families."

Another remark is:—

"Although sea game is so plentiful in this locality, the natives are content to take only what they need, and there is no evidence of waste either here or at Igloodik. During the past fall deer were plentiful in the interior of Melville Peninsula within two days' march of Accoonee camp and 13 were killed by the only Eskimo that had been deer hunting."

Corporal McBeth extended his patrol to Melville Peninsula, where he visited a permanent camp of Eskimos at Accoonee. This camp is described as unusually comfortable:—

"This camp is a permanent one consisting of 11 Eskimo families living in huts constructed of a kind of brick clay and banked with snow. This camp presents a prosperous appearance; the houses are fairly clean and tidy, and the natives are well supplied with clothing and bedding. The Natives of this camp hunt with those from Igloodik, and all have plenty of meat for themselves and fat for fuel. Fish, salmon trout, are also plentiful in an unnamed river in the vicinity of the camp and caches of fish are made by the Natives for winter use. In addition to walrus, seal and fish, those Natives hunt and harpoon white whale which frequent the coast of Melville Peninsula in large schools during the summer months."

On the return journey the patrol came to an abandoned Hudson's Bay Post at Arctic Bay, and a report says:—

"At Arctic Bay we found a letter, written in Eskimo syllabics, stating that all Arctic Bay natives had left for Ponds Inlet on their annual trading trip three days' previous to our arrival, but before leaving had made a cache of seal meat for the police patrol and had left it on a little point not far from the Hudson's Bay Company's unoccupied post."

Constable McKay between April 12 and May 21 made a patrol to Home Bay; he was absent 40 days, and covered a distance of 950 miles. The various native families along the coast line were visited and their circumstances were enquired into; in all there were 39 families in the 11 camps visited. On the whole, the natives were healthy, one important circumstance being that many of them had secured a fresh supply of deer skins for clothing by hunting trips inland. At one camp two invalids were found who could not eat the Eskimo food, and Constable McKay left them all of his milk and as much sugar, etc., he could spare. One passage is:—

"The hunting party reported deer plentiful inland from Home Bay. Wolves were also plentiful but, unfortunately, the natives were very short of ammunition and only three wolves were killed by this hunting party. Although 14 wolves were killed during the summer between Home Bay and River Clyde, the pelts of those were surrendered and warrants, in payment, duly issued. All camps between Ponds Inlet and Home Bay were

visited by the patrol. With the exception of the two sick people at Coutts Inlet and the invalid woman at River Clyde, all Natives visited were enjoying good health; only one death occurred in the district during the past year, while four births were reported by the various camps. All camps reported high winds and rough stormy weather during the summer which made hunting difficult and at times impossible."

### *Pangnirtung*

Corporal S. H. G. Margetts, who was in charge of the Pangnirtung Detachment during the winter of 1931-32, in his annual report observes:—

"The district covered by this detachment is that portion of the eastern coast of Baffin Island lying between Cape Murchison on the south, and Home Bay on the north. There are nineteen, more or less, permanent villages or camps in this area. These are well distributed along the coast and located at strategic hunting places. The Eskimo population this year was 415, while there are 12 whites. The white people are all resident at Pangnirtung."

"General conditions have not changed much in the past year except that the fox catch was very much smaller. The Hudson's Bay Company in this district exported less than half the number of foxes this year as the year previous. Prices of most fur and trade goods remained the same."

"The weather during the past year was very different to that of the previous year. The freeze up was much earlier; the ice was solid enough to bear by November 1. The spring break up was much later; the gulf ice started to move on July 1 but did not clear for boat travel until July 15. The depth of salt ice was greater and the winter generally more severe. The thermometer registered 32 degrees for the first time on September 16; our first snow fell on the same date. The coldest temperature was 46 degrees below zero on January 11, and on February 25 and 26. The warmest was 66 degrees above zero and occurred on August 10 of this year. During the latter part of February and during the months of March and April, travelling and hunting were practically held up by deep snow. This spring and summer have been dull and rainy but very mild. Good sized potatoes, lettuce, and extraordinary radishes have been grown here in cold frames."

"The general health in this district has been good. No epidemics have occurred. As usual everyone contracted cold immediately after the supply ships departure. No accidents occurred resulting in death."

Reference is made to the Anglican Mission Hospital at Pangnirtung, its effect being described as excellent; the report adds:—

"The immense value of this hospital to the district is obvious. Besides the actual hospital treatment, its effect may be seen in the improving hygienic standards of the natives who have had contact with it."

Reference also is made to the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Livingstone, and to the excellent work accomplished by him. After some further remarks, Corporal Margetts says:—

"Patrols have been made to all camps in this district. The approximate total mileage is 6,420 miles. This represents 49 patrols by boat, 2,263 miles; 56 patrols by dog teams, 3,944 miles; and 26 patrols on foot, 213 miles."

"Game has been fairly plentiful. Caribou have come down to the coast and have been quite easily obtained throughout the year."

"Walrus are numerous in the vicinity of Cape Mercy and Blacklead Island in the spring when there is plenty of loose drift ice. Foxes were scarce last year and all signs point to a very poor year for 1932-33. No narwal have been seen this year. White whales seem to be as numerous as usual. A few big whale have been seen. Ducks and other birds frequenting this district were very numerous as usual."

Another remark is:—

"No crime to report on from this district. No infractions of the Game, Fisheries or similar acts have occurred during the past year. One Eskimo woman is reputed to be mildly insane and is kept under observation; for the past two years this woman has given no cause for anxiety."

Turning to the duties performed and services rendered to other departments, Corporal Margetts reports:—

"*Meteorology.*—The meteorological station conducted at this detachment has continued to record barometric pressure, maximum and minimum temperatures, psychrometer readings, wind direction and force, clouds, precipitation, and general weather conditions, thrice daily."

Dealing with the assistance given to medical health officer, Corporal Margetts reports:—

"The doctor is always welcome, and asked to accompany us on any of our patrols. In cases of severe illness or accident, met with on our patrols, we of course bring the person in to the post, if possible. In cases of sickness we issue destitute relief on the doctor's order and charge it to Northwest Territories Branch. I have assisted and interpreted for the Medical Health Officer when requested."

In the course of remarks on recreation, the report observes that the radio in use is very old now, and a new one, short wave, would be extremely beneficial.

With regard to radio, he says:—

"Radio reception last year was fairly good. The messages broadcast to the North by radio stations KDKA and WBZ were seldom heard intelligibly. Our best stations are KMOX, KOA, WLW, and CKY. With a short wave set, constructed by myself, we heard of the death of Inspector Joy and later heard the boat schedule from KDKA's short wave sets."

In his forwarding remarks, Superintendent Dann, Officer Commanding "C" Division, to which the Eastern Arctic Detachments belong, remarks:—

"The short wave radio set mentioned has decided advantages over the usual long wave sets. This detachment was practically the only one to hear the changed itinerary of the supply ship."

Corporal Margetts made the usual patrol to Keeveetoo between March 23 and April 10, 1932, the distance traversed being about 390 miles. He chose the Pangnirtung fiord route, and says:—

"Fine going was experienced until we reached the head of Pangnirtung fiord where we ran into about a mile of sand covered snow and a strong head wind. From the head of the fiord to the height of land only proved difficult because there was absolutely no snow on the glare ice of the river. In places it was necessary to track the Komotiks along the river allowing the dogs, on a long bridle, to find footing as best they could on the steep, rocky banks alongside.

"Over the height of land conditions were decidedly the reverse; we ran into deep soft snow making it necessary to tow one komotik with all the dogs harnessed to the other to allow one of us to break trail ahead with snow shoes.

"On the 28th, five days out, we were surprised to overtake native Naooyakbik, only just reaching the salt ice over the land crossing after seventeen days travel. Bad weather and deep snow had delayed him until his dogs were in a very poor condition. The meeting was mutually fortunate as it allowed a man to break trail ahead followed by a light sleigh and two more heavily loaded komotiks.

"The going was particularly heavy between the mouth of North Pangnirtung fiord and Kekertukjuak Island. There being about twenty inches of soft snow and three or four inches of slush underneath."

Keeveetoo was reached on the 2nd April, conditions proving to be normal. The report says:—

"Kaoona the traderess of the old Sabellum Company still remains looking after the buildings and some returns that have not been shipped out. Bad hunting weather and deep snow had made these people short of dog feed but they themselves were not hungry.

A missionary of the Pangnirtung Mission had left Pangnirtung over a month before Corporal Margetts had, intending to travel to the Davis Strait Settlement by the Kingnait fiord, and on reaching the coast, Corporal Margetts was concerned to hear no news of him. He accordingly made a short detour eastward, but was stopped by the deep snow and slush. A further attempt to visit Padlee was foiled by the heavy wet snow, and Corporal Margetts returned to Pangnirtung. The crossing was made speedily, and it was found that the Missionary was safe, difficult travelling conditions having caused him to return.

Corporal S. H. G. Margetts made the usual autumn patrol of Cumberland Gulf between the 5th and 16th of October, 1931, having completed 520 miles in 56 running hours, much of this in heavy seas, fog and thick weather. Corporal Margetts, in his report, says:—

"The health of the natives, in the eleven encampments visited, was good except at Noonata. Here we found two of the camp's best hunters laid up. As this was early in

the patrol we decided to call again at this camp and take them to Pangnirtung if they were not recovered. On our return however, they were sufficiently recovered to work their own boat into the post.

"The woman "Shaveelkok" of Bear Sound, often mentioned in reports from this district as being periodically insane, appeared quite normal during our call. This case with those at Noonata have been reported to the M.O. at Pangnirtung.

"Game has been plentiful as usual during the summer months but sealing has been held up for the past few weeks by the stormy weather.

"No crime or complaints to report."

It is observed that the detachment motor launch, the *Lady Borden* had improved greatly in sea weather since certain changes have been made

Constable A. E. Fisher of the Pangnirtung detachment made a patrol of Cumberland Gulf which extended to 550 miles between February 17 and March 6, a total of 19 days. He says:—

"Eleven camps in all were visited, and the usual enquiries were made regarding vital statistics and the general well being of the natives; their health on the whole was very good."

There were three exceptions, two men were sick and a woman who is mildly insane. The two men were urged to come to Pangnirtung for medical treatment. Destitute rations were given to the two natives, whose dependents would otherwise have been in a serious condition.

Constable Fish says:—

"Seals were reported scarce at most camps at the time of the patrol, but no case of actual want was encountered, dog-feed being secured without any trouble. The dogs were kept in good shape throughout the trip. Foxes and sign of them were reported to be scarce at most camps, and with the big cut in prices of this formerly valuable pelt, the natives are having to do with a lot less of the usual trade goods."

Constable T. A. Bolstad made a patrol to Cape Mercy and its vicinity between February 15 and March 9. He was accompanied by Special Constable Koodloo, who, early on the return trip, fell ill, and a native known as Kokatoo helped him in the conclusion of this journey. Snow and high winds delayed the party at times. It had been intended to proceed further along the coast of the Davis Straits, but the weather forbade that. One portage was severe:—

"No actually difficult travelling was encountered on this portion of the trip, with the one exception of the overland crossing between Kongerjuak and Kogukjuak fiords, where the entire load had to be carried on our backs, up a steep incline of about 200 feet, to the height of land."

At the native settlement of Solmea, near Cape Mercy it is remarked:—

"The population of the Solmea camp, at the time of this visit, numbered twenty people, consisting of four men, five women, and eleven children. Of these, one is a very old woman, subject to mild fits and fainting spells, very weak and obviously soon to die of old age. Another, a child of native Pipa's, aged about five years, is in a deplorable condition with a crippled back, evidently tubercular, and manages to get about, only with extreme difficulty. Pipa himself is a very incompetent individual and his wife and family are in a wretched state, due to lack of clothing. The remainder of the men are fair hunters, but the scarcity of foxes in the Solmea vicinity, prevents their reaching the state of prosperity enjoyed by some of the more fortunate camps in the Pangnirtung district."

#### *Lake Harbour Detachment*

Constable Moore made a patrol of 500 miles to Frobisher Bay and back in the winter leaving on February 8, 1932, and returning on March 8. The patrol on the whole was uneventful, although at one time they were held up by blizzard. Dealing with the natives in Frobisher Bay, Constable Moore observes:—

"The Mingooktook and Siniyah natives come in only when the trapping season is over. In summer they stay out for the spring hunting and do not start for the post until they have a good supply of dog feed for the coming winter.

"The usual run of natives in the other camps make a point of getting to the post as soon as the ice breaks, thereby losing the spring hunting season. If one speaks to them about losing the time in the early spring, they say, 'There is always the autumn, we can do our hunting then.' The possibility of a stormy fall is not taken into consideration at all.

"Every camp had a fair supply of meat on hand when I visited them, so it seems the fall hunt brings results. Last year anyway.

"I always advise the camps I visit to keep a good supply of food ahead, as one never knows whether one can hunt successfully to-morrow or not.

"The caribou hunt in that part of the country is very poor, as the only hunting place for them is near Amadjuak Lake which is a long way from the head of Frobisher Bay.

"The lack of winter clothing has a lot to do with the cleanliness of the native. In the case of 'Scabies' they are given ointment (sulphur) and told to keep themselves clean. It is impossible for the native to do so when he has to make one deer-skin suit last for two or even three years."

Constable A. Lavoie, in September and October, 1931, made a patrol to Frobisher Bay, being given a passage on the Hudson's Bay Schooner *Nannuck*. He left Lake Harbour on September 22 and returned October 5, having travelled about 670 miles. At Frobisher Bay the Eskimos had congregated at the Hudson's Bay Company's Post awaiting the arrival of the schooner, this gave Constable Lavoie an excellent opportunity to inform them of the new walrus regulations, and to ascertain conditions in their various camps. There were no complaints, and there were no cases of destitution. The hunting conditions were described as good; the deer hunt for the district had given 67 hides. Sea game was plentiful, especially in the case of walrus.

Following this Constable Moore made a patrol in the *Nannuck* in the opposite direction to Amadjuak and return, this accounting for 360 miles. He says:—

"There were very few natives at Amadjuak, as they had moved away to their respective winter hunting camps. The few remaining were in good health and had a good supply of foods cached for their winter's hunting. The idea being to spend as much of their time as possible in trapping, and not have to neglect their traps to hunt food for themselves and their dogs. I learned from the Amadjuak Post Manager that the majority of the natives in the district had a substantial credit at the Hudson's Bay Company's store."

Another passage is:—

"On the return trip we called at 'Fair Ness' where there is a large native camp named Eeteenik. This camp has the reputation of being the best in the Amadjuak District. The camp boss instructs his hunters as follows, 'When you trade your fur, buy ammunition first and if you have any money left then buy the fineries.' The camp had a very good supply of foods for the coming winter and at the time were all in good health."

The walrus regulations were explained to all the natives who were met, and they were asked to convey this information to those who were met elsewhere.

These two water patrols were made in the manner described because the detachment motor launch was out of order.

Constable Lavoie patrolled to Amadjuak and Cape Dorset in the spring of 1932, leaving the detachment on March 19, and returning on April 13. During the 26 days of absence, he travelled 850 miles; the conditions were favourable throughout. Under the heading of "Game" he says:—

"Walrus were very numerous in and around Cape Dorset, much more so than in previous years.

"Seals not so numerous as past years, due, so the natives say, to the large number of walrus in the vicinity.

"White whale (Beluga) very numerous near Amadjuak, and approximately twenty-five seen at Cape Dorset."

In the winter of 1931-32, a native named Goo gave trouble in one of the Eskimo tribes dependent on the trading post at Cape Dorset. Constable Moore made a patrol in April, 1932, on account of him and says:—

"During the winter months this man 'Goo' caused so much trouble by threats of violence that the natives of the camp in which 'Goo' stayed, became so afraid they would not leave their camp to hunt. On several occasions they were for three days and nights, without sleep in order to watch 'Goo'.

"Goo, having white blood in him, was under the impression that he should be head man in the camp, and the only way he could think of in which he could attain this end was to make the natives afraid of him.

"Finally the natives of the camp seized 'Goo' and took him to Cape Dorset Post where Mr. Russel, the post manager looked after him until the arrival of the police patrol on March 29."

It further appears that this man had intervals of light headedness, and in one of them he had fired at a relative, "In order to scare him." The man is a failure as a hunter.

Corporal Stafford took him to Lake Harbour, making arrangements for the feeding of his family during his absence, and Inspector Wunsch, on his visit of inspection to the Detachment, gave him a lecture, and returned him to his people; he promised to behave himself better.

Corporal R. Stafford, in charge of the detachment at Port Burwell, reports a year of steady work about the detachment. Dealing with the climatic conditions he observes:—

"The climate at Port Burwell is very damp and foggy and, although the temperature does not go far below zero, extreme cold is felt. This winter has practically been one long wind and snow storm. There have been very few days even in June when it has not been cold and stormy.

"A very heavy snow fall has necessitated digging the detachment house out nearly every day."

Another remark is:—

"The health of the natives has been excellent this winter. It is very hard on these Eskimos to have to live in this locality where there is no wood as they cannot afford to buy coal oil, etc., and have to use seal blubber for all their heating."

Dealing with game, he remarks:—

"In the fall seals were numerous but hard to hunt owing to the appalling weather. A few ptarmigan were seen in the fall for two or three days.

"A small number of seals were killed in the spring and ptarmigan were here for two weeks. Cod fish were caught in the bay during July. Twelve foxes were caught in the vicinity of Port Burwell during the year. No other game or fish have been seen or caught during the year."

Corporal R. Stafford made a patrol to Fort Chimo in the late winter leaving Port Burwell on February 23, 1932, and returning on April 7; in all he was away 44 days and covered 584 miles. The patrol was much hindered by deep snow, and on the third day out a fall on some rocks caused by the deep snow, strained him so that he was disabled, and they had to wait three days until he could be moved in a komatik.

On March 4 the patrol reached Georges River, where, while the Eskimos were in good health and in good case, a quarter of the dogs had died from the prevailing disease. To this post 56 Eskimos resort for their trading.

Whale river was reached on March 9 after a journey made unusually toilsome by heavy and deep snow. An Eskimo camp passed on the morning of March 9 is described as being in timber and very comfortable.

At Whale River, where the patrol was detained for four days by mild weather and deep snow, no fewer than 90 per cent of the dogs had died. This post is visited by 52 Eskimos and 5 Indians. It was reported that all were in good health and that the fur catch had been average.

Fort Chimo was reached on the evening of March 17 after an exhausting journey through deep snow.

At Fort Chimo 130 Eskimos and 50 Indians had visited the post for the purpose of trading. Their health was described as good, and they had plenty of food. Here also the dog disease was bad, half of the local dogs having succumbed to it. Corporal Stafford's dogs were very exhausted, and he had to halt for several days, and administer treatment.

The return journey took less time, although it was impeded somewhat by bad weather and snow. At one encampment of Eskimos visited, between Whale River and Georges River, three-quarters of the dogs had died, and in another, near Port Burwell, all the dogs had perished.

In his general remarks, Constable Stafford said:—

"Terrible weather was experienced during the entire trip, snow falling on nearly every day, and during the entire patrol there were only two days when the condition of the snow would permit the dogs to go at more than a slow walk. And on three-quarters of the way it was necessary to walk ahead of the team."

The Eskimos and Indians met were well clothed and had plenty of food. Discussing the game laws, he observes:—

"Partridges are out of season after January 31, they do not arrive in this district until the middle of April where they remain until the beginning of May then going north, returning in September when a very few are seen for two or three days."

#### HUDSON'S BAY SUB-DISTRICT

##### *Chesterfield Inlet*

Between April 24 and May 11, 1931, Sergeant J. E. F. Wight in charge at Chesterfield Inlet, patrolled to the south for the purpose of taking the census. He visited Mistake Bay and Eskimo Point at which all had gathered from considerable distances to trade so that in this way he came in touch with the population of the district. In all, he travelled about 400 miles, his companion being an employed Eskimo known as Parker. The natives in general were in good condition, having had a good fur catch.

Concerning the natives, he met at Eskimo Point, he said:—

"They are a very independent crowd and don't bother about white people only in so far as getting what they need from them.

"The people that live towards the border of Manitoba along Big River and Neulton Lake District complained about the white trappers and Indians pushing North into that area and said that eventually they (the Eskimo) would have to move from there.

"This area has been the home ground of their forefathers and they think it is unfair for strangers to come and crowd them out of that country as it is a good fish, meat and fur place and they do not wish to have strangers come and live among them."

No crime of any kind was reported during the patrol.

Constable J. W. McCormack, of the Chesterfield Inlet Detachment, made a patrol April 22 and May 27 of some 800 miles to Repulse Bay and return. This patrol was marked by an extraordinary days march at the very beginning. Dealing with the first day, Constable McCormack reports as follows:—

"Travelling was exceptionally good the first day out and the dogs were well rested for the trip so without much effort on their part we reached the old Barracks at Cape Fullerton at 10.30 p.m. after covering 90 miles that day. Here I met up with Rev. Fr. Clabaut and two natives who were making the trip up to Repulse Bay."

The team that did this work numbered 10 dogs.

Another paragraph is:—

"On the 30th, we broke camp at 8 a.m. It was blowing and drifting very hard, only about half mile visibility. Crossed the Inlet and found five old Igloos at the usual natives camping place. Put the mail for Wager Inlet Post on big beacon, marking same with pole and flag as arranged earlier in the winter, for the first traveller to pick up. Examined old Igloos and concluded natives must have been very hard up for food, dog feed and fuel before they abandoned them as there was not an ounce of fat or oil in evidence, and they all had ice-block fire-places, and were burning moss. They must, also, have burned some of their sledges as wood ashes appeared in places. Indications would show that they made a start for the Hudson's Bay Company Post at the head of Wager Inlet, about 100 miles from here. Entered the second portage at noon and travelled till we met four sleds of natives at 6 p.m. close to the coast again. Fr. Clabaut's team fell behind to-day and did not come into camp. The natives report scarcity of deer. They are going

up the Inlet to seal as the weather is now getting milder and they say they can make a living better that way than deer hunting. This bunch of natives got very few foxes and traded them in for food long since but their catches were so small they could not buy enough food to see them through the long spring. Mileage about 48 miles."

He reached Repulse Bay on May 2. He says:—

"At Repulse Bay I was just in time to meet the Igloolik natives who were in on their annual trading expedition. They reported having met up with Corporal A. H. McBeth of our Ponds Inlet Detachment earlier in the winter. These natives are very enterprising and present a striking contrast to those of Wager Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and other points this way. They all drive on an average of twenty dogs to the team, and the good condition of them is worthy of praise.

"The loads that some pack onto a sledge is almost unbelievable unless seen. While I was at Repulse Bay one of the Igloolik natives traded in his winter catch which consisted of one hundred and eighty-seven white fox. He then asked for a debt to the value of twenty more foxes on his next years hunt, and took that out in trade also. When packed all his purchases on his sledge he had well over a ton in weight. Some of the items were: 90 gallons of coal oil, 4 barrels of flour, and 2 trunks, filled with sundry articles.

Cases of lard, tea, sugar, etc. On top of this and many other articles not mentioned he had his camping equipment, such as stoves, food and bedding for his entire family who travelled with him, and dog feed to be consumed on his return trip of some 250 miles. He had 28 dogs in all and they pulled out from the Post on the run. This native told me that when he came in to trade this time he still had tea and sugar left from the outfit he bought over a year ago, which is most unusual for the eskimo."

Another indication of the trading arrangements of the natives is thus indicated:—

"Very few foxes were taken in the immediate vicinity of Repulse Bay this season, but the natives from Igloolik brought in good catches. The Pelly Bay natives came into Repulse to trade this spring for the first time in five years. They returned before my arrival there. In the interval they are said to have traded at King William Island. Very few deer have been killed in this district during the past season, but it might be said that it is not on account of any scarcity. These natives are mostly of the Nitsiaklik tribe and they do very well on seal meat which they hunt throughout all seasons of the year. When they do go deer hunting I am told they never go farther than a few days from the post. Apart from the natives from Igloolik District, none of them were dressed in deer skin clothing, which is good evidence that no deer are being killed."

On October 26, 1931, an accident happened at Mistage Bay which cost the life of an Eskimo named Tanooya. This man, who is described as an unusually able hunter, had gone hunting in company with the young son of the manager of the Hudson Bay Company's post. With him he took a shot gun, a magazine weapon of the "pump" variety, which was out of order, and on more than one occasion before had gone off without the trigger being pressed. The two had landed, and were putting off again when the gun was discharged accidentally and killed Tanooya instantly. The matter was investigated by Constable W. J. G. Stewart of Chesterfield Inlet Detachment, in the course of his patrol to Churchill, and the statements taken convince him and Sergeant Wight, in charge of the detachment at Chesterfield Inlet, that the affair was accidental.

#### *Baker Lake*

Between March 10 and April 21, Corporal Nichols, in charge of the Detachment at Baker Lake, made a patrol which lasted 43 days and accounted for about 1,000 miles of travel; the weather was remarkably bad, blizzards, head winds, ground drifts and other obstacles of travel being frequent, so that he was able to travel on only 25 of the 43 days. The course of the patrol was:—

"To Padley via Yathkyed Lake, then east from Padley to Eskimo Point, then north to Chesterfield via Mistake Bay, thence from Chesterfield the return to Baker Lake."

Corporal Nichols further observes in his report:—

"The object of this patrol was to visit as many Native camps as possible en route noting their general condition, tabulating births and deaths since last year's census enumera-



tion, to visit white trappers in the Padley district, to issue trading, hunting and trapping licences where required, and to connect with the incoming winter mail team from Churchill for the Baker Lake mail."

At the very beginning of the patrol the weather became bad:—

"It was difficult at times to see the dogs, owing to the drift."

At one of the first camps which was encountered, on the west side of the Kazan river, an entertainment of an interesting nature was given:—

"At nine o'clock that night, just at sleeping bag time, native Neuktuk, the local wizard or medicine man, asked permission for the natives to drum dance. Never having witnessed a dance of this description, I gave the necessary permission, and preparations immediately commenced.

"All hands gathered together in the main Igloo the men sitting on the snow bench, whilst the women sat in a circle on the floor. One man then commenced operations on the drum. This drum consists of a caribou skin scraped and cleaned, and stretched tightly across a wooden hoop-like frame, oval in shape of about five feet diameter, with a handle at the base. The drum is held by the handle in the left hand, with the arm outstretched and the handle in line with the shoulder. The skin is then struck with a short stick first on one side then on the other, the stick being grasped with the right hand. At every beat the drum is turned and at the same time, the drummer imitates which ever animal the song is sung about.

"Whilst this is happening, the women all sing together, the men usually join in the chorus.

"During this entertainment, I heard probably twelve songs. All were of a different tune, and each song had its own words and actions.

"Apparently all are hunting songs. Thus, the song of the muskox is accompanied by a stealthy muskox-like walk by the drummer with frequent grunts and head tossings. It seems that all songs have about ten verses each, of about six lines, each verse being followed by a chorus. This chorus is apparently the same for all songs, and consists of a series of Yah-Yah-Yahs. The drum gives forth a very deep muffled sound, and is extremely penetrating, becoming after a short while, very monotonous.

"Songs vary in length, according to the strength of the drummer, the average drummer operates for about fifteen minutes. My effort with the drum was about five minutes and by that time I was perspiring and had had enough, the drum being surprisingly difficult to manage.

"The dance was still in full swing at midnight and looked good for several more hours, so in a lull between dances, I suggested a "mug up," which by the way operations ceased, was all that was required.

"After a late meal of tea and frozen deer meat, the camp settled down for the night."

An example of native surgery is thus described:—

"Whilst at this camp, I noticed that a young boy of about twelve years of age, son of the aforementioned Neuktuk had a rough bandage round the neck. Looking closer, this turned out to be the skin of a bird placed against a healed up cut. Neuktuk informed that the lad had a swelling in the neck, so he (Neuktuk) jabbed his pocket knife into the swelling to let the air out. He then pointed to his belt where hung several items, several which I picked out were a piece of caribou skin, several caribou teeth, the brass screw of a primus stove, and many others. These, or one of these apparently possessed some power, which would assist the boy's neck to heal. The wound, despite much dirt, had healed, and needed no further attention. Doubtless had this occurred to a white person, serious complications would have set in. However, Neuktuk's magic belt appears to be all sufficient and in this case proved efficient."

In commenting upon this camp he says:—

"These people had spared no effort to make our stay pleasant, and their hospitality was certainly appreciated. During my patrol through this part of the country last year, these same people had experienced a bad winter, owing to the scarcity of caribou, and were then in poor circumstances, seeming lifeless and intensely miserable, a marked contrast to that of this year, when all are in good spirits, happy, cheerful and well, with, seemingly, not a worry in the world. Much of the meat obtained last fall has been sun-dried and cached for use this spring and summer, a very unusual act, as a rule these people very seldom think anything about the future."

A considerable number of Eskimo camps were visited during this patrol, the people generally appearing in good condition.

Constable H. O. Humphrey of Baker Lake Detachment between April 7 and May 3 patrolled some distance inland to Beverly Lake and then towards

Wager Inlet. His purpose being to visit the various native camps. The intention had been for him to continue this patrol to Wager Inlet, but the Eskimo who accompanied him cut the patrol short by wrenching his knee so badly that Constable Humphrey had to return to the Detachment. The various camps of natives encountered were in good condition. In all 400 miles was covered in this patrol.

The vicissitudes of Arctic life are illustrated by the accident which befell the motor launch belonging to the Baker Lake Detachment on October 8, 1931. Constable H. O. Humphrey with the native left Baker Lake to a place nearby where employed natives were fishing for dog food. They had loaded a considerable quantity of fish upon the boat when a gale sprung up from the north; the lake became rough and the holding ground was poor. The report continues:—

“Unfortunately, just after dusk the eccentric rod on the back cylinder broke, making the engine useless for the time being. Luckily slob ice was blown into the harbour, which stopped the boat from dragging, and by dawn the next day we were firmly held in this slob, and having no motive power, we were unable to break a passage through.”

The boat was left anchored there, and the party walked back to Baker Lake. Not until November 13 was it practical to send a party to haul her out on the shore; this operation was performed on that date and the boat was made secure for the winter. Corporal H. G. Nichols in charge of the detachment reported:—

“Upon examination it was found that the boat had suffered no damage from the storm mentioned in Constable Humphrey’s report. Credit is due both to Constable Humphrey and the employed native for the manner in which they handled the situation during the storm on October 8.

“Both were wet through to the skin for many hours with the temperature well below freezing, but they managed to handle the boat so that no damage came to it.”

An example of travel under favourable conditions is afforded by a patrol made by Corporal Nichols from Baker Lake to Chesterfield Inlet between January 25 and February 15, going to Chesterfield Inlet:—

“With the average temperature at about fifty degrees below zero, fair weather conditions, and travelling conditions good, I was able to travel from dawn to sunset for six consecutive days, averaging about forty miles per day, and arrived at Chesterfield Inlet Detachment at 4 p.m., on January 30.”

The distance traversed was 220 miles. On the return trip conditions were good and the same distance was traversed in seven days continuous travelling.

#### WESTERN ARCTIC

Inspector A. N. Eames, in his report for the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1932, deals first with the number of criminal cases. After noticing the acquittal of Pete Norberg, of Bernard Harbour, who was accused by his son-in-law of incest, and the decision to return to Alaska of an Eskimo woman named Kobvella, who was accused of murder, Inspector Eames deals at some length with the case of two trappers, Alexander Austin and Napoleon Verville, who operated for some time in Banks Island in defiance of the Ordinance:

The report says:—

“It was reported, in July, 1931, by the constable in charge of Pearce Point Detachment, that Austin and Verville had obtained a small schooner, the *Cora*, and had left the Arctic coast for Banks Island.”

After some further remarks, he says:—

“Nothing further was heard of Verville and Austin until August of this year, when both were arrested at Baillie Island, Northwest Territories by Reg. No. 9295 Constable T. H. Tredgold (i/c Pearce Point Detachment), as they landed from schooners (owned by the same natives who had seen these men at Cape Kellet the previous year), on August 5 (Verville), and August 12 (Austin). Constable Tredgold seized twenty-three white fox pelts which were in Verville’s possession. Verville was permitted to proceed to Aldavik, via

Herschel Island, as he was suffering from gangrenous foot (a result of frost bite) and badly needed medical attention. Verville was placed in the Mission Hospital at Aklavik on the orders of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Urquhart. Information was laid against Austin and Verville at Aklavik on August 26, charging them with violating sections 3, 19 and 39 of the Game Regulations of the Northwest Territories.

"Napoleon Verville pled guilty to the charges under sections 3 and 39 and was sentenced to a fine of \$25 and costs and 30 days' imprisonment. Entire sentence to be suspended contingent upon the man leaving the Northwest Territories on the ss. *Distributor* in order to secure further medical attention.

"Verville pled 'Not guilty' to the charge of being in possession of game taken in violation of the provisions of the Game Regulations. The court found Verville 'Not guilty' and ordered the return of the exhibit of twenty-three fox pelts to Verville.

"Alexander Austin pled guilty to all three charges and was sentenced to 30 days' suspended sentence on all three counts, sentence to run concurrently.

"Verville and Austin have left the Northwest Territories."

After referring to the assistance given to the public administrator in several cases of death, Inspector Eames deals with the assistance given the customs and excise authorities. With regard to this, he says:—

"The work under this heading was practically confined to patrols made from Herschel Island Detachment to the border line between Yukon Territory and Alaska, U.S.A. A small collection was made, as a result of the patrols, from the natives, who visit a trading out post on the American side to make purchases once or twice during the winter."

No infractions of the Yukon Game Ordinances came to Inspector Eames's notice. The total collections shown in the returns rendered during the year ending June 30, 1932, from Aklavik, Herschel and Arctic Red River Detachments were \$844.18.

The Game Regulations were well observed, only one infraction having been noticed. The total receipts from this was \$5,569. The fur export tax, North West Territories, was collected, the total for the year ended June 30, 1932, being \$39,884.65.

With regard to fur and game, he says:—

"The natives living between Demarcation Point and Moose River obtained more fur last winter than in any of the previous seven licence years, but as the price of white foxes fell badly they were no better off. The natives were also able to obtain sufficient caribou meat for their needs."

With regard to fur and game in the Northwest Territories, he says:—

"The fur catch in the Mackenzie Delta and along the Arctic coast to the east, and on Banks and Victoria Islands was larger than in the 1930-31 licence year. It has been observed by the members in charge of detachments in the eastern part of this subdivision that there is a tendency on the part of the Kogmolik Eskimos to abandon the trapping of foxes and revert to their old custom of living off the country. At the present prices of fur it does seem that they will be better off to travel inland and live on caribou meat in winter time, returning to the coast to establish sealing camps in the Spring. To trap white fox entails their staying on the coast and purchasing an outfit of food from a trading store. The outfit needed to obtain an outfit of provisions, clothing, gasoline and coal sufficient for an average native family to spend a winter on Banks Island runs to five and six thousand dollars. This class of operation is only undertaken by the Mackenzie Delta Eskimos (Numatamis) who owns schooners. The cost of their outfits exceeded the return last winter, and several of them who have gone regularly each year to Banks Island have remained in the delta, or on the mainland, this fall."

Regarding another occupation of our men in the north, the report says:—

"Due to the low prices paid for fur, income tax collections have been much lower than the average.

"Each detachment maintains a record of all taxpayers in the respective detachment districts, and taxpayers are called upon to furnish a tax return (Form T-1) or statement of income (if not taxable), or a written notification that their income tax payment is arranged elsewhere."

Five persons applied for naturalization during the half year.

The total mileage travelled during the half year in the district was 17,480; of this, 10,967 were with dogs, 5,657 were by boat and 856 by canoe.

Conditions as regards dog feed—a most important subject for those in the far north—are treated at some length. Details also are given with regard to the various means of water transport at the disposal of the force in the district.

Reference also is made to sleds and toboggans, buildings, rations and other subjects of domestic interest.

Dealing with radio reception, he says:—

"During the half year, renewals of amateur experimental licences were asked for by Corporal R. S. Wild (Aklavik), Constable T. G. Parsloe (Bernard Harbour) and Special Constable J. E. Duke ("St. Roch").

"Since June 30, last Reg. No. 9295 Constable T. H. Tredgold has installed a short wave set at Pearce Point Detachment and duly applied for an amateur experimental licence to operate same."

### *The Case of "Albert Johnson"*

An affair which created a great stir was the shooting of two members of this force by a man who went by the name of Albert Johnson and subsequent pursuit which culminated in his death. The man's real name and antecedents remain as yet unknown. While the sobriquet of the "Mad Trapper" was bestowed upon him he gave no evidence of insanity, and Inspector A. N. Eames, the Officer in Command of the Western Arctic Sub-district made this remark upon him:—

"I note in press reports that Johnson is referred to as the 'demented trapper'. On the contrary, he showed himself to be an extremely shrewd and resolute man, capable of quick thought and action. A tough and desperate character."

Johnson first made his appearance in the Northwest Territories on July 19, 1931, when he floated down the Peel river on a small raft and came to Macpherson, where his unusual method of travel attracted some attention; he had little in the way of outfit but had plenty of money. He was extremely taciturn alike with whites and Indians, but the trappers at Macpherson concluded that he intended to proceed to the Yukon by the Rat river. Nothing more was heard of him until Christmas when complaints were made by Indians that he was interfering with their trap lines, and it was learned that he had a cabin some 16 miles up the Rat river; it afterwards was found that he was 71 miles by dog-team from Arctic Red river.

Inspector Eames's report proceeds:—

"On December 26, 1931, Constable E. Millen despatched Constable A. W. King, in company with Special Constable Joseph Bernard, to investigate the complaint and also to ascertain if the man had a trapping licence. Constable King and S/Constable Bernard arrived at Johnson's cabin on the 28th in daylight, and spent some time knocking on the door, stating who he was, and that he wished to speak to him. Constable King failed to get an answer; neither was the door opened, but Johnson was seen looking through a small window, which he had immediately covered when he saw Constable King looking at him. Constable King decided to proceed to Sub-district Headquarters, Aklavik, for instructions. Constable King and S/Constable Bernard arrived at Aklavik on December 29, 1931."

Inspector Eames continues:—

"In view of Johnson's suspicious conduct I issued a search warrant and, to prepare for all eventualities, had the patrol take rifles in their sleds as well as side arms. The patrol consisted of Constables King and McDowell, S/Constables Joseph Bernard and Lazarus Sittichulis. They left Aklavik, N.W.T., on December 30, and reached Johnson's cabin about 10.30 a.m. the next day. Constable King went forward from the river bank to the cabin, which was situated about 20 yards from the bank, and knocked upon the door, at the same time saying 'Are you there, Mr. Johnson?' The occupant of the cabin then fired through the closed door, wounding Constable King. Constable McDowell, who had remained at the river bank, promptly secured his rifle from the sled and opened fire upon the shack, and was narrowly missed when the man in the shack diverted his attention to him and shot twice through a loop-hole. During this time Constable King had managed to crawl away from the shack and, regaining his feet, succeeded in getting back to the shelter of the river bank through the bushes by taking a round-about route. Constable

McDowell placed Constable King in his toboggan and set out for Aklavik, followed by the special constables, travelling light. Aklavik was reached 20 hours later, where Constable King was placed in care of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Urquhart at the Anglican Mission Hospital."

Inspector Eames forthwith laid his plans to arrest Johnson, and after some preparations a party of eight in all set forth. These were as follows:—

Inspector A. N. Eames.  
 Constable R. G. McDowell.  
 Constable E. Millen.  
 Ernest Sutherland, trapper.  
 Karl Gardlund, trapper.  
 Knud Lang, trapper.  
 S/Cst. Lazuras Sittichiulis.  
 S/Cst. Joseph Bernard.  
 Forty-two dogs.

The operations that followed were hampered by the intense cold—at times it was 45 degrees below zero, and by the distance from the scene of action from the settlement, the question of supplies, and in particular of dog feed, hampering continuous operations. Approaching the cabin by a trapping trail through the woods the patrol reached the Rat river on January 7, having been delayed through bad guidance, and came on him about noon on January 9.

Inspector Eames continues:—

"The cabin was situated on the end of a promontory, round which the Rat river ran, so that cover from fire was available on two sides of a triangle only, the third side consisting of flat ground covered with small spruce, willow brush and three feet of snow. By listening from our position under the river bank we learned that Johnson was at home, and I called to him to come out and said we were determined to arrest him."

As there was no response a minute search followed; a rush by the white men broke open the door, but the floor of the cabin was sunk below the ground level, and the walls were loopholed close to the ground. Johnson brought them back by an exceedingly rapid fire. This first attempt failed, a fire was built under the shelter of the bank, the dogs were brought up and a camp established; the proceedings were greatly hampered here by the cold, and lack of sleep.

During the night the search was continued, flares being burnt, and charges of dynamite exploded. However, the dynamite available was exploded against the cabin, and a final rush was made.

"At 3 a.m. the last of the dynamite (4 pounds) was thrown against the front of the cabin where it exploded. Immediately after the explosion Gardlund and I ran towards the shack, intending to throw the rays of a spotlight on Johnson and endeavour to disable him by revolver fire. Johnson evidently saw or heard us when we were within a few yards of the shack and commenced to shoot. Gardlund succeeded in switching on his light, only to have it shot from his hand shortly afterwards, whereupon we retired to the safety of the river bank."

The party retired at 4 a.m., and returned to Aklavik.

The narrative continues:—

"Two days later (January 14, 1932) Constable Millen and K. Gardlund were despatched to the Rat River, with orders to camp two miles from Johnson's cabin and ascertain, if possible, if the man were still there."

Inspector Eames continues:—

"It was not until two days had elapsed that a strong party could be got together and properly equipped. On January 16 the undermentioned left Aklavik:—

Inspector A. N. Eames.  
 John Parsons (ex-member R.C.M.P.).  
 Noel Verville.  
 Q.M. Sergt. R. F. Riddell (Royal Canadian Signals).  
 S/Sgt. H. F. Hersey (Royal Canadian Signals).  
 Ernest Sutherland.  
 Frank Carmichael.  
 S/Cst. Lazarus Sittichiulis."

When this patrol reached the Rat river it was found that Johnson had left his cabin and disappeared. After three days of intense and unsuccessful search, difficulty of dog feed obliged the majority of the party to return to Aklavik, but a party of four, Constable E. Millen, Q.M.S. Riddell, Noel Verville and Carl Gardlund remained on the scene. They succeeded in finding his trail near his cabin at a point where the Bear River joins the Rat river, and then into the higher hills bordering these valleys. Here on January 30 they found the fugitive ambushed in a thick patch of timber.

What follows may be given in the words of Q.M.S. Riddell:—

"On January 30 the four of us went to this point. Mr. Gardlund and I went to a point on the opposite side of the creek from Johnson's camp, where we could see the camp. Constable Millen and Mr. N. Verville came down the hill into the creek close to Johnson's camp. We could hear Johnson in his camp coughing, we could also hear Constable Millen and Noel Verville coming down the hill from where we were; we heard Johnson rattling his rifle as Millen came past an opening in the timber a shot was fired at him by Johnson. At this time Johnson could not be seen by any of us, some shots were fired blindly into the timber and no more shots came from the timber. We thought that Johnson had been hurt. Millen and I went up the bank into the path of timber and a shot was fired at a very short range. I went over the bank into cover. Millen who was right behind remained on the bank. I do not know if he knew where the shot had come from or not. He fired two shots to my knowledge I could tell by the sound of the rifle and Johnson fired three. When I got to the top of the bank again at another point Millen had been shot."

Millen's body was drawn back into the shelter of the steep bank by Mr. Gardlund, while the others kept up a brisk fire to keep Johnson's fire down. They found that Constable Millen was dead, and after some further firing withdrew.

On February 2 Inspector Eames left Aklavik with the following men:—

Q.M.S. Riddell.  
S/Cst. L. Sittichulis.  
E. Maring.  
C. Ethier (ex-R.C.M.P.).  
Peter Strandberg.  
K. H. Lang.  
F. Carmichael.  
A. N. Blake.  
August Tardiff.  
John Greenland.

On February 5, Johnson's camp where Millen had been killed was surrounded, and it was found that Johnson had left. The report continues:—

"The whole of the day was spent in searching the ravine which is almost nine miles in length. We were now in the larger foothills, with numerous creeks, in deep ravines and canyons, running from the watershed. Between the creeks was the frozen tundra covered with snow made hard by the wind that seemed to blow without cessation, and always with a drift that obliterated snow-shoe tracks or footprints very quickly. Johnson's comparatively fresh tracks were found on February 6, 7 and 8 in three different creeks (four to six miles apart), showing that the fugitive had been crossing over the tundra from creek to creek, probably during the night, and also circling eight to ten miles back to his own track. A night patrol found his track, only a few hours old, on the Barrier river, but lost it again when it went up to the tundra."

On February 7 Captain W. R. May's aeroplane arrived, and this accession of strength proved of great assistance in maintaining supplies. With Captain May came a reinforcement in the person of Constable W. S. Carter from Edmonton. A base camp was established at the landing place of the plane, and Captain May on February 8, landed there a considerable quantity of provisions. He further scouted in the direction in which the fugitive was supposed to be moving. Sundry patrols were made from this point, covering a considerable area.

At this point a somewhat surprising accession of strength occurred, As a result of arrangements made in Ottawa, the Officer Commanding the Royal

Canadian Mounted Police in Dawson had caused a broadcast to be made from the nearest radio station UZK at Anchorage, Alaska, and this had reached the extremely isolated Yukon post of Old Crow, which is nearer to the North-west Territories than to Dawson. Constable S. W. May, in charge there, forthwith proceeded towards the scene of action, accompanied by Special Constable John Moses, travelling by way of La Pierre House, Bell River, Loon Lake and the Rat river. They reached Inspector Eames' camp on February 8.

On February 9 Johnson's tracks were seen by a patrol, apparently headed for the divide, and the conclusion was reached that he was taking a desperate course:—

"The Indians, in the early stages of the search, had declared that neither whiteman or Indian could cross the divide alone. I decided to follow Johnson as soon as the required dog feed could be obtained by aeroplane, and had no difficulty in getting volunteers willing to accompany me."

Preparatory to the patrol going over the divide, the party fell back to a new camp at the mouth of the Rat River. Plans were somewhat upset by the receipt of news from La Pierre House in the Yukon that tracks had been seen near there. This information caused a change of plans and the patrol of 8 men was formed to follow him into the Yukon territory. This was composed of:—

Constable S. W. May,  
S/Sergeant H. F. Hersey (R.C.S.),  
Joseph Verville,  
C. Ethier,  
Frank Jackson,  
S/Constable John Moses,  
Peter Alexis,  
S/Constable Lazarus Sittichiulis.

Meanwhile Inspector Eames followed with Captain May from Aklavik with greatly improved equipment for the party. On February 14 a flight by Captain May revealed Johnson's track in the Bell River.

The narrative proceeds:—

"On February 16 the patrol travelled down the Bell river and up Eagle river, camping 15 miles from the mouth. It was now evident that Johnson in crossing to the Yukon Territory, where the snow was soft and very little wind blew, had made a grave mistake. His track was easily followed, except for about 10 miles on the Eagle river where he had taken advantage of the passing of thousands of caribou to walk, without snow-shoes, in their tracks. The next day (February 17) his track was again picked up and appeared to be not more than 24 hours old. We had broken camp before daylight intending to travel a long distance and if possible catch up with Johnson before he could reach the cabin of a trapper named Barnstrum, though none of the party knew exactly where the cabin was located. Barnstrum's position gave us great anxiety, as it was known that he knew nothing of Johnson's murderous acts in the North West Territories. Captain May would have flown a message to this man on February 16, but was unable to leave La Pierre House, through fog. About noon of February 17, the patrol, consisting of 8 men with dog teams, with three men travelling on foot, were approaching a sharp bend in the river when S/Sergeant Hersey, who was driving the leading team at the time, saw Johnson coming down the river about 250 yards away. Immediately Johnson saw S/Sergeant Hersey he hurriedly put on snow-shoes and ran for the river bank, with his rifle in his hands. S/Sergeant Hersey during this time had snatched his rifle from the sled and taken up a position in the centre of the river opened fire, as also did Joseph Verville who was driving the second team. They were quickly joined by Karl Gardlund and Frank Jackson, and in a short space of time the whole party were moving up stream in more or less extended order; some on the river and others on either bank. Johnson had been firing rapidly, but suddenly ceased fire and commenced to run back up the river. I saw that S/Sergeant Hersey had been hit and Joseph Verville went back to care for him. Johnson, running in his own track and occasionally stopping to fire, was actually drawing away from the posse and appearing to be making for the opposite bank, which was not so steep as

the one he had vacated. Johnson was called upon to surrender but continued his flight, whereupon rifle fire was concentrated upon him, which apparently caused him to throw himself down and dig down in the deep snow, after placing his large pack sack as cover, though it is probable that he had just been wounded in the leg. Having entrenched himself in the deep soft snow Johnson resumed firing at the men on the river. Gradually, however, the men who had gone up the banks of the river were making their way through the deep snow and brush, and from their position in the high ground quickly stopped Johnson's fire, and a few moments later, at 12.10 p.m., it was found that Johnson was dead, having desperately resisted to the last."

During the firing Captain May came on the scene with his aeroplane and proved most helpful, as he was available to transport to the hospital in Aklavik S/Sergeant Hersey who had been shot through the lung. Of Captain May's behaviour, and assistance, Inspector Eames spoke most favourably.

A patrol was sent to make sure of the trapper, Barnstrum's safety, and Inspector Eames made La Pierre House his headquarters until he, the party and Johnson's body were flown back to Aklavik by the aeroplane.

The inquest held on February 18, resulted in the following verdict:—

"Enquiring into the death of the man known as Albert Johnson, we, the jury, find that the man known as Albert Johnson came to his death from concentrated rifle fire from a party composed of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and others, Johnson having been called upon to surrender by several members of the party and still desperately resisted arrest we are satisfied that no responsibility rests with any member of the party or the party as a whole. We are further satisfied from the evidence that the party had no other means of effecting Johnson's capture except by the method employed."

Describing the cabin, Inspector Eames said:—

"The cabin was built of logs approximately twelve inches in diameter, and was about eight by twelve feet in size, inside measurement roughly. The height above ground level was five feet in front and four feet in rear. Door—four feet by nineteen inches. Of the door length only three feet appeared above ground level. His roof was constructed of heavy poles covered with frozen sod to a thickness of two feet. Window—twelve inches square. The cabin walls had been reinforced with extra logs and frozen sods for twenty inches above ground level on the side facing the nearest stretch of river bank. My original estimate, which agrees with that of Lang's, of the depth of the cabin below ground level, reported to you in my wireless message of January 12, was not borne out when I examined the cabin later. Actually the floor of the cabin at the end nearest the river was only 38 inches below ground level, which provided full protection. Our being on hard snow above the level of the ground probably gave the impression of greater depth."

Inspector Eames concluded his despatch in the following words:—

"I desire to place on record my appreciation of the assistance given the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by Captain W. R. May; Q.M. Sergeant R. F. Riddell and S/Sergeant H. F. Hersey, of the Royal Canadian Signals, and the trappers and others forming the patrols. The report of Constable Millen's death brought men from all parts of the Mackenzie river delta to offer their services, some travelling over one hundred miles to do so. The services performed by Captain W. R. May made it possible to advance the search for the fugitive into the Yukon Territory and so bring quickly to a close a patrol that might otherwise have had to be carried on for a lengthy period."

The cash found on Johnson's body was \$2,410. Not a scrap of paper was found upon him.

Efforts made to establish the identity of this man so far have failed. It is not unlikely that he was identical with a man who spent some time in the vicinity of Nation, near Alaska, near the Yukon boundary, living alone, occasionally burning down the cabins of persons, and disabling traplines, and establishing a character for moroseness and violence. He disappeared from Alaska about the time that Johnson made his appearance in the Northwest Territories.

One theory is that Johnson had been in the Yukon and intended to cross into Alaska, but lost his way in the wilds, taking the wrong river and arriving in the Northwest Territories unintentionally.



*Half Yearly Report ended December 31, 1931*

In his half yearly report for the second half of 1931, Inspector A. N. Eames reports that in the period covered by this report the headquarters of the subdivision had been moved from Herschel to Aklavik. He next mentions the well-known case of Albert Johnson, the trapper who shot and killed Constable E. Millen, a member of this Force, and wounded another, and also a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Canadian Signals, before he was shot. Inspector Eames says:—

"The shooting of Constable A. W. King by Johnson at a cabin on the Rat river on December 31, caused intense indignation amongst the white men in the Mackenzie Delta, which changed to deep resentment when Constable E. Millen was shot and killed on January 30. Armed trappers and other residents came from their cabins, and offered the police their assistance to effect the capture of the culprit. The acceptance of volunteers to search for Johnson was limited as far as possible to experienced bushmen and travellers. The co-operation of the Royal Canadian Signals (Aklavik Station) was greatly appreciated; two of the non-commissioned officers, Q.M., Sergeant R. F. Riddell and S/Sergeant H. F. Hersey accompanied the patrols and did excellent work. The wound sustained by S/Sergeant Hersey, in the final stage of the search, was most serious, the bullet having passed through the left lung and through to the rear wall of the right lung. The timely arrival of the aeroplane flown by Captain W. R. May, who was assisting the patrol, without doubt saved the wounded man's life, as Captain May was able to get him into the hands of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Urquhart (Aklavik) 75 minutes after S/Sergeant Hersey was stricken. The assistance rendered by Captain W. R. May in transporting stores to the Rat River made it possible to advance the search into Yukon Territory, and so bring to a close a search that might otherwise have lasted for an indefinite period."

One case mentioned in the report was a theft charge against a trapper named Francis Rivet. Inspector Eames' account says:—

"At Aklavik, in December, the above named man was charged with stealing a mink from a trap on the trapline of a neighbouring trapper named Ernest Lacombe. Lacombe laid the information. An unusual interest was taken in Rivet's trial by the trappers of the delta, who were in the settlement in force, it being Christmas time. The evidence adduced at the trial went to show that a mink caught in a trap on Lacombe's trapline had broken away the "toggle" or peg holding the trap and had dragged the trap some distance along the side of a creek which is part of Lacombe's trapline. According to four witnesses the dragging of the trap by the mink was clearly marked in the fairly soft snow and carried along to a point where the track ceased abruptly and all trace of the mink and trap had disappeared. The witnesses declared that Rivet was the only man who could possibly have been on the trap line, except the operator, Lacombe, and that the mink and trap could only have been removed by human agency. They also swore that two footmarks between the trail in the creek and the mink track were identical with footprints on the main river which were known to be Rivet's. The evidence was sufficient for the Justice of the Peace, Dr. J. A. Urquhart, M.D., who found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, to be served in the guardroom of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Aklavik, N.W.T. Three previous convictions were proved against the accused, one of which was the outcome of a theft charge."

In July half-a-dozen men, two white and four half-breeds indulged in a drinking bout at Aklavik, and engaged in a free fight. Inspector Eames says:—

"As the reliefs for Coast detachments had landed from the SS. *Distributor* the day before there were sufficient men on hand to promptly place the participants in the guardroom. As a lesson to others the half-breed Indians (four Stewarts) were given five days' imprisonment without hard labour and were employed cleaning up the settlement. The white men, Noel and Joseph Verville, were fined \$10 each, without costs.

Arising from the foregoing two white men were charged by relatives of the half-breeds with assault, they were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 in the one case and \$5 in the other.

With regard to assistance to the Customs Department, the report says:—

"The collections at the outport of Herschel Island, Y.T., for the six months ended December 31, 1931, totalled \$15,530.50. Canadian goods, to the invoiced value of \$14,015.24, were imported in bond under authority of the Commissioner of Customs, by an American shipper.

"A patrol was made from the Herschel Island, Y.T. Detachment in December to the United States boundary at Demarcation Point where declarations if any, of purchases from across the line can be checked."

With regard to the Yukon Game Ordinance he says:—

"There were no infractions of the Yukon Game Ordinance reported. The total of collections made at Aklavik, Arctic Red River and Herschel Island, mainly for fur export tax, was \$578.13 for the half year.

Regarding the fur and game in the Yukon Territory the report says:—

"The coast between Demarcation Point and Moose River (approximately the boundary line between the North West Territories and Yukon) was trapped this season entirely by natives. Some of the more diligent ones extended their trap lines to Herschel Island. The further decline of white fox prices in the fur market is perhaps the cause of this increased activity. The catch to December 31, is reported to be above the average."

With regard to the fur and game in the Northwest Territory the report says:—

"There was a substantial increase in the catch of fine fur in the Mackenzie delta compared with the same period (November 1 to December 31) last year, particularly the mink, which have not been so plentiful for years. There has been no lack of caribou for the Indians in the Macpherson and Aklavik districts, and a large quantity of meat was obtained in November, some of which was hauled as far as Arctic Red river by the Indians of that settlement. While on a recent patrol to the Yukon Territory I saw six families of Macpherson district Indians at La Pierre House. They told me they intended to remain there until the end of March, there being sufficient meat and dried meat in their camp to carry them until the rat hunt commences in the Mackenzie river delta next April.

"Until the police mail patrol from the Arctic coast arrives at Aklavik I shall have no official information regarding the fur catches made in the territory between Baillie Island and King William Land."

With regard to the Income tax he says:—

"Only \$224.74 was collected during the period under review, though 31 taxpayers rendered Income Tax returns or reported their income as being under the amount allowed them individually by statutory exemption."

In his remarks about dogs, Inspector Eames observes that all the detachments except that at Arctic Red river now raise their own dogs.

Inspector Eames in speaking about radio reception says:—

"All radio receivers are reported to be in working order. The annual reports from detachments, covering radio reception and the stations logged, show that the equipment is a great asset, both as means of getting messages and a recreation."

"Short Wave Amateur experimental licences are held by Corporal R. S. Wild, (Aklavik); Constable T. G. Parsloe (Bernard Harbour) and Special Constable J. E. Duke (St. Roch). Reports have been rendered by the above named, which give a description of the apparatus used by them and information of the results obtained."

In his general remarks Inspector Eames says:—

"The opening of the navigation season on the Western Arctic coast was marked by the delay to supply ships, bound to Herschel Island, on the Western Alaskan Coast. The records of the past 24 years show that the ships failed to get through to Herschel Island in the years 1908 and 1913, and that two of the supply ships were lost in 1924. Since 1924 the ships have arrived regularly on dates close to the end of July. With the *St. Roch* anchored in the vicinity of Herschel Island we were kept in touch, through the wireless station at Point Barrow, Alaska, with the movement of the ss. *Baychimo*, and the ms. *Patterson*, from day to day. As the month of August wore on grave fears were entertained that the ice packs would remain fast at Point Barrow. The feeling that the ships would not pass Point Barrow was intensified when a blizzard from the North-west commenced to blow on August 18; the blizzard blowing with great force until August 22, leaving drifts around the buildings four feet in depth. After the blizzard, men who had long experience in the Arctic said that the ships could not possibly get past Point Barrow, and many of the schooner owners talked of sailing to Aklavik to obtain supplies for their winter needs, and would probably have done so but for the fact of the Mackenzie Bay being packed with ice to the mainland.

"At this stage I had already decided to despatch the *St. Roch* on August 26, if prospects of the ships being able to pass had not improved at that date, to make a redistribution of stores, principally coal, at detachments. It was essential that the *St. Roch* should go to

Cambridge Bay, where a shortage of coal existed. The closing of Bernard Harbour was contemplated, as well as the grouping of the dogs at Coppermine, where fish could be obtained by establishing a police fishing camp. These measures, were, however, rendered unnecessary by the arrival of the ships from Point Barrow, Alaska, on August 26. The *St. Roch* took on board a capacity load of all of the stores and coal consigned to Bernard Harbour, Cambridge Bay and *St. Roch* detachments, the delivery of the police freight for Coppermine and Pearce Point detachments by the ss. *Baychimo* having been arranged for at Vancouver, B.C. The *St. Roch* cleared Herschel Island on the afternoon of August 28 for Baillie Island. Reports of the schooner's progress were received by wireless on the morning of the 31st the *Navigator* telegraphed that the *St. Roch* was then crossing Liverpool Bay and heading for Baillie Island. During the time the *St. Roch* was making her way through the ice, the ss. *Baychimo* met with no success in her attempts to get through on the 28th and 29th, and returned to her anchorage at Herschel Island. A third effort, early in the morning of the 30th, met with well deserved success.....

"The *St. Roch* delivered the Police freight to detachments and proceeded to her winter anchorage at Tree River arriving there September 17.

"The taking of the decennial census of whites and natives on the Western Arctic coast was not completed until July. The census was taken from King William Land to Demarcation Point, and in the Arctic Red River, Macpherson and Mackenzie Delta districts during the regular police patrols and at detachments, without any expense being incurred, except in one instance.

"The health of all ranks has been good."

### *Shooting of Fritz Schurer*

Another tragedy has been added to the record of the Western Arctic by the death of one Fritz Schurer, an American citizen who was trapping near Detention Harbour in Coronation gulf at the hands of an Eskimo woman named Kobvella, with whom he had lived for a short time. Schurer was a native of Germany but had spent some time in the United States, had been naturalized and had served in an American government vessel, and came to Herschel Island as a second mate in a trading vessel, he left the ship here in order to trap, but was entirely without funds. A trapper named Peter Brandt made a partnership arrangement with him, and provided him with outfit, traps, etc., on a repayment basis. The two men lived together for some time, and then separated, each making a trap line of his own, but meeting from time to time in a camp at Detention Harbour. After this arrangement had been completed, Schurer in the summer of 1931 secured the services of an Eskimo woman, Kobvella, to make some clothes for the two men. On December 1 he took her off to live with him apparently against Brandt's wishes. Eight days after, on December 9, Kobvella shot and killed Schurer with his own rifle, her statement at the preliminary hearing held afterwards on board the *St. Roch* being as follows:—

"One day when I was riding on the sled with Fred he got mad all of a sudden about Pete, and many times he got mad about Pete because I sew clothes for him, and when Fred got mad he talked about killing Pete. I know nothing else but no me making clothes for Pete that makes Fred mad. The first time Fred get mad with me he threatened me with a knife. After when we camp at Cape Barrow I had made mitts for Pete when Fred says you are making too much for Pete and he was mad with me then. I was packing things, primus stove and something ready to leave the camp when Fred brought his rifle in the snowhouse and did not say anything. He loaded the rifle, I saw him put shells in but I did not say anything I thought he may be going off hunting. After he loaded the rifle he put the case on and then he said for the first time I am going to kill Pete and I said no, as I did not believe him and then Fred said to me, What is the matter with you? and something else I could not understand. He then stretched and put the rifle outside, he then sat down on the bed and was putting on his travelling boots. Fred said many times when he got mad, I am going to kill Pete and after he had brought the rifle in and loaded it he said he was going to meet Pete at the house then he was going to shoot him, as I worked too much for Pete. In the morning when Fred was putting on his boots I went to get the rifle to shoot Fred. Fred must have seen me uncasing the gun and made for me, and I took a shot at him right there and knocked him down. Before taking another shot at him I said to him, 'You say something to me I do not understand' and Fred said 'Ah,' when he heard me. Then I take another shot at him, and he still alive and tried to get up, and I took another shot at him, and must have hit him near the heart or backbone. He died.

"At the time he loaded up the rifle I think he going to kill me as well as Pete as before he had threatened me with a knife and I could not get out of killing him. I think Fred know better than me about things, and should not talk about killing Pete. I did not want to kill anybody and I shot Fred to stop him from killing Pete and myself."

The Pete referred to was one Peter Brandt, Schurer's friend and benefactor. There was no witness other than that of the Eskimo woman. Brandt stated that they had been on good terms, but that he had tried to dissuade Schurer from taking the woman, and when he talked of marrying her, he had again tried to persuade him not to do so.

In view of the circumstances no action was taken and the woman was returned to her own tribe in Alaska.

#### *Aklavik*

Constable A. W. King on September 9, 1931, left Aklavik for Herschel Island returning on the 18th of that month. He had a rough passage as the following diary entry for September 13 will show:—

"Heavy west wind came up at 1 a.m. and ice started to move on shore. Worked ice until 6 a.m. and when daylight came decided only chance was to make back to Shingle Point, starting back and finally ran out of ice about three miles from Shingle Point. Terrific sea running. As we approached entrance to the harbour, which is very shallow, found it was blocked with ice and it was impossible to get in, so had to return to the shelter of the ice floes owing to the heavy seas running, and tied up at 10.30 a.m. two miles from Shingle Point."

Between November 16 and November 28, 1931, Constable R. G. McDowell made a patrol from Aklavik to Herschel Island and return. The patrol was without incidents but in his comments the following may be quoted:—

"Fur signs are plentiful, especially white fox, concluded to have been brought in by the big ice packs of the past summer. Mink are exceptionally numerous in the delta of the Mackenzie."

#### *Arctic Red River—Radio*

Constable W. S. Carter, in charge of the detachment at Arctic Red River, has submitted the following report upon radio:—

"According to the detachment log book radio reception was excellent from the middle of August, 1931, until New Year, but from the end of February to the end of May, 1932, it was poor.

"The amateur station UZK Aklavik was picked up quite frequently during their winters broadcast and reception good with the exception when all stations were good then UZK was sandwiched. Several official messages were received this winter from UZK. There is no record of any broadcast on detachment log of reception from the St. Roch."

#### *Booth Island, Pierce Point*

A native of the Fiji Islands, named James Assesela, more commonly known in the district as "Fiji Jim," came to his death in the autumn of 1931. Although a South Sea Islander, he had been on the Arctic coast for many years, and his amiable disposition had made him a favourite with both whites and Eskimos. He was more than 60 years of age. He had established himself as a trapper on Booth Island, near Pierce Point in Amundsen gulf, and disappeared from view in November, 1931. Constable Tredgold, in charge of the detachment at Pierce Point, hearing of these rumours, investigated. Constable Tredgold investigated the matter in March, 1932, and found his main cabin and two subsidiary cabins deserted; a calendar with each day crossed off until November 14 suggested that as the date of his demise. It is surmised that he was driving a heavy load of provisions, etc., from his main cabin to one of his outlying ones, and that he broke through the ice, which was young, and in that region is treacherous, he, his dogs and the load disappearing altogether. His cabins were well stocked,

and a will was found directing the distribution of his property among his relatives in Fiji. The matter was placed in the hands of the Public Administrator of the Northwest Territories.

A patrol was made in December, 1931, from Pearce Point to Roscoe River, about 60 miles distance, by Constable J. O. A. St. Amour, to establish caches of dog feed for the use of the winter mail patrol from Bernard Harbour. This was done between December 18 and 21, 1931, without incident, a number of bear tracks were seen and in forwarding this report Constable T. H. Tredgold makes the following remarks:—

"On account of bears being reported in the vicinity of the cache, another patrol will be made shortly before the mail patrol is due to ascertain that the cache has not been depleted to any extent."

#### *Bernard Harbour*

Constable T. G. Parsloe of Bernard Harbour made a patrol to Stapylton Bay from January 24 to 31, 1932, the errand was humanitarian, it having been learned that an Eskimo family was destitute. The report continues:—

"The destitute woman was Kukylukok, widow of the native Sinisiak; Sinisiak died inland from Stapylton Bay in the early fall, leaving the woman, whose age is approximately 50, with two children, five and ten years of age respectively. The woman has been suffering from stomach trouble and was without means of support. Messrs. Watson and Purcell were unable to supply the necessary rations, but offered the use of a team of dogs to transport the woman and her children to Bernard Harbour. This offer I accepted. Rations will be issued to the woman until such time as the seal camps open in the spring, at this time she should have no trouble to find support among her own people."

The following note is interesting:—

"Sinisiak was one of the two natives concerned in the murder of two priests at Bloody Falls some years ago. Jim Uluksuk, partner of Sinisiak in the murder, died at Coppermine in 1929."

#### *Coppermine*

Corporal G. M. Wall, in charge of the new Coppermine Detachment, made a long patrol to Victoria Island, beginning on February 10, 1932, and returning to his detachment on March 23, having been away 43 days, and travelling 1,103 miles. Leaving Coppermine he proceeded to Cape Krusensten, and then after visiting Bernard Harbour with the mail he struck across Dolphin and Union Strait towards Lady Franklin Point on Victoria Island making a landing on Read Island where he made a cache for his return journey. From this point they started inland, along the portage to the head of the Prince Albert Sound, the journey proving somewhat difficult. The report continues:—

"The first day the direction was good and straight. The second day and the morning of the third crossing the height of land, we were winding in and around small valleys. In most of these were small lakes that were wind swept and glare, and the side hills were composed of fine sharp rocks that were also bare, so that we had to cross and recross even in the valleys to get snow to travel on. At noon of the third day we came on to a lake and crossed the northwest corner which took four hours. It was a fine clear afternoon, but we could not see the other end of this lake. The next morning the trail wound round for the first hour, but was down grade, then followed a good straight run down hill for four hours coming on to the salt ice at 1 p.m."

Arriving at Prince Arthur Sound he struck across to the north side. Here a native camp was visited and the narrative proceeds:—

"The ice was smooth and travelling conditions were good. After passing Investigator Island a small group of islands were passed through, and then for a day and a half we travelled between large islands and the north shore of the sound. The distance between the islands and the shore would be approximately 7 miles. There was only twice, I could see between the islands into the sound. The north shore along this part is cliffs about 500 feet high and the coast line is practically straight, so the map is no guide at all, outside of general direction. The patrol came to Holman Island before I expected and only then did

I know our exact location. All the way along Prince Albert Sound when the haze would let up a little during the day the south shore could be seen. We camped about 5 miles south of Holman Island and climbed up to a point of land and could still see the south shore."

Much troubled by rough ice, which forced them to follow all the indentations of the coast, they made their way to Cape Wollaston, Minto Inlet and Walker Bay. At Walker Bay on March 5 Corporal Wall visited the Hudson Bay post established there.

The return trip was for the most part along the trail made on coming, but at one point they struck across Prince Albert Sound taking a southeasterly course:—

"We had to do a lot of swinging in and around rough ice and the weather was very stormy, so that we did not see a thing until within a mile from the south shore. The last mile the ice was very bad and the axe had to be used in a number of places to get the sled through. Afterwards I calculated we had come to the south shore of the sound 15 miles west of Cape Baring. The next two days it was a case of following every indentation of the coast line. The ice was piled up on to the shore and very rough on the outside, but in between the ice and land it was filled in with snow and drifted hard, although the going was a little bumpy the going was not bad. On leaving Cape Kendall the ice was very good and travelling fine to the base of Cape Hamilton."

Corporal Wall gives a careful account of the numerous Eskimo camps encountered; a peculiarity of two or three is thus described:—

"In two cases the families had built two houses abutting each other and a third house joined the two together and one long passage way. . . .

"Northwest of the last mentioned camp and about five miles from the north shore of the sound were seven families. In some cases two families had built snowhouses together."

The largest encampment, off the north shore of Minto Inlet numbered 21 families; here the arrangements were sociable:—

"The natives I came in contact with next were camped off the islands lying off the north shore of Minto Inlet. This was the largest encampment visited in the country, patrolled through, comprising 21 families. Some of the houses here were joined together and others had passages leading off a main one to their own igloo. One native here had put up a 10x12-foot tent and built a snowhouse over it."

He says:—

"The natives on the southwest coast of Victoria Land had all done well trapping and in all the camps there was ample evidence of this.

"These natives are also getting away from the use of the seal oil lamps and although they had them they would use the primus lamps they had bought this winter, this may only be for a year as long as they can buy coal oil from the traders. The continual use of primus stoves does not tend towards cleanliness and the houses are very dirty as was the clothing which had been purchased from the traders. The calico arteegis and the men's trousers being covered in grease and dirty.

"There was a remarkable difference in the Prince Albert Sound natives. These people did not have the white man's food and clothing, depending on the country for food. The houses were all clean and tidy and they were all well clothed with deer skins, only using a very little white men's clothing. All the sleds, harpoons and equipment was all of the best and in good repair also all the dogs were in fine condition. The people themselves were all a fine healthy looking bunch and there was only one case of sickness, this was a very old woman. These natives only go in to Read Island once a year to trade, usually at the end of April and stay on the south coast of Victoria Land three or four weeks visiting the other natives and then return again.

"The Minto Inlet natives was the largest encampment and these people may be rated between the south coast native and those in Prince Albert sound. Their calico arteegis were filthy, but inside the snowhouses were clean and tidy. The sleds and hunting equipment was all in good shape and of the best, but the dogs were in a poor run down condition.

"All the natives visited had a good season trapping catching plenty of foxes, so there were no cases of hardship or want amongst them.

"I am sorry to report that the drinking of denatured alcohol and methyl-hydrate is quite common amongst the natives visited. The Prince Albert Sound natives only go in for this sort of thing when visiting the natives to the south. If this habit is kept up it will have a serious effect on the health of these people. I have made this a subject of a separate report.

"The influence of the missionaries is very noticeable and at all the camps visited the natives would show me their hymn books. The Minto Inlet natives held a service while I was there, which consisted of singing six hymns. They observe Sunday very closely and will not do a thing, spending most of the day singing hymns even if the camp is out of meat.

"There was an average of three children to a family, and I noticed that there were as many boys as girls, and from the enquiries I made the practice of letting the baby girls die, seems to be a thing of the past."

Concerning game he says:—

"Caribou are very scarce in the country patrolled through. The natives depending on seal, fish and small game for their food supply. To the north of Prince Albert Sound the natives hunt in the summer time and get a few caribou, but live chiefly on fish. The Minto Inlet natives spend the summer around the post at Walker Bay and last summer they killed about 60 caribou roughly 20 miles north of the post. Apparently there is a taboo on the northeast part of Victoria Land. The story is to the effect that a very long time ago there were large herds of caribou and plenty of Eskimos in this part of the country. The different tribes fought battles amongst themselves and since then the natives will not go into this section of the country. This is all supposed to have happened when the present generation of men were small boys. It is quite possible there may still be large herds of caribou there yet, as the country is well suited and has wonderful feeding grounds."

A concluding remark by Corporal Wall is:—

"On this patrol I visited natives, which was the first time they had come in contact with the police. On arriving in camp in Prince Albert Sound and the natives saw a white man, I was taken for a missionary, I do not know if they were disappointed or not when they found out differently. It is 10 years since a police patrol has visited the foot of Prince Albert Sound and the first time a patrol has been the length of this sound or to Minto Inlet and Walker Bay and along the Victoria Land coast from Cape Baring to Read Inlet. All the natives asked if I would be coming again to see them next winter. If a patrol were to be made to Banks Land there would be no trouble in securing the services of one of the Minto Inlet natives as a guide."

Corporal Wall investigated the case of suicide, a young Eskimo woman known as Alice, shooting herself when the tribe was camped at Lady Richardson Bay in Victoria Land. Careful investigation shows that it undoubtedly was a case of suicide, as the woman, who was only 20 years old, was ill and depressed.

Constable A. J. Chartrand of the Coppermine Detachment between January 12 and January 17 made a patrol of 153 miles up the Coppermine river to visit a trapper who had established himself inland. The trail led to the Bloody Falls and he says:—

"The route taken being as follows, the Coppermine river was followed to Bloody Falls, where we took a ravine a short distance below and to the west of the falls on to the high land. The falls were open and vapour was rising from these and also the river above the falls. The patrol therefore had to keep to the high land. On the third travelling day we came to Mr. L'Heureux's camp, which is on a small creek that empties into the Coppermine river. Mr. L'Heureux was away on his trap line which goes to Dismal lakes, a distance of roughly 50 miles. On the return trip the patrol swung a little more to the west, in this way we cut off 13 miles on a long curve made on the outward trip and also had much better travelling."

### *Cambridge Bay*

A summer patrol from Cambridge Bay to Wellington Bay in July, 1931, was marked by a patrol by Constable L. W. White and a couple of Eskimos to establish a fishing industry. In his report Constable White says:—

"Ice conditions in Dease straits were very bad, the ice being jammed along the Kent coast, while along the shore of the island was plenty of open water. After proceeding about 15 miles the ice closed in on us rapidly, due to change of wind and current, and after considerable difficulty we were able to take shelter in a small bay partly protected from the ice. Here we were forced to remain until the 26th when we again left for Wellington Bay finally reaching there after working considerable ice."

An autumn trip made from Cambridge Bay to the fishing camp at Wellington Bay by Constable A. S. Wilson, together with Constable L.W.L. White, was marked by an accident to the police fishing boat. The purpose was to fetch home to Cambridge Bay the special constables who were fishing together with their catch.

It was found that about 20 families had settled down at this spot thereby preventing the detachment fishermen from getting all the dog meat which it had been hoped to obtain. Regarding these people he says:—

“A skin disease in the nature of small boils and pimples was prevalent among them, with however, no serious results, and caused I believe by a steady diet of raw fish, they having nothing else to eat, and are generally speaking half starved.”

On the way out the boat had a severe tossing from heavy seas and it was necessary to beach her for a time. The return trip was speedy and uneventful until they were about five miles from the post, when a fog descended on them. The report continues:—

“The harbour being frozen ice had to be broken the rest of the way in, our bows were protected to the best of our ability by slipping the oars over the side and muffing with sacks. As far as could be ascertained at the time no damage had been done to the boat, and it being pitch dark the unloading was left until the morning at which time when we went out the boat was found submerged. All day was spent with the help of natives in bailing out and unloading the fish, a large amount of which was spoiled on account of a five gallon can of oil getting tipped over and washed all over the boat; later when the boat was hauled out it was found that the planking on both sides had been cut through by the ice, this condition is not from this one trip alone as there are signs of her having been badly scored previously by ice.”

The distance travelled was 130 miles and the time taken three days.

#### MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

##### *Norman*

Corporal G. T. Makinson, in charge of the Norman Detachment, in August of 1931, was at Fort Franklin, on the Great Bear lake, near the point where the Great Bear river leaves that lake, and between August 13 and 29 he, accompanied by Constable L. Weston, executed a patrol from that point to Hunter Bay, a smaller indentation of the coast in McLeod Arm, near the eastern extremity of the Great Bear Lake. In all including the return from Fort Franklin, to Norman, the distance covered was 680 miles. The place visited was the scene at the time of active prospecting operations, veins of copper and silver having been observed. For example, he says:

“On our arrival at Hunter Bay there were eight planes tied up in Sloan River belonging to the different mining companies and R.C.A.F. This river affords for them a very sheltered port and in bad weather they take off and land in this river. Built along the right bank are the cabins of the mining companies, including a wireless station which is operated by the R.C.C.S.”

At Hunter Bay a very large vein of copper had been observed, and at Echo Bay, which was visited earlier, silver had been found. All the mining camps were visited by Constable Makinson's patrol, and everything appeared to be in order, and no complaints were received. Some difficulty was experienced owing to the smallness of the canoe used, and a certain amount of bad weather was encountered.

Corporal G. T. Makinson accompanied by Special Constable Thomas between March 17 and April 15 patrolled from Norman to Echo Bay and the adjoining district to the shores of the Great Bear Lake; during the thirty days of their absence they travelled approximately 620 miles.



An opening remark is interesting considering how far north the patrol was:—

"The patrol took three days to reach Fort Franklin, we were heavily loaded and the trail was in bad condition, due to the heavy loads having passed over it earlier in the winter en route to Echo Bay to stake claims."

The patrol visited some fifteen camps, in which over 100 men were at work; a couple of aeroplane companies were at work, an incident of their work was that gasoline was \$13 a gallon.

Continuing he says:—

"There was little to report up until March 26, when we had arrived at Leath Point, here we ran into some very rough ice due to a heavy storm after freeze up, as there was no way to get around it we were forced to go through for about twenty miles, it was in this ice that we smashed our sleigh beyond repair, we were held for the rest of the day trying to figure some way to carry on. We finally overcame the difficulty by lashing sticks across what was left of the runners, it was a very crude affair but it managed to carry our most essential supplies the remainder of the way, the remainder of our load we cached where the accident occurred.

Of one of the places visited he says:—

"Cameron Bay is a very sheltered and good harbour, being practically landlocked and very suitable for building purposes. Of all the places visited in this district, I would recommend Cameron Bay as being the most suitable for a police post, and a boat would always be safe in this harbour."

A curious episode is thus described:—

"Camped at this point were also ten Indians, who had travelled from McVicars Bay to stake claims, some of them had already staked, but as they were out of dog feed and in a starving condition themselves, I advised them to return as soon as possible to their camps before their dogs became too weak to travel, this they did as soon as I had helped them with their recording. From one of these Indians namely Harry Arden, I secured a toboggan for the return trip to Fort Franklin, in payment for the loan of same, I gave him what articles of food we could spare."

The difficulties of the Great Bear River as a line of transport was shown by an experienced party sent in July from Norman up the Bear River to Fort Franklin to cache supplies and stores there in readiness for winter patrols. This patrol travelled in a canoe with outboard engine to run the rapids but the power of the skiff proved inadequate. Corporal W. Kennedy, in charge of the detachment at Norman, came to their assistance with a boat with greater power, and in his report says:—

"The rapids are swift and very shallow with a rocky bottom, making it very difficult to get through owing to the channel being at times in the centre, and too great a distance from the bank to use a track line. It is necessary to depend upon motive power and pushing poles for a distance of approximately quarter mile at the top end and a track line can be used very effectively. The skiff is very heavy for its size and draws too much water for the Bear River. Without the aid of the outboard motor, the skiff powered as it is with a low speed motor could not propel itself up stream."

Corporal W. Kennedy visited Great Bear Lake during his summer patrol, leaving Norman on August 8 and returning on August 17. With him were Inspector G. F. Fletcher and Corporal G. T. Makinson; they travelled in a canoe with outboard motor. Corporal Kennedy's report says in part:—

"Upon arrival at the lower end of the fast water the Government road party was visited. The Hudson's Bay Company's transport department has a crew of men employed at this point freighting through the fast water with light, shallow power scows and a Sturgeon Head boat. They were called on and no complaints were received.

"At Fort Franklin I issued destitute and treaty rations to Indians, these supplies having been sent from Norman previously for this purpose. The Indians at this point seem to be fairly well provided for. They are not advanced as much debt by the trading companies as in the past. At present they are allowed from \$15 to \$50 per family. This does not allow them very much in the way of clothing and provisions but there appears to be game and fish in abundance.

"The Northern Waterways Transportation Company has a two-masted auxiliary schooner on the lake which plies between Fort Franklin and the mining area carrying supplies which are freighted from Norman to that point by plane; at times the Canadian Airways, Limited, have three planes doing this work, making from two to four trips each day, loaded with from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds each. The Hudson's Bay Transport have taken their boat, *M. S. Liard River*, on to the lake with a large barge for the purpose of freighting into the mining area. To date approximately 225 tons of food and equipment have been taken in by these companies from Norman."

### *Good Hope*

A melancholy occurrence was the suicide near Good Hope of a native woman known as Annie Kaokweni. This woman's mother had become insane, had been brought outside and confined in the asylum at Ponoka and had died there; for some reason, the daughter lived in intense dread of being taken out and confined in like manner, and the anxiety and brooding apparently deranged her. She was married happily enough, but in the spring of 1931 she left her husband and child and fled to the region near Great Bear Lake, where she had been brought up. She joined a small tribe who apparently were kind to her; on November 12, 1931, she committed suicide by hanging. Corporal Johnstone, in charge of the detachment at Good Hope, had investigated her disappearance, and was looking for her; and on hearing of her death, he made a patrol to the spot and made a careful examination of the circumstances.

### *Simpson*

Inspector G. F. Fletcher, the Officer Commanding the MacKenzie Sub-district, made his winter inspection between December 7, 1931 and March 30, 1932, travelling 1,698 miles in the 105 days.

In his general report he says:—

"All the detachments of the sub-district were inspected, and I found everything in good shape. I received no complaints against any of our men at any place.

"I found the Indians to be in better shape than last year, moose, caribou and rabbits are plentiful in most places so there is no scarcity of food. The fur catch seems to be slightly better than last year, but the prices paid by the traders are very low, and it would seem that not many white trappers will catch enough fur at the prevailing prices to pay for their grubstake. There is no sickness amongst the Indians.

"It seems likely that there will be a rush into Great Bear Lake this year to stake claims. As I anticipate there will be a great deal of activity at Norman, due to transshipment of freight for Great Bear Lake at that point. I have in a separate report asked you to strengthen the detachment at that point.

"The past winter has been the hardest known in the North for years, with continuous intense cold and very heavy snowfall and strong winds; this made travel difficult.

"You will notice that I had a long stay at Good Hope, this was due to the fact that I was advised by the aeroplane pilots that there was a possibility that the last aeroplane would leave for the south before the scheduled time, as it did last year, and that it would be advisable to be ready to leave Good Hope by aeroplane by the middle of March, accordingly I had to get to Good Hope during the first week in March so as to give me ample time to inspect the detachment and make out my reports before the arrival of the aeroplane. The date of the last aeroplane depends on the condition of the ice at Fort McMurray, an early break up there means that the last trip of the aeroplane is earlier."

Between February 5 and March 13, Inspector G. F. Fletcher, accompanied by Constable R. G. Crawford and Special Constables Villeneuve and Thomas, patrolled from Simpson to Norman and return, the total distance travelled being 674 miles. The travelling was difficult in the earlier part of the patrol because of the intense cold experienced, and the heavy snow also proved a difficulty.

A report that some dogs had been abandoned by Indians coming in for treaty payment caused Corporal J. L. Halliday of the Simpson Detachment, a patrol of 18 miles to Gros Cap at the mouth of the Liard where the Indian

camp had been. A search of the encampment disclosed three animals in very bad condition and the Indians reported that they had strayed into their camp after the other camps had been vacated. It proved necessary to kill these poor creatures.

A patrol from Simpson to the Liard River in April, 1932, was made for the purpose of investigating reports that two white trappers on that river were trapping beaver. The patrol was made by Corporal J. L. Halliday.

On 15th April he found a beaver house which had been cut open, and there were signs that trapping had been carried on near the place. He found a page torn out of a magazine; and on inspecting the tent he found the magazine from which the page had been torn. This and other evidence made a complete case, and a prosecution and fine followed.

A regrettable incident at Simpson during the summer of 1932 was the suicide by drowning on June 2, of one Aaron Siegfried Lindvall, or Lindvoll, a Swede. This man, who was of good character, had worked in various places, but had been unfortunate in getting his wages, and this preyed on his mind. On June 1 he aroused the suspicions of the trappers with whom he was living, and they asked for help from the police. He was kept under observation but managed to leave his tent and slip into the river.

The body was found two months later at Norman and was buried after all the facts of the case had been elicited.

#### *Wrigley*

On January 26, Constable L. Basler left Wrigley for Simpson, accompanied by Special Constable Hardisty and returned on February 10, travelling 320 miles.

Owing to cold weather it proved difficult to travel and he says:—

"Severe weather was experienced during the whole of this patrol but particularly stormy weather alternative with extremely cold spells prevailed during the trip from Wrigley to Simpson. The temperature was estimated to average -50, and on one particular day the thermometer registered -66. It was necessary to wear dog boots almost all the time, but in spite of this two of the dogs suffered frozen feet. Little progress could be made as it was too cold to travel more than four hours on several days of the trip. Although the dogs were permitted to take the journey as easily as possible and particular attention was paid to feeding them plentifully twice a day they failed considerably under the strain of the extreme weather. However, they rendered very satisfactory service. Trail conditions generally were good, which fact proved essential in making the patrol possible at the time."

A patrol from Wrigley included one to the headquarters of the Root river. The report says:—

"The Root River runs at an acute angle with the MacKenzie River and has its beginning about 60 miles directly west of Wrigley."

Constable Basler who made the patrol observes:—

"The trail and weather were ideal and we reached the camp before noon of the following day (April 5). We commenced our return early on April 6, and arrived at the detachment the same evening."

The Indians were found to be in good case, there being no sickness and the Indians were well supplied with meat for themselves and their dogs.

Constable J. E. McCardle made a patrol of 110 miles at the end of March, 1932, to the mouth of the Blackwater river and return.

He said:—

"This patrol was made to convey to Mr. Amos Schellenberger, trader and trapper, who resides at the mouth of the above mentioned river, some medicine that arrived here by air mail. Mr. Schellenberger had been suffering from stomach disorder for the past few months but not of a serious nature."

*Providence*

Between March 21 and April 4 Constable J. D. Lee of the Providence detachment made a patrol from Providence westwards to the Willow river across the Horn mountains. In his remarks he says:—

“No complaints were received from Indians or whites. This is the first Police patrol to go over Horn mountain and is a shorter route to the upper Willow river than following the river. The top of Horn mountain is covered with large lakes. Large quantities of muskrat houses were seen. Beaver are plentiful on top of the mountain, numerous houses being seen. A large amount of beaver houses were seen on the north side of the mountain which had been cut open in recent years, this was probably done by the Rae Indians as they make their annual spring hunt in this district. Moose and caribou signs were scarce, this being due to large bands of wolves which hunt on the Horn mountain. The snow was very deep in most places and it would have been impossible to get through without using the big snowshoes. No sickness was reported amongst Indians interviewed.”

## GREAT SLAVE LAKE SUB-DISTRICT

*Fort Smith*

A trapper named Stanley Bielecki was understood in the early spring of 1932 to be trapping in the Northwest Territory, a little north of the boundary line, without a licence; it was learned that he relied on the bad travelling conditions to prevent the police from visiting him. However, Constable C. E. Wood, accompanied by Special Constable Noyes, left Fort Smith on April 21, and by the 26th he had returned to Fort Smith with the delinquent under arrest. His route lay eastward through a maze of small lakes; in all he travelled 155 miles.

In his report he says:—

“The trails through the area covered by this patrol were in a very bad condition, the snow being practically all gone; the creeks and sloughs were all flooded and open.”

The offender was caught red-handed; Constable Wood visited his shack, found it empty, followed his trail for about five miles and found him in the act of visiting traps which he had set for muskrat.

*Resolution*

A situation of some danger was ended by the destruction of two abandoned magazines of dynamite in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake. A gold mining company had carried on operations on Jean Marie river, a stream entering into the Great Slave Lake, and on Wilson Island, one of the Caribou group in the same lake. The company ceased operations several years ago, and they abandoned two magazines containing dynamite. Towards the end of 1931 the danger attending the existence of these two abandoned magazines was pointed out by the police of the vicinity, Constable D. H. Mason of Resolution being the first to draw attention to it officially. On the matter being reported to Lieutenant-Colonel G. Ogilvie, Chief Inspector of Explosives in the Department of Mines, he expressed the opinion that these should be destroyed. The magazine on the Jean Marie River was discovered some miles up a stream and in a remote spot surrounded by woods; it was seen that the glycerine had exuded from the dynamite, so that the place appeared to be very dangerous. On December 9, 1931, Corporal R. A. Williams made a patrol and made the necessary arrangements to set fire to the magazine, made of logs. The train was fired and the party retired, but no explosion was heard; a subsequent patrol showed that the magazine had burned, everything being destroyed, without explosion.

The Wilson Island magazine was difficult to discover, the island being some 23 miles long, hilly, rocky and covered with scrub, and however, on August 16, 1932, a patrol returning to Rae, in charge of Constable F. D. Riley, was accompanied to Wilson Island by Corporal R. A. Williams and Constable C. F. Box

of Resolution, and the party after some searching found the magazine. As in the former case, it did not explode when the fire was set to the building, but burned, setting the scrub near it on fire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie received notice and in a subsequent letter said:—

“This badly exuded dynamite constituted a very real menace to any prospectors or others who might come across it, and, by its removal, Corporal Williams and Constable Box have done good work in the interests of the public safety. Such an operation not being without its attendant risks the careful and efficient manner in which the destruction of these 13 cases was carried out is most commendable, and I would like to express to you my appreciation of this valued service rendered by your officers.”

During the summer of 1932 a police patrol cabin was erected at Talston River by a patrol from Resolution. Equipped with stove, door, window, etc., it will make a more comfortable stopping place than the open camps which so often are made, while it also serves as a store house for supplies belonging to the Indian Department for the relief of destitute natives.

The Thelon Game Sanctuary has proved attractive to prospectors and, under the terms of the Order in Council establishing it, this force was obliged to restrain them. In one case an Edmonton pilot flew in with a couple of prospectors, left them within the sanctuary for a while, and then flew out with them. He was arrested at Resolution, and presiding justice of the peace dismissed the case with a severe warning for him to be more careful in future.

Constable C. F. Box left Resolution detachment on June 27, 1932, for Fort Smith, in the motor launch belonging to the detachment, and was greatly hampered in the earlier part of his journey by ice, it proving impossible to proceed by the south shore of Macleod bay; in turning to the north shore open water was found. He found the Indians in good health.

### *Rae*

The accidental drowning of two Indians northwest of Rae caused Constable H. Salkeld to make a trip to the spot early in June, 1932. The Indians drowned were one Able Dzontson, a man of about 50 years of age, and his 13-year-old granddaughter named Elizabeth Andrews. The two were hunting on Duck lake, a small lake near Lake Martre river; their canoe was found bottom upward and sundry items of personal property also were found on the water. The canoe was a small Indian one, and Dzontson's double-barrelled shotgun had the peculiarity of occasionally discharging both barrels when one trigger was pulled. It is surmised that this occurred when he fired it, and that the recoil upset the canoe.

The accident occurred on May 30, and on June 1 Constable Salkeld, who is in charge of the Rae Detachment, received the information. The lakes traversed were partly covered with ice and partly open; the journey was made with a canoe with an outboard motor and proceeded to the Marian river and then turned west to La Martre river to the small lake where the accident occurred. He helped the Indians to drag for the bodies and collected all the necessary information. It was clear that the affair had been an accident.

Shortly before, on May 13, another Indian, a youth aged 20, named Jean Baptiste Fuuachi, was drowned when trying to cross the Marian river some distance north of Rae. He, another Indian and a dog team endeavoured to cross the river when the ice was bad; the ice gave way and the sled and several of the dogs fell into the river. Fuuachi's companion succeeded in saving himself but the former was drowned. On hearing the news Constable H. Salkeld, in charge of the Rae Detachment, proceeded to the scene of the accident and held an investigation; as a result of this he came to the conclusion that the death was entirely accidental.

This affair entailed 125 miles of travel for Constable Salkeld; he used a canoe with outboard engine.

One passage from his report may be quoted:—

"Most of the Indians at this time of the year are scattered all over, on the small lakes engaged in muskrat hunting. Indians reported that muskrats were scarce this spring and were known to be travelling through the bush during the winter and found dead away from any water."

Constable C. D. Hole of Rae Detachment made a journey of 390 miles eastward to Snare Lake, visiting a number of Indian camps, at one of which the well-known Indian "One Foot in Hell" was living. The Indians were well and getting plenty of fresh and dried meat.

### *Reliance*

Constable C. F. Box, accompanied by Special Constable Burke, made a patrol of 550 miles between March 29 and April 12; they were 14 days absent and travelled on 11 of these days, their route taking them from Reliance outward by lakes Walmsley, Aylmer, Outram, and MacKay, returning by Lake Margaret and McLeod Bay; part of their route lay through unmapped territory.

Constable Box travelled north by Artillery Lake and Burbanks Lake, travelling northwest by north to Walmsley lake over numerous small lakes, and following a long ravine for about 15 miles. He observes:—

"The country is very hilly, with muskeg in the ravines. Walmsley Lake is further north than it appears on the map."

From there they went to Lake Aylmer, the report saying:—

"From Walmsley Lake to Aylmer the country which we travelled over is more like the prairies with high rock and sand ridges running through them. At times we could not see the end of these plains looking northeast, there was a considerable amount of very coarse grass sticking up through the snow, with thousands of caribou feeding there. From about 20 miles south of Walmsley lake we did not see any wood until we reached the south shore of Lake Aylmer, there we saw three fair sized patches of Spruce trees sticking up through the snow; we were hauling wood from south of Walmsley lake."

Next the patrol proceeded to Outram Lake, turning first south and then west to Mackay Lake, the comment being:—

"This country has low hills and covered with rocks of all sizes from very small ones to some ten or fifteen feet high. It was very hard on the toboggans as they were considerably cut up; our guide's toboggan started to splinter crossing this section of the country, but it held together until we reached Reliance."

Only two white trappers live within this region.

Concerning MacKay Lake the report says:—

"The country around Mackay is low and very rocky; while we were travelling up the northeast arm on the west shore we came to a fair size river which I was told by an Indian who had travelled that country in the summer months, was a continuation of the Lockhart river."

In this vicinity they found two Indians and a half-breed who were trapping out of season; these were warned to appear for trial and ultimately were fined.

The report continues:—

"The following day, April 10, we all left for Macleod Bay; the Indians knew the way and we followed John Baptiste Benjiman's trap line down to McLeod bay, the country was rough all the way from Mackay lake to McLeod bay; the last 15 miles was the roughest country our guide had ever travelled over, there was just a narrow trail with the odd tree cut out of the way when we came to the top of the hills looking down on the lake. At McLeod bay our troubles started, our dogs had to be helped up some of the pitches with our pushing on the back of the toboggans, and then it would be a sheer drop down, with only an odd tree cut out of the way, it looked like some of the toboggans were going to get broken; when we were all nicely started our dogs smelt caribou, away they went as fast as the travelling in deep snow permitted them. Fred Jones, half-breed, was going down ahead of me, when his first dog's harness caught on a stump, and broke, leaving him with only

one dog, the other four away down the trail. I finished up with my toboggan climbing up a small birch tree at which every one had a good laugh. We arrived at McLeod Bay at midday."

Dealing with the caribou, Constable Box says:—

"There were a few caribou from Reliance to Artillery Lake; from the Indian camp 25 miles north of Timber Bay we ran into the main herd migrating back to the barren lands for the summer months, mostly cows and young bulls; the old bulls have not started to migrate back yet; we travelled through them for nearly two days; there were thousands of them; they did not seem to be afraid as they would run up to within a hundred yards of us. Our guide had considerable trouble as well as myself with our dogs; both of us were driving pups, and they got excited and wanted to give chase after them. The guide had an old leader that would do as he was told, whereas I had all pups and they would head off the trail after them; on one occasion they dragged me nearly a quarter of a mile before I could upset my toboggan and stop them. We were anywhere from one to five miles ahead of S/Constable Burke, who was driving the old dogs, they would just trot along through them and take hardly any notice of them. It was a great help to get over the ground as our guide figured we made 75 to 80 miles that day."

Regarding wolves he said:—

"They seem to be very thick in the barren lands as we saw lots of tracks, and they were around our camp at Walmsley Lake also while we were at Macfarlane's they were howling all day and night. Macfarlane reported them very thick in that part of the country."

This was the first occasion in which a patrol was made in this particular district.

Constable C. F. Box, of the Reliance Detachment, in company with Special Constable Burke, on January 22 and 23, 1932, patrolled to Artillery Lake and back, the purpose being to see how the Indians were getting along, and to look for certain articles which had been stolen from a trapper. The most interesting episode was the sighting of a herd of 500 caribou on their return journey, on Acres Lake;

"From there to Pikes portage, a distance of 10 miles, the lakes were packed hard from the caribou migrating back to the north for the summer months."

The Indians were all well except one old woman, who was destitute; cloth, etc., was supplied to her to enable her to make herself clothes.

### *Hay River*

Corporal F. Cook, in charge of the Hay River detachment, made a patrol between February 1 and March 15, 1932, to the Upper Hay River Post, and thence to Fort Vermilion on the Peace river. He travelled 21 days, and the total mileage was 634.

The weather was exceptionally cold all the winter, and the snowfall exceeded the average. This patrol came somewhat over the verge into the agricultural country. At the Upper Hay Post, an Indian sub-chief was met, who keeps a few head of stock with fair buildings; it is observed:

"These Indians put in gardens and harvest the wild hay, but their chief living comes from trapping."

He further says:—

"Near this reserve a number of Ukrainians have located on Eleven quarter-sections of homestead land, and are busy putting up log buildings. Each quarter-section has fully 10 acres broken, and was cropped last year, but frost hit the crop every month, so it was only fit for feed. These people have a good name in the neighbourhood; they intend to build a church this summer, and are members of the Greek Orthodox Church."

The following remarks are made about Fort Vermilion:—

"Fort Vermilion is an old fur post, and some years ago was considered one of the best, but at the present time it is mostly a homestead district. Nearly all the half-

breeds have homesteads, and a good number of whites are on the land, but there is no market for their produce, as they are 300 miles down stream from railhead. A Government experimental farm is located about four miles from the Fort, and a Government telegraph line was placed in operation last year, connecting the outside by way of Peace River Crossing. This is a wonderful farming country, but has a great drawback because it is so far from any market. A small flour mill is operating, and selling good flour at \$3 per 100 pounds. The residents in this district have lots to eat, but clothing they find hard to get, many of the native children are wearing rabbit skin garments, which have been little seen for quite a number of years. Fur is their only means of a cash market.

A further remark is:—

"The Indians came into the post from all directions while I was there, and taking conditions generally, they are in fair shape. I had conversation with them all, none of them were in want of food, moose and deer are plentiful, and the rabbits are overrunning the country. Fur is more plentiful this year, but the price is very low, clothing seems to be the Indians greatest need. No new white trappers have come into the district, and some of them are talking of leaving, as they cannot make more than a living under present conditions and regulations."

#### *Murder of Olson and Bode*

During the part of 1932 which is under review much work was caused to the Officers Commanding at Fort Smith and the Reliance detachment by the discovery of the murder on or about December 5, 1930, of two trappers, Edward Eugene Olson and Emmanuel Henry Bode, in their lonely tent in the Barren Lands. They had been in partnership for some time and had been successful. For some time they had been established in a tent close to a small clump of trees near the Thelon river. All their arrangements bespoke comfort. They were last seen alive in the autumn of 1930. In September, 1931, a trapper named Howard George Price built a cabin about four miles from that of Olson and Bode; soon after arriving there he noticed two dogs wandering about and recognized one of them as belonging to Bode. On September 29 he found the tent and in it the bodies of the two men, while outside were the skeletons of a number of dogs which had starved to death while tethered. He was too remote from Reliance to send word, but later in the year he called on a fellow trapper and the two visited the camp once more. A note was written to Constable R. C. Gray at Reliance and was passed from one trapper to another and this came to Constable Gray in December, 1931, this being the first intimation which he had had that anything was wrong with the two trappers.

Constable Gray notified the Officer Commanding the sub-district, Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon. Other duties delayed him but in January, 1932, Inspector Gagnon left Fort Smith, accompanied by Constable Gray and Special Constable Noyes, and patrolled to the spot. Arriving at the site of the murder on February 13; the distance from Reliance was about 200 miles. The examination showed that Olson and Bode had been murdered while asleep in their bunks at the end of the tent; in each case a blow had been given on the face, Bode being struck by some blunt instrument as well as the back of an axe, and Olson being struck with a sharp instrument, probably an axe; there were several knife wounds in the chests of each. The unfortunate men were lying on their backs, in a position of rest, all the evidence going to show that they had been asleep when attacked and not roused.

Bode's diary contained its last entry on December 4.

Everything pointed to the assault having been made by a visitor; no one could have approached the camp without the dogs giving notice, and there was



a clear space on the floor which bore evidence of having been the resting place of the visitor. An attempt apparently had been made to burn the tent by dislodging the stove pipe from a stove, but this had failed.

The circumstances attending the murder were so strange as to suggest insanity on the part of the murderer. Their money had been left undisturbed, the dogs had been left most callously to starve, and the only things taken were a rifle, some ammunition, a toboggan and some axes and knives. The furs which they had obtained, a rather considerable number, also were left to perish by the weather.

A number of trappers had come together, and Inspector Gagnon empanelled a jury from them, and held a coroner's inquest. This resulted in a verdict of murder by a person or persons unknown. The bodies were given decent burial and their property was taken charge of by the police.

Since then investigations have been continued but no certainty has been arrived at as to the identity of the murderer, all clues so far having proved unsatisfactory. An enormous amount of work has been done of the usual sort attendant on the preparation of a case of this description, such as corresponding with relatives, searching for the person from whom the missing rifles were bought, etc.

#### *Suicide of Otto William Lanner*

To some extent associated with the murder of Olson and Bode is the suicide on February 9, on the shores of Artillery lake, of a trapper named Otto William Lanner. This man, a Swede by birth, but a naturalized British subject, had been trapping in the Northwest Territories for about ten years; he was friendly with Olson and Bode, and at one time had been a partner of Bode. However, for some time he had lived alone, visited them in the autumn of 1930, his account of the visit furnishing the latest information available about them. Lanner was of a gloomy disposition and, living alone, he brooded until his mind became affected. On February 7, 1932, he visited a trapper named George Magrum who, with his young son, W. G. Magrum, lived some 20 miles away on the west side of Artillery lake. Magrum was very nervous and worried, was restless at night, and in the course of the evening of February 8, at 10.30 p.m. heard shooting and on going out found him lying on the snow, shot through the head; he was still alive but died in a few hours. While lying, apparently unconscious from his wound, he was heard to murmur the names of Olson and Bode. After moving him into the camp and covering him with a tarpaulin over the place where he had shot himself, Magrum went to the camp of a neighbouring Indian and they and the Indian proceeded to Reliance, which they reached on February 11. Constable C. F. Box proceeded to the scene, arriving there on February 16, and taking the necessary steps. Inspector H. R. Gagnon heard the news of the suicide when he was returning from his investigation at the camp of Olson and Bode and he proceeded to Lanner's camp and conducted an investigation there. An inquest resulted in the verdict of suicide while of an unsound mind.

A note in Swedish was found posted on the wall of Lanner's camp in effect:—

"Don't ever live alone it is the most dangerous thing there is. And trust in God and do all things well. I am a great sinner and don't want to live any longer."

## TICKET-OF-LEAVE BRANCH

The Supervisor of the Ticket-of-Leave Branch, Lt.-Col. R de la B. Girouard, in his annual report says:—

"Attention is particularly called to the item shown under delinquent percentages which for the preceding year stood at 6.33 per cent, and in this report is now reduced to 3.63 per cent. This reduction (as stated in my report to you last year) I again attribute to closer supervision due, in a large measure, to the extension of this force's jurisdiction and activities in the western and Maritime Provinces and the hearty and splendid co-operation of the provincial and municipal police organizations throughout the country.

"Since taking over of the provincial police duties of a large portion of the Dominion by this force, investigation and supervision of licensed subjects have been facilitated considerably, results being obtained quickly, and owing to dealing through one channel a noticeable amount of overlapping has been dispensed with.

"May I reiterate the desirability of having licensed subjects, wherever possible, instructed to make their reports to regularly organized police bodies rather than to sheriffs and justices of the peace. These officials have not at their disposal the necessary means of enforcing intelligent supervision over the subjects concerned, and in such cases, investigations and reports have to be acquired through other sources. The above, of course, does not apply to licensed subjects residing in districts wherein an organized police force does not exist.

"Since July, 1932, until the day of writing, the number of releases under the Ticket-of-Leave Act has increased over 65 per cent compared with figures of recent years and, consequently, the volume of work in this branch of your department has increased accordingly.

"May I, sir, conclude by calling your attention to the very loyal and efficient support I have received in the work of the branch from my staff and the excellent and valuable co-operation of the other branches of the department."

The following statistics are given for the period under review, together with the corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

	1930-31	1931-32
Released on Ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries .....	375	358
Released on Ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories .....	572	550
Totals .....	947	908
Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence .....	26	11
Revocations recalled .....	3	1
Licenses forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence .....	39	23
Forfeitures recalled .....	2	...
Licenses made unconditional .....	...	1
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-leave .....	889	882
Sentences not yet completed .....	654	646
Delinquent percentages .....	6.33%	3.63%

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, 1932:—

Released on Ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries .....	10,639	10,997
Released on Ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories .....	12,335	12,885
Totals .....	22,974	23,882
Licenses revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence .....	769	779
Licenses forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence .....	615	638
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-leave .....	20,936	21,819
Sentences not yet completed .....	654	646
Totals .....	22,974	23,882
Delinquent percentages .....	6.02%	5.93%

FINGER PRINT SECTION

Inspector W. W. Watson, in charge of the Finger Print Section, submits the following report:—

STATISTICAL REPORT of the Finger Print Section, Criminal Investigation Branch, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, October 1, 1931-September 30, 1932

Month	Finger prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photographs made from negatives from penitentiary		Photographs received
					Neg.	Pts.	
1931							
October.....	3,200	545	7	3	132	486	971
November.....	3,102	409	2	1	161	686	1,146
December.....	3,208	521	7	0	184	682	1,232
1932							
January.....	3,293	470	4	2	192	762	984
February.....	3,175	496	5	4	153	596	1,104
March.....	3,303	395	5	2	121	454	1,177
April.....	3,152	463	6	1	164	598	1,117
May.....	3,265	403	5	2	129	496	1,117
June.....	3,592	459	7	2	113	440	1,328
July.....	3,365	432	6	3	252	970	1,148
August.....	3,679	496	2	0	55	212	912
September.....	3,090	433	4	0	112	470	976
	39,433	5,522	60	20	1,768	6,852	13,212

“Increase in finger prints received.....	3,743
Increase in identifications.....	659
Increase in photographs received.....	1,387
Decrease in parole violators located.....	6
Decrease in escapes located.....	2
Decrease in negatives received and prints made.....	53 and 26 respectively.”

Continuing, Inspector Watson deals with the means by which the requirements of his section are met by the several divisions of this force, and adds:—

“The noted increase in the number of finger prints submitted and criminal identifications made indicates that the service of this Bureau has maintained its usefulness and its work has been appreciated by the municipal and other police departments throughout Canada acting independently of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

“I recommend that every Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in the areas responsible for the enforcement of the criminal laws be equipped with an outfit. The accused, especially if unknown in the district, might be ‘wanted’ elsewhere for similar or other crimes such as parole violations, escapes, etc. It is of added importance that prints be promptly submitted of persons charged under the sections of the Excise Act which provide increased penalties for second offences. In cases of arrests at distant points, if prints are promptly forwarded to this section they would always be acknowledged promptly, by wire, if necessary.

*Assistance to other Departments*

“During the past year police departments have availed themselves of the facilities of this section, and an increase has been noted in the number of articles found at scenes of crime more especially pieces of glass thought to bear finger impressions, submitted to us for examination as to identification value. We were successful in effecting five absolute identifications, evidence being subsequently given in court by S/Sergeant H. R. Butchers, in two cases, as follows:—

*Stephen King, Brockville, Ont.—Arson*

“In April last Constable Robinson, Ontario Provincial Police, Brockville detachment, investigating alleged incendiarism at the farm of one Luke Tackabery, found a small bottle smelling of coal oil and bearing a finger impression. He promptly submitted this exhibit to this section for comparison with the finger prints of suspect Stephen King. Examination here showed a strong resemblance of the imprint on the bottle to the left thumb of King. Staff Sergeant Butchers was called as a witness at both the preliminary hearing and the trial, being subjected to a searching cross-examination. King was convicted and His Honour

Judge M. B. Tudhope, in summing up the evidence, laid great stress upon that of Staff Sergeant Butchers, stating: 'And as a jury, I find as a fact that the print on the bottle is the print of the accused, Stephen King.'

"The Crown Attorney was good enough to write me an expression of appreciation of the service rendered in this case.

"Another case which probably better illustrates the value of comparison of finger impressions found at scenes of crime is:—

*Breaking, entering and theft at store of P. O. Kendrick, Middle Stewiacke, N.S.*

"On May 6 last the above-mentioned store was broken into and \$163.21 in cash taken. Corporal Dickson of Truro detachment investigated and submitted three pieces of glass and a tin of sardines bearing finger impressions. Careful examination revealed a clear print found to be identical with the right thumb of one Wilfred Hamilton.

"S/Sergeant Butchers gave evidence at the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Putman at Truro, N.S., on July 16, 1932, producing as exhibits a photographic enlargement of the right thumb of Hamilton and of the impression on the glass, magnified five times, the points of comparison being marked out and numbered 1 to 16 on each. Copies were supplied the magistrate and counsel for prosecution and defence, who followed the explanations given of the different characteristics shown to be identical. The accused was committed for trial and on September 8 pleaded 'guilty' and received a two-year term in Dorchester penitentiary.

"This case is the first in Nova Scotia where a conviction as a result of finger print expert evidence has been obtained. It is all the more interesting from our point of view in that there was practically no other evidence adduced by the Crown to connect the accused with this crime and demonstrates the value of finger print identification even when unsupported by other evidence.

"Comparison of finger prints found at scenes of crime was of assistance to the Ontario provincial police of Peterborough, Ont., and the chief constables of Owen Sound and Hanover on the following instances:—

" . . . Identification made of print of right middle finger of one John Bingham photographed on glass, later sentenced for breaking, entering with intent the drug store of G. H. Gardner, Norwood, Ont. Case handled by Ontario provincial police, Peterborough.

" . . . Identification made of right index and right middle fingers photographed on glass of one Glenn Lewis, for the Owen Sound police, later convicted and sentenced for theft and burglary.

" . . . Bernard Lobsinger, burglary and theft, Hanover, Ont. In May last, Chief Constable Norman Meyer forwarded several pieces of glass taken from entered places along with finger prints of Lobsinger and two other suspects. The right ring, right little, left ring and left little finger impressions on the glass were identified as those of Lobsinger.

Chief Meyer, in acknowledging our report, accordingly writes: 'We wish to thank you very much for your kind co-operation in the matter. Your splendid system of finger printing was the only thing that helped in the conviction of the guilty party.'

"The police department in each of these three cases was advised of the identification made and further assistance promised but we were not called to court. There can be no doubt, however, that these identifications were of material assistance to the departments concerned.

"It will be noted that the aforesaid identifications were all made by comparison with the submitted finger prints of individuals under suspicion. In view of the increasing number of exhibits being submitted to us for examination, in many cases without prints of suspects for comparison, and in order that we may in time be in a position to render 100 per cent service to crime investigators, I recommend that the Single Finger Print System as evolved by Chief Inspector Battley of New Scotland Yard be included in our section. The Yard has had marked success in identifying crime perpetrators by means of Single Print Classification.

"Assistance in 3,697 cases was tendered the Remission Service, Department of Justice, in the supply of information as to complete criminal records of this number of applicants for executive clemency. We receive form letters containing the name of accused, the institution in which confined and particulars of conviction. Search has of necessity, as finger prints do not accompany these forms, to be made in our card index and ledgers and is tiresome work as often names are differently spelled. We do not send out records of any person for whom we have not finger prints on support of convictions. We are unable to promptly answer some of these enquiries because of having to write away for finger prints.

"In order that we may be in a position to provide 100 per cent service to this department, I recommend that the regulations respecting applications for clemency to the federal authorities be amplified as follows:—

'(a) That each application for clemency be accompanied by a set of his or her finger prints; provided that—

'(b) If applicant has previously been finger printed and the set forwarded, this fact is to be stated by warden giving name and number and date sent in.'

"This assistance would speed up search and be of material assistance to the department, if not to the applicant.

"During the year 2,175 sets of finger prints of serving members of the force, and of applicants therefor were received. Five applicants were rejected as having criminal records.

"By arrangement with and at the request of the federal Civil Service Commission 223 sets of finger prints of applicants for Government positions were reported upon to the secretary.

"Two hundred and ninety-three comparisons of finger prints were made for this commission in connection with competitive examinations to prevent impersonations.

"One hundred and fifty-six prints of applicants for positions as special constables with the Quebec provincial police were received for search and reported upon, resulting in two identifications of criminal histories.

"Finger prints of a number of unidentified dead people were received and search made without result. It would, however, be advisable to submit to us prints of all unidentified persons as no doubt in some cases we would have records and could refer the authorities to the institutions concerned for further particulars.

"During the year it was decided to again operate our own photographic section and space having been allotted in the basement of 'A' Division for a dark room, with the camera in our stock room, Hunter Building, we hope to be in a position to take over the work from the Photographic Division, Department of Public Works, early in November. While we have received every co-operation and splendid assistance from the other department it is felt that we shall be in a position to give equal service in providing copies of photos required by the penitentiaries and remission service, and to better supervise the photography of impressions upon exhibits found at scenes of crimes, their enlargement for use, etc.

"The Penitentiaries Branch receives from us the complete criminal records of every inmate as well as copies of photographs taken on plates supplied by us upon admission. Records are now being sent them in triplicate, one copy for filing and the other two for the information of the warden and deputy warden respectively. An additional copy of each record and photo is also furnished Remission Service.

"In capital cases a further service is rendered Remission Branch in the collection of data respecting the condemned person, as to motive for the crime from the police point of view, police story of the crime, previous criminal and other history including antecedents, environment, etc. These details are accompanied by the prisoner's finger prints, photograph and description. I may say that the police departments concerned are very good in co-operating with us. The Toronto Police Department in particular does not require reminding of our desires in such cases.

"Service is also provided the Dominion Immigration Department in respect of criminal records of undesirable persons. At their request finger prints and photographs are forwarded to Identification Bureaux of foreign countries and replies made to this department in due course.

"In connection with international exchange of finger prints and records we have received the most cordial co-operation of the United States Main Bureau at Washington, D.C., as well as other identification bureaux, police departments, penitentiaries, etc., in that country, and I venture to say the assistance of this section has also been appreciated by them.

"This bureau was, I believe, brought into being through the requests of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada, and due to the earnest and untiring efforts of Inspector Foster and his efficient staff, is now recognized as a valuable asset to police work in Canada. The municipal and other police departments take every advantage of our records, and I would like to see equal co-operation by the members of our own force . . . ."

Inspector W. W. Watson speaks in high terms of the work done by his staff, specially mentioning Staff-Sergeant Butchers. All persons in his office are mentioned with approbation.

MEDICAL

Staff-Sergeant F. H. Church, in charge of the Medical Department at Ottawa, in his annual report for Headquarters, "A" and "N" Divisions, reports that the number of treatments made in the year were 1,034, 3,484 visits having been made; 86 patients were given hospital treatment.

He states:—

"The general health of the members of headquarters, 'A' and 'N' divisions for the year, has been reported by the A/Assistant Surgeons as being very satisfactory and the sanitary conditions of the barracks very good."

At headquarters during the twelve-month period 753 recruits were examined; of these 625 were applicants for engagement; 113 were members of the Head-

quarters, "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. No deaths took place during the year.

An important change has been the giving of dental treatment to members of the force; this will in future add somewhat to the figures.

#### *Saint John Ambulance Association*

Inspector V. A. M. Kemp, in submitting his annual report on Saint John Ambulance Association, says:—

"I have the honour to submit hereunder the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Centre for the year ended September 30, 1932.

"Results obtained during the year have been very satisfactory. Classes in first aid which were organized at Ottawa, Regina, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary and other divisional points, resulted in the following awards being issued to successful candidates:—

Certificates (1st examination) . . . . .	354
Vouchers (2nd examination) . . . . .	60
Medallions (3rd examination) . . . . .	11
Labels (4th and subsequent examinations) . . . . .	10
Total awards . . . . .	435

"First Aid training is now included in the course of training which members of the force receive on engagement in the force and all new members must therefore qualify for their First Aid Certificate as well as pass in ordinary police subjects before they leave the depot at Regina. After the men leave the depot for other points, First Aid instructions become a more difficult matter, as except at divisional headquarters where there are a number of men stationed, there are very few facilities for carrying out first aid work; I refer particularly to detachments where there are usually only a few men stationed. Even at divisional headquarters, first aid instruction has had to be curtailed to some extent owing to pressure of work brought about by the additional duties which the force during the past year, has been called upon to assume.

"The following are a few instances where first aid was rendered by members of the force with beneficial results:—

"Constable P. E. Parent, stationed at Pointe Bleue Detachment rendered first aid to Elsie Simpson, child of Mr. Tom Simpson of Pointe Bleue who sustained injury by being badly burned.

"Constable F. W. Bowles, stationed at Vancouver, rendered first aid to a man who became ill on a street car on which he, Constable Bowles, was returning to barracks.

"The duties of honorary secretary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Centre were taken over during the year by Inspector V. A. M. Kemp from Superintendent M. H. Vernon.

"The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Centre wishes to express its appreciation and thanks for the assistance given during the year by the Director-General and members of the head office Staff; thanks are also due to those lecturers who have given their services in connection with the instructions and examinations of first aid classes conducted throughout the force.

#### VETERINARY

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon J. E. Littlehales in his annual report states that the health of the horses in all of the divisions has been good, there having been no disease of a serious nature. In all 69 remounts were purchased in various places; the wastage was 31.

#### HORSES

The number of horses now stands at 263, an increase of 48 over the figures of last year. The details of gains and losses during the twelve months are:—

Purchased . . . . .	79	
Increase . . . . .		79
Cast and sold . . . . .	24	
Died . . . . .	1	
Destroyed . . . . .	6	
Decrease . . . . .		31
Total increase for year 1932 . . . . .		48

## TRANSPORT

The accession of five new provinces has caused this to be an active year in the provision of motor transport; and a further circumstance was the adoption of the policy of providing government-owned motor cars to replace a number of cars privately owned by members of the force.

In all 123 new motor cars were bought, distributed among the provinces as follows:—

Prince Edward Island .....	2
Nova Scotia .....	27
New Brunswick .....	11
Quebec .....	13
Ontario .....	21
Manitoba .....	18
Saskatchewan .....	13
Alberta .....	11
British Columbia .....	6
Yukon Territory .....	1
Total .....	123

Of these 105 were replacement cars.

In addition, a number of cars were taken over with the existing provincial police forces, which were absorbed. These were as follows:—

Alberta .....	28
Montreal .....	26
Prince Edward Island .....	6
New Brunswick .....	44
Nova Scotia .....	51
Total .....	155

(Most of these were used cars, and many of them were replaced by new purchases included in the preceeding paragraph.)

An experiment of some interest is the ordering of 12 motor cycles from British manufacturers. These are to be used by "D" Division (Manitoba), and are to be delivered in the spring of 1933.

Turning to the vessels used in the preventive work, there was a reduction; the *Margaret* and the *Conestoga* were sold, the former as too expensive, and the latter as unsuitable. Two small craft also have been disposed of as obsolete: the *Fort Frances*, stationed at Fort Frances, Ont., and *No. 28* at Chatham, N.B. It is gratifying to note of the remaining ships that several of them have safely ridden out Atlantic gales of exceptional severity. Again, to notice occurrences which took place after the expiry of the period under review, several of these vessels maintained their patrol continuously through the winter—a feat not previously attempted.

## BUILDINGS

The year has been an active one in regard to buildings. Intense congestion at Headquarters, in the Larocque building, has caused the Supply, Purchasing and Ticket-of-Leave Branches to be moved to the Royal Bank building; the supply stores were moved from 113 Rideau street to the Stephen building, 219 Queen street, Ottawa, and special storage accommodation for excess record files has been found in the Labelle building.

In Vancouver a fire occurred in December, 1931, at Fairmont Barracks; the damaged part of the building has been repaired. In Calgary the detachment has moved to the Post Office building. In Winnipeg the Minto barracks have been occupied again for the winter. Turning to the detachments, the Stony Rapids Detachment was destroyed by fire in February, 1932; the damaged part of the building having been rebuilt. At Coppermine detachment two new buildings have been erected.

The taking over of police duties in five of the provinces has resulted in the taking over of the detachment buildings used by the former provincial police forces.

The Saint John N.B. Detachment moved into the Archives office in February, 1932.

#### CLOTHING

The most interesting change made in the clothing of the force has been in "A" Division, the greater part of which is stationed at Ottawa. The blue tunic, the helmet and the Persian Lamb wedge cap having been abandoned, and the clothing of the detachment now is identical with that of the rest of the force, except that the Stetson hats are not used, cloth caps being worn on all occasions by members when employed as guards, except when the weather requires a fur cap, when the Columbia beaver is used; on ceremonial occasions the red jacket is worn, and for ordinary guard duty the brown patrol jacket.

A number of small changes have been made in the uniform, such as the change in ankle boots from brown to black, while the Sam Browne equipment has been altered so that the belt and shoulder strap can be used with or without the revolver holster.

An interesting change is the reappearance of the buffalo coat, the use of which is made possible by the cultivation of buffalo herds in the north.

A new type of waterproof has been adopted. One or two other trifling changes have been made.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MacBRIEN,

*Commissioner.*



APPENDIX A

SENIORITY ROLL OF OFFICERS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

*Honorary Commandant*

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.C., 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.

*Deputy Commissioner*

—	Deputy Commis- sioner	Assistant Commis- sioner	Superin- tendent	Inspector	Engaged
Belcher, Thomas Sherlock.....	1- 4-32	1- 9-31	1- 2-20	1- 8-06	4- 5-94

*Assistant Commissioners*

—	Assistant Commis- sioner	Superin- tendent	Inspector	Engaged
Spalding, James Wilson.....	15- 6-31	15-10-29	1- 4-12	23- 4-00
Jennings, George Leslie, O.B.E.....	1- 3-32	1- 2-20	1- 8-06	.....
Newson, Henry Montgomery.....	1- 3-32	1- 2-20	1-11-10	10- 9-06
Junget, Christen.....	1- 4-32	1- 9-22	1- 4-07	1- 7-99
Field, Richard.....	1- 4-32	23- 1-28	1-11-10	19-12-96
Cawdron, Albert John.....	1- 5-32	1- 2-20	.....	.....

*Acting Assistant Commissioner*

—	Acting Assistant Commis- sioner	Superin- tendent	Inspector	Engaged
Acland, Arthur Edward.....	6- 6-32	1-10-29	1- 4-12	18- 3-98

*Superintendents*

—	Superin- tendent	Inspector	Engaged
Allard, Alphonse Beddy.....	1- 2-20	1- 7-04	.....
Acland, Arthur Edward.....	1-10-29	1- 4-12	18- 3-98
Dann, Thomas.....	1- 2-31	1- 6-12	20- 3-04
Wood, Stuart Taylor.....	1-10-31	1-11-12	.....
Phillips, John Willett.....	1-12-31	1- 4-13	1- 6-98
King, Charles Herbert.....	1- 3-32	1-10-14	13- 2-05
Ryan, Denis.....	1- 4-32	1-10-14	12-12-03
Cadiz, Raymond Lawder.....	1- 4-32	1-10-14	27- 6-08
LaNauze, Charles Deering.....	1- 4-32	1-10-14	25- 9-08
Vernon, Mark Henry.....	1- 4-32	1-10-14	15-12-09

## Acting Superintendents

	Acting Superintendent	Inspector	Engaged
Martin, Harry James.....	1- 4-32	1- 2-20	1- 7-08
Hancock, William Frederick Watkins.....	1- 4-32	1- 2-20	25- 4-11
Salt, Ernest Charles Parker.....	1- 4-32	1- 3-27	26-10-09
Hill, Cecil Henry, M.C.....	1- 5-32	1- 3-19	1- 9-08

## Inspectors

	Inspector	Engaged
Tupper, James McDonald.....	1- 1-13	2- 3-06
Humby, Frederick.....	1-10-14	16-10-04
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	13- 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
Moorhead, William James.....	1- 2-20	9- 5-10
Kemp, Vernon Alfred Miller.....	1- 2-20	S/Cst. 31- 8-10 7- 5-15
Frere, Eric Gray.....	1- 2-20	25- 5-11
Eames, Alexander Neville.....	1- 2-20	9- 8-13
Gagnon, Henry Albert Royal.....	1- 2-20	.....
Martin, Harry James.....	1- 2-20	1- 7-98
Hancock, William Frederick Watkins.....	1- 2-20	25- 4-11
Bavin, Ernest William.....	1- 3-21	2- 6-08
Munday, Walter.....	1- 6-23	6-11-03
Kelly, John.....	1-10-25	1- 1-17
Browne, James Anderson.....	1- 1-26	1- 2-20
Salt, Ernest Charles Parker.....	1- 3-27	26-10-09
Scott, James Ogston.....	1- 6-28	1- 2-17
Duncan, Keith.....	1- 7-28	31- 8-03
Cooper, Arthur Stafford, M.C.....	1- 9-28	13- 5-09
Gray, Chesley Kenneth.....	1- 4-29	8- 1-28
Day, William Richard.....	1- 5-29	9-11-20
Charron, William.....	7- 6-29	18-11-04
Mercer, Robert Eldridge.....	1-10-29	7-10-05
Tucker, Percy Henry.....	1-10-29	11- 1-05
Watson, William Walker.....	1- 1-30	17- 1-10
Blake, Frederick Arthur.....	1- 5-30	16-11-12
Nicholson, Leonard Hanson.....	1- 5-30	14-12-23
Currie, Basil Burke.....	1- 7-30	1- 7-30
Bird, John Douglas.....	1- 7-30	7- 9-27
McIntosh, John Murray.....	1- 1-31	13- 8-30
Nicholson, Daniel.....	1- 1-31	1- 1-31
Fowell, Henry Maurice.....	1- 3-31	6- 4-00
Darling, Herbert.....	1- 3-31	S/Cst. 17- 6-13 1- 9-13
Dempster, William John Duncan.....	1- 3-31	9- 9-97
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
Bettaney, Reginald.....	1- 5-31	2- 1-29
Binning, George.....	15- 5-31	23- 4-12
Schutz, Frederick William.....	15- 5-31	13- 5-08
Radeliffe, Edward Walker.....	1- 9-31	30- 9-14
Marsom, Albert George.....	1- 9-31	16- 2-17
Peters, Christopher Richard.....	16-10-31	1- 7-99
Martin, Douglas James.....	30-11-31	11- 9-12

Inspectors—Concluded

	Inspector	Engaged
Warnock, Robert George.....	30-11-31	26- 9-04
Patteson, Arthur.....	30-11-31	30-10-14
Wright, James Albert.....	30-11-31	26- 4-11
Fripps, James.....	30-11-31	28- 4-09
Farthing, Otto Punched.....	1- 1-32	9- 9-14
Spriggs, Frank Emmet.....	1- 3-32	30- 3-00
Watts, Alan Francis Cassels.....	1- 3-32	22- 1-13
Webster, Richard Eric Rutland.....	1- 4-32	23- 6-10
Hobbs, Philip.....	1- 4-32	S/Cst. 14-11-06
Drysdale, Alexander.....	1- 4-32	26-11-06
Blakeney, James Peter.....	1- 4-32	8-10-08
James, Charles Arthur.....	1- 4-32	1- 3-12
Kempston, Joseph William.....	1- 4-32	23- 7-13
Logan, Alfred Thomas.....	1- 4-32	29- 6-10
Gagnon, Levite Andre.....	1- 4-32	16- 9-29
Fish, George William.....	1- 4-32	17- 5-27
	1- 5-32	28- 8-10

Surgeon

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, 1932.

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																	
<i>"L" Division—</i>																	
Charlottetown.....					1			1	2	2	7	1	14				
Borden.....											1		1				
Georgetown.....											1		1				
Kensington.....										1			1				
Montague.....											1		1				
O'Leary.....											2		2				
Souris.....											1		1				
Summerside.....												1	1				
On Command.....											2		4				
Cruiser "Chaleur".....												7	7				
Total.....					1			1	2	3	15	11	33				
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																	
<i>"H" Division—</i>																	
Halifax.....					4			3	9	9	49	6	80				
Amherst.....										1	1		2				
Antigonish.....											1		1				
Baddeck.....											1		1				
Barrington.....											1		1				
Bridgewater.....										1	2		3				
Bridgetown.....											2		2				
Chester.....										1			1				
Cheticamp.....											1		1				
Dartmouth.....										1	1		2				
Digby.....										1	1		2				
Glace Bay.....					1			1	1	1	5		8				
Guysboro.....									1	1	1		2				
Inverness.....											2		2				
Kentville.....										1	2		3				
Liverpool.....											1		2				
Lunenburg.....											2		3				
Meteghan.....											2		2				
New Glasgow.....											2		4				
New Waterford.....											4		4				
North Ingonish.....											1		1				
North Sydney.....											2		2				
Parrsboro.....											2		2				
Port Hawkesbury.....										1	1		2				
Port Hood.....											2		2				
Pugwash.....											2		2				
River John.....											2		2				
St. Margaret's Bay.....											2		2				
St. Peters.....											2		2				
Sheet Harbour.....											2		2				
Shelburne.....											2		2				
Sherbrooke.....									1				2				
Shubenacadie.....											1		1				
Springhill.....											1		1				
Sydney.....					1				1	3	4		9				
Truro.....					1				1	2	5		9				
Windsor.....										1	1		2				
Yarmouth.....								1	2		3		6				
On Leave.....					1						3		4				
On Command.....									2				2				

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

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DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Nova Scotia—Con.</i>																	
"H" Division—Con.																	
Cruiser "Adversus"												13	13				
" " "Alachasse"												13	13				
" " "Baroff"												12	12				
" " "Bayhound"												14	14				
" " "Preventor"												22	22				
" " "Fleurdelis"												22	22				
" " "Scatarie"												8	8				
" " "Number Four"												12	12				
" " "Ulna"												15	15				
Patrol Boat—																	
"Beebe"												3	3				
"Guardian"										1		3	4				
"Behave"												3	3				
"Vigil"												3	3				
"Tenacity"												3	3				
"Stalwart"												3	3				
"No. Ten"												3	3				
"Ellsworth"												4	4				
Totals.....				1	7			4	17	28	122	162	341				
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																	
"J" Division—																	
Fredericton.....				1	4				5	4	14	1	29				
Albert.....											1		1				
Bathurst.....									1		2		3				
Buctouche.....											1		1				
Campbellton.....										1	2		3				
Campbello Island.....											1		1				
Caracquet.....										1		1	2				
Chipman.....												1	1				
Clair.....											1		1				
Dalhousie.....											2		2				
Doaktown.....											1		1				
Edmundston.....											2		4				
Florenceville.....											1		1				
Grand Falls.....											1		1				
Jacquet River.....											1		1				
Kedgwick.....											1		2				
McAdam.....											1		1				
Minto.....											2		2				
Moncton.....			1		1				1	5	8	3	19				
Newcastle.....										1	3		4				
North Head.....											1	1	2				
Perth.....											2		2				
Port Elgin.....											1		1				
Richibucto.....											1		1				
Sackville.....										1			1				
Shediac.....											3		3				
Shippegan.....											2		2				
St. George.....											1		1				
St. John.....					1				2	1	7		11				
St. Leonards.....											1		1				
St. Stephen.....										1	1		2				
Sussex.....											2		2				
Tracadie.....											2		2				
Woodstock.....											4		4				
On Command.....										1	2		3				
Patrol Boat—																	
"Bristle"												3	3				
"Neguac"												3	3				
"O. 27"												3	3				
Totals.....			1	1	6				9	19	75	16	127				

## DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
<i>Quebec—</i>																		
<i>“C” Division—</i>																		
Montreal.....				1	3			2	4	8	29	2	49					
Abercorn.....											2		2					
Amos.....											1		2					
Bache Peninsula.....											1		2					19
Bersimis.....													2					9
Carleton.....													2					
Clarenceville.....													2					
Coaticook.....													2					
Cross Point.....													2					
Dundas Harbour.....										1			2					25
Estcourt.....													2					
Franklin Centre.....													2					
Gascons West.....													2					
Gaspe.....										1			4					
Hemmingford.....													2					
Huntingdon.....										1			3					
Joliette.....													2					
Lake Harbour.....											1		2					24
Lacolle.....													2					
Matane.....													2					
Mansonville.....													2					
Pangnirtung.....										1			2					11
Pointe Bleue.....											1		1					
Ponds Inlet.....											1		2					4
Port Alfred.....													1					
Port Burwell.....										1			1					15
Quebec.....					1				1		2		4					
Rimouski.....										1			2					
Riviere du Loup.....													2					
Rock Island.....													2					
Seven Islands.....													1					19
Sherbrooke.....									1				3					
St. Agnes de Dundee.....													1					
Ste. Anne des Monts.....													2					
St. Armand.....													1					
St. Georges de Beause.....													2					
Three Rivers.....													2					
On Command.....											1		11					
Patrol Boat—																		
“Madawaska”.....													6					
“Fernand Rinfret”.....													3					
Totals.....				1	4			2	6	21	111	11	156					107
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																		
<i>Headquarters Division—</i>																		
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	1	5			6	13	19	23	7	78					
On Leave.....								1	1	1	1	1	5					
On Command.....				1					3				4					
<i>“A” Division, Ot-</i>																		
<i>tawa—</i>																		
Belleville.....				1	2			3	9	18	177	5	215					
Brockville.....					1				1	1	3		6					
Cornwall.....											1		1					
Gananoque.....											1		1					
Kingston.....											2		2					
Morrisburg.....											1		1					
Prescott.....											1		1					
On Leave.....								1	3	1	17		22					
On Command.....											6		6					
<i>“N” Division, Rock-</i>																		
<i>cliffe—</i>																		
On Leave.....				1				1	3	4	37	1	47	34	3	37	17	
On Command.....											2	8	10	1		1		
Total.....	1	1	2	3	9			12	33	46	280	14	401	35	3	38	17	

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
<i>“O” Division—</i>																	
Toronto.....				1	2			2		5	17		27				
Amherstburg.....											1		1				
Camp Borden.....											1		1				
Cobourg.....											1		1				
Cochrane.....										1	2		3				
Fort Erie.....										1	1		2				
Hamilton.....									1		3		4				
Leamington.....											1		1				
Lindsay.....											1		1				
Moose Factory.....										1			2				
Muncey.....											1		1				
Niagara Falls.....									2		3		5				
Obssweken.....										1	2	1	4	3	2	5	
Owen Sound.....											1		1				
Port Lambton.....											1		1				
St. Thomas.....											1		1				
Sarnia.....									1		1		2				
Sault Ste. Marie.....										1			1				
Simcoe.....											1		1				
Sudbury.....											2		2				
Walkerville.....					1				2		5		8				
Welland.....											1		1				
On Command.....									1	2	3		6				
Total.....				1	3			2	7	12	51	2	78	3	2	4	
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
<i>“D” Division—</i>																	
Winnipeg.....			1	1	3			4	6	8	50	2	77				
Baker Lake.....										1	1		2				2
Beausejour.....											1		1				
Berens River.....											1	1	2				5
Bissett.....									1				1				
Boissevain.....											2		2				
Brandon.....					1				2		4		6				
Carman.....											1		1				
Chesterfield.....										1	2		3				12
Churchill.....										1			1				1
Clear Lake.....											2		2	2		2	
Cold Lake.....											1		1				
Crystal City.....											1		1				
Dauphin.....					1			2			6	1	10	4		4	
Deloraine.....											1		1				
Emerson.....										1	2		3				
Eriksdale.....											2		2				
Flin Flon.....										1	2	1	4				18
Fort Francis.....											2	1	3				
Fort William.....								1			2		3				
Gladstone.....											1		1				
Gretna.....											1		1				
Gypsumville.....									1				1				
Headingly.....											1		1				
Hodgson.....										1			1				
Kenora.....											1	1	2				8
Killarney.....											1		1				
Lac du Bonnet.....										1			1				
McCreary.....											1		1				
Melita.....											1		1				
Minnedosa.....									1		2		3				
Morden.....											2		2				
Morris.....											1		1				
Nipigon.....										1	1		2				4

## DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—Con.</i>																	
<i>“D” Division—Con.</i>																	
Norway House.....										1		1	2				2
Piney.....											1		1				
Port Arthur.....								1	1		11	1	14	9		9	
Portage la Prairie.....									1		5		6				
Port Nelson.....											2	1	3				12
Reston.....											1		1				
Riverton.....											1		1				
Roblin.....											1		1				
Rosburn.....											2		2				
Russell.....											2		2				
St. Norbert.....											1		1				
Selkirk.....											1		1				
Shoal Lake.....											2		3				
Snowflake.....										1			1				
Souris.....											1		1				
Stonewall.....											1		1				
Swan Lake.....											1		1				
Swan River.....											2		2				
Teulon.....											1		1				
The Pas.....									2		3	1	6				
Treherne.....											1		1				
Virden.....											1		1				
Waskada.....										1			1				
Whitemouth.....											1		1				
Winnipegosis.....											1		1				
On Leave.....											3		3				
On Command.....					1						2		3				
Total.....			1	1	6			7	17	18	147	11	208	15		15	64
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>“Depot” Division—</i>																	
Regina.....				1	2	1	1	5	5	10	100	15	140	68	7	75	
On Command.....											2		2				
<i>“F” Division—</i>																	
Regina.....					3			4	3	4	16	18	48				
Assiniboia.....									1		1		2				
Avonlea.....											1		1				
Balcarres.....										1	1		2				
Beechy.....											1		1				
Bengough.....											2		2				
Biggar.....									1		1		2				
Big River.....											1		1				
Blaine Lake.....											1		1				
Broadview.....											1		1				
Cabri.....											1		1				
Calder.....											2		2				
Canora.....										1	2		3				
Carlyle.....											1		1				
Carnduff.....											2		2				
Chimax.....											1		1				
Cralk.....											1		1				
Cumberland House.....											1	1	2				11
Cutknife.....											1		1				
Delisle.....											1		1				
Duck Lake.....										1	1		2				
Eastend.....											1		1				
Elbow.....										1	1		1				
Esterhazy.....											1		1	1		1	
Estevan.....									1		1		2				
Fillmore.....											1		1				
Foam Lake.....											2		2				



DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Saskatchewan—Con.</i>																	
<i>"T" Division—Con.</i>																	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....											1		1	1		1	
Fox Valley.....									1				1				
Glaslyn.....											1		1	1		1	
Goodsoil.....											1		1		2	2	
Govanlock.....											1		1				
Gravelbourg.....											1		1				
Gull Lake.....											1		1				
Hafford.....											2		2				
Hanley.....											1		1				
Holdfast.....											1		1				
Hudson Bay Jct.....										1			1				
Humboldt.....									1		2		3				
Ile a la Crosse.....											1		1				
Ituna.....											1		1				
Kamsack.....									1				2	1		1	
Kelvington.....											2		2		2	2	
Kerobert.....											1		1				
Kindersley.....									1				1				
Kipling.....										1			1				
Kyle.....											1		1				
Lac la Ronge.....											1		1				
Lannigan.....										1			1				
Leader.....											1		1				
Lloydminster.....											1		1				
Macklin.....											1		1				
Maidstone.....										1			1				
Maple Creek.....											1		2				
Meadow Lake.....									1		2		3		2	2	
Melfort.....											2		3				
Melville.....											2		2				
Milestone.....											1		1				
Moose Jaw.....									1		4	1	6				
Moosomin.....											1		1				
Morse.....											1		1				
Mossbank.....											1		1				
Naican.....											1		1				
Nipawin.....											1		1				
North Battleford.....					1						2		6	1	10		
North Portal.....											1		1				
Ogema.....											1		1				
Onion Lake.....											1		1	1		1	
Orkney.....											1		1				
Pelly.....											2		2				
Ponteix.....											1		1				
Prince Albert.....					1				3	1	7	2	14				
Punnichy.....									1		1		2	1		1	
Radisson.....											1		1				
Radville.....											1		1				
Regina Town Station.....					1				1	1	8		11				
Robsart.....											1		1				
Rosetown.....										1			1				
Saskatoon.....					1				2	2	10	1	16				
Shaunavon.....										1			2				
Shellbrooke.....											1		1				
Spiritwood.....											1		1				
Strasbourg.....											1		1				
Sturgis.....										1	1		2		2	2	
Swift Current.....					1					2	3	1	7				
Tisdale.....											1		1				
Torquay.....											1		1				
Turtleford.....										1			2				
Vonda.....											1		1				
Wadena.....											2		2				

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Saskatchewan—Con.</i>																	
<i>"T" Division—Con.</i>																	
Wakav.....											3		3				
Waskesiu.....											1	1	2				
Weyburn.....					1				2	1	4	1	9				
Wilkie.....										1	1		2				
Willow Bunch.....											1		1				
Wolseley.....											1		1				
Wood Mountain.....											2		2				
Yorkton.....					1				2	1	4		8				
Young.....											1		1				
On Leave.....			1						1	2	4	1	9				
On Command.....											3		3	1		1	25
Total.....			1	1	12	1	1	9	26	44	269	43	407	75	15	90	36
<i>Alberta</i>																	
<i>"K" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....				1	2			4	10	9	34	13	73	31		31	
Athabasca.....									1	1	4		6			5	
Banff.....									1		1		1				
Barrons.....											1		1				
Bashaw.....											1		1				
Bassano.....								1					1				
Blairmore.....								1			3	2	6	3			3
Bonnyville.....											1		1				
Bow Island.....											1		1				
Breton.....										1			1	2			2
Brooks.....											1		1				
Cadomin.....											1		1				
Calais.....											1		1	2			2
Calgary.....					1				2	3	15	5	26				
Camrose.....											1		1				
Canmore.....											1		1	1		1	
Carbon.....											1		1				
Cardston.....										1	1	1	3	2		2	
Castor.....											1		1				
Fort Chipewyan.....									1		1	1	3				
Claresholm.....									1				1				
Coalhurst.....											1		1				
Cochrane.....											1		1				
Coronation.....											1		1				
Coutts.....											3		3				
Crossfield.....											1		1				
Donald.....											1		1				
Drumheller.....									1		3	1	5				
East Coulee.....											1		1				
Edson.....										1			1				
Empress.....											1		1				
Evansburg.....											1		1	1		1	
Fairview.....											1		1				
Field.....										1	1		2				
Foremost.....											1		1				
Fort Fitzgerald.....											1		1				
Fort McMurray.....										1			1				
Fort Vermilion.....											1		1				
Gleichen.....											1	1	2	1		1	
Grande Prairie.....								1			3		4				
Grouard.....									1				1	1		1	
Hanna.....											1		1				
High River.....											1		1				
Hilda.....											1		1				
Hythe.....										1			1				
Innisfail.....											1		1				
Irricana.....											1		1				

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
Alberta—Con.																	
"K" Division—Con.																	
Irvine											1		1				
Jasper										1			2				
Jenner											1		1	1		1	
Kinuso											1		1				
Lacombe											1		1				
Lac la Biche											1		1				
Lamont											1		1				
Leduc											1		1				
Lethbridge					2				3	3	24	6	38	19		19	
Lamond											1		1				
Macleod										1			1				
Magrath											1		1				
Manyberries										1		1	3				
McLennan											1		1				
Medicine Hat									1		1	1	3				
Morley									1				1	1		1	
Nanton									1				1				
Nordegg									1		1		1				
Notikewan									1				1				
Okotoks										1			1				
Olds											1		1				
Oyen											1		1				
Peace River					1					2	3	1	7				
Pincher Creek										1			1	1		1	
Proyost											1		1				
Radium Hot Springs											1		1				
Red Deer									1				2				
Retlaw											1		1				
Rochford Bridge											1		1				
Rocky Mountain House											1		1				
St. Paul											2		2				
Smoky Lake											1		1				
Spirit River											1		1				
Stettler									1				1				
Stony Plain											1		1				
Stony Rapids											2	1	3				
Strathmore											1		1				
Taber											1		1				
Thorhild											1		1				
Tofield											1		1				
Trochu											1		1				
Turner Valley											1		1				
Twin Lakes											1		1	1		1	
Two Hills											1		1				
Vegreville					1				1	1	4		7				
Vermilion											1		1				
Viking											1		1				
Vulcan											1		1				
Wainwright										1	1		2				
Warner										1			1				
Waterton Lakes										1			1	1		1	
Wembley											1		1				
Willingdon											1		1				
Westlock											2		2				
Wetaskiwin											1		1				
On Leave			1		1						2		4				
On Command				1	1						5	3	10				
Total			1	2	9			4	27	37	182	37	299	73		73	

DISTRIBUTION—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs	
<i>Alberta—Con.</i>																		
<i>“C” Division—</i>																		
Edmonton.....								1	1	1	5	3	11					10
Aklavik.....					1					1	6	1	9					6
Arctic Red River.....											2	1	3					16
Bernard Harbour.....																		16
Cambridge Bay.....											2	2	4					9
Coppermine.....										1	1	1	4					23
Fort Smith.....					1						2	1	6					6
Good Hope.....											1	1	3					8
Hay River.....										1	1	1	3					14
Herschel.....											1	1	2					4
Liard.....											2	2	4					9
Norman.....										1	4	1	6					12
Pearce Point.....											1	1	2					11
Providence.....											2	1	3					11
Rae.....											3	3	4					13
Reliance.....											3	3	3					6
Resolution.....										1	2	2	1					10
Simpson.....					1						2	1	7					6
St. Roch (Schooner).....									2	1	3	1	7					5
Wrigley.....											2	1	3					7
On Leave.....											7		7					6
On Command.....			1		1					2	6		10					5
Total.....			1		4			1	3	11	60	22	102					200
<i>British Columbia—</i>																		
<i>“E” Division—</i>																		
Vancouver.....				1	2			3	8	9	64	8	95	35			35	
Abbotsford.....											3		3					
Cloverdale.....										1			1					
Cranbrook.....					1					1	2		4					
Esquimalt.....									1		10	1	12					
Fernie.....											1		1					
Grand Forks.....											1		1					
Hazelton.....									1		2		3	2			2	
Kingsgate.....											1		1					
Newgate.....											1		1	1			1	
Penticton.....									1		2		3					
Prince Rupert.....										1			1					
Vanderhoof.....										1	1		2					
Victoria.....									1	1	8		10					
On Leave.....											2		2					
On Command.....					1						2		3					
Patrol Boat “Despatcher”.....											1	3	4					
Total.....				1	4			3	11	15	101	12	147	38			38	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																		
<i>“B” Division—</i>																		
Dawson.....				1				1	3	2	13	4	24	2	2	4		
Carcross.....										1			1					2
Carmacks.....										1			1					5
Champagne.....											1		1					5
Forty Mile.....											1		1					
Granville.....											1		1					
Keno.....										1			2					5
Mayo.....										1			1					
Miller Creek.....											1		1					
Old Crow.....										1		1	3					4
Ross River.....											2		2					5
Selkirk.....											1		1					
Teslin.....											1		1					
Whitehorse.....					1					1	5		7					10
On Command.....					1								1					
Total.....				1	2			1	4	7	29	5	49	2	2	4		36

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, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

	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.....	55	38	100	15	.....	277	23	4	76	593
Alberta.....	178	19	113	8	.....	401	35	.....	84	838
Saskatchewan.....	495	133	180	15	.....	385	56	4	73	1,341
Manitoba.....	104	91	56	22	.....	296	33	6	50	661
Ontario.....	295	120	257	16	10	755	70	26	88	1,637
Quebec.....	453	57	589	14	.....	490	86	64	227	1,980
New Brunswick.....	21	51	247	4	.....	79	3	4	63	472
Nova Scotia.....	18	39	120	2	.....	194	29	30	159	591
Prince Edward Island.....	14	46	3	6	.....	30	7	.....	23	129
Yukon Territory.....	3	4	2	.....	.....	26	2	.....	5	42
Northwest Territories.....	5	5	9	1	.....	25	17	.....	7	69
	1,641	603	1,679	103	10	2,958	366	138	855	8,353
<i>Criminal Code—</i>										
British Columbia.....	13	11	53	2	.....	34	5	.....	13	131
Alberta.....	364	718	411	174	.....	1,408	263	82	588	4,008
Saskatchewan.....	596	1,045	969	357	35	2,493	612	95	311	7,413
Manitoba.....	250	495	179	129	.....	901	154	54	278	2,440
Ontario.....	11	33	91	33	.....	123	14	1	13	319
Quebec.....	9	8	51	2	.....	61	7	7	12	157
New Brunswick.....	69	270	331	53	24	422	108	16	81	1,374
Nova Scotia.....	48	165	175	10	7	573	144	52	103	1,277
Prince Edward Island.....	18	68	5	18	.....	75	24	5	7	220
Yukon Territory.....	5	15	21	.....	.....	31	4	.....	.....	76
Northwest Territories.....	2	3	13	1	.....	11	6	.....	18	54
	1,385	3,731	2,299	779	66	6,132	1,341	312	1,424	17,469
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>										
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Alberta.....	130	49	394	67	.....	1,407	121	.....	159	2,327
Saskatchewan.....	318	88	606	112	3	1,801	198	10	75	3,211
Manitoba.....	321	118	228	68	.....	711	70	14	58	1,588
Ontario.....	1	.....	11	1	.....	22	2	.....	.....	37
Quebec.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
New Brunswick.....	33	364	279	23	7	477	37	17	44	1,281
Nova Scotia.....	28	257	224	17	17	1,255	163	19	55	2,035
Prince Edward Island.....	15	26	11	6	.....	214	23	.....	5	300
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	846	902	1,758	294	27	5,890	614	60	396	10,787

SUMMARY OF:

GROUP 2: Investigations made in all Provinces for Federal Departments and other Authorities, not involving Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

GROUP 3: Investigations made in all Provinces for Federal Departments and other Authorities, involving Breaches of Statutes, from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

GROUP 4: Assistance and Protection rendered to Federal Departments and other Authorities in all Provinces from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Department of	British Columbia			Alberta			Saskatchewan			Manitoba			Ontario			Quebec		
	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
Agriculture.....		1	6		6	22		2	2		4			6	1	1	9	2
Canadian National Railways.....				2	19	1	5	121		1	7		1	1				
Civil Service Commission.....													1					
External Affairs.....	1			1			1			2			7		1	6		
Federal District Commission.....													14	6		1		
Finance.....		2	45			12				1		28	1	3	16			41
Fisheries.....		6	3					12		2	2	4	1					
Governor General.....				1									3		4			
House of Commons.....													1					
Immigration and Colonization.....	37	40	4,282	126	29	20	35	49		11	93	58	6	21	1	1	10	
Indian Affairs.....	27	8	41	35	11	87	33	19	7	85	44	2	119	70	21	42	6	
Interior.....	3		16	40	3	484	1		37	48	14	38	57	1	11	1	2	21
Justice.....	3	4	393	3	14	187	5	4	103	3	7	170	10	10	1	4		
Labour.....											1			1				1
Marine.....		7	771	1	1	2,074	2	5	3,324	4	3	815	5	5	476			4
Mines.....	155	2	1	230	2	2	163	1	15	325	6		228	17	3	332		
National Defence.....	23	25	2	11	11		4	11			23		38	37	2	9	53	7
National Research.....													3					
National Revenue.....	6	22	29	14	74	50	9	68	2	8	78	223	20	244	38	3	87	37
Pensions and National Health.....	341	11	28	342	2	1	289	1	57	413	11		959	7	2	540	16	2
Post Office.....		3	12	2	4	1	10	11		1	13	12	3	4	2	1	30	
Public Works.....	1	1				3					1		13	4	19	1	3	
Railways and Canals.....														1		1	3	
Railways and Steamship Companies.....	5	17		6	51					4	9			1				
Secretary of State.....	2,022	14	11	2,733			3,270			3,023	1	1	9,095	5		2,693	1	
Senate.....													2					
Soldiers' Settlement Board.....							1				1							
Solicitor General.....				14						12			6			7		
Trade and Commerce.....	1			1	9	182		3	1	1			1	1				
British and Foreign Authorities.....	17	9		35	22		20	3		4	16		6	3	2	3	4	
General Public.....	55	7	171	1,089	131	60	1,348	150	102	374	61	108	137	21	616	69	7	8
Other Police Forces.....	6	55		47	950	2	95	1,382		6	185		17	151	1	8	45	
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	6	3	140	6,129	189	1,466	200	132	62	133	234	97	8	26	6	1	9	1
Totals.....	2,709	237	5,951	10,862	1,528	4,654	5,491	2,024	3,712	4,461	814	1,556	10,762	646	1,223	3,724	293	119

Department of	New Brunswick			Nova Scotia			Prince Edward Island			Yukon			Northwest Territories			Totals		
	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
Agriculture.....																1	28	33
Canadian National Railways.....																9	148	1
Civil Service Commission.....																1		
External Affairs.....																18		1
Federal District Commission.....																15	6	
Finance.....			2			1										2	5	145
Fisheries.....	1	11		4	4				1			29				8	35	37
Governor General.....																4		4
House of Commons.....																1		
Immigration and Colonization.....		7			7	11	3	2		1		169				220	258	4,541
Indian Affairs.....	1	3				2				17		579	9	13	124	368	174	863
Interior.....	3	1	1	7	3	2	3			65	46	426	19		2,371	245	70	3,407
Justice.....		2	1	1	1	2	3	1	2			149	2		2	34	42	1,010
Labour.....																	3	
Marine.....		1	32	2	4				2			48	1		81	15	30	7,623
Mines.....	67			30			4		1	199			29	3	1	1,762	34	23
National Defence.....	1	3	5	10	45	36		1			1	19	3	1		99	211	71
National Research.....																3		
National Revenue.....	150	40	5	2	131	1		30	3			41			22	212	774	451
Pensions and National Health.....	100		2	115	3		16	2		32			1		1	3,148	53	93
Post Office.....	1			2								378		1		20	66	405
Public Works.....					1											15	10	22
Railways and Canals.....					16							5				1	20	5
Railways and Steamship Companies.....																15	78	
Secretary of State.....	44			324			3			14				11		23,232	21	12
Senate.....																2		
Soldiers' Settlement Board.....																1	1	
Solicitor General.....	8		1	24		6	1									72		7
Trade and Commerce.....												32		2,286		4	13	2,501
British and Foreign Authorities.....				7	5	4	1	2	1	2		177			1	95	64	185
General Public.....	252	10	62	84	32	108	16	4	15	157			50		4	3,631	423	1,254
Other Police Forces.....		86	12	8	72	1		44		8	113		3			198	3,083	16
Provincial and Municipal Authorities.....	1,178	67	142	105	272	8,900	25	31	1	50		1,710		32		7,835	1,013	12,557
Totals.....	1,806	231	265	725	595	9,074	73	117	26	545	160	3,762	128	18	4,925	41,286	6,663	35,267

RECAPITULATION

Group 2.....	41,286
“ 3.....	6,663
“ 4.....	35,267

83,216

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations undertaken from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Federal Statutes.. . . . .	8,353
Criminal Code.. . . . .	17,469
Provincial Statutes.. . . . .	10,787
	36,609

General investigations made and assistance and protection rendered federal departments and other authorities, as shown in Groups 2-3-4 from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932:—

Group 2.. . . . .	41,286
“ 3.. . . . .	6,663
“ 4.. . . . .	35,267
	83,216
	119,825

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes, in all Provinces from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

	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	5	1		12			1	20
Alien Labour Act.. . . . .									1	1
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.. . . . .						1				1
Canada Grain Act.. . . . .						1				1
Canada Shipping Act.. . . . .			11							11
Canada Temperance Act.. . . . .	1									1
Civil Service Act.. . . . .			46						3	49
Customs Act.. . . . .	205	196	547	18		462	31	39	356	1,854
Excise Act.. . . . .	1,238	267	530	50	10	859	189	82	326	3,551
Explosives Act.. . . . .		4	26		1	3				34
Extradition Act.. . . . .									1	1
Federal District Commission Act.. . . . .				2		152	9			163
Finance Act.. . . . .		1								1
Fisheries Act.. . . . .	2	5	9			44	2			62
Food and Drugs Act.. . . . .	1									1
Government Harbours and Piers Act.. . . . .						1				1
Immigration Act.. . . . .	17	4	54			110	5		32	222
Income War Tax Act.. . . . .			1	8		1				10
Indian Act.. . . . .	53	23	75	8		777	64	1	15	1,016
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.. . . . .						6	1			7
Inquiries Act.. . . . .			1							1
Juvenile Delinquents Act.. . . . .	6	3	37			101	11	1	10	169
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.. . . . .							8			8
Livestock Pedigree Act.. . . . .	1		3						3	7
Lord's Day Act.. . . . .	2	4	31			1			10	48
Migratory Birds Convention Act.. . . . .	5	4	9			27			5	50
Militia Act.. . . . .			8							8
National Parks Act.. . . . .	4	2	1	3		86	2			98
Naturalization Act.. . . . .			1							1
Northwest Game Act.. . . . .	5	4	7	1		14	14		4	49
Northwest Territories Act.. . . . .		1	2			3	3		3	12
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.. . . . .	95	82	213	8		178	30	15	69	690
Penitentiaries Act.. . . . .						1	1			2
Pensions Act.. . . . .			2							2
Post Office Act.. . . . .	1		1				1			3
Radiotelegraph Act.. . . . .	1		1							2
Railway Act.. . . . .			1	2		87				90
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.. . . . .			1			1			2	4



CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes in all Provinces, from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.—*Concluded.*

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Seed Act.....						1	1			2
Statistics Act.....			1							1
Ticket of Leave Act.....			42						7	49
Tobacco Restraint Act.....			1							1
Vehicular Traffic Act.....			3	1		5	1			10
Weights and Measures Act.....			3			1				4
Wheat Act.....	2		6			4			6	18
Yukon Act.....	1	2				11	1		1	16
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....	1									1
Totals.....	1,641	603	1,679	103	10	2,958	366	138	855	8,353

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code in all Provinces, from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....	23	16	18	4		210	15	2	10	298
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4..	8	12	31	40	7	146	49	17	28	338
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239), Part 5.....	66	60	114	81	3	948	94	8	26	1,400
Offences against person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	217	131	1,018	254	7	1,960	528	99	143	4,357
Murder.....	1	1	8	5		2	3	8	4	32
Attempted murder.....	3	2	1	2		6	1	2	4	21
Manslaughter.....		2	1			2	9	9	1	24
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	835	2,091	828	350	48	2,343	512	150	1,047	9,104
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....	217	458	171	40		433	121	7	132	1,570
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569), part 9....	5	34	103	1	1	35	2	5	25	211
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575), Part 10.....	10	24	5	2		43	7	5	3	99
Attendance of witness (671-677), Part 14.....			1			3				4
Summary trial of indictable offences (771-799), Part 16.....						1				1
Procedure by indictment (843-1025), part 19.....									1	1
Totals.....	1,385	3,731	2,209	779	66	6,132	1,341	312	1,424	17,469

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 British Columbia	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Aeronautics Act.....		1	2	1		3				7
Customs Act.....	6	1	26			16		1	24	74
Excise Act.....	21	6	7	10		36	1	2	6	103
Explosives Act.....			2							2
Immigration Act.....	12	3	22			79	5		2	148
Indian Act.....	1	1	6	1		68	4			82
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....			1							1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	15	26	29	3		73	4	1	17	168
Post Office Act.....			1							1
Radiotelegraph Act.....			1							1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....						1			2	3
Ticket of Leave Act.....			3							3
Totals.....	55	38	100	1		277	28	4	76	593

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 British Columbia	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....			1			3				4
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....			1	2		2	2			7
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239), Part 5.....						9				9
Offences against person and reputa- tion (240-334), Part 6.....	1		1			1				3
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	11	9	33			11			8	72
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....	1						1		2	4
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569), Part 9.....		2	17			4			3	26
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575), Part 10.....						4	2			6
Totals.....	13	11	53	2		34	5		13	131

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Game Act.....						1				1
Liquor Act.....			1							1
Totals.....			1			1				2

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Aeronautics Acts.....						6				6
Canada Grain Act.....						1				1
Customs Act.....	18	3	13			17			25	74
Excise Act.....	145	5	15	3		66	14		35	283
Explosives Act.....		1	3			1				5
Extradition Act.....									1	1
Immigration Act.....	3		20			5			1	29
Indian Act.....	2	2	18	2		143	10		2	179
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	4	1	20			57	8		10	100
Livestock Pedigree Act.....									2	2
Lord's Day Act.....			1							1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....			2							2
National Parks Act.....				2		62	2			66
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	3	7	16	1		4			4	35
Post Office Act.....	1									1
Railway Act.....						36				36
Seed Act.....						1	1			2
Wheat Act.....	2		5			2			6	15
Totals.....	178	19	113	8		401	35		84	838

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....	4	7	2	2		56	4		2	77
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....	2	3	9	5		26		9	4	58
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239), Part 5.....	11	7	12	15		223	21	1	12	302
Offences against person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	61	41	242	57		439	105	17	50	1,012
Murder.....			3						4	7
Attempted murder.....			1			1	1	2	1	6
Manslaughter.....							1	3		4
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	235	567	121	88		556	114	46	446	2,173
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....	47	70	16	7		84	16	4	57	301
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569), Part 9.....	1	16	3			10			11	41
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575), Part 10.....	3	7	2			11	1		1	25
Attendance of witness (671-677), Part 14.....						2				2
Totals.....	364	718	411	174		1,408	263	82	588	4,008

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Amusement Tax Act.....						1				1
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....						3				3
Billiard Room Act.....	1		2			1			1	5
Boiler Act.....	2					1			1	4
Brands Act.....	1		2			2	1		4	10
Child Welfare Act.....		1	5			12	5		4	27
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....			45						29	74
Chiropractic Act.....						1				1
Coal Mines Regulations Act.....						1				1
Companies Act.....						2				2
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....	1		3			3				7
Debt Adjustment Act.....			1			1	1			3
Dental Act.....									1	1
Domestic Animals Act.....	9	4	25	6		76	16		5	141
Domestic Relations Act.....			4	1		3	2		1	11
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....				1		2				3
Factories Act.....			1							1
Fire Prevention Act.....			1							1
Fisheries Act.....	1	3	1			40				45
Forest Reserves Act.....						3				3
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....			2	2		4			2	10

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.—  
Continued.

Group 1 Alberta	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Game Act.....	9	4	15	7		63	14		8	120
Gasoline Tax Act.....			2			7			1	10
Hides and Brands Act.....		1								1
Insurance Act.....			1	1		1				3
Irrigation Act.....						2				2
Laying of Poisons Act.....	2					1				3
Liquor Control Act.....	52	14	46	7		224	13		25	381
Lord's Day Act.....		1	3						14	18
Masters and Servants Act.....	2	1	7	16		91	19		3	139
Medical Professions Act.....	3	1	1			2			1	8
Mental Diseases Act.....	17		67			67	2		5	158
Mines Act.....						3				3
Minimum Wage Act.....				1			1			2
Noxious Weeds Act.....				1		41	4			46
Oil and Gas Wells Act.....			1							1
Prairie Fires Act.....	1	6	4	1		26	2		6	46
Provincial Parks and Protected Areas Act.....							1			1
Public Health Act.....			7	4		6			2	19
Public Highways Act.....	1		1			15	2		1	20
Public Vehicles Act.....	3		15	1		31	1		5	56
Public Works Act.....	1		3			1				5
Restaurant Act.....	1		1			7	3			12
School Act.....						3				3
School Attendance Act.....	1					4	2		3	10
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....	3		10						5	18
Seed Grain Advances Act.....			1							1
Small Debts Act.....			1						1	3
Stallions Enrollment Act.....			20			20			1	41
Stock Inspection Act.....			3			9	1			13
Succession Duties Act.....			1							1
Theatres Act.....			9	1		1			1	12
Threshers Lien Act.....			1	1		3				5
Travelling Shows Act.....			1							1
Vehicles and Traffic Act.....	14	13	73	6		598	31		27	762
Veneral Diseases Act.....	2		1			2			2	7
Veterinary Act.....						1				1
Village Act.....						1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....	3		2			1				6
Water Resources Act.....			2			1				3
Workmen's Compensation Act.....			3	10		18				31
Totals.....	130	49	394	67		1,407	121		159	2,327

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Canada Temperance Act.....	1									1
Customs Act.....	11	51				23				90
Excise Act.....	464	79	117	5		229	48	4	61	1,007
Fisheries Act.....	1	1	3			12				17
Food and Drugs Act.....	1									1
Immigration Act.....	1		4							5
Income War Tax Act.....	1			8		1				10
Indian Act.....	8	1	6	1		55	6		2	79
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.....						6	1			7
Inquiries Act.....			1							1
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	2		5			8	1			16
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....						8				8
Livestock Pedigree Act.....	1									1
Lord's Day Act.....	2		21						4	27
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....						2				2
National Parks Act.....		1	1	1		7				10
Naturalization Act.....			1							1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	2		18			1			1	22
Radiotelegraph Act.....	1									1
Railway Act.....						31				31
Tobacco Restraint Act.....			1							1
Wheat Act.....			1			2				3
Totals.....	495	133	180	15		385	56	4	73	1,341

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....	14	7	4	2		97	5		2	131
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....	4	5	10	12	3	38	23	2	10	107
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239), Part 5.....	32	21	31	33	1	382	39	6	8	553
Offences against person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	80	32	433	124	7	858	251	25	23	1,833
Murder.....		1	1			3	1		1	7
Attempted murder.....	3	2		1		5			3	14
Manslaughter.....						1	1			2
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	354	1,589	402	161	24	902	234	54	238	3,958
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....	108	267	81	23		197	57	1	25	759
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569), Part 9.....		5	5			5		4		19
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575), Part 10.....	1	16	2	1		5	1	3	1	30
Totals.....	596	1,945	969	357	35	2,493	612	95	311	7,413

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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.....		3	4	1		1	1			10
Auctioneers Act.....	1		2							3
Book Agents Act.....						5				5
Child Welfare Act.....	6		34	9	2	20	18	5	16	110
Companies Act.....			1							1
Conditional Sales Act.....			1							1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....				4		4	1	1	1	11
Game Act.....	11	4	26	1		62	5		1	110
Gasoline Tax Act.....	1	1	1							3
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	11	1	22	1		33	3		5	76
Highways Act.....		1	3			7				11
Horsebreeders Act.....	1		1				1			3
Hotelkeepers Act.....					1					2
Injured Animals Act.....	2	1	12							15
Liquor Act.....	164	51	213	17		273	54	3	34	809
Marketing Association Act.....						1				1
Masters and Servants Act.....	3	8		23		142	31			207
Mechanics Lien Act.....			1							1
Medical Professions Act.....			6			1				7
Mental Defectives Act.....			4			2	1			7
Mental Diseases Act.....	35	3	34	3		213	16		1	305
Mines Act.....							1			1
Municipal Public Works Act.....							1			1
Noxious Weeds Act.....				7		11				18
Open Wells Act.....	1					3				4
Optometry Act.....			1			3				4
Parents Maintenance Act.....	1					1	1			3
Pharmacy Act.....						1				1
Pollution of Streams Act.....						2				2
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	4	1	3	2		6	1			17
Public Health Act.....	3		11			4				18
Public Vehicles Act.....	4		4			2	2			12
Public Service Vehicles Act.....	6	1	15			11			3	36
Pure Bred Sires Act.....	1					1				2
Rural Municipalities Act.....						13	1			14
Rural Telephones Act.....							1			1
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.....			1							1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....			3			1			1	5
School Act.....			3	5		7	4			19
School Attendance Act.....			2	1		13	3			19
Seed Grain Act.....				1		1				2
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....			3							3
Steam Boilers Act.....	1					3				4
Sask. Relief Commission Act.....			4						3	7
Stray Animals Act.....	9	2	13	23		63	19			129
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....	1		20			4				25
Vehicles Act.....	50	11	148	14		883	32	1	10	1,149
Veneral Diseases Act.....	1		4							5
Veterinary Association Act.....			1			1				2
Vital Statistics Act.....	1		5			4				10
Totals.....	318	88	606	112	3	1,801	198	10	75	3,211

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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.....	4	9	16			36			8	73
Excise Act.....	60	64	7	19		67	18	1	28	264
Explosives Act.....			2							2
Indian Act.....	25	5	2	1		103	11		3	156
Immigration Act.....						16				16
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....		2	12			36	2	1		53
Lord's Day Act.....		3	2			1			5	11
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	3	2	1			5			2	13
National Parks Act.....	4	1				17				22
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	8	5	9			10	2	4	4	42
Railway Act.....				2		4				6
Weights and Measures Act.....			2			1				3
Totals.....	104	91	59	22		296	33	6	50	661

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141) Part 2.....	3	1	2			23	1		4	34
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196) Part 4.....	2	1	1			25	1		3	33
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239), Part 5.....	13	8	1	15		98	10		1	146
Offences against person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	49	21	124	37		243	72	26	44	616
Murder.....			1	1				2	1	5
Manslaughter.....								2		2
Offences against rights of property (335-508) Part 7.....	151	411	37	68		452	59	23	207	1,408
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545) Part 8.....	26	51	13	7		46	9	1	18	171
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569) Part 9.....		1								1
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575) Part 10.....	6	1		1		14	2			24
Totals.....	250	495	179	129		901	154	54	278	2,440



CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Amusements Act.....			1							1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....						1				1
Child Welfare Act.....			24	5		8	7			44
Debt Adjustment Act.....			1						1	2
Electricians License Act.....			1	1			2			4
Employment Bureau Act.....		1								1
Fire Prevention Act.....	2	3	3			4			3	15
Game and Fisheries Act.....	9	8	15			15	2		2	51
Government Liquor Control Act.....	33	34	57	24		77	7	1	10	243
Highway Traffic Act.....	250	50	94	34		501	33	13	26	1,001
Horse Breeders Act.....		4	4			6	1		2	17
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....						3				3
Land Drainage Act.....			1							1
Manitoba Election Act.....			1						6	7
Manitoba Explosives Act.....						1				1
Manitoba Medical Act.....						1				1
Masters and Servants Act.....	2		1	1		15	6		2	27
Mental Diseases Act.....	10		10			54	2		2	78
Minimum Wage Act.....						1				1
Petty Trespass Act.....	3	2				9	4			18
Public Health Act.....	4	3	10						1	18
School Attendance Act.....			1							1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....			1			1				2
Sheep Protection Act.....		1	1							2
Stray Animals Act.....	7	11	2	3		13	3		2	41
Transient Traders Act.....	1									1
Veterinary Surgeons Act.....		1					1			2
Vital Statistics Act.....							1			1
Wives and Children's Maintenance and Protection Act.....						1	1		1	3
Totals.....	321	118	228	68		711	70	14	58	1,588

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Aeronautics Act.....			2			2				4
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....						1				1
Customs Act.....	80	19	58	2		102		15	22	298
Excise Act.....	175	61	64	6	10	148	25	9	43	541
Explosives Act.....		1	15	1		1				18
Federal District Commission Act.....				1		150	9			160
Finance Act.....		1								1
Fisheries Act.....						1				1
Immigration Act.....			2			8			1	11
Indian Act.....	5	6	22	2		317	30		6	388
Livestock Pedigree Act.....			2							2
Lord's Day Act.....			1							1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1		2						1	4
Militia Act.....			1							1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	34	32	70	3		20	5	2	15	187
Pensions Act.....			1							1
Statistics Act.....			1							1
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....			7							7
Vehicular Traffic Act.....			3	1		5	1			10
Totals.....	295	120	257	16	10	755	70	26	88	1,637

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....			2			3				5
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....				21		8	1			30
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239), Part 5.....		1	2			23				26
Offences against person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	3	3	2	3		33	7	1		52
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	6	22	35	8		51	4		12	138
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....		1	5	1		3	2			12
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569), Part 9.....	2	6	44			1			1	54
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575), Part 10.....						1				1
Attendance of witness (671-677), Part 14.....			1							1
Totals.....	11	33	91	33		123	14	1	13	319

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act.....			7			7	1			14
Game and Fisheries Act.....			2	1		7	1			11
Highway Traffic Act.....			1			2				4
Liquor Control Act.....	1		1			1				4
Masters and Servants Act.....			1			5				7
Ottawa City Bylaws.....			1			1				2
Petty Trespass Act.....						1				1
Totals.....	1		11	1		22	2			37

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Aeronautics Act.....			1			1				2
Canada Shipping Act.....			11							11
Civil Service Act.....			46							49
Customs Act.....	49	16	143	5		89	2		95	400
Excise Act.....	369	33	291	6		258	64	56	95	1,172
Explosives Act.....						1				1
Federal District Commission Act.....				1		2				3
Indian Act.....	11	5	11	1		47		1	2	78
Livestock Pedigree Act.....			1						1	2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1		2			10			1	14
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	23	3	48	1		67	18	6	23	189
Penitentiaries Act.....						1				2
Pensions Act.....			1							1
Post Office Act.....							1			1
Railway Act.....			1			14				15
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....			1							1
Ticket of Leave Act.....			32						7	39
Totals.....	453	57	589	14		490	86	64	227	1,980

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....			1			2				3
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....						18	3	3	4	28
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences, (197-239), Part 5.....				1		4				5
Offences against person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....						1			1	2
Offence against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	7	4	18			15	2	3	2	51
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569), Part 9...	2	4	32	1		15	2	1	5	62
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575), Part 10.....						6				6
Totals.....	9	8	51	2		61	7	7	12	157

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Game and Fisheries Act.....			4							4
Motor Vehicles Act.....						1				1
Totals.....			4			1				5

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 New Brunswick	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Customs Act.....	15	30	203	4		31		3	46	332
Excise Act.....	2	9	9			9		1	11	41
Explosives Act.....		2	4							6
Fisheries Act.....		4	5			16	1			26
Immigration Act.....	1	1	4			1			1	8
Indian Act.....	1	3	4			13	2			23
Lord's Day Act.....			6						1	7
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		1	1			6			1	9
Militia Act.....			3							3
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	2	1	7			1			3	14
Railway Act.....						2				2
Weights and Measures Act.....			1							1
Totals.....	21	51	247	4		79	3	4	63	472

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 New Brunswick	Complaint unrounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141) Part 2.....	1	1	6			11	2		2	23
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196) Part 4.....		1	6		3	10	6	1	4	31
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239) Part 5	4	8	49	10	1	56	9	1	2	140
Offences against person and reputation (240-334) Part 6.....	14	15	127	24		149	38	6	13	386
Murder.....								2		2
Manslaughter.....			1				1			2
Offences against rights of property (335-508) Part 7.....	35	208	114	18	19	164	36	6	49	649
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545) Part 8.....	15	37	25	1		31	16		10	135
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569) Part 9.....			2		1				1	4
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575) Part 10.....			1			1				2
Totals.....	69	270	331	53	24	422	108	16	81	1,374

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 New Brunswick	Complaint unrounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Adultery Act.....			1							1
Children's Protection Act.....	2		1			3				6
Cruelty to Animals Act.....	3		3							6
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....				2						2
Forest Fires Act.....	3	14	10	1		33	1		3	65
Fisheries Act.....		1	3			3				7
Game Act.....	2	3	16	1		24	2		3	51
Highway Act.....	1	2	11		3	1	1			16
Illegitimate Children's Act.....			5	6	3	20	7	3	1	45
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	16	341	87	11	2	296	21	13	30	817
Landlord and Tenant Act.....	1									1
Motor Carrier Act.....			2							2
Motor Vehicle Act.....	3	2	115	2	2	92	5	1	6	228
Municipal Laws.....	1		6			3				10
Optometry Act.....			1							1
Peddlers Act.....			1							1
Public Health Act.....	1		3						1	5
School Act.....			2			1				3
Securities Act.....		1								1
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....			7			1				8
Theatre & Cinematograph Act.....			5							5
Totals.....	33	304	279	23	7	477	37	17	44	1,281

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 Nova Scotia	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Aeronautics Act.....			84	1					111	1
Customs Act.....	10	25				126	23	19		399
Excise Act.....		6	20	1		42	4	9	44	126
Fisheries Act.....			1			13	1			15
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....						1				1
Immigration Act.....			1						1	2
Indian Act.....						6				6
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....						4				4
Militia Act.....			4							4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	8	8	10			2	1	2	2	33
Totals.....	18	39	120	2		194	29	30	159	591

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 Nova Scotia	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to depart- ment concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141) Part 2.....	1					14	3	2		20
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....		2	4		1	19	13	2	3	44
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239) Part 5.....	3	9	18		1	111	8		2	152
Offences against person and reputation (240-334) Part 6.....	3	7	61	4		191	39	27	3	335
Murder.....						1	2		2	5
Attempted murder.....						1				1
Manslaughter.....		2				1	6	4	1	14
Offences against rights of property (335-508) Part 7.....	28	126	63	6	5	167	55	14	71	535
Wilful and forbidden Acts (509-545) Part 8.....	13	19	29			66	17	1	16	161
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit coin (546-569) Part 9.....									4	4
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories, etc. (570-575) Part 10.....						1	1	2	1	5
Summary trial of indictable offences (771-799) Part 16.....						1				1
Totals.....	48	165	175	10	7	573	144	52	103	1,277

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 Nova Scotia	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Education Act.....						2				2
Lands and Forests Act.....						11	1			12
Loads of Vehicles Act.....			1							1
Liquor Act.....	20	241	129	14	16	691	138	17	46	1,306
Motor Vehicles Act.....	7	16	98	3	1	548	20	2	9	704
Municipal Laws.....	1		1			3	4			9
Public Highways Act.....			1							1
Totals.....	28	257	224	17	17	1,255	163	19	55	2,035

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 Prince Edward Island	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Customs Act.....	12	41	2	6		22	6		21	110
Excise Act.....	2	4				4	1		2	13
Fisheries Act.....						2				2
Immigration Act.....			1							1
Indian Act.....						2				2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		1								1
Totals.....	14	46	3	6		30	7		23	129

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 Prince Edward Island	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to department concerned	Withdrawn	Warrant unexecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239) Part 5	3	6	1	7		26	6		1	50
Offences against person and reputation (240-334) Part 6	3	11	2	9		30	14	1		70
Offences against rights of property (335-508) Part 7	5	39		1		15	3	4	4	71
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545) Part 8	7	12	2	1		3	1		1	27
Attendance of witness (671-677) Part 14						1				1
Procedure by indictment (843-1025) Part 19									1	1
Totals.....	18	68	5	18		75	24	5	7	220

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Group 1 Prince Edward Island	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
Dog Act.....	1	3							1	5
Fish and Game Act.....	1					4			1	6
Highway Traffic Act.....	12	15	5	2		79	14		1	128
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....		1	6			8				15
Prohibition Act.....	1	7		4		121	9		2	144
Public School Act.....						1				1
Totals.....	15	26	11	6		214	23		5	300

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Indian Act.....						8				8
Northwest Game Act.....	5	4	7	1		14	14		4	49
Northwest Territories Act.....		1	2			2	3		3	12
Totals.....	5	5	9	1		25	17		7	69

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239), Part 5						1	1			2
Offences against person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....			9			2	2		5	18
Murder.....			1	1						2
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	2	3	3			7	2		10	27
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....						1	1		3	5
Totals.....	2	3	13	1		11	6		18	54



CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Alien Labour Act.....									1	1
Customs Act.....		1	2						1	4
Excise Act.....									1	1
Fisheries Act.....	1									1
Immigration Act.....						1			1	2
Indian Act.....						14	1			15
Lord's Day Act.....		2				11	1		1	16
Yukon Act.....	1									1
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....	1									1
Totals.....	3	4	2			26	2		5	42

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of the Criminal Code from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....						1				1
Offences against religion, morals and public conveniences (197-239), Part 5.....						15				15
Offences against person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	3	1	17			9				30
Murder.....	1		2			1				4
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	1	13	2			3	3			22
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....		1				2	1			4
Totals.....	5	15	21			31	4			76

CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Municipal Laws from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

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
Total.....						1				1

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FINGER Print Records received and Identifications made from January, 1911,  
to September 30, 1931.

Year	Records received	Identifications made
1911 to September 30, 1931.....	341,814	38,775
1931-32 (1-10-31 to 30-9-32).....	39,433	5,522
	381,247	44,297

STATISTICAL Report of the Finger Print Section, Criminal Investigation Branch,  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photographs		Photographs received
					Negatives received	Prints made	
1931							
October.....	3,209	545	7	3	132	486	971
November.....	3,102	409	2	1	161	686	1,146
December.....	3,208	521	7	0	184	682	1,232
1932							
January.....	3,293	470	4	2	192	762	984
February.....	3,175	496	5	4	153	596	1,104
March.....	3,303	395	5	2	121	454	1,177
April.....	3,152	463	6	1	164	598	1,117
May.....	3,265	403	5	2	129	496	1,117
June.....	3,592	459	7	2	113	440	1,328
July.....	3,365	432	6	3	252	970	1,148
August.....	3,679	496	2	0	55	212	912
September.....	3,090	433	4	0	112	470	976
Totals.....	39,433	5,522	60	20	1,768	6,852	13,212

RETURN of Cases under The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Num-ber arrested	Prosecu-tions entered	Con-victions	Num-ber sent to prison	Total terms imposed			Num-ber fined	Amount of fines paid	Quantity of drugs seized							Quantity and description of apparatus seized	Race of those arrested			
				Yrs.	Mos.	Days			Lbs.	Ozs.	Drs.	Grs.	Caps.	Pills	Decks					
195	216	178	126	183	6	4	161	\$ 2,440	Opium.....	24	15	10	12	....	30	72	Opium pipes.....	58	Chinese..	110
									Opium dross....	2	4	12	18	.....	20		" " bowls....	50	White....	80
									Heroin.....		10	5	79	176	....	21	" lamps.....	57	Coloured.	3
									Cocaine.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	143	....	13		" scrapers.....	84	Japanese..	2
									Canabis sativa..	13	....	221	9 cigarettes	....			" scales.....	16		
									Morphine.....	14	....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....			Miscellaneous needles.	109		
									Liquid opium ..		10	....	....	....			Syringes.....	12		
									Liquid cocaine..			13	....	....			Automobiles.....	5		
									Liquid morphine		4	3	....	....			Miscellaneous items...	449		
									Codeine.....		1	....	....	....						
									Novocaine.....		1	11	....	....		1				
									Paregoric.....		4	....	....	....						

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

RETURN of all Fines imposed in Cases from October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Provinces	Fines imposed		Paid	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
British Columbia.....	23,908	17	3,023	17
Alberta.....	45,417	30	21,125	30
Saskatchewan.....	99,009	74	31,997	24
Manitoba.....	28,940	74	8,692	24
Ontario.....	50,162	81	14,587	81
Quebec.....	71,003	29	22,056	33
New Brunswick.....	42,000	90	5,531	00
Nova Scotia.....	57,245	84	30,067	68
Prince Edward Island.....	15,256	00	4,639	00
Yukon Territory.....	355	00	254	00
Northwest Territories.....	301	00	200	00
	433,600	79	142,174	27

## APPENDIX D

P.C. 243

*CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd February, 1932.*

PRIVY COUNCIL

CANADA

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th January, 1932, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that it is the desire of the Government of the Province of Alberta for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to take over from the 1st of April, 1932, the duties at present being performed by the Alberta Provincial Police and to enter into an agreement similar to that arranged between the Dominion Government and the Government of Saskatchewan in June, 1928.

With that end in view, the Attorney General of the Province of Alberta, representing the Government of Alberta, visited Ottawa recently, and consulted with the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd January, 1932, who represented the Federal Government, and discussed the proposal upon general principles and also in some detail.

At the above mentioned meeting, certain general principles were agreed upon by the Attorney General and the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, subject to the approval of their respective Governments, and set forth below are the terms of agreement decided upon for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in taking over the duties of the Alberta Provincial Police in the Province of Alberta, and which have now been approved by the Government of Alberta, and in which the Minister of Justice concurs and submits for approval under the authority of Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act:—

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediately succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of April, 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of Alberta, and shall perform all the duties and services presently undertaken and performed by the Alberta Provincial Police and any additional duties that would, in the ordinary course of events be allotted to the Provincial Police Force, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province of Alberta, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Alberta Provincial Police were still in existence and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them.

(3) The Alberta Provincial Police shall be disbanded as at the said first day of April, 1932.

(4) The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st day of April, 1932, to the 31st day of May, 1935, and unless either of the parties shall have given to the other one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agree-

ment prior to the said 31st day of May, 1935, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(5) The Government of the Province of Alberta shall pay to the Dominion Government in each year of this Agreement the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$175,000) by semi-annual instalments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year beginning the 1st semi-annual instalment on the 1st day of October, 1932.

(6) In addition to the said yearly sum, the Government of the Province shall pay to the Dominion Government, as the agreed-on cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the yearly sum of Fifty Thousand dollars, this sum to be payable by equal semi-annual payments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year during the term of this agreement, the first of said semi-annual payments to be payable on the 1st day of October, 1932.

(7) All fines, costs and fees of every description imposed or collectible in connection with the administration of justice in the Province and the enforcement of all Statutes and regulations shall be paid to the Government of the Province, excepting only such costs and fees as are otherwise disposed of by the Criminal Code of Canada or any other Federal Statute.

(8) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion, in the Province of Alberta, for the purposes of this agreement, a force of at least two hundred and twenty (220) men, including all ranks.

(9) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over into that Force all Officers and men presently on the strength of the Alberta Provincial Police who are in good standing and physically fit to carry on the duties hereby undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and a list of the Officers and men so taken over together with the particulars of their services shall be made out as soon as practicable and such list shall be identified by the signatures of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Acting Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police.

(a) The restrictions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations as to age limit and marriage shall not be operative to exclude any member of the Alberta Provincial Police from admission to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but when once a member of the Alberta Provincial Police has been taken on the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, he will come under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and Regulations.

(10) All Officers and men who are taken over from the Alberta Provincial Police shall be granted such seniority in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as may be mutually agreed upon, and credit shall be given to any former service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and in the Alberta Provincial Police.

(11) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Alberta shall be at Edmonton or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney General of the Province.

(12) The Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province, without reference to the senior Officers of

the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes or Federal Police duties are concerned, the object being to avoid delay and to ensure prompt decision being given within the Province.

(13) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters, these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In places where the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the Province have both leased quarters, the Government of the Dominion will surrender its lease and take over the quarters leased by the Provincial Government, if such quarters are suitable to the Government of the Dominion.

(14) All arms, equipment, furnishings and supplies of every description of the Alberta Provincial Police shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the agreed-on price shall be payable in three equal, annual instalments on the first day of October in each successive year beginning the first payment on the first day of October, 1932.

(15) Every Officer and man taken over from the Alberta Provincial Police, who makes payment to the Dominion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place him in good standing under the pension provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this agreement in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Alberta Provincial Police.

(16) In the event of any Officer or man taken over from the Alberta Provincial Police not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sums required to place him in good standing under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, such Officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him subsequent to the said first day of April, 1932, except that any Officer or man having prior Royal Canadian Mounted Police service shall be entitled to credit for same.

(17) In the event of the services of any Officer or man of the Alberta Provincial Police taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such Officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by him under Section 15 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

The agreement with Saskatchewan is for a period of seven years from the 1st June, 1928. The proposed agreement with Alberta is for the period from 1st April, 1932, to the 31st May, 1935. Both agreements will therefore terminate on the same date.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that the said terms of agreement be approved.

The Honourable the Minister of Justice,  
(R.C.M. Police).

E. J. LEMAIRE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

P.C. 580

*CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th April, 1928.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March, 1928, from the Minister of Justice, stating that just before the last Dominion Provincial Conference in 1927, it was decided that the question of "over-policing," which had been the subject of correspondence between the Premier of Saskatchewan and the Minister of Justice for some time prior to the Conference, should be removed from the Agenda of the Conference, and that the question be discussed between the Minister of Justice and the Premiers of any of the Provinces interested.

The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were the two chiefly interested, and on the 6th of January, 1928, the Honourable Mr. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, the Honourable T. C. Davis, Attorney General of Saskatchewan, representing the Province of Saskatchewan, Commissioner Starnes, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Minister of Justice representing the Federal Government, met to discuss the question of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police taking over the duties of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police in the Province of Saskatchewan.

At the above mentioned meeting, certain general principles were agreed upon, and on the 11th of January, 1928, the Honourable T. C. Davis wrote the Minister of Justice, setting out his understanding of these principles, but as it was difficult to come to a proper understanding upon two clauses of the tentative understanding by correspondence, it was decided to postpone further negotiations until after the Saskatchewan Legislature closed.

The Honourable Mr. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, and the Honourable T. C. Davis, Attorney General of that Province, arrived in Ottawa a day or so ago from the West, and met the Minister of Justice in the presence of Commissioner Starnes on March 22, 1928, when the question was again discussed, and set forth below are the terms of agreement decided upon for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in taking over the duties of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police in the Province of Saskatchewan, which are now submitted for approval under the authority of Section 5 of Chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes, 1927—an Act respecting the Royal Canadian Mounted Police:—

1. (a) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force to remain a Dominion Force, entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except in matters relating to the administration of Justice in connection with which the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or an Officer appointed by him to be in charge of Criminal Investigation in Saskatchewan will act in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan.
- (b) The Saskatchewan Provincial Police Force which has operated in the Province of Saskatchewan for the past ten years or so, shall be disbanded as at the first day of June, 1928, when this agreement is to take effect.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) The restriction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police regulations regarding marriage in the acceptance of the members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police to augment the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will not be enforced.
- (c) The age limit for original engagement in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is 40 years and all members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police who are under 40 years of age will be eligible to present themselves as Candidates for selection, whether married or single. Of the members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police who are over 40 years of age, only those who have previously served in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be eligible for re-engagement whether married or single.

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

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

13. In the administration of Justice in the Province of Saskatchewan, under the direction of the Attorney-General of that Province, the Attorney-General will confer with the Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Southern Saskatchewan, as stated in paragraph 8, who will give the necessary instructions to the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in Northern Saskatchewan. The Assistant Commissioner at Regina will have charge of all matters pertaining to interior economy, discipline and personnel, and will represent the Commissioner in any matters which may arise.

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

- 15. (a) Arrangements will be worked out whereby men taken from the Saskatchewan Provincial Police under this arrangement and included within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be entitled to the pension benefits now received by members of the Royal Canadian

Mounted Police and such men shall be entitled to credit for all service performed prior to the first of June, 1928, in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, and, the Government of Saskatchewan shall contribute to the Dominion Government such reasonable sum as shall be necessary towards the Dominion Government Pension Fund to enable such men to get the benefit in computing their pension for the numbers of years served with the Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

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

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

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

E. J. LEMAIRE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Justice.

P.C. 721

*CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st March, 1932.*

PRIVY COUNCIL

CANADA.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 30th March, 1932, from the Minister of Justice, submitting:—

That it is the desire of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over from the 1st of April, 1932, the duties at present being performed by the New Brunswick Provincial Police, and to enter into an agreement similar to those recently arranged between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments of Alberta, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia.

With that end in view, Major General J. H. MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, representing the Federal Government, visited Fredericton, N.B., recently, and consulted with the Premier of the Province of New Brunswick, representing the New Brunswick Government, and discussed the proposal upon general terms, and also in some detail, on the 9th of March, 1932.

At the above mentioned meeting, certain general principles were agreed upon by the Premier of New Brunswick and the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, subject to the approval of their respective Governments, and set forth below are the terms of agreement decided upon for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in taking over the duties of the New Brunswick Provincial Police in the Province of New Brunswick, and which have been

approved by the Government of New Brunswick, and in which the Minister of Justice concurs and submits for approval, under the authority of Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act:—

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as otherwise provided in this agreement.

(2) As and from the first day of April, 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of New Brunswick, and shall perform all the duties and services presently undertaken and performed by the New Brunswick Provincial Police and any additional duties that would, in the ordinary course of events be allotted to the Provincial Police Force, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province of New Brunswick, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the New Brunswick Provincial Police were still in existence and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them.

(3) The New Brunswick Provincial Police shall be disbanded as at the said first day of April, 1932.

(4) The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st day of April, 1932, to the 31st day of May, 1935, and unless either of the parties shall have given to the other one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement prior to the said 31st day of May, 1935, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(5) The Government of the Province of New Brunswick shall pay to the Dominion Government in each year of this agreement, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) by semi-annual instalments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st day of October, 1932.

(6) All fines, costs and fees of every description imposed or collectable in connection with the administration of justice in the Province and the enforcement of all Statutes and regulations shall be paid to the Government of the Province, excepting only such costs and fees as are otherwise disposed of by the Criminal Code of Canada or any other Federal Statutes, and all forfeitures, and all property seized under any law of the Province, shall be retained by the Government of the Province.

(7) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the purpose of this agreement, a force of at least one hundred (100) men, including all ranks.

(8) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over into that Force all Officers and men presently on the strength of the New Brunswick Provincial Police who are in good standing and physically fit to carry on the duties hereby undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and a list of the Officers and men so taken over together with the particulars of their services shall be made out as soon as practicable and such list shall be identified by the signatures of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Commissioner of the New Brunswick Provincial Police.

(a) The restrictions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations as to age limit and marriage shall not be operative to exclude any member of the New Brunswick Provincial Police from admission to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police but when once a member of the New Brunswick Provincial

Police has been taken on the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, he will come under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and Regulations.

(9) All Officers and men who are taken over from the New Brunswick Provincial Police shall be granted such seniority in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as may be mutually agreed upon, and credit shall be given for any former service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and in the New Brunswick Provincial Police.

(10) It is agreed that men shall be recruited and employed from the Province of New Brunswick at a per capita ratio to the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintained in the Province.

(11) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the Province of New Brunswick shall be at Fredericton or at such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney General of the Province.

(12) The Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for New Brunswick shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province, without reference to the senior officers of the Force, except where Federal Statutes or Federal Police duties are concerned, the object being to avoid delay and to ensure prompt decision being given within the Province.

(13) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, those quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In places where the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the Province have both leased quarters, the Government of the Dominion will surrender its lease and take over the quarters leased by the Provincial Government, if such quarters are suitable to the Government of the Dominion.

(14) All arms, equipment, furnishings and supplies of every description of the New Brunswick Provincial Police shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the agreed-on price shall be payable in three equal, annual instalments on the first day of October in each successive year beginning the first payment on the first day of October, 1932.

(15) Every Officer and man taken over from the New Brunswick Provincial Police, who makes payment to the Dominion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place him in good standing under the pension provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this agreement in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the New Brunswick Provincial Police.

(16) In the event of any Officer or men taken over from the New Brunswick Provincial Police not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sum required to place him in good standing under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, such Officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him

subsequent to the said first day of April, 1932, except that any Officer or man having prior Royal Canadian Mounted Police service shall be entitled to credit for same.

(17) In the event of the services of any Officer or man of the New Brunswick Provincial Police taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such Officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by him under Section 15 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that the said terms of agreement be approved accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

The Honourable  
the Minister of Justice.

P.C. 676

*CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th March, 1932.*

PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 22nd March, 1932, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that it is the desire of the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over, from the 1st April, 1932, the duties at present being performed by the Nova Scotia Police Force and to enter into an agreement similar to that arranged between the Dominion Government with the Governments of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

With that end in view, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, representing the Federal Government, visited Halifax, N.S., recently and consulted with the Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia, representing the Nova Scotia Government, and discussed the proposal upon general terms, and also in some details on the 7th March, 1932.

At the above mentioned meeting, certain general principles were agreed upon by the Attorney General of Nova Scotia and the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, subject to the approval of their respective governments, and set forth below are the terms of agreement decided upon for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in taking over the duties of the Nova Scotia Police Force in the Province of Nova Scotia, and which have been approved by the Government of Nova Scotia, and, in which the Minister of Justice concurs and submits for approval under the authority of Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act:—

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediately succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of April, 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of Nova Scotia, and shall perform all the duties and services presently undertaken and performed by the Nova Scotia Police, including the transportation of prisoners by the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional duties that would, in the ordinary course of events be allotted to the Nova Scotia Police Force, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Nova Scotia Police were still in existence and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them.

(3) The Nova Scotia Police shall be disbanded as at the said first day of April, 1932.

(4) The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st day of April, 1932, to the 31st day of May, 1935, and unless either of the parties shall have given to the other one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement prior to the said 31st day of May, 1935, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(5) The Government of the Province of Nova Scotia shall pay to the Dominion Government in each year of this agreement the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000) by semi-annual instalments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st day of October, 1932.

(6) All fines, costs and fees of every description imposed or collectible in connection with the administration of justice in the Province and the enforcement of all Statutes and regulations shall be paid to the Government of the Province, excepting only such costs and fees as are otherwise disposed of by the Criminal Code of Canada or any other Federal Statute.

(7) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the purposes of this agreement, a force of at least one hundred and fifty (150) men, including all ranks.

(8) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over into that Force all Officers and men presently on the strength of the Nova Scotia Police who are in good standing and physically fit to carry on the duties hereby undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and a list of the Officers and men so taken over, together with the particulars of their services shall be made out as soon as practicable and such list shall be identified by the signatures of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Commissioner of the Nova Scotia Police.

(a) The restrictions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations as to age limit and marriage shall not be operative to exclude any member of the Nova Scotia Police from admission to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but when once a member of the Nova Scotia Police has been taken on the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, he will come under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and Regulations.

(9) All officers and men who are taken over from the Nova Scotia Police shall be granted such seniority in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as may be mutually agreed upon, and credit shall be given for any former service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and in the Nova Scotia Police.

(10) The headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Nova Scotia shall be at Halifax or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney General of the Province.

(11) The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Nova Scotia shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province, without reference to the senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes, other than the Criminal Code, or Federal Police duties are concerned, the object being to avoid delay and to ensure prompt decision being given within the Province.

(12) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters, these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion at rent to be agreed on. In places where the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the Province have both leased quarters, the Government of the Dominion will surrender its lease and take over the quarters leased by the Provincial Government, if such quarters are suitable to the Government of the Dominion.

(13) All arms, equipment, furnishings and supplies of every description of the Nova Scotia Police shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the agreed-on price shall be payable in three equal, annual instalments on the first day of October in each successive year beginning the first payment on the first day of October, 1932.

(14) Every Officer and man taken over from the Nova Scotia Police, who makes payment to the Dominion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place him in good standing under the pension provisions of The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this agreement in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Nova Scotia Police.

(15) In the event of any Officer or man taken over from the Nova Scotia Police not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sum required to place him in good standing under the provisions of The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, such Officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him subsequent to the said first day of April, 1932, except that any officer or man having prior Royal Canadian Mounted Police service shall be entitled to credit for same.

(16) In the event of the services of any Officer or man of the Nova Scotia Police taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such Officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by him under Section 15 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that the said terms of agreement be approved accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*



P.C. 541

*CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March, 1932.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 2nd March, 1932, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that it is the desire of the Government of the Province of Manitoba for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over, from the 1st April, 1932, the duties at present being performed by the Manitoba Provincial Police, and to enter into an agreement, similar to that arranged between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in June, 1928, and February, 1932, respectively.

With that end in view, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police, representing the Federal Government, visited Winnipeg recently, and consulted with the Attorney General of the Province of Manitoba, representing the Manitoba Provincial Government, and discussed the proposal upon general terms, and also in some detail, on the 15th and 16th February, 1932.

At the above mentioned meeting, certain general principles were agreed upon by the Attorney General of Manitoba and the Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police, subject to the approval of their respective governments, and set forth below are the terms of agreement decided upon for the services of the R.C.M. Police in taking over the duties of the Manitoba Provincial Police in the Province of Manitoba, and which have been approved by the Government of Manitoba and in which the Minister of Justice concurs and submits for approval under the authority of Section 5 of the R.C.M. Police Act:

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediately succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of April, 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of Manitoba, and shall perform all the duties and services presently undertaken and performed by the Manitoba Provincial Police and any additional duties that would, in the ordinary course of events be allotted to the Provincial Police Force, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Manitoba Provincial Police were still in existence and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them.

(3) The Manitoba Provincial Police shall be disbanded as at the said first day of April, 1932.

(4) The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st day of April, 1932, to the 31st day of May, 1935, and unless either of the parties shall have given to the other one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement prior to the said 31st day of May, 1935, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(5) The Government of the Province of Manitoba shall pay to the Dominion Government in each year of this agreement the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) by semi-annual instalments on the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of October in each year, beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st day of October, 1932.

(6) In addition to the said yearly sum, the Government of the Province shall pay to the Dominion Government, as the agreed-on cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the yearly sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000); this sum to be payable by equal semi-annual payments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year during the term of this agreement, the first of said semi-annual payments to be payable on the 1st day of October, 1932.

(7) All fines, costs and fees of every description imposed or collectable in connection with the administration of justice in the Province and the enforcement of all Statutes and regulations shall be paid to the Government of the Province, excepting only such costs and fees as are otherwise disposed of by the Criminal Code of Canada or any other Federal Statute.

(8) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion, in the Province of Manitoba, for the purposes of this agreement, a force of at least one hundred and twenty-five (125) men, including all ranks.

(9) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over into that force all officers and men presently on the strength of the Manitoba Provincial Police who are in good standing and physically fit to carry on the duties hereby undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and a list of the officers and men so taken over together with the particulars of their services shall be made out as soon as practicable and such list shall be identified by the signatures of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Commissioner of the Manitoba Provincial Police.

(a) The restrictions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations as to age limit and marriage shall not be operative to exclude any member of the Manitoba Provincial Police from admission to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but when once a member of the Manitoba Provincial Police has been taken on the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police he will come under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and Regulations.

(10) All officers and men who are taken over from the Manitoba Provincial Police shall be granted such seniority in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as may be mutually agreed upon, and credit shall be given for any former service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and in the Manitoba Provincial Police.

(11) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Manitoba shall be at Winnipeg or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

(12) The Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Manitoba shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province, without reference to the senior officers of the force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes or Federal Police duties are concerned, the object being to avoid delay and to ensure prompt decision being given within the Province.

(13) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters, these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Govern-

ment of the Dominion. In places where the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the province have both leased quarters, the Government of the Dominion will surrender its lease and take over the quarters leased by the Provincial Government, if such quarters are suitable to the Government of the Dominion.

(14) All arms, equipment, furnishings and supplies of every description of the Manitoba Provincial Police shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the agreed-on price shall be payable in three equal, annual instalments on the first day of October in each successive year, beginning the first payment on the first day of October, 1932.

(15) Every officer and man taken over from the Manitoba Provincial Police, who makes payment to the Dominion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place him in good standing under the pension provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this agreement in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Manitoba Provincial Police.

(16) In the event of any officer or man taken over from the Manitoba Provincial Police in accordance with this agreement,

- (a) not making payment of the sum required to place him in good standing under the provisions relating to pensions in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, and
- (b) becoming in course of time entitled to a pension under the said Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act,

the Government of Manitoba beginning at the date when said officer or man is entitled to a pension under the said the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act will pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Manitoba to the Government of Canada as an additional pension for such officer or man such sum of money as at the date of this agreement such officer or man if he were age sixty-five (65) after a service exceeding ten (10) years would be entitled to receive under the practice prevailing at the date of this agreement relative to payments of pensions by the Government of Manitoba to members of the civil service in the service of the Province of Manitoba.

The said sum of money for such officer or man paid by the Government of Manitoba to the Government of Canada shall be paid out by the Government of Canada to such officer or man as agreed upon between the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada and shall be in addition to any pension to which such officer or man is entitled under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

(17) In the event of any officer or man taken over from the Manitoba Provincial Police not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sum required to place him in good standing under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, such officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him subsequent to the said first day of April, 1932, except that any officer or man having prior Royal Canadian Mounted Police service shall be entitled to credit for same.

(18) In the event of the services of any officer or man of the Manitoba Provincial Police taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by

him under section 15 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all of the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that the said terms of Agreement be approved.

G. G. KEZAR,  
*Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.*

P.C. 858

*CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April, 1932.*

PRIVY COUNCIL  
CANADA.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 12th April, 1932, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that it is the desire of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over from the 1st of May, 1932, the duties at present being performed by the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police, and to enter into an agreement similar to that arranged between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and

That with that end in view, Assistant Commissioner C. Junget, representing the Federal Government, visited the Premier and Attorney General of Prince Edward Island at Charlottetown, recently, representing Prince Edward Island Government, and discussed the proposal upon general terms, and also in some detail, and on the 11th of April, 1932, the Honourable James D. Stewart, Prime Minister and Attorney General of Prince Edward Island, visited the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Ottawa, and agreed upon general principles.

The general principles agreed upon between the Honourable Premier of Prince Edward Island and the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, subject to the approval of their respective Governments, are set forth below, and deal with the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in taking over the duties of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, in which the Minister of Justice concurs and submits for approval, under the authority of Section 5 of the R.C.M. Police Act:—

1. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as otherwise provided in this agreement.
2. As and from the first day of May, 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of Prince Edward Island, and shall perform all the duties and services presently undertaken and performed by the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police and any additional duties that would, in the ordinary course of events be allotted to the Provincial Police Force, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province of Prince Edward Island, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police were still in existence and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them;
3. The Prince Edward Island Provincial Police shall be disbanded as at the said first day of May, 1932.

4. The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st day of May, 1932, to the 31st day of May, 1935, and unless either of the parties shall have given to the other one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement prior to the said 31st day of May, 1935, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

5. The Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island shall pay to the Dominion Government in each year of this agreement, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) by semi-annual instalments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st day of October, 1932.

6. All fines, costs and fees of every description imposed or collectible in connection with the administration of justice in the Province and the enforcement of all Statutes and regulations shall be paid to the Government of the Province, excepting only such costs and fees as are otherwise disposed of by the Criminal Code of Canada or any other Federal Statutes, and all forfeitures, and all property seized under any law of the Province, shall be retained by the Government of the Province.

7. There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the purposes of this agreement, a force of at least fifteen (15) men, including all ranks.

8. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over into that Force all Officers and men presently on the strength of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police who are in good standing and physically fit to carry on the duties hereby undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and a list of the Officers and men so taken over together with the particulars of their services shall be made out as soon as practicable and such list shall be identified by the signatures of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Commissioner of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police.

(a) The restrictions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations as to age limit and marriage shall not be operative to exclude any member of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police from admission to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but when once a member of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police has been taken on the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, he will come under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and Regulations.

9. All Officers and men who are taken over from the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police shall be granted such seniority in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as may be mutually agreed upon, and credit shall be given for any former service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and in the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police.

10. It is agreed that men shall be recruited and employed from the Province of Prince Edward Island at a per capita ratio to the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintained in the Province.

11. Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the Province of Prince Edward Island shall be Charlottetown or at such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney General of the Province.

12. The Officer in Command of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for Prince Edward Island shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province without reference to the senior officers of the Force, except where Federal Statutes or Federal Police duties are concerned, the object being to avoid delay and to ensure prompt decision being given within the Province.

13. In places in the province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters, these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In places where the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the Province have both leased quarters, the Government of the Dominion will surrender its lease and take over the quarters leased by the Provincial Government, if such quarters are suitable to the Government of the Dominion.

14. All arms, equipment, furnishings and supplies of every description of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the agreed-on price shall be payable in three equal, annual instalments on the first day of October in each successive year, beginning the first payment on the first day of October, 1932.

15. Every officer and man taken over from the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police, who makes a payment to the Dominion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place him in good standing under the pension provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this agreement in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Prince Edward Island Police.

16. In the event of any officer or man taken over from the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sum required to place him in good standing under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, such officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him subsequent to the said first day of May, 1932, except that any officer or man having prior Royal Canadian Mounted Police service shall be entitled to credit for same.

17. In the event of the services of any officer or man of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by him under the Section 15 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that the above terms of agreement be approved accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

P.C. 857

Privy Council, Canada

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 16th day of April, 1932.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the joint recommendation of the Minister of National Revenue and the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of Chapter 165 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order that the Preventive Service of the Department of National Revenue be and it is hereby transferred to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the 1st of April, 1932, with the exception of the Special Investigation Branch of that Service, which is to remain with the Department of National Revenue;

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order that the following principles and orders be and they are hereby laid down for the information and guidance of the Departments affected:—

(1) The Minister of National Revenue will be responsible for the policy to be adopted by the Preventive Service.

(2) The Minister in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be responsible for the administration of the personnel of the Preventive Service, and of the duties and interior economy of that Service.

(3) As from the 1st of April, 1932, the amounts appropriated by Parliament for the Preventive Service of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year 1932-33, under Vote No. 277, will be transferred to the appropriation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, upon the understanding that such amounts as may be required for the Special Investigation Branch of that Service, which is to remain with the Department of National Revenue, and those members of the Preventive Service who are entitled to and are to be granted leave of absence, with pay, and who were not taken over by the R.C.M. Police on the 1st of April, 1932, be the subject of arrangement between the two Departments concerned, namely, the Department of National Revenue and the Department of the R.C.M. Police, it being further understood that a supplementary estimate will be submitted at the first opportunity for any further amount which may be required by the R.C.M. Police. Appropriate action to be taken in the Supplementary Estimates.

E. J. LEMAIRE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

The Honourable the MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
(Royal Canadian Mounted Police).

