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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1937

To be purchased directly from THE KING'S PRINTER
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, L.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1937

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1937

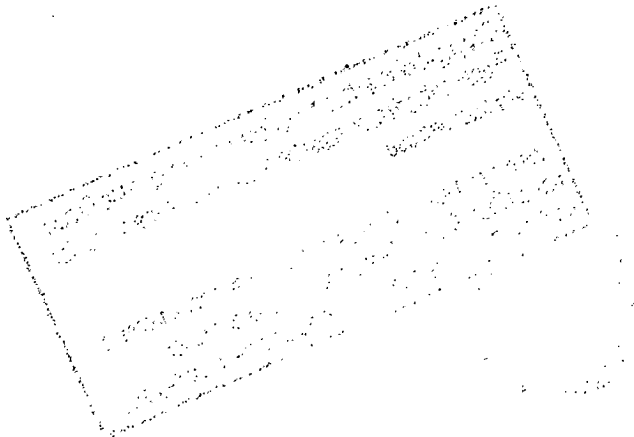
*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1937.

Respectfully submitted,

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



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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 20, 1937.

To the Rt. Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice,
(Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police), Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1937.

The form of the report is the same as that submitted for several years past, and as usual an appendix has been added containing items of interest from the reports of Officers Commanding the respective divisions, and also from Officers on the Headquarters Staff, which could not very well be embodied in the report itself, but which are considered to merit publication.

SECTION I

GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

By Bill No. 83 submitted to Parliament, which was in session at the end of the annual report year, several minor amendments and one major amendment have been recommended.

The minor amendments deal with definitions as to "rank" and "pay" for pension purposes, the inclusion of time served in the permanent forces of Canada for pension under the Police Act, and an amendment to section 83 (Part IV) dealing with pensions for dependents of "Constables."

The major amendment repeals the existing section 28 of the Act relating to the "Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve," which was inserted in the year 1919, and which has never been acted upon, and substitutes an entirely new section.

The old section is considered to be totally inadequate as it confines the personnel of the Reserve to such officers and men who have already served in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The new section provides for the training of suitable young men annually in order that they may later become members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, if they so desire. It is hoped to form a reserve of approximately 300 men, and to train them for a period not exceeding three months in any one year.

I am again pleased to report that the benefits provided by Part IV of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act continue to be satisfactory. The first valuation of the assets and liabilities of this Dependents Pension Fund as at March 31, 1939, will be required under the statute when that time arrives, and every five years thereafter.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

As stated in my last report, all the agreements with the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to enforce provincial laws within the respective provinces concerned, outside incorporated cities and towns, expired on May 31, 1935.

New agreements have been concluded with each province mentioned, and the expiring dates of each are set forth below:—

Alberta—May 31, 1940.

Saskatchewan—May 31, 1943.

Manitoba—April 1, 1940.

New Brunswick—March 31, 1942.

Nova Scotia—Continued on a yearly basis from June 1, 1935. Agreement may be terminated on three months' notice.

Prince Edward Island—May 31, 1940.

Copies of the new agreements above referred to will be found in Appendix "D" of this report.

It is gratifying to find that the majority of the provinces concerned have entered into new agreements for a period of years. Short-term agreements do not lend themselves to comprehensive or economical administration.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys General of the respective provinces in which this force serves during the period under review.

3. The Force at Large

The progressive benefits, referred to in my last report, from the rather arduous efforts made to increase efficiency during the years 1932 to 1935 are being maintained and it can be stated with confidence that, with the standard of efficiency raised, the general public and the force itself continue to derive advantages.

The duties of the force in the field and at this Headquarters have been arduous during the past year, nevertheless the pressure has not been so intense as during some previous years, and it has therefore been possible to continue to consolidate and use the benefits derived from experience. The past year has been one of progress in all branches, and it is desired and intended to continue this condition until further improvements are realized.

It has been possible to continue the reduction in clerical work in some measure at different points, and the substantial benefits already secured in that direction have been enhanced.

It has also been possible to retain the higher educational tests for recruits which were instituted a few years ago with continued gratifying results.

During the past year, the Main Training Centre at Regina, Saskatchewan, has been kept very busy, and while it has still not been possible to establish a National Training Centre there, which would be available to all police forces in Canada, largely due to lack of building accommodation and equipment, nevertheless, some decided progress has been made and it is hoped that further advances will be made in the not too far distant future.

Refresher Courses at Regina and other centres have also been continued during the year under review, and further details regarding these will be given under the heading of Recruiting and Training—Section 3.

The courses of training during the winter months for the Marine section, to which I referred last year, have also been maintained with noticeable improvement in the personnel. The Royal Canadian Navy has again rendered very valuable assistance in this training, and the hearty co-operation afforded is sincerely appreciated.

A definite and decided effort has been made, which will be continued, to increase within the force the knowledge of the aids in the prevention of crime and also of those in its detection, and while this is a never-ending process, it is obvious that the advantages of well-tried and proven new methods must be embraced and the information disseminated in order to keep abreast of and if possible to forestal the plans and devices of the habitual and incorrigible law breaker.

4. The Preventive Service

It is not intended here to do much more than note the changes which have taken place either in service or in duties during the past twelve months, and to give a general outline of the situation. Examples of the important cases handled will be found in Appendix "A" of this report. Furthermore, extracts from the reports of the Chief Preventive Officer and of the Technical Adviser of the Marine Section have also been included in that appendix.

It is desired to draw attention to the fact that the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1937, mark the termination of the fifth year of operation for the Preventive Service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

One of the basic weaknesses in dealing with rum-running vessels, from a preventive angle, is the fact that the twelve mile jurisdiction seawards is at present limited strictly to vessels registered in Canada, having in mind the fact that some eighty per cent of the rum-running craft are registered in other British possessions. The present situation gives these latter vessels immunity outside the three mile limit. However, there is reason to hope that as a result of negotiations with the Imperial Government, vessels registered in other British possessions may come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Customs Act up to the twelve mile limit.

LEGISLATION

CUSTOMS ACT

The Customs Act was widely amended at the 1936 session of Parliament, particularly those sections dealing with the search and seizure of vessels engaged in smuggling, and the prosecution of the Masters and crews. The addition of section 7A to the Act requires the Master of any vessel entering Canadian waters with liquor other than ship's stores on board to have a manifest showing all cargo duly completed before entering waters within Canadian jurisdiction. The twelve mile limit, applies to Canadian registered vessels for this purpose, and the three mile limit to vessels registered elsewhere. In order that legitimate shipping may not be unduly hampered, the Minister of National Revenue has exempted from the provisions of this section "all vessels sailing on a regular published schedule."

Another important amendment conferred upon all officers and non-commissioned officers of this force the full powers of statutory customs officers. Wider powers for carrying out searches and investigations were thereby acquired, in addition to those granted all members of the force by virtue of the 1932 amendment of section 19 (3) of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

Section 151 was drastically amended and enlarged. This section deals with vessels "hovering" off our shores with contraband on board, and provides for the forfeiture of vessels and their cargoes, and for the prosecution of persons found on board. A former weakness was the absence of a clear cut definition as to what constituted "hovering" within the meaning of the Act. This has been clarified in the amended section. Provision has also been made for the right of "continuous pursuit" of a vessel refusing to come to a stop when challenged, beyond the territorial limits of Canada. This policy was adopted in the now famous "Kromhout" seizure, and was upheld in appeal proceedings which were finally carried to the Supreme Court of Canada, but so far this seems to be the first time "continuous pursuit" has been provided for in any Canadian statute.

Section 180 of the Act was also amended to provide for the production of all papers, as well as books and invoices, by persons or firms where there is reasonable suspicion that a violation of the Customs Act has been committed. This has been found particularly necessary in cases involving "conspiracy to defraud the revenue," since the section, as drafted prior to amendment, provided only for production of invoices, etc., whereas other incriminating evidence in the

form of correspondence could not be detained without a properly designated search warrant. Penalties are provided for non-compliance with the requirements of the section.

A further amendment was passed whereby the Crown would have the right to decide whether, in indictable offences, the trial shall proceed by way of Summary Conviction under Part XV of the Code, thus avoiding jury trials. This is in line with a provision in the Excise Act. However, through an error in drafting the amendment, the provision is impracticable, but a correcting amendment will be submitted to Parliament at the first opportunity.

EXCISE ACT

No amendments were made to the Excise Act at the 1936 Session of Parliament, other than minor changes necessitated by the budget brought down at that time.

At the request of the Commissioner of Excise, several suggested amendments have been submitted which will be considered at the 1937 Session of Parliament, and it is believed will strengthen certain sections relating to Preventive Service work.

CO-OPERATION

INTERNATIONAL

Co-operative measures between the United States Coastguard Service, Alcohol Tax Unit, and our Preventive Service, for the prevention of smuggling, were maintained at a high standard and every possible avenue was explored with a view to widening the scope of the reciprocal arrangements in the interchange of information, etc., which proved so beneficial to both services during the past two years.

During the past year, officers of this force attended conferences with officials of the United States Coast Guard Service. Experiences in connection with enforcement measures were freely discussed and opinions expressed regarding the most suitable type of patrol vessel and other equipment for combatting the ever changing tactics of the rum running interests.

New arrangements have been adopted recently, by which patrol vessels of the United States Coastguard Service and of our Preventive Service, are authorized to continue their patrol; when trailing suspected vessels, within the territorial waters of the other country concerned. Up to the present such continuous trailing was confined to positions outside the three mile limit. Under the new measures no seizure action will be taken by either side while operating in the territorial waters of the other country but any breach of the law on the part of the suspected vessel will be noted and the trail handed over to a patrol vessel of the country concerned, as soon as possible.

BRITISH WEST INDIES AND NEWFOUNDLAND

There have been several occasions when it has been necessary to communicate with the authorities of Newfoundland, Barbados, British Honduras and Bermuda, with respect to rum vessels clearing from those colonies and the fullest co-operation has been received at all times.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

We have continued to receive the fullest support of the Minister of National Revenue and of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Any recommendations we have made with regard to amendments to the Acts or to the enforcement work generally, have at all times, received sympathetic consideration. Conferences were arranged at intervals for the discussion of matters pertaining to preventive work.

Officials of the Department of External Affairs greatly assisted us by making representations to the authorities in the United Kingdom, British Colonies and other foreign governments, whenever we requested such service in the interest of co-operation in enforcement. Negotiations are at present proceeding with a view to making arrangements by which the provisions of the Canadian Customs Act will have effect up to the twelve mile limit "Canadian Customs Waters" over vessels registered in the United Kingdom and British Colonies, including Newfoundland and the British West Indies.

In view of the relatively heavy quota of prosecutions arising from customs and excise seizures, it has been necessary to request the Department of Justice, daily, to nominate competent counsel. They have at all times assisted us in every possible way, frequently complying with requests forwarded by telephone as the occasion required.

The Department of Trade and Commerce also during the past year agreed to assist us in certain beneficial ways.

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

Relations with other police forces, both provincial and municipal, were well maintained and in numerous cases important investigations were successfully concluded as a direct result of such co-operation.

One instance concerns the racket in stolen cars from Detroit, Michigan, which were subsequently smuggled into Canada and sold. Some forty cars were seized in the Windsor-Toronto area and a number of prosecutions were entered against those responsible for smuggling the cars into Canada. In these cases the Windsor and Detroit city police greatly assisted this force. We were able to reciprocate when members of this force testified in the Detroit courts when certain parties were prosecuted for the theft of the cars.

Searches for violations of the liquor statutes are frequently carried out jointly by members of the British Columbia Provincial Police and members of our detachments, so that appropriate action may be taken, dependent upon whether the type or quantity of the liquor seized warrants action under the federal or provincial Acts.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

Seaplanes supplied by the Royal Canadian Air Force were used for Preventive Service patrols on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard during 1936. The planes were operated on the same agreement as previously, members of the Air Force acting as pilots and members of this force as observers, on all patrols.

PACIFIC COAST

On the Pacific coast, patrols were made from the base at Jericho Beach. Operations commenced on June 4 and continued until September 29, during which period twelve complete patrols involving nine-six separate flights were made.

A total of 99 flying hours was used on this work. The estimated area covered for observation was 132,550 square miles, and the distance flown 8,200 miles.

The patrol cruiser *Adversus* was kept advised of the movements of suspected vessels. Landings were made by the seaplane, and shoreside investigations were conducted under the Customs and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts.

The seaplane has proved particularly useful on the Pacific coast, due to the recent expansion of business at outports such as Port Alberni, Nanoose Bay, Osborne and Ladysmith, where a considerable number of deep sea vessels make calls since the improvement in the export lumber trade. At these ports, only Customs landing waiters are stationed, whose duties in entering and issuing clearances prevent them from conducting proper searches of vessels entering the port. The irregular patrols made by seaplane for the purpose of searching such

vessels had a decided effect in the prevention of smuggling by the crews of vessels arriving from the Orient, who formerly assumed that no search would be made when the vessels docked at the smaller ports.

Nine seizures were effected by the seaplane observer under the Customs Act; twelve deep sea vessels were searched for narcotics, but no seizures were made. Vessels arriving from Oriental ports were convoyed whenever possible, to prevent contacts for smuggling narcotics, and similar supervision was exercised over French, Dutch and German vessels arriving from European ports.

Sawdust barges, plying between Puget Sound, Washington, and British Columbia ports, were closely watched for possible smuggling of American alcohol, but no evidence of the traffic was obtained.

The seaplane maintained close contact with the patrol cruiser *Adversus* and with coastal wireless stations. No wireless trouble was experienced throughout the season.

The Officer Commanding "E" Division, in his review of aircraft patrols for 1936, reports that such patrols have been effective in combatting narcotic drug and liquor smuggling into Canada.

ATLANTIC COAST

On the Atlantic seaboard, Preventive Service seaplane patrols were carried out in accordance with Operating Order 12-36 of the Department of National Defence, with two aircraft operating from each of the bases located at Gaspé, P.Q., Shediac, N.B., and Dartmouth, N.S. An additional plane was held in reserve at Dartmouth.

Flying operations from the base at Sydney, N.S., were discontinued for reasons of economy, but the territory was covered by patrols from the Dartmouth base.

The Officer Commanding at Halifax reports that four large seizures of liquor were effected as a direct result of observations by aircraft and information relayed to land detachments and patrol vessels. The liquor seized from these cases totals approximately 2,000 gallons.

Operations commenced at Dartmouth, N.S., on April 25, 1936, and continued until November 17, during which period 239 flying hours were used and 115 flights were made. An unusual number of rainy and foggy days caused the cancellation or curtailment of numerous projected flights.

At Shediac, flying commenced on May 6, and the last flight was made on October 31; 112 patrols were made. Reports from this base state that visibility was poor to fair, due to rain and haze, although no gales were experienced. The atmospheric conditions somewhat nullified the usefulness of aircraft for observation in this area.

At Gaspé, P.Q., base, the first flight was made on May 6, and operations ceased on October 15. Of the 400 flying hours allotted, 398 were used and 127 flights were made, although 32 of them were not completed due to adverse weather conditions.

There were no flying accidents at any of the bases throughout the season, although two forced landings were made. There was no damage to crew or craft.

Wireless communication was maintained between the aircraft and our patrol cruisers, with the co-operation of the wireless station at Shediac, N.B.

As we have been advised that the Department of National Defence will be unable to supply personnel or machines for Preventive Service work during the 1937 season, arrangements are now being made to purchase our own machines and operate them with qualified pilots drawn from within the force.

No actual landings for the purpose of searches are reported from the Atlantic seaboard. Conditions for this type of service are not as suitable as on the Pacific coast, where much of the area patrolled covers sheltered waters between the Island of Vancouver and the mainland.

MARINE SECTION

In this section we have again had the earnest and efficient services of Lieutenant Commander G. M. Hibbard of the Royal Canadian Navy who has continued supervision over the vessels and training of the personnel with gratifying results.

The Marine Section during the past year has been extremely active. All the boats have been kept on continuous patrol, with the exception of the smaller wooden type, which were laid up during the winter and overhauled to a great extent by the personnel, assisted by the Canadian Naval Dockyard staff.

During the past year, it was found necessary to keep more cruisers in operation during the winter months on account of a number of the larger rum running vessels being off the coast of Nova Scotia. This made the work of the personnel exceedingly heavy and somewhat difficult to arrange for off-periods for refits and leave. However, the work was carried out efficiently, and the whole personnel worked with a cheerfulness which has been a great satisfaction to those in command.

ACCOMMODATION AND PERSONNEL

The *Bayhound*, a steel cruiser having been placed out of commission as obsolete, was fitted as a "depot" ship where the men who were in Halifax for training could be billeted instead of going to the Military Barracks at the Citadel which was not available in 1936. This proved an advantage, and made very comfortable quarters for the Marine Section personnel at Halifax.

The improvements and fitting out of the *Bayhound* for this purpose were completed under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Marine Section—Lieut. Commander G. M. Hibbard, R.C.N.

During the past year, the practice was continued of bringing all the crews to Halifax for training from "C," "J" and "L" Divisions, at which time the men are encouraged to pass the examinations and obtain their certificates.

During the winter months when navigation is closed in some of the ports, all members of the Marine Section attend training classes and receive instruction in selected and useful subjects; amongst which are navigation and pilotage, swimming and life-saving, rifle and revolver practice, First Aid to the injured, signalling, gunnery and seamanship.

At the termination of the course of instruction, examinations are set.

The majority of the personnel are keen and anxious to become efficient to undertake the duties which they are called upon to perform.

ASSISTANCE TO VESSELS IN DISTRESS

During the twelve months under review, in addition to the activities of the Marine Section in the prevention of smuggling, assistance was rendered to 37 vessels in distress.

GENERAL

In a general survey of the work performed by the Preventive Service of this force, it is desired to report that the figures and statistics show very little change from last year.

In this connection it is interesting to note that an important amendment to the Customs Regulations permitted Canadian residents to travel abroad and under certain conditions to return with purchases of certain personal effects to the value of \$100 per person duty free. This had the marked effect of practically eliminating petty smuggling, and it is thought not to have caused any undue hardship to local trade.

It is also interesting to note that while the smuggling of rum in the Maritimes continues, purchases through Government vendors in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick show a distinct increase.

A noteworthy feature of our work during the past year is the number of seizures of large illicit stills capable of producing alcohol of a good commercial grade and comparing favourably with the product of licensed distilleries. Four such stills were seized in the Montreal district, one in Winnipeg and the largest in Toronto.

Increased experience, improved and modern enforcement measures, coupled with excellent co-operation are responsible for making the chances of evading the revenue laws more difficult and costly.

5. New Duties

There have been no new duties of major importance to perform during the past year, but many departments of the federal Government have used the services of the force extensively in new duties of a minor character in remote areas.

In the provinces with which we have agreements for the services of the force, our duties continue to be most varied and it is not always a simple matter to prevent their increase or to avoid undertaking new ones without an increase in strength, which would involve increased cost to the province.

During the year under review, we have again received several requests to take over the policing of several small towns, and in each case the applicants were requested to take up their cases with the Attorneys General of the provinces concerned, in order that if their requests were favourably entertained, there might be a "Three Party" agreement as in the case of the Municipal District of Flin Flon, Manitoba.

Acting Superintendent H. Darling's services have been continued on loan to the city of Vancouver in the reorganization of their Criminal Investigation Branch. He is due to return to this force about the end of July, 1937.

6. Economies and Unified Control

The efforts of the Inspection Officer of Finance and Stores and other officers to effect economies have continued through the past year with satisfactory results.

Overlapping of duties has been reduced to a minimum and the benefits of a Dominion-wide administration are apparent almost daily, both in the problems of administration as well as in the prevention of crime and the detection of it.

A perusal of the cases mentioned in Appendix "A" of this report will readily show the advantages derived from such an organization, when dealing with the night marauder who is provided with a fast car and who commits several burglaries and makes a rapid journey to another province.

7. Health

During the year which ended on March 31, 1937, the health of the force has been very good, and I am pleased to record that there were no serious epidemics.

The number of members of the force who were sent to hospital during that period was 814, as compared with 835 the year previous. However, the number laid off duty through illness increased from 1,958 to 2,064. During the entire year under review therefore there were 2,878 members of the force off duty through illness of one kind or another. This is only a very small increase. The total for last year was 2,793.

The daily average of men off duty through illness for the whole force for the twelve months ended March 31, 1937, was therefore 7.88 which is slightly higher than last year, although the number of cases sent to hospital has decreased.

With the strength of the force on March 31, 1937, at 2,573 of all ranks, the daily percentage of loss to the force, on account of sickness during the twelve

months which ended on that date, was therefore .306. A daily percentage of sickness of one per cent would be equivalent to a loss of about 25 men.

Influenza, fractures and injuries, tonsilitis and appendicitis accounted for the larger portion of days lost, and from the standpoint of importance through loss of time appear in the statistics in that order.

The actual number of days lost throughout the year through sickness of all kinds, injuries, etc., was 19,291, or an average of 7.49 days per member of the force. The average for the previous year was 6.36, an increase of 1.13. In other words the number of days lost through sickness, injuries, etc., in 1936-37 was 2.054 per cent of the total man-power days available.

It is gratifying to note that the average of absences from duty on account of illness is again well within reasonable limits and compares most favourably with the average of other units of like size.

RECREATION

It has not yet been possible to devote as much time to recreation as was hoped for. However, advances have been made in the right direction in nearly all divisions. Pressure of work has largely been the chief obstacle, although at a few points lack of convenient facilities prevented the members of the force from obtaining healthy exercise and recreation. The situation, however, has improved during the past year.

8. Crime

It is not intended here to make any exhaustive or detailed comparison of the statistics to be found in Appendix "C" of this report, as that will be done at some length in section 4, but it may serve a useful purpose to mention a few of the outstanding characteristics of the present situation.

GENERAL

The aggregate of cases entered for the three main classifications mentioned in the statistics in Appendix "C" is an increase of 6,982 over last year, as set forth below:—

	1936	1937	Increase
Federal Statutes	13,713	15,182	1,469
Criminal Code	21,387	23,273	1,886
Provincial Statutes	18,155	21,782	3,627
	<u>53,255</u>	<u>60,237</u>	<u>6,982</u>

From the above it will also be noted that there have been increases under each classification, but the largest increase is that under the Provincial Statutes.

The total of "true" cases will be dealt with in Section 4 of this report.

The increase in *Federal Statutes* is principally due to the larger number of cases under the Customs and Excise Acts and to a lesser degree to the Indian Act and also the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. To offset the last two mentioned, there is a very considerable decrease in the cases brought to court under the Railway Act, the decrease being almost 50 per cent.

In so far as the *Criminal Code* is concerned, the increase is principally accounted for by the increased number of cases for offences against the rights of property.

With respect to the increase in *Provincial Statutes*, this is due to comparatively large increases in the numbers of cases handled in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. There were decreases in the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

A few remarks with respect to each of the main classifications already referred to may be of additional interest.

FEDERAL STATUTES

As has been the case for several years past, the federal Acts which show up most conspicuously under this classification are the Excise, Customs, Indian, Juvenile Delinquents, Railway and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts, although they do not necessarily come in that order of numerical importance in the statistics each year.

In so far as the *Excise and Customs Acts* are concerned, these demand determined and unrelenting attention, and the outstanding characteristics have already been touched upon in subsection 4 of Section 1.

There is an increase in the number of cases under the *Indian Act*, but it is not large, and is not considered to be serious.

In so far as the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* is concerned, I am pleased to be able to report a small decrease in the number of cases entered.

As already stated elsewhere there is a decrease in the number of cases under the *Railway Act*, but nevertheless, the number of cases entered due to the illegal travel on trains by transients is of course still out of all proportion to the number in normal times.

There is a slight increase in the number of cases entered under the *Opium and Narcotic Drug Act*, but that does not mean that illicit narcotic drugs have become easier to procure. It is the opinion of the chief officials concerned, both in the Department of Pensions and National Health and in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, that the contrary is true. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Department of Pensions and National Health in this matter.

CRIMINAL CODE

The number of cases entered under the major crimes of violence has remained practically stationary.

Last year there were 44 cases entered under the heading of murder, 11 under attempted murder, and 32 under manslaughter; a total of 87. During the year under review the totals were as follows:—

Murder	45
Attempted murder	9
Manslaughter	36

The number of cases entered for thefts and offences against the rights of property during the year ended March 31, 1936 was 11,341. During the year ended March 31, 1937, the total was 12,590, an increase of 11 per cent.

The number of cases entered relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money has remained stationary during the past year. Some of the cases investigated have been protracted and exhaustive.

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS

I reported last year under this heading that 85,607 weapons had been registered. The total to date is 160,653, and the bulk of the work is practically completed.

It seems that the next logical step is to inaugurate a permit system for individual purchases.

A renewal of the registration every five years would be advantageous.

As a result of the registration above referred to, numerous enquiries have been received regarding the owners of small arms found in possession of persons arrested by the various police forces throughout the Dominion. We have also had many requests concerning the registration of weapons which have been stolen. A few examples may be of interest:—

(a) A business man who kept a pistol at his office was in the habit of allowing his young son to have access to the premises. Unknown to his parent, the boy on one occasion removed the weapon from the building, concealing it

nearby. This was found by another youth who took it home, where it was discovered by his sister. She immediately turned it over to her father. He later gave it to a friend who was fond of shooting, and the new owner promptly complied with the Criminal Code and registered the weapon. This resulted in the restoration of the pistol to the original owner.

(b) During 1930, a revolver was stolen from a residence in a certain city in Ontario and, as a result of registration by the possessor during 1937, was later returned to the original owner.

(c) A revolver was found in a public vehicle. This, fortunately, had been previously registered, with the result that the owner was traced.

(d) Recently a weapon stolen during 1927 was located and returned to the owner.

The public have continued to assist in a praiseworthy manner.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

From a glance at the detailed tables under this heading for each province, to be found in Appendix "C," it will be immediately seen that the statutes dealing with liquor and motor vehicular traffic are the most conspicuous in point of numbers, and in so far as enforcement is concerned, they are of much importance.

The methods of enforcement sometimes vary in different provinces, and occasionally it is necessary to adopt special measures of enforcement under either one or both of these statutes, and every effort is made to meet the desires of the respective Attorneys General with regard to them or any other exigencies which may arise.

It is a pleasure to report that the force has had the adequate and unflinching support of the Attorneys General of the different provinces concerned.

I have already reported elsewhere upon the renewal of the agreements for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which in itself indicates that the provinces mentioned have received satisfactory police service and protection at reasonable cost.

9. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Strikes and industrial disputes were quite numerous throughout Canada during the period under review. Most of them, however, were settled without giving rise to disorder or violence. The few disturbances that have occurred were caused mainly by relief recipients and unemployed workers led and encouraged by the Communist element.

Relief Workers, Suburbs of Toronto, Ont.—On July 1, 1936, over 4,000 relief workers were reported on strike in six Toronto (Ont.) suburbs. In Mimico the strikers forced the welfare officials from the buildings, while at Lakeview women strikers took possession of the relief offices and held relief officials prisoners therein; an effigy of the Honourable David Croll, Ontario Minister of Welfare, was "hanged" on an improvised gallows. On July 6, 1936, approximately 2,000 relief strikers stormed the relief offices in the Township of York and held as hostage the relief administrator and his entire office staff. For six hours the strikers held the offices and paralysed the traffic in the immediate vicinity. On July 8, 1936, similar action was taken by relief strikers in Etobicoke Township which also resulted in the seizure of the relief offices and the forcible detention of the relief officials. As a sequel to these disturbances 30 men were arrested and charged with kidnapping, among them several prominent members of the Communist Party of Canada. The charges against the demonstrators were eventually withdrawn.

Single Unemployed, Winnipeg, Man.—At Winnipeg, Man., single unemployed men, principally members of the Single Unemployed Men's Association, were the cause of considerable unrest and some minor disturbances. "Side walk" parades and other such demonstrations calculated to harass the authorities were quite common. Agitation was mainly directed at the relief system in force and the Federal Government Farm Placement Scheme. A number of the leaders were arrested and convicted on charges of rioting and unlawful assembly.

Single Unemployed, Calgary, Alta.—Nineteen single unemployed men were arrested at Calgary, Alta., on December 16, 1936, in connection with a demonstration on Calgary's main thoroughfare which paralysed all traffic for some time. The men arrested were charged with unlawful assembly and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Vancouver, B.C.—Vancouver (B.C.) police experienced considerable trouble as a result of the influx to the city of single unemployed during the latter part of September, 1936. Over 200 demonstrators were arrested and sent to prison to serve various terms.

Industrial Dispute, Welland, Ont.—Among the more important industrial disputes which occurred was the strike of approximately 800 textile workers at the Empire Cotton Mills in Welland, Ont.; it lasted for seven weeks and was finally settled on February 9, 1937. Recognition of the right to belong to a union of their own choice was one of the terms accepted by the company.

Cornwall, Ont.—During the month of August, 1936, 1,700 textile workers of Courtaulds Limited at Cornwall, Ont., declared a strike demanding recognition of the newly formed local union of the United Textile Workers of America, increases in wages, etc. The strike was called off on September 4, 1936.

Flanders, Ont.—On January 6, 1937, approximately 2,400 lumber workers in 16 camps operated by the Shevlin and Clarke and J. A. Mathieu Lumber Companies in the Flanders (Ont.) district came out on strike. The strike was settled on January 22, when two-thirds of the men involved voted to accept an agreement which stipulated increases in wages.

Furniture Workers, Ontario Centres.—Some 1,500 workers from 25 plants in nine different Ontario centres came out on strike on March 1, 1937, demanding a 44-hour week with an eight-hour day, and four hours on Saturday for all employees; 50 cents an hour for skilled men, 43 cents for semi-skilled and 35 cents for unskilled labour; and not more than twenty per cent of the boys under 21 years to be employed in any factory. The strike terminated on March 8.

Rioting, Point Edward, Ont.—Serious rioting occurred in Point Edward, near Sarnia, Ont., on March 3, 1937, when some 300 men forced their way through barricades into Holmes Foundry to eject, forcibly, 70 "sit down" strikers, members of the newly organized Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers who seized the plant on March 1. Many were injured in the hand-to-hand fighting which ensued. The majority of the strikers were arrested following the riot.

SECTION 2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

I. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1937, the force numbered 92 officers, 2,130 non-commissioned officers and constables, 131 special constables, and 220 members of the Marine section, or a total of 2,573 of all ranks.

On March 31, 1936, the strength was 90 officers, 2,274 non-commissioned officers and constables, 136 special constables, and 217 members of the Marine Section, or 2,717 of all ranks.

The total decrease in the strength is 144 or approximately 5.3 per cent.

The following table shows the various ranks of officers, non-commissioned officers and constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces, in each case on March 31, 1937. The details given also include those for the Marine Section:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1937

Number of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily pay Scale as indicated	Distribution													Canadian Leg. Washington.	On Loan Vanc. City Police.	On Loan Gov't. N'dd.	
			H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.					
1	Commissioner.....	\$12,000..... per annum	1																
2	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500	2																
9	Assistant Commissioners.....	2,850 to 3,250	2		1			1	1	1	1	1	1						
21	Superintendents.....	2,250 to 2,650	5		1	1	1	1	5	1	3	2		1				1	
53	Inspectors.....	1,650 to 2,050	6	1	5	6			6	4	11	8	3	1	2				
2	Detective Inspectors.....	1,650 to 2,050						1			1								
3	Sub-Inspectors.....	1,500	2								1								
1	Asst. Vet. Surgeon.....	1,650 to 2,050									1								
49	Staff Sergeants.....	\$3 25 to \$3 75 per diem.....	14	1	4	1	1	4	4	5	10	4	4						1
170	Sergeants.....	3 00	18		15	9	7	25	11	46	25	8	2	4					
225	Corporals.....	2 50	11	5	19	15	10	38	23	56	25	13	4	5	1				
123	Lance Corporals.....	2 35	10		8	4	9	17	7	27	15	8	2	16					
	Constables, First Class.....	2 00 to 2 25																	
1,548	Constables, Second Class.....	1 75	63	21	117	77	102	288	137	359	215	110	24	35					
	Constables, Third Class.....	1 50																	
13	Sub-Constables.....	0 75 to 1 25	2		3	3		3		1	1								
2	Trumpeters and Buglers.....	0 75 to 1 25									2								
131	Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister).....	9	3	2	4	1	11	10	29	24	8	3	27					
	<i>Marine Section</i>																		
1	Provisional Superintendent.....				1														
5	Skipper Lieutenants.....	\$5 50 to 6 00 per diem.....			4							1							
5	Chief Skippers.....	5 00 to 5 50			4		1												
13	Skippers.....	4 00 to 5 00			11		1					1							
2	Cadets.....	2 00 to 2 50			2														
5	Chief Engineers.....	5 00 to 5 75			4							1							
8	Warrant Engineers.....	4 00 to 5 00			7		1												
21	Chief Petty Officers.....	3 00 to 3 25	1		16	3	1												
10	Petty Officers.....	2 50 to 3 00			6	1	1					2							
4	Leading Seamen.....	2 00 to 2 50			3		1												
41	Able Seamen.....	1 50 to 2 00		1	31	4	3					2							
15	Ordinary Seamen.....	1 25 to 1 50		1	13							1							
1	Chief P.O. Telegraphist.....	3 00 to 3 25			1														

3	Petty Officer Telegraphists.....	2 75	"	3														
5	Leading Telegraphists.....	2 25 to 2 75	"	4			1											
7	Telegraphists.....	2 00 to 2 25	"	6							1							
4	Chief Eng. Rm. Artif. 1st Cl.....	4 00 to 4 25	"	1	1		1				1							
8	Chief Eng. Rm. Artif. 2nd Cl.....	3 50 to 4 00	"	8														
13	Engine Room Artif. 1st. Cl.....	3 00 to 3 50	"	6	4	1					1							
6	Engine Room Artif. 2nd Cl.....	2 50 to 3 00	"	6														
15	Enginemen.....	2 25 to 2 50	"	12		2					1							
2	Leading Stokers.....	1 50 to 2 00	"	1							1							
12	Cook Stewards.....	1 50 to 3 00	"	11							1							
10	Ships Cooks.....	1 50 to 2 75	"	9							1							
4	Mess Boys.....	0 75	"	4														
2,573	Total.....			146	35	349	132	147	398	199	548	320	170	37	89	1	1	1
196	Saddle Horses.....								39		94	7	56					
9	Team Horses.....								2		5			2				
4	Pack Horses.....											4						
209	Total.....								41		99	11	56	2				
397	Dogs.....								21	27	30	12		44	263			
472	Motor Cars.....			2	12	62	51	41	41	64	97	82	17	3				
19	Motor Trucks.....					1	1	2	3	1	4	4	2	1				
21	Motorcycles.....				1	1	3		13			3						
512	Total.....			2	13	64	55	43	57	65	101	89	19	4				

2. Divisions and Detachments

Apart from the Marine Section, there are fourteen divisions and four hundred and twenty-four detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	6
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	33
Quebec.....	"C"	25
Ontario.....	"A", "N", and "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	55
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	98
Alberta.....	"K"	96
British Columbia.....	"E"	15
Yukon Territory.....	"B"	11
Northwest Territories.....	"G"	21
	14	424

This is an increase of one detachment since my last report.

A detailed list of detachments in each division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months sixty-seven men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, free discharges, invalided, died, etc., being two hundred and eleven, resulting in a net decrease of 144. Of the sixty-seven who joined, three were special constables who were engaged as regular members, and two returned to the force after leaving it. Of the remaining sixty-two, sixteen were engaged for duty in the Marine Section and forty-six as special constables.

The following changes took place amongst the officers:—

Appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner G. L. Jennings, O.B.E.

Appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent M. H. Vernon.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector P. R. Forde,

Inspector A. N. Eames,

Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon,

Acting Superintendent W. F. W. Hancock,

Inspector E. W. Bavin,

Inspector W. Munday,

Acting Superintendent E. C. P. Salt.

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector R. E. Mercer,

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector A. Goodman,

Sub-Inspector G. J. M. Curleigh,

Sub-Inspector J. Brunet,

Reg. No. 5593 Staff-Sergeant Allan, F. W.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 9027 Staff-Sergeant Major Clerk Fraser, J.
 Reg. No. 9055 Staff-Sergeant Butchers, H. R.

Retired to pension:

Superintendent C. E. Wilcox.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the non-commissioned officers and constables:—

Pensioned:

Reg. No.	4565	Sergeant-Major Capstick, J. E., M.M.
" "	4627	Staff-Sergeant Howard, A.
" "	6326	Staff-Sergeant Gurr, B.
" "	9064	Staff-Sergeant Sheffield, J. J.
" "	4708	Sergeant Rose, P.
" "	4794	Sergeant Withers, D.
" "	4984	Sergeant Tomlinson, B.
" "	5569	Sergeant Wood, J. S., M.M.
" "	6220	Sergeant Johnson, R. G. B.
" "	11322	Sergeant Douglas, F. C., D.C.M.
" "	11330	Sergeant Mitchell, J.
" "	4563	Corporal Jarman, J. S.
" "	5074	Corporal Holgate, F. P.
" "	5916	Corporal Stiven, B. S.
" "	6375	Corporal McRae, W.
" "	8225	Corporal Copley, C.
" "	8608	Corporal McInnes, F.
" "	8947	Constable Nicholas, N.
" "	9131	Constable Smith, A. R.
" "	9190	Constable Lavender, D.
" "	11319	Constable Valder, P. A.
" "	11370	Constable Porter, W. J.
" "	11457	Constable Dickenson, H. H.

Died:

Reg. No.	11313	Sergeant Gray, W. B.
" "	11303	Corporal Corballis, H. J.
" "	10780	Acting Lance Corporal Whiteman, G. H.
" "	8789	Constable Holbrooke, C. D.
" "	9170	Constable Gill, W. A.
" "	10260	Constable Leclair, J. S. G.
" "	10484	Constable Hartnett, J. P.
" "	10513	Constable Jesse, J. C.
" "	11404	Constable Delorme, J. C. E. C.
" "	11818	Constable Horan, G. E.
" "	12060	Constable Graham, S. G.
" "	12270	Able Seaman Pineau, J. A.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

The organization at Headquarters is substantially the same as it was twelve months ago, except that I am very glad to report that the various branches are now brought together into one building, and further reference to this will be made under the heading of "Accommodation."

As a result of the centralization previously mentioned, there is a great saving of time with increased efficiency.

New branches will likely be added to the organization at Headquarters in the near future, to meet present day requirements.

CENTRALIZATION OF ISSUE OF PAY CHEQUES

Since my last report, it has been found possible to centralize at Headquarters the issue of all pay cheques except for "B" Division, Dawson, Y.T. This work was formerly carried out in the various divisions throughout the Dominion, and a considerable saving of clerical work has been effected. The new system is working satisfactorily.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

During the twelve months which ended on the 31st March, 1937, the reduction in incoming and outgoing mail has been continued.

In my last report I mentioned that the number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at Headquarters was 414,798. During the past twelve months, this has been reduced to 377,460—more than 100 less per diem—a worth-while effort.

In so far as outgoing mail is concerned, the reduction during the past twelve months was from 138,051 to 129,581—not as great a reduction as last year.

5. Administration and Organization in the Field

The administration and organization in the field have not undergone any change to any appreciable extent during the twelve months under review, but the consolidation of the improvements already achieved has progressed steadily.

The usual periodical re-arrangement of detachments in all provinces has, of course, taken place, and has followed upon the change of conditions or alterations in the location of population.

The new agreements with the provinces referred to in Section 1 of this report still makes it possible to increase the number of detachments in any area, but any increase in the total number of police agreed upon must be at an increased rate of payment.

The system of inspection and organization of Sub-Divisions in the field under patrol sergeants has continued to work well.

During the summer of 1936, I was able to visit most of the remote detachments in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory by aeroplane. The Department of National Defence kindly assisted in loaning the aircraft and a pilot and mechanic from the Royal Canadian Air Force. The officer concerned, Flight-Lieutenant R. C. Gordon, and Sergeant Pritchard made an extensive journey with the writer of some 11,000 miles and exhibited outstanding efficiency and skill.

The usual visits to the various Headquarters of Police Divisions throughout the Dominion were also made by me for the purposes of inspecting and of dealing with local problems as they have arisen, and when any matters requiring discussion with the respective Attorneys-General have emerged, it has usually been possible to deal with these at the same time.

CLERICAL SECTION

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that the Clerical Section is being steadily increased in efficiency.

It is necessary for members of this section to have a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting and to pass examinations in these subjects before they are eligible for promotion.

In order to promote efficiency it was deemed advisable to allow members who so desired to attend business schools and colleges for a limited period each day during office hours. The cost of instruction, of course, being borne by the members concerned, and in this connection it is gratifying to note that quite a number have availed themselves of this opportunity.

6. Accommodation

The situation at this Headquarters has improved tremendously since my last report. It is a great pleasure to report that during the latter part of the month of October, 1936, we received information from the Department of Public Works to the effect that we might begin to remove the various offices at Ottawa into one central building known as the Justice Building.

The original intention was to assign the whole building to the force but as that could not be carried out, we have moved all the various branches except one into the building, with a great relief from the delays which are occasioned when a department is spread over into seven or more separate buildings.

The convenience of easy access to the different branches is bound to reflect in greater economy and efficiency.

The Department of Public Works has also kindly placed office space, and at some points sleeping accommodation also, for fifty-eight detachments of the force at various points throughout the country.

At "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, the much needed barrack building was completed and occupied during the past year. The new quarters there are much appreciated.

During the twelve months under review, the offices of the force at Toronto, Ont., which were formerly located at the old "Postal Station 'F'" were moved into the new Customs Building in that city, and the former office accommodation was altered to provide living quarters for the single personnel of the Division.

It is hoped that the new gymnasium and other buildings which are urgently required at Regina, Sask., the training centre of the force, will be erected during the fiscal year 1937-38.

No new detachment buildings were erected during the past year.

7. Discipline

During the period under review, the conduct of the members of the force, on the whole, has been very good and there were comparatively few cases of a very serious nature.

As stated in my last report, it is most essential that a high standard be maintained in a force so widely scattered amongst so large a number of small detachments. Every effort has been made towards its proper maintenance.

8. Honours and Awards

(i) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

During the period covered by this report, Reg. No. 10783 Sergeant Dixon Wallace was admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with the Grade of Serving Brother.

(ii) *St. John Ambulance Association*

In recognition of his services in the rescue of several persons from drowning on May 31, 1936, and subsequently rendering first aid to the persons concerned, Reg. No. 11456 Sergeant R. H. Purdy was presented with the Certificate of Merit of the St. John Ambulance Association.

(iii) *Royal Canadian Humane Association*

Reg. No. 11456 Sergeant R. H. Purdy was the recipient of the Bronze Medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association, in recognition of his services in the rescue of several persons from drowning on May 31, 1936.

(iv) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal*

During the period under review, the following awards under this heading were authorized:—

Serving officers	4
Serving non-commissioned officers and constables	24
Ex-members	2
Posthumous awards	1

9. Medical Treatment

There is nothing new to report under this heading. The very satisfactory arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health and also with the Department of National Defence are being continued. The arrangements have worked smoothly, very satisfactorily and economically.

10. Dental Treatment

All dental work for members of the force including the Marine Section is performed at rates authorized by the Department of National Defence.

The rules and regulations of the force define the limits of the cost, and a close check is kept.

By inadvertence my last report intimated that special constables received free dental treatment within the limits allowed by the regulations. This is not correct.

11. St. John Ambulance Association

Instruction in first aid is included in the Syllabus of Training for all Recruits' Classes and also Promotional and Refresher Classes.

During the period under review classes of instructions in first aid were held at Winnipeg, Fredericton, Ottawa, Rockcliffe, Edmonton, Regina, Calgary, Whitehorse and Dawson, and in this connection the following awards were made to members of the force who were successful in passing the necessary examinations:—

Certificates (1st examination)	68
Vouchers (2nd examination)	226
Medallions (3rd examination)	122
Labels (4th and subsequent examinations)	64
Instructors' Certificates	5
Total	485

It will be noticed that while the number of Certificates obtained was smaller than last year the number of senior awards obtained was considerably greater. It is interesting to note that there are approximately 1,600 members who are in possession of Certificates or other First Aid awards.

12. Transport(i) *Motor*

On March 31, 1937, the force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars	472
Motorcycles	21
Motor trucks	19

which is an increase of 30 motor cars, a decrease of 7 motorcycles, while the number of motor trucks is the same as that for last year.

Every effort has been made to keep the operating costs and depreciation at a minimum.

(ii) *Ordinary Bicycles*

"A" Division, Ottawa, still has a few of these machines on charge which are kept in good working condition.

(iii) *Marine*

On March 31, 1937, there were 23 cruisers and patrol boats in the Marine Section, in active service, distributed as follows:—

Division	Cruisers	Patrol Boats
"L" Division, P.E.I. . . . .	. . . . .	2
"H" Division, N.S.	8	5
"J" Division, N.B. . . . .	. . . . .	4
"C" Division, P.Q.	2	. . . . .
"E" Division, B.C.	1	1
	11	12

This is a less number than last year and it is hoped to materially increase the effectiveness of the Marine Section in the near future with new craft.

The figures regarding the personnel carried on the vessels mentioned will be found in Appendix "B."

Extracts from the report of the Technical Adviser of the Marine Section will also be found in Appendix "A." (Engr. Lt. Commdr. Chas. Stephen, R.N. (retired).

The vessels above referred to are used exclusively in the Preventive Service.

Apart from the vessels of the preventive Service, the police auxiliary schooner *St. Roch*, which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic wherever necessary, wintered at Cambridge Bay during the past winter. She will likely attempt to reach a new location for the winter of 1937-38 after the close of the season's work in 1937.

13. Horses

The health of the horses during the past year has been good and there has been no outbreak of any disease.

The number of horses on the strength is 209 made up as follows:—

Saddle horses.	196
Team horses.	9
Pack horses.	4
Total	209

This is a decrease of 32 from the total of last year.

The details of losses and gains during the twelve months covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold.	22	. . . . .
Destroyed.	9	. . . . .
Died.	2	. . . . .
Transferred to Department of Agriculture.	5	. . . . .
	38	. . . . .
Purchased. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Transferred from Department of National Defence. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	38	6
	6	. . . . .
Decrease.	32	. . . . .

14. Sleigh Dogs

At present there are 397 sleigh dogs on charge in the force which is an increase of 9 over last year's number.

More than half the total number of dogs on charge are located in the North-west Territories. The Institute of Parasitology (McGill) and other authorities are continuing their investigations into the cause of the heavy losses which occur periodically amongst these animals.

15. Buildings

Under the heading of "Accommodation," I have dealt with the principal buildings which have been erected or placed at our disposal during the past year.

The new Justice Building in which the Headquarters of the force is located is a great benefit to the force at large.

The policy of securing office and barrack room space in Government-owned buildings, through the courtesy of the Department of Public Works, has been continued whenever possible.

Fires

The rented quarters at St. George, N.B. were totally destroyed by fire during the past year. Fortunately the owner carried insurance on the house and the constable on his personal effects. It is believed the fire started from a defective chimney.

16. Clothing and Supplies

During the past year, clothing and supplies have been satisfactory.

The specifications for long boots have been amended resulting in a marked decrease in the number of special sizes requested.

The inspection of all stocks of supplies throughout the force by the Inspection Officer of Finance and Stores has continued to be beneficial in many ways.

SECTION 3

RECRUITING AND TRAINING

1. Recruiting

The number of applicants for engagement in the force for the past twelve months was 1,817. This is an approximate decrease of forty-seven per cent from the number who applied during the previous year. This is probably one of the signs of the approaching return of normal times.

Of the 1,817 applicants referred to in the preceding paragraph, only 67 were engaged, as a very few recruits were required during the year, on account of a reduction in establishment. To all intents and purposes recruiting was at a standstill, and of the 67 men engaged, 16 were for duty with the Marine Section, 46 as special constables and 2 returned to the force after leaving. In addition 3 special constables were engaged as regular members of the force.

The wastage during the year under review was 211, and taking the 67 engagements mentioned in the previous paragraph into account, the final result in strength, as mentioned elsewhere, was a net decrease of 144.

There are many desirable young men available and qualified for engagement, but it is not likely that any further recruiting will be necessary for several months.

2. Training

In previous reports, I have given detailed information with regard to this subject, and in view of the fact that practically no recruiting took place during the past year, it is not necessary to enlarge upon the matter.

Extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, which is the training centre at Regina, will be found in Appendix "A."

In the absence of recruits at the "Depot," the training staff were chiefly occupied with Refresher and Promotional Classes.

Promotional Classes were also held at Fredericton, N.B., and Rockcliffe, Ont., during the winter months. Wherever possible classes of a "Refresher" nature were also carried out in other Divisions.

I have already referred to the training for the Marine Section ratings at Halifax when dealing with the Preventive Service under Subsection 4 of Section 1 of this report. See remarks in that subsection under the heading "Accommodation and Personnel."

The training and instruction of the Clerical Section was touched upon under Subsection 5 of Section 2, under the heading "Clerical Section."

3. Musketry Practice

It has not been possible for every Division of the force to carry out the annual musketry practice on account of demands in other directions, but I am pleased to note that interest in rifle practice has been maintained. This is indicated by the fact that a large proportion of the personnel practice on indoor ranges whenever opportunity offers.

The scores obtained by those firing the annual practice were very satisfactory, and the percentage qualifying for crossed rifle badges was quite high.

Regimental Number 8773 Sergeant Leatham, J., of "Depot" Division, was the best rifle shot during the period under review and was winner of the Gold Badge, his score being 134 out of a possible of 140.

4. Revolver Practice

It is gratifying to note that the interest in revolver practice is undiminished, and the number of men qualifying for crossed revolver badges is exceedingly high.

The Commissioner's Shield was won this year by "K" Division with an average of 194.77. The Shield had been previously held by "B" Division for two successive years.

It has not yet been possible to reach a decision as to the best revolver shot in the force by reason of the fact that no less than seven members of the force tied with a possible score of 240 points. The members concerned are as follows:—

- Reg. No. 7479 Sergeant Forsland, D. E., of "K" Division.
- Reg. No. 9072 Sergeant O'Connell, J. D., of "J" Division.
- Reg. No. 6588 Corporal Mowat, W., of "K" Division.
- Reg. No. 10729 Lance Corporal Cantrill, A. A., of "K" Division.
- Reg. No. 10840 Constable Blais, H. J., of "A" Division.
- Reg. No. 11760 Constable Eaton, M. R. J., of "K" Division.
- Reg. No. 12120 Constable Walker, H. L., M.M. and Bar, of "K" Division.

All the above-mentioned non-commissioned officers and constables will be required to fire the complete classification course again in order to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, \$15 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$10.

The winner of the Minto Cup, Recruit's prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5 was Regimental Number 12152 Constable Simbalist, P. R., of "K" Division, with a score of 212.

Considerable interest in miniature practices in both rifle and revolver has been shown by members of the force during the winter months.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

Since my last report when I mentioned the formation of a Mounted Section, the disposition of the Section has been somewhat changed, and there are now mounted troops at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario; "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and "E" Division, Vancouver, British Columbia.

As previously mentioned, instruction in equitation has been deleted from the regular syllabus of training and a special course in equitation and stable management is undergone by members who are transferred to the Mounted Section.

During the past year, a number of men who had been attached to this section for some time were released for general police duties and were replaced by others, thereby permitting an interchange of duties.

SECTION 4

CRIME

1. Statistics

In Section 1 of this report, it has already been shown that in so far as the totals of "cases entered" are concerned, there has been a general increase and the principal causes for this have been indicated. It has also been shown that the increase does not apply to all provinces or to all the Federal Statutes, the various sections of the Criminal Code or the Provincial Statutes enforced in each respective province. For example, there have been decreases in the number of cases entered under the heading of Provincial Statutes in the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The tables of statistics shown in Appendix "C" have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, The Criminal Code and the different Provincial Statutes. It is not considered necessary to publish statistics dealing with investigations for other federal departments, other police forces and for provincial and municipal authorities. An account of the work involved will be given in Section 5. A general outline of the chief characteristics will no doubt meet with all reasonable requirements.

To return to the 3 main classifications shown in Appendix "C." A glance at the tables will show that "unfounded complaints"—the first column used—is still the source of much unnecessary work. Last year these cases amounted to 17.24 per cent of the total cases handled. This year the total is 14,206, divided as follows:—

Federal Statutes	6,378
Criminal Code	1,519
Provincial Statutes	6,309
Total	14,206

which is 22.08 per cent of the total cases handled.

As these unfounded complaints give no indication of the actual crime conditions, for the purposes of comparison in the remainder of this section, "true" cases only will be dealt with. The number of "true" cases is ascertained by deducting the unfounded complaints from the total cases reported.

2. Comparison of Statistics

For convenience in comparing the totals of "true" cases for the years ending March 31, 1936 and 1937, respectively, a table is set forth below giving the totals of all three classifications being considered:—

1936	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Convictions.....	852	5,202	4,110	2,881	1,154	763	3,054	3,753	648	36	40
Cases pending, including those abandoned.....	104	1,886	2,422	1,730	388	204	742	696	110	16	30
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	261	1,845	3,157	2,021	463	892	1,732	2,023	793	17	44
Total.....	1,217	8,933	9,689	6,632	2,005	1,859	5,528	6,472	1,551	69	114

1937	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Convictions.....	689	6,752	5,176	2,877	917	858	2,316	2,979	800	72	35
Cases pending including those abandoned.....	98	1,927	2,656	1,644	288	263	514	732	91	17	25
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	271	2,161	3,792	1,846	520	759	2,377	1,845	684	22	33
Total.....	1,058	10,840	11,624	6,367	1,725	1,875	5,207	5,556	1,575	111	93

It will be seen from the above tables that the chief increases have occurred in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the increases in the provinces of Quebec and Prince Edward Island are trivial. The increase in the Yukon is considerable, but the total numbers of cases in that territory and the Northwest Territories are small compared with the totals for the other territorial divisions.

It will also be noticed that there were decreases in the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and in the Northwest Territories.

FEDERAL STATUTES

From the table of "true" cases which is given in the next Subsection, it will be observed that the total number of "true" cases under this heading for the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1937, is 8,804, which is a decrease of 710 cases from last year.

In dealing with this classification from the "cases entered" standpoint, the reverse is the case, and a substantial increase would have to be recorded.

The decrease of 710 cases is largely accounted for by the decrease in the prosecutions under the Railway Act.

From the table shown on page (31) as well as from the figures in the detailed statements of Appendix "C," it is seen that the province of Quebec contributed the largest number of true cases under the Federal Statutes, with Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island following in order of numerical importance.

Reference to the detailed table of Federal Statutes enforced, included in Appendix "C" will show that investigations were made under a total of 35 federal Acts, and it will also be seen that numerically speaking the Excise, Customs, Indian, Juvenile Delinquents, Railway and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts are our major concern.

Examples of cases handled under this classification will be found in Appendix "A."

CRIMINAL CODE

In comparing the total under this heading with those of my last report, it will be noted that the number of true cases has increased from 19,736 to 21,754 during the past year.

In subsection 8 of Section 1 of this report, a reference has already been made to crimes of violence.

Offences against the rights of property, which during the year ended March 31, 1936, decreased considerably, have again increased to reach the total of 11,660 true cases. An increase of 1,335 cases.

Offences against the person and reputation, apart from murder, and attempted murder and manslaughter, against religion, morals and public convenience account for most of the rest of the increase in true cases under this heading.

The number of cases relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money has remained practically stationary. No effort has been spared in investigating these cases, and close co-operation is maintained with the Canadian Department concerned and with other countries in this matter.

Remarks regarding the registration of pistols and revolvers, and suggestions with regard thereto, will be found in subsection 8 of Section 1.

Examples of cases dealt with under the Criminal Code will be found in Appendix "A."

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The number of true cases handled by this force under this heading during the past year in the different provinces has increased from 14,819 to 15,473 during the year ended March 31, 1937, a total of 654 cases, which does not appear so large when it is remembered that there are six provinces concerned.

I have already alluded elsewhere to the fact that our principal concern under this heading is the respective statutes relating to motor vehicles and traffic, and those dealing with liquor.

There are of course other statutes which entail a great deal of work, such as those dealing with game, child welfare, masters and servants, etc.

The largest increase in the figures this year is noted in Alberta. Last year the number of true cases for that province under this heading was 2,327. The number for the period under review is 3,487. This is accounted for to a considerable extent by over 500 additional cases under the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, and over 250 extra cases under the Liquor Act. There were also perceptible increases under the Public Highways Act and the Public Vehicles Act.

The only other considerable increase under this classification is shown in the figures for the province of Saskatchewan. Last year the number of true cases was 2,431. For the year ended March 31, 1937, the figures were 3,434. The increase in this case is caused by the increased cases under the Vehicles Act were more than 100 per cent over last year, and also by a considerable increase under the Liquor Act. The Fur Act, the Game Act and the Hawkers and Peddlers Act also show increases.

There were decreases in this classification in the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in so far as true cases are concerned. Prince Edward Island remained practically stationary.

3. Table of "True" Cases

In order to give a comprehensive picture of the crime situation, during the year under review, in the provinces which have agreements with the federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, there is set forth below a table showing the number of "true" cases handled by this force under the three main classifications, viz.: Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.

	Province or Territory											Total
	B.C.	Alta. *	Sask. *	Man. *	Ont.	Que.	N.B. *	N.S. *	P.E.I. *	Y.T. *	N.W.T. *	
FEDERAL STATUTES												
(a) Convictions.....	665	1,086	497	601	851	790	202	413	123	47	22	5,297
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	257	152	295	216	451	701	255	151	91	11	13	2,593
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	48	51	50	09	126	174	65	142	13	2	10	750
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	32	5	16	38	33	11	5	22	.....	1	1	164
(3) Complaint unfounded..	149	748	720	244	715	1,819	150	1,524	304	3	2	6,378
Total cases reported..	1,151	2,042	1,578	1,168	2,176	3,495	677	2,252	531	04	48	15,182
	149	748	720	244	715	1,819	150	1,524	304	3	2	6,378
Total true cases.....	1,002	1,294	858	924	1,461	1,676	527	728	227	61	46	8,804
CRIMINAL CODE												
(a) Convictions.....	24	2,732	2,661	1,195	63	63	802	1,002	207	25	13	8,787
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	14	1,518	2,311	740	07	58	588	739	140	11	20	6,506
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	12	614	503	232	30	74	117	207	28	12	10	1,839
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	6	1,195	1,857	987	99	4	211	211	46	2	4	4,022
(3) Complaint unfounded..	.....	42	621	372	14	.....	321	77	70	1	1	1,519
Total cases reported..	56	6,101	7,953	3,526	273	199	2,339	2,236	491	51	48	23,273
	.....	42	621	372	14	.....	321	77	70	1	1	1,519
Total true cases.....	56	6,059	7,332	3,154	259	199	2,018	2,159	421	50	47	21,754
PROVINCIAL STATUTES												
(a) Convictions.....	.....	2,934	2,018	1,081	3	.....	1,312	1,564	470	.....	.....	9,382
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	.....	491	1,186	890	2	.....	1,234	955	453	.....	.....	5,211
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	.....	37	161	68	.....	.....	99	145	2	.....	.....	512
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	.....	25	69	250	.....	.....	17	5	2	.....	.....	368
(3) Complaint unfounded..	.....	6	288	68	.....	.....	665	5,268	14	.....	.....	6,309
Total cases reported..	.....	3,493	3,722	2,357	5	.....	3,327	7,937	941	.....	.....	21,782
	.....	6	288	68	.....	.....	665	5,268	14	.....	.....	6,309
Total true cases.....	.....	3,487	3,434	2,289	5	.....	2,662	2,669	927	.....	.....	15,473

NOTE:—Columns marked (*) indicate the province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the territories concerned are under federal control.

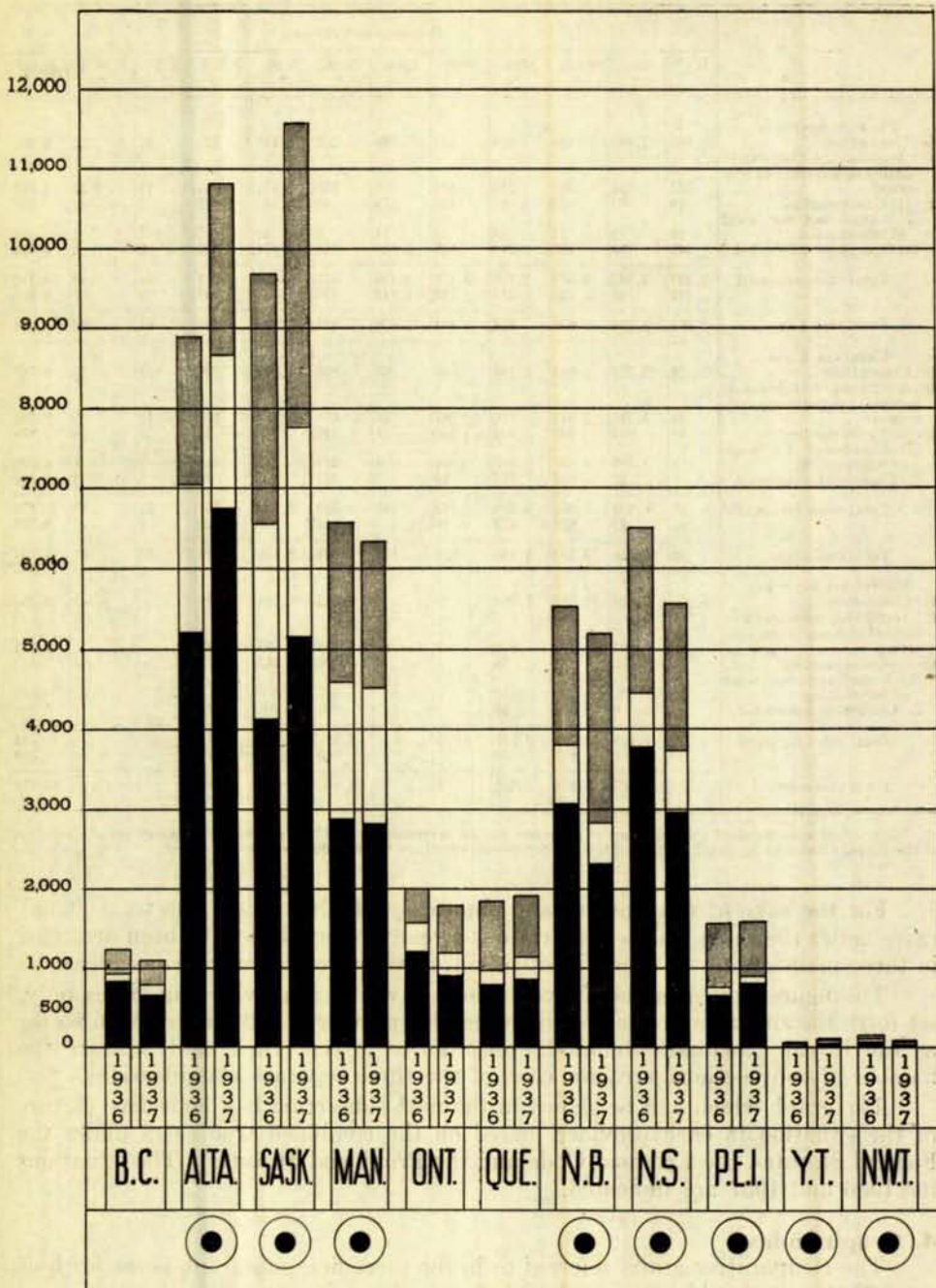
For the sake of convenience and simplicity of illustration, the total "true" cases under the three main classifications already referred to have been arranged in three main groups in each classification, in the same manner as last year.

The figures given in the above table and which deal with true cases only, set forth the situation in each of the respective provinces and territories in so far as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force is concerned, and indicate the number of convictions, etc., for each of the three separate classifications.

The graph which will be shown in the next subsection is a collective picture of the situation in each province, based on the combined true cases under the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes. The situations for 1936 and 1937 are indicated.

4. Graph Index

The comparative graph referred to in the preceding paragraph is set forth on page 32, but it should be remembered that it does not purport to do more than give an indication of the disposition of true cases handled. It is not intended to show the amount of work involved, but it does give a fairly true picture of the results of the investigations made by this force into the known crime conditions in each province or territory, during the years ended March 31, 1936, and March 31, 1937.



Convictions.
 Cases pending, including those abandoned.
 Acquitted, withdrawn, or handed to Department concerned.

●
 Columns marked thus indicate that the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the R. C. M. Police or that the Territories are under Federal Control.

5. Aids in the Apprehension of Criminals

The extracts from the report of the Director of Criminal Investigation in Appendix "A" will indicate what new procedures are contemplated in this direction, but it may be interesting to note here that during March, 1937, this force instituted the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette*.

The first issue was published on March 3, 1937, and was distributed to all police Divisions, Sub-Divisions and Detachments in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and to the chief constables of the various cities in the four western provinces, and also to the Investigation Department of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

Amongst the subjects covered in the *Gazette* are:—

- (a) Persons wanted.
- (b) Recent important arrests.
- (c) Property and cars stolen or suspected stolen, and property found.
- (d) Persons missing.
- (e) Animals stolen or found.
- (f) Special inquiries and special notices.
- (g) Persons in custody, who may be wanted elsewhere.
- (h) Deaths of criminals.
- (i) Important convictions.
- (j) Movements of expert and travelling criminals with photographs (if available) and descriptions.
- (k) Recent crimes and modus operandi.
- (l) Cancellations of previous information.
- (m) Contributions of interesting articles on some phase of police work.
- (n) Any material which would assist and promote general efficiency.

This is the first occasion on which a *Gazette* has been available to police forces in the West, and most encouraging letters have been received from chief constables and others.

The probable circulation was originally estimated at 450 copies, but the *Gazette* has already had such a cordial reception that this number will have to be considerably increased.

It may be possible later to extend it to the whole of Canada.

6. General Remarks and Acknowledgments

The majority of Officers Commanding have shown commendable zeal and interest in endeavouring to adapt themselves to new conditions as they arise and in the dissemination of knowledge to improve methods of detection of crime amongst the members of the force under their respective commands.

Many of them have been successful in securing the services and goodwill of prominent legal, professional and prominent men and women to give lectures or to assist in the training, or to give practical demonstrations in science, or similar aids in modern police methods, and it is desired to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the services of these authorities, as well as all those federal, provincial and municipal officials and public officials, and private persons who have assisted the force in many ways during the past year.

Last but by no means least, it is also earnestly desired to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the hearty support and co-operation received from the many chief constables of cities and towns throughout the Dominion, and with them it is also desired to include the officers and men of the railway police forces of Canada. I shall be glad if I can be of assistance to any of these authorities at any time.

7. Finger Print Section

A general outline of the work performed by this section at Ottawa is given below, but for the further information of those interested, additional notes will be found in Appendix "A" in extracts taken from the report of the officer in charge.

Finger Prints.—During the twelve months ended March 31, 1937, a total of 45,424 sets of criminal finger prints were received which is an increase of approximately 700 over last year's total.

A much larger increase would undoubtedly have occurred but for the reorganization of one of the provincial police forces last Autumn, and the temporary cessation of the receipt of prints from jails in that province.

In addition to the criminal finger prints already mentioned, some 2,501 non-criminal sets of prints were received.

Set forth below is a table showing the totals in finger prints sets received, the identifications made and the number of photographs received.

Criminal Finger Prints	Miscellaneous Finger Prints	Total	Identifications	Parole Violators Identified	Escaped Prisoners Identified	Photographs
45,424	2,501	47,925	7,764	85	11	24,803
Criminal identifications.....						7,693
Miscellaneous non-criminal identifications.....						71
Increase in number of photographs—752						7,764

The non-criminal finger prints comprise applicants for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and several other police forces throughout the Dominion, Civil Service candidates, etc.

The impressions of fifteen unknown deceased persons were received during the year resulting in two identifications.

Single Finger Prints.—Our collection of single prints of known burglars, auto thieves, etc., now numbers 45,000, and has already been used to make identifications.

Instructional Classes.—Sub-Inspector H. R. Butchers and Corpl. R. L. Giroux lectured to Qualifying Class No. I at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, in accordance with the Syllabus of training.

In the bureau itself, instruction is given to the younger members of the personnel, and from time to time the more experienced are given examination in all phases of the activities of the bureau. Sub-Inspector Butchers is in charge of this work.

The Bureau is now located in the Justice Building at Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.

Finger Print Section, Edmonton

Finger Prints.—The number of prints received was 1,524. This figure is some 130 lower than last year's total.

Photographs.—The amount of photography required during the past year increased very considerably. Some of this is caused through the issue of Detachment Pocket Identification Albums.

The value of this section at Edmonton is steadily increasing.

8. Ticket-of-Leave Section

The report of the official in charge of this section indicates that during the twelve months ended March 31, 1937, the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails, and reformatories on ticket-of-leave.

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1937	Twelve months ended March 31, 1936
Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....	319	426
Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	330	289
Totals.....	649	715

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on ticket-of-leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1937, may also be of interest:—

Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	12
Revocations recalled.....	0
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	25
Forfeitures recalled.....	0
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave.....	664
Sentences not yet completed.....	461
Delinquent percentage.....	5.7 (an increase)

The supervisor of ticket-of-leave further reports that he has received excellent co-operation and assistance in carrying out the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act from all police forces and other authorities in the country.

SECTION 5

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. Preliminary Remarks

At the beginning of Section 4—the previous section—it was pointed out that the statistics dealing with investigations for other federal departments of the Government, other police forces and assistance to various authorities, would not be published, but that a general account of the work involved would be set forth in Section 5.

In dealing with statistics, the first group are those which were dealt with under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes—See Section 4.

The others are those known as Groups 2, 3 and 4, and a short explanation of the work performed under each may help to clarify the situation:—

Under Group 2 are placed all investigations for which this force is entirely responsible to some other department, although there has been no breach of any statute. For example, investigations respecting applicants for naturalization, enquiries for missing persons, inspection of drug stores, etc.

Under Group 3 are gathered all cases in which there has been a breach of some Statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only render assistance to some other department or police force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other police forces, assisting Government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered, etc.

Under Group 4 come all cases in which we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties. For example, supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax, issuing game licences, supplying escorts or guards for Government officials in charge of Government funds and so forth.

2. Totals of Groups 2, 3 and 4

While it is not intended to print the full details of the statistics under these groups as an appendix, it will be of interest to note the totals for the past twelve months. The grand total was 179,660 made up as follows:—

Group 2	93,794
“ 3	26,120
“ 4	59,746
Total	179,660

The grand total for the previous year was 123,375. The increase is over 45 per cent.

Upon examination, it is found that slightly more than 50 per cent of the services rendered were for, or on behalf of the federal government, and approximately 40 per cent were for provincial and municipal authorities.

3. Federal Departments

Under Group 2 the same departments as last year appear prominently, viz: (1) Secretary of State, (2) Mines and Resources, (3) Pensions and National Health.

Examples of the services rendered have already been outlined.

In Group 3, while the totals are not so great, the more conspicuous departments are also the same as last year, namely: (1) National Revenue, (2) Transport, (3) Immigration and Colonization.

In Group 4, under which, as already stated, fall the administrative duties for other departments, etc., the totals are larger than in Group 3, but not as large as in Group 2.

4. Provincial and Municipal Authorities

In the provinces where there are no agreements with the Dominion Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the assistance rendered under this heading is naturally very small compared with that afforded to the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

The duties vary in the different provinces but the type of work is basically the same as that performed for the Dominion Government, including the collection of taxes, the issue of seed grain, reporting upon applicants for various concessions in the power of the Government.

5. Other Police Forces

The duties performed under this heading include those rendered to British and foreign authorities, and the assistance and services referred to are common to all police forces, including the executing of warrants, carrying out investigations for persons wanted, etc., but as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is distributed throughout Canada, it is very natural for outside police forces and departments to apply to this Headquarters when in doubt.

6. Assistance to the General Public

This service, of course, covers a very wide range, and may consist of making inquiries for a missing relative, or furnishing detailed information as to means of travel in remote areas.

7. Collection of Revenue

Last year I mentioned that the collection of revenue by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was becoming more and more important.

During the twelve months ended the 31st March, 1937, the force in the field collected over \$294,000 in one way and another, and if the amounts for the services of the force payable by the provinces, which are collected by Headquarters, are taken into consideration, the total amount is well over \$1,000,000.

The amounts collected for the federal and provincial Governments by the force in the field amounted to \$294,688.91, made up as follows:—

<i>Federal Government—</i>		
Revenue	\$133,409 23	
Fines	70,809 95	
Costs	2,469 90	
	<hr/>	\$206,689 08
<i>Provincial Governments—</i>		
Revenue	\$ 31,289 67	
Fines	44,734 00	
Costs	10,790 31	
	<hr/>	\$86,813 98
<i>Miscellaneous collections</i>		1,185 85
		<hr/>
		\$294,688 91

The fines shown in the above statement is only a small portion of the fines imposed. A statement of the total fines imposed will be found in Appendix "C."

The amounts paid by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, during the past 12 months, total \$845,000. This is collected by Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, and the grand total is therefore \$1,139,688.91, made up as follows:—

In the field	\$294,688 91
At Headquarters	845,000 00
Total	\$1,139,688 91

For copies of the agreements with the provinces mentioned, see Appendix "D."

The total of \$1,139,688.91 is an increase of \$96,813.01 over the amount shown in my last annual report.

SECTION 6

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

There is no change in the divisions which comprise these territories or of their respective Headquarters. "G" Division embraces the Northwest Territories with headquarters at Ottawa, and "B" Division the Yukon Territory, with the divisional centre at Dawson.

The respective chief industries in these areas are still the following:—

Northwest Territories—Fur trade, with mining (metals) steadily increasing in importance.

Yukon Territory—Mining (metals), with trapping and the fur trade in second place.

The numbers of detachments in these areas are set forth below:—

Northwest Territories—21 permanent and two summer detachments.

Yukon Territory—11.

A few notes of interest with respect to these territories follow.

2. Northwest Territories

Conditions of service in these territories are decidedly "northern" although, as stated last year, local conditions vary considerably over such tremendous areas.

Detachments

Port Burwell, which is a summer detachment, was formerly considered to be situated in the province of Quebec. It has now been definitely decided that it lies in the Northwest Territories.

Baker Lake detachment was closed during the summer of 1936 and the personnel and stores transferred to Eskimo Point on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, where a new detachment was established.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner *St. Roch* left Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., during the latter part of July, 1936, to load up freight consigned to it at Coppermine, N.W.T., with the idea of proceeding as early as possible to Peterson Bay, King William Island, N.W.T. Abnormal ice conditions prevailed and this vessel was obliged to proceed to Pearce Point to collect her freight, as the delivery of freight to Coppermine and points to the east had been completely frustrated. After taking on her cargo, every effort was made to proceed to Peterson Bay, but after reaching a point half way between Cambridge Bay and Peterson Bay, it was considered dangerous to proceed further, and it was therefore necessary to return to Cambridge Bay and winter there.

If the present plans materialize, it is intended to have the *St. Roch* proceed to Walker Bay, Victoria Island, during the summer of 1937, where she will remain during the winter of 1937-38.

Barracks and Buildings

There are no additions to report in this respect, except a new modified "C" type dwelling erected at Eskimo Point.

A "C" type dwelling, standing at Herschel Island, formerly used as the quarters of the Sub-Division Officer, was demolished last summer, transferred to Aklavik, and there re-erected with a minimum of expense. This structure fills a much-needed want at Aklavik, where it is being utilized as a Sub-Division and detachment office, N.C.O.'s sleeping quarters, and accommodation for the lighting plant.

Electric Lighting Plants

Some difficulty was experienced in the operation of the Electric Lighting Plants installed at Fort Smith and Aklavik in 1935, in that their operation interfered with radio reception. As a means of eliminating this trouble, Aklavik was supplied with a bank of batteries in 1936 with complete and satisfactory results. It is now proposed to supply Fort Smith with similar equipment.

Last year a small electric lighting plant was supplied to our Reliance detachment, and during 1937 it is proposed to supply four other detachments in the Eastern Arctic with the same equipment. The equipment consists of a small unit, which utilizes a 6-volt heavy-duty storage battery. It has been found economical and convenient, and largely removes one of the greatest menaces of the North—the fire-hazard.

Dogs

There are 263 dogs distributed among the various "G" Division detachments—an increase of 16 over the number mentioned in my last report.

Dog Feed

The Officer Commanding the Division has continued his efforts to encourage detachments to secure dog feed from local fisheries. I reported last year that approximately 100,000 pounds of fish were secured. His detachments this year were again successful in this matter, and were able to slightly increase the total weight.

The cost of the upkeep of dogs has thus been kept to a minimum.

The saving effected in this matter is considerable when the cost of shipping in dog feed is taken into consideration. The praiseworthy results have justified the efforts made by all detachments.

Duties

Some idea of the varied duties performed have been given in previous reports, and it is therefore not necessary to go into any detail.

"G" Division is called upon to collect revenue of different kinds, and during the year under review has again collected more than any other division.

Mining

In recent years aeroplanes have been extensively used, and points once regarded as almost inaccessible, except after tremendous labour, are now reached in a few hours.

During 1935 gold was discovered at Gordon Lake, located about 50 miles from Yellow Knife Bay, Great Slave Lake, N.W.T., and development was commenced during 1936. It is expected that this area will see intensive development in the near future.

In the Great Bear Lake field, a modern mining plant is being operated near Cameron Bay. It is understood that since 1933 when development work was commenced of the pitch-blend ore there, some 28 grammes of radium have been produced. The actual refining plant is located at Port Hope, Ont.

Civil Cases

In my last report I gave details of some of the duties performed by this force when cases of a civil nature arise—the Royal Canadian Mounted Police being the only police force operating in the Territories.

In connection with our duties under this heading, it is gratifying to note that some of the old outstanding cases have been concluded but at the time of writing there are six cases still outstanding in the Aklavik Sub-Division.

A short time ago the Northwest Territories Council passed a Small Debts Ordinance for the Northwest Territories, which is applicable to debts not exceeding \$200. It is hoped that this Ordinance will render it unnecessary for plaintiffs resident in the Northwest Territories to take action against defendants through Provincial Courts, which is costly and slow by comparison with what is possible under the new Ordinance.

Patrols

References to important patrols will be found in the extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding "G" Division—Superintendent T. H. Irvine—in Appendix "A."

3. Yukon Territory

Conditions of service in the Yukon are similar in many respects to those in the Northwest Territories.

Officers' Appointments

Amongst several others, the Officer Commanding holds the appointment as Sheriff of the Yukon Territory. During the absence on sick leave of the Clerk of the Court at Dawson from the end of November, 1936, to the middle of March, 1937, the Officer Commanding also discharged this duty. Inspector G. Binning holds the appointment of Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Yukon Agency, supervising all relief issues to Indians, also their hospitalization and school maintenance.

Tourists

The Constable in charge at White Pass Summit, for the Immigration and Colonization Branch examined a total of 8,195 entrants, nearly all of which were tourists, during the season of 1936. This is an increase of about 1,000 over last year.

Dogs

There are 46 dogs on charge. Several dogs are now getting old and unfit for further service, and as there is difficulty in obtaining suitable replacements at a reasonable price, an effort is being made at Dawson to breed dogs to replace the casualties which occur from time to time.

Loss of Steamers on Yukon River

A serious blow was dealt to the White Pass and Yukon route last summer in the loss of two of their steamers along the Yukon river at a time when freight and passenger service was at its height. Two new vessels are now in course of construction as replacements.

Weather

The past winter has been exceptionally mild in comparison with the usual Yukon winters, but heavy snowfalls have occurred making patrol work by dogteam extremely difficult. The official record of snow fallen up to the end of February, 1937, in the Dawson district is reported as 63 inches in depth.

Mining

A very successful year was reported by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation of Dawson who control the main interests in this area, and the season of 1937 promises to be better than has been possible for many years.

Last summer saw a shortage of labour around Dawson, when every available white man and Indian was able to secure employment, and peculiar to relate,

the White Pass and Yukon Route at Dawson on several occasions had to borrow men from the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation to enable them to discharge cargo from steamers arriving there.

During 1937 an earlier start is anticipated by the Gold Corporation previously mentioned, and additional dredges are being constructed to augment some six or seven already in use. It is expected that the number of employees will be increased from 500 to 700. Operations usually cease at freeze-up, and the men return to the Pacific Coast for the winter.

Gold mining and prospecting in other parts of the Territory remain practically the same—nothing of a noteworthy character being reported.

In the Mayo-Keno districts there has been a decided advance in silver mining. The Treadwell Yukon Company control the main operations, and anticipate having some fifteen thousand tons of concentrates on the river bank at Mayo ready for shipment at the opening of navigation.

Very high grade silver ore is now being mined since recent prospects have unearthed a much better grade than heretofore, and if the price of silver is maintained, a great improvement in conditions will be assured the community which suffered a severe set-back due to the slump in silver a year or so ago.

Strike at Silver Mines

For the first time in the history of the Yukon a strike of brief duration took place on February 5, 1937, when approximately 117 men ceased from work at the silver mines operated the year round by the Treadwell Yukon Company of Mayo and Keno districts. The strikers demanded an eighty-five cent increase per day in pay, or the reduction of a like amount from the camp board charges.

After the lapse of five days, during which the strikers conducted themselves in a very creditable manner, a compromise was reached whereby the increase demanded would go into effect on April 1, 1937. All men returned to work on February 11.

Experimental Wireless

During recent years, several members of the force, not only in "B" and "G" Divisions but also in other Divisions, have secured small short wave transmitting sets, and have operated them under licence with most gratifying results.

As the results obtained at Old Crow have been unusually good, and the set has been utilized officially as well as experimentally, the only cost to the force being the batteries, it is considered that the report of Reg. No. 10035, Corporal Kirk, E. A., Old Crow, Y.T., which will be found in Appendix "A", following extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding "B" Division, may be of interest. (See page 55.)

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

The President of the United States visited Campobello Island, N.B., during the month of July, 1936. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police afforded certain protective measures.

2. Conclusion

Although the work undertaken by the force during the past twelve months has been heavy, it is a pleasure to record that the year has been one of steady progress, and that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men, and also of the civil staff at Headquarters and elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MacBRIEN,

Commissioner.

SECTION 8

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

CONTAINING ITEMS OF INTEREST, NOTES, AND IN MANY CASES EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS, ETC., WHICH COULD NOT VERY WELL BE EMBODIED IN THE REPORT ITSELF, BUT WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO MERIT PUBLICATION.

I. The Director, Criminal Investigation Branch—Assistant Commissioner S. T. Wood.

There is much on the preventive side of the police work as compared with detective work which cannot be shown in figures. Results during the past year have been very satisfactory due to improved organization, methods of communication, combined with increased efficiency of personnel. Constant watchfulness through the medium of night patrols on highways checking cars, stores or residences in small towns have proved a detriment to crime on the preventive side, and I would here like to acknowledge the co-operation and actual assistance received from the general public and press in the rural districts. These patrols, which are the most effective means of checking operations of safe-blowing gangs, burglars and thieves, must of necessity stop and question occupants of a great number of cars on the highways and elsewhere. Such people usually recognize in this action the protection which the police are endeavouring to afford the public generally. Unfortunately, there are always individuals who take such action on the part of the police as a personal insult no matter how tactful the constable may be. Consequently complaints are made through the press and otherwise of the police action.

Nevertheless the results obtained in the number of arrests effected by our night patrols justify the system regardless of the possibility of incurring the displeasure of a few individuals. A feature of our educational campaign among storekeepers, elevator operators and others in small towns has brought about most gratifying results during the past eighteen months in that these individuals have taken the serial numbers of bills daily before placing them in their safe or cash register overnight. This has greatly assisted us in tracing the money stolen in connection with safe-blowings, breakings and enterings.

Scientific Laboratory

The realization of a scientific laboratory has been advanced several stages since our last report. We have at last the necessary accommodation at Headquarters and the funds to purchase scientific equipment. It is expected that accommodation for a laboratory at Regina will also become available during the coming summer. Much essential advance instruction for Detectives and Senior Classes in scientific aids to investigation is impossible until such time as a properly equipped laboratory is available. In spite of the lack of this very necessary adjunct, the number of cases in which scientific aids have been employed to solve crimes has steadily increased during the year.

We have been assured of the co-operation and assistance of the Chief, Customs-Excise Laboratory, National Research Council and other Government departments of a technical nature in solving our problems as they arise.

We are fortunate in having within our ranks first-class material for the development of our own experts.

Photography

Considerable progress has been made under this heading in obtaining a general purpose camera to be supplied to the C.I.B. of Sub-Divisions. Instruction in the operation of this camera is now being given to Senior N.C.O's Classes, and photographs of the scene of crime are now playing an increased part in presenting cases before the courts.

We now have very suitable accommodation for a photographic laboratory in our new building at Ottawa. Up-to-date equipment is required now as our present camera and enlarger are old and beyond repair.

Crime Index (Modus Operandi)

In connection with Criminal Records and as an extension of the Finger Print Section, I would strongly recommend that a start be made on a Crime Index (Modus Operandi) filing system of habitual criminals engaged in certain important classes of crime. This would provide much the same useful service to our own and other forces as does the Finger Print Section. It is noted that all large police forces in Great Britain and the colonies have been employing this system for some time, with important results.

Museum

It is hoped that a Crime Museum will be opened in the near future in connection with the C.I.B. for historical and instructional purposes.

Training C.I.B.

Continuous instruction courses for all ranks during the past few years is reflected in the more intelligent and efficient police work performed in all divisions. It is hoped that these courses will continue and that a special course for detectives will soon be possible.

Portrait Parlé (Speaking likeness)

Our description form of persons wanted is being amended to include the necessary details of this important subject. Instruction, which consists of improving the powers of observation, was commenced with the first instructional class this year for sergeants in Regina, and will be continued in future classes until all members of the force receive this instruction.

2. The Supply Officer—Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze*Supply Stores*

The amount of clothing and stationery handled at the stores during the year approximates last year's total of 166 tons. Both the Supply and Stationery Stores continue to be very busy.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Canteens

The Canteen regulations which came into use last year have proved very satisfactory and effective.

Boots, Ankle

Complaints have been received in connection with Ankle Boots being only provided in one width. As the supplying of two or more widths would necessitate the carrying of much larger stocks the matter is, therefore, being carefully looked into before changing our procedure.

Batons

It was pointed out last year that the batons, in use, were not satisfactory; a new pattern has now been adopted and no adverse reports received to date.

Slickers

Replacing the slickers which were not sufficiently waterproof, a new pattern of a material which has passed a severe test by the National Research Council has been approved of and purchases made. The new pattern is adapted to mounted and dismounted use, and is expected to be very satisfactory.

Q.M. Returns

Last year it was stated that a "Board" was considering ways and means of simplifying the system and reducing clerical work throughout the force. They have now rendered their "Findings," and recommendations have been made to Council for their adoption.

Accommodation

(a) *Public Buildings.*—At the present time the Department of Public Works provide office space and, at many points, sleeping accommodation also, for 58 detachments of the force. Other departments, such as the Indian Affairs and the Immigration Departments, supply accommodation for 11 detachments. This means a large saving to the Government in rents. During the past fiscal year, 1936-37, office accommodation was provided in the Public Building at Vancouver, B.C., for the C.I.B. This saves the Government \$2,700 annually, the amount previously paid in rent.

Recently the detachment quarters at Melfort, for which a rental of \$420 per annum was being paid, was vacated and the personnel moved into the Public Building where space was made available by the Department of Public Works.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police offices were established in the new Customs Building at Toronto this year and the old "Postal Station F," on the corner of Charles and Yonge streets, which had previously been used for offices, was altered to make accommodation for living quarters for the single personnel of the Division. This made it possible to vacate the rented quarters on Charles street, thereby saving \$1,200 per year in rent alone.

The St. Thomas Detachment was closed in October of last year, and the detachment moved to London where office and sleeping accommodation was provided in the Public Building at that point.

At Lac la Ronge, Saskatchewan, the former Radio Station Building, with several smaller buildings, was transferred to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Department by Order in Council dated January 29, 1937.

The most important change of the year both from a standpoint of efficiency and of economy was the occupation of the new Justice Building on Wellington street in Ottawa. Whereas previously the many different branches of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were accommodated in seven buildings throughout the city, they will be centralized in two buildings. "A" Division has yet to be moved from the Harris & Campbell building to the Justice Building, and the tailor shop from the Harris & Campbell building to the Stephens building.

(b) *Rented Buildings.*—The actual number of buildings rented by the force in January of this year was 593 and the annual amount totals \$187,050.43. This includes all rented Division and Sub-Division quarters, officers' quarters, detachment quarters, office quarters and garages. The number of garage rentals have increased since the force adopted the policy of placing its own cars at points where hired transport had previously been used. The approximate annual cost for garages is now between seven and eight thousand dollars.

(c) *Police-owned Buildings.*—Approximately \$19,000 has been spent on repairs to police-owned buildings during the last fiscal year. This sum does not include \$1,500 which was required to erect the new detachment quarters at Eskimo Point.

The "N" Division Barracks building, which was in the course of construction during 1935, was completed in the early part of last year and now accommodates the single members of Headquarters Sub-Division as well as those of "N" Division. Remedial measures are being considered for the rectification of the poor acoustic qualities of this building. A log bungalow, previously owned by Dr. Lamy and purchased from him by the Department of National Defence, was turned over to the police in August of last year for use as quarters by one of the married N.C.O.'s at Rockcliffe.

3. The Adjutant—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp

Strength

The strength of the force on the 31st March, 1937, was 2,573, made up as follows:—

Officers	92
Non-commissioned officers and constables	2,130
Marine section	220
Special constables	131
	2,573

The "free" discharges permitted by Order in Council of February 24, 1936, P.C. 429, and which were referred to last year, have again been resorted to for a limited period in order to expedite the reduction in strength required by a decrease in the estimates submitted to Parliament.

The total of 2,573 is a decrease of 144 from the total strength of last year.

Recruiting

There has been no recruiting during the past twelve months.

Quarters

The unmarried personnel of Headquarters Staff are now quartered in the new barrack building at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario. They are transported to and from Headquarters daily by truck. This arrangement has been in operation for many months now.

The quarters previously occupied in Ottawa by the personnel previously referred to were vacated on May 31, 1936.

Training of Headquarters Staff

Members of the staff received instruction in Foot and Arms Drill during the winter months, and several have enrolled in Business colleges for the purpose of receiving tuition in shorthand and typewriting.

Health

I am pleased to report that, generally speaking, the health of the staff has been good during the period covered by this report.

First Aid

During the winter months a First Aid Class was undertaken and the results were eminently satisfactory.

Headquarters Offices

The centralization of offices in the new Justice Building has been of great assistance to all concerned, and must be of considerable convenience to the general public.

The former state of affairs of overcrowded offices left much to be desired.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve Force

Legislation now before Parliament, if passed, will provide the force with the means of securing a reserve of young able-bodied men, who will be called up for training annually. As the former section of the Police Act dealing with this subject was considered to be unsatisfactory for several reasons, much interest will be shown in the new venture.

4. The Chief Preventive Officer—Superintendent E. W. Bavin

Total Seizures and Convictions

The total seizures registered for the year under the combined Customs and Excise Acts were 3,047 as compared with 3,010 for the previous year. The quantities of liquor, mash, and number of illicit stills are in excess of those seized during 1935-36. The increase was due, to a great extent, to the success which has attended our efforts in seizing large illicit stills, which is referred to later in this report.

The disposition of seizures and of the exhibits relative thereto, by provinces and by divisions, is outlined in statements attached to this report.

The total convictions registered under the combined Acts were 2,395 as against 2,309 for the previous year, and the total of fines imposed amounted to \$273,893, as compared with \$233,550.

Conspiracy Cases

The policy of entering prosecutions under the Criminal Code for "Conspiring to defraud the revenue" has been continued in the province of Quebec where organized gangs were uncovered, engaged in illicit distillation of liquor, or the distribution of the product, and a fair measure of success has attended these efforts. In addition to the provisions of the Criminal Code for heavy definite jail terms for this offence, this procedure gives a much wider scope whereby the principals responsible for large scale operations may be indicted although they may not have taken any physical part in the illicit operations. The penalties provided by the Excise Act are directed only at persons who physically assist in illicit distilling or transportation of liquor and an avenue of escape is thereby provided for those financially interested who normally remain in the background, while their employees take the risk of prosecution.

For examples of "Conspiracy" Cases, see extracts from report of Officer Commanding, Montreal, and others.

Customs Act

The most important phase of the enforcement of the Customs Act continues to be that dealing with smuggled liquor brought in by water, to the Maritime Provinces from the British West Indies and adjacent islands in the Caribbean sea. Shipments are also landed in the Gaspé area of the province of Quebec and at other points in the lower St. Lawrence river and gulf.

A brief resume of conditions in regard to smuggling during the past year, in the different provinces follows.

British Columbia.—There was no evidence of smuggling on a commercial scale. The seizures consisted, for the most part, of silk articles, cigarettes, etc., effected from the crews of vessels arriving at Vancouver and Victoria from the Orient. There was no evidence of the smuggling of liquor, on the seaboard or by land, from the United States. The improved conditions in this respect are very marked over those prevailing in 1932-33 when this force assumed the duties of the Preventive Service.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.—Smuggling in the Prairie Provinces was negligible during the past year. The seizures reported covered chiefly small parcels of clothing or other merchandising obtained from mail order houses in the United States.

Ontario.—There were a number of large seizures effected under the Customs Act in the Windsor-Hamilton-Toronto area. Prosecutions were successfully carried out against the persons involved and exemplary penalties were imposed. The goods involved in some of the more important seizures included automobile accessories, electric light bulbs of Japanese manufacture and jewellery of a cheap type.

There was little evidence of any traffic in smuggling liquor into the province, the illicitly distilled product was the main source of supply for bootleggers.

An extensive investigation was conducted by members of detachments in the Windsor area in connection with a racket in which a gang was engaged in the theft of automobiles in Detroit, Mich., which they subsequently smuggled into Canada and disposed of in the Windsor district. Some fifty smuggled cars were seized and approximately thirty convictions obtained under the provisions of the Customs Act, against persons involved in the smuggling or possession of smuggled cars. The modus operandi of the gang in effecting the theft of the cars from parking lots, where used cars were offered for sale, was somewhat

unique. The racketeer would pose as a prospective purchaser but would ask to be given the opportunity of driving around the block to test the engine. A wax impression of the keys for the car was taken and duplicates obtained, so that the thief might return to the parking lot when the opportunity offered itself, and drive away, heading for the nearest Canadian port of entry to take out a tourist permit. The gang had a rendezvous in Canada where serial numbers, etc., were filed off and Canadian trade serials inserted.

Quebec.—The traffic in American alcohol smuggled into Canada by automobile in the Huntingdon and Sherbrooke areas showed a definite decrease from the preceding year, although several seizures of such a nature were effected. The effective steps taken to check the traffic seem to have forced the Montreal interests to concentrate on local illicit stills of commercial capacity rather than take the risk of transporting their goods from the border.

It was apparent, at the commencement of navigation in May, 1936, that a fleet of fast motor vessels was organized for smuggling alcohol in the Lower St. Lawrence. The splendid work performed by the crews of the patrol vessels in this area, in co-operation with the land detachments, so completely disorganized the gang in the first two months of navigation that their activities were curbed for the balance of the season.

During September, 1936, Assistant Commissioner Mead made an inspection trip of detachments in the Lower St. Lawrence area and reported greatly improved conditions. It was found that smuggled alcohol put up in two and a half gallon cans, which was selling at \$12 per can in the early part of the season, had appreciated in price to from \$18 to \$20 per can. At the time of his visit only one liquor vessel was operating in the area, five having been seized or destroyed in the drive referred to, which took place early in the season.

With the exception of one group of approximately fifty seizures, involving electrical accessories smuggled into Canada from the United States, there were few cases involving commercial smuggling of ordinary merchandise. Convictions were obtained in this instance against the two principals involved under both the Customs Act and the "Conspiracy" sections of the Criminal Code.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.—The Maritime Provinces supplied the largest quota of seizures under the Customs Act involving smuggled liquor imported from overseas. Although everything possible was done with the equipment available, to prevent landings and to intercept shipments in transit on the mainland, and although considerable success attended our efforts, the fact remains that considerable liquor was landed during the past season. The rum running fraternity is well organized and avail themselves of the facilities of two-way radio communication and the transmitting of code messages to make arrangements with their accomplices on shore for facilitating landings by advising of the whereabouts of our patrol craft. Notwithstanding this situation our Preventive Forces have met with considerable success in coping with the situation and the continual introduction of more modern equipment and scientific methods of meeting the improvements in technique adopted by the rum runners is being continued.

Mr. R. G. Fulton, Chairman of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board, during September, 1936, made an inspection trip through the northern portion of that province. He subsequently advised the Officer Commanding "J" Division that he found conditions exceptionally good, with evidence that the traffic in smuggled and illicit liquor was at a minimum. He also stated that information supplied him from independent sources indicated that conditions were good throughout the entire province.

For examples of cases under this Act, see reports of the different Officers Commanding.

Excise Act

With the exception of the province of Quebec, Ontario, and the city of Winnipeg, the infractions forming the basis of seizures effected under the Act consisted, generally, of possession of small illicit stills or of alcohol. There were also violations of the tobacco regulations and illegal disposal of tax free malt syrup and malt flour by bakers and confectioners entitled to obtain it tax free for use in their industries only. The usual illegal outlet for malt syrup and flour is to persons who use them for the making of home brew beer.

There were comparatively few infractions of the Act in British Columbia. Conditions in that province remained consistently good throughout the year.

A substantial quota of the year's seizures was furnished by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Chiefly concerned were small illicit stills operated by farmers for their own or family use. The situation was kept well under control and prosecutions were entered wherever the evidence warranted such action. In the city of Winnipeg and vicinity large illicit stills of commercial capacity were seized and a number of persons found on the premises or subsequently identified with the ownership or operation of the stills, were prosecuted and convicted.

Unfortunately, it is often impossible to obtain sufficient evidence against the principals who own the plants, to warrant charges being laid against them. They are careful to keep in the background and are usually prepared to pay any fines imposed on their employees or to suitably reward them should mandatory jail terms be imposed.

The Toronto-Hamilton-Windsor area was extremely active in the operation of large illicit stills. Several large plants were seized during the past year and substantial fines and imprisonment terms were imposed on persons convicted for being concerned in their operation. The large stills seized were, for the most part, of similar construction and capacity and the same gang of bootleggers are suspected of being responsible for the majority of the plants, although they also, refrained from actually operating the stills, relying on their employees to take the rap when they have the misfortune to run foul of the provisions of the Excise Act.

A fair proportion of seizures of small stills and small quantities of illicit spirits was effected in the rural districts of Ontario.

Numerous investigations and some prosecutions were carried out in connection with the illegal disposal of denatured alcohol by wholesale and retail druggists who handle the commodity under special permit from the Commissioner of Excise.

The province of Quebec continued to produce the largest quota of excise seizures involving stills of commercial capacity, which were, for the most part, effected in the Montreal area. Alcohol as distinct from whisky, rum and other liquors, is the favoured drink of the French Canadian population and provides an important market for the illicit product. The large stills seized in or near Montreal during the past year exceeded in size and number those seized in any other year. The manner in which they were constructed and camouflaged as legitimate enterprises showed considerable ingenuity on the part of those responsible.

A number of persons found operating the large stills were prosecuted for "conspiracy to defraud the revenue," as well as under the Excise Act. It has been found possible by such a procedure to indict the "higher ups" in the game and substantial penalties were inflicted in some cases.

There were a number of seizures and prosecutions in the province of Quebec, with respect to the illegal disposal of rubbing alcohol by wholesale and retail druggists who were found disposing of the denatured alcohol to addicts for potable purposes. In all cases where such infractions are proven, the entire stock of denatured alcohol found on the premises is seized and forfeited and the Department of National Revenue invariably cancels the permit issued to the firm in question. The bonds deposited by the permit holders are also forfeited to the Crown.

A considerable quantity of native tobacco is grown in Quebec and a number of seizures, resulting from breaches of the Tobacco Regulations, were reported.

Very little illicit distillation is carried on in the Maritime Provinces, consequently, infractions of the Excise Act are fewer there than in other parts of the Dominion. Rum has always been the favoured stimulant in the Maritimes and illicit supplies are smuggled in from the West Indies and other colonies.

For examples of cases under this Act, see reports of the different Officers Commanding.

5. The Technical Adviser, Marine Section—Engineer Lieut. Commander Chas. Stephen, R.N. (retired)

Disposal of Obsolete Vessels

It was deemed advisable to place the *Preventor* out of commission during the past year owing to the high cost of operation, and the fact that it had reached the stage where expensive repairs would be necessary. The Royal Canadian Navy then decided to take the vessel over, and use it as and when required by them.

The *Bayhound*, a steel cruiser, also having been put out of commission as obsolete, was fitted out as a depot ship at Halifax. The Marine Section personnel who are sent to that point for training are billeted in the *Bayhound*.

Construction of New Vessels

Approval was granted for the construction of two cruisers with all the latest improvements to replace the *Preventor* and the *Bayhound*.

The construction of the two new vessels was the result of continued study of the question of most suitable vessels as cruisers for our patrol work. This entailed extensive conferences with the senior officers of the Marine Section, with technical officers of the National Research Council, tank tests at the Research Council and related matters, and the results so far obtained from the new cruisers built as a result of the conferences and study previously referred to are very satisfactory for the type of vessel.

The launching of the two vessels was a very successful event. They were both placed on the slip together. The christening ceremonies were performed by Madame Lapointe, who christened the *Laurier*, and by Lady MacBrien, who christened the *Macdonald*. Considerable interest was shown in the launching of these vessels as it was the first time two ships had been launched simultaneously in Canada, and the first occasion on which the Morton Engineering Company had built ships of such dimensions.

The *Laurier* was commissioned on August 20, 1936, and patrolled 15,692 miles up to the end of March, 1937, which gives an indication of the work performed by the Marine Section in their coastguard and other service.

While on this subject, it may be of interest to quote an extract from the report of the Captain of the *Laurier*:—

"A northwest gale was met with off the Newfoundland coast. While it was not as severe as a winter gale, it was of sufficient severity to cause two run-running vessels to return to St. Pierre. The *Laurier* behaved splendidly. We eventually made up under the lee of the Newfoundland shore, but in order to do so we had sixty miles of turbulent water to cover. Needless to say, much water was shipped on board, but exceptionally few leaks showed up for a new ship. During the height of the gale a speed of five knots was maintained to windward.

"We also met up with the *Florann* who on two successive nights tried every means to evade us by laying smoke screens but were unsuccessful, the last attempt ending with such failure that they blew their horn before stopping and switching on lights, definite evidence their nerves were frayed."

The *Macdonald* was also commissioned on August 20, 1936.

It is gratifying to note that these vessels operated at half the cost of the type they replaced, namely, the *Preventor*.

Reconditioning of Seized Boat

In addition to the two new vessels above referred to, a seized boat, now named the *Beaver*, was taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, reconditioned and converted to a suitable boat for our patrol service. These improvements were carried out under the supervision of the Officer Commanding the Marine Section, and the vessel is proving a satisfactory addition to the service.

Efforts to Meet Changing Conditions

Considerable study and research has been given to the ever-changing tactics of the rum-runner, and in order to meet present conditions, two 64-foot speed boats are now being built to attempt to nullify the advantage of the smuggler of having fast boats operate between the mother ship and the shore. Valuable information and assistance was obtained through building models and running tests in the Experimental Tank of the National Research Council.

Wireless Communication

Continuous study is being given to wireless communication between boats, land stations, and planes. Considerable progress has been made, and further improvements are expected.

Pacific Coast

During the past year the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser *Adversus*, operating on the West Coast, patrolled 23,638 miles, covering the west coast of Vancouver island, the strait of Juan de Fuca and the strait of Georgia, during which period this vessel has co-operated with the Dominion Fisheries patrol vessels and the United States Coastguard. The *Adversus* has also worked in conjunction with a seaplane throughout the season. The personnel of the Marine Section in this Division are efficient, energetic and contented.

Indebtedness to Federal Departments

We are indebted to the Department of Transport for assistance with our communications, the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) for their assistance with marine stores and dockyard assistance, and the National Research Council for their co-operation, also the carrying out of tests for corrosion and running the necessary tests in the Experimental tank. Mr. A. C. Halferdahl, Division of Research Information, and Mr. K. F. Tupper, Division of Mechanical Engineering, have been most energetic in giving assistance.

While we realize that we have not all the equipment or sufficient vessels, we feel that the best is being done with the equipment at our disposal, remembering that unlimited funds cannot be provided for this work at the present time and our progress must be gradual according to the amount of money available.

6. The Officer Commanding, "A" Division, Ottawa—Assistant Commissioner C. H. King, A.D.C.

Recreation and Reading Rooms

The Recreation and Reading Room together with the Gymnasium find favour with the men and are much appreciated. Two pool tables are available for members of the Division, and all expenses in connection with their upkeep are borne from Canteen funds.

The donations from the Benefit Trust Fund for the year to purchase periodicals and to be applied to recreational and sports' purposes is much appreciated. Subscriptions have been made for magazines and periodicals, and the Division and Headquarters Sub-Division Athletic and Social Clubs are planning to expend the balance on recreation and sports' activities.

Libraries are maintained in the Division and Headquarters Sub-Division, and the books are brought up to date periodically by the purchase of new books and the abandoning of old and worn-out volumes.

Headquarters Sub-Division is maintaining a separate Social and Athletic Club and the old "A" Division Club is still very active. The usual annual Christmas trees, dances, and picnics have been carried out successfully and prizes have been given to other sporting and athletic competitions and activities, including the indoor rifle and revolver shooting.

Motorcycle Squad

The Motorcycle Squad, comprised of 3 N.C.O.'s and 7 Constables, patrol approximately 26 miles of Driveway and parks, working in three shifts during each 24 hours. One of the Constables also acts as Messenger and Mail Orderly to H.Q.'s during the day time.

A total of 561 offences against the traffic regulations were dealt with. In the great majority, a warning was considered sufficient; the figures being 451 warnings, leaving 107 convictions and 3 dismissals.

In addition, men who were found drunk on Government property were arrested and handed over to the city police for prosecution under the Criminal Code. Some indecent offences were dealt with in the same way. Thirty-six accidents of varying degrees of seriousness were investigated. Thirty cases of damage to Government property in the parks and driveways were reported and investigated. There was only one report of drowning attended to by the Motorcycle Squad during the year, which is a marked decrease from the previous year. There was the usual large number of cases of mischievous youngsters in the parks. In one case a man was found dead in one of the parks. A large variety of articles were found on the driveways and the usual action taken to return same to the owners. One stolen car was recovered and turned over to the city police.

In only four cases were our men called on to render first aid.

Motorcycle escorts were provided on several ceremonial occasions and special patrols were undertaken during the summer to Shirley's Bay, Rockcliffe Airdrome, Val Tetreau Park, P.Q., and Hog's Back, all of which are outside of the Federal District Commission's system of driveways and parks.

Protection was also given to various outlying Government properties and works by frequent visits from the motorcycle patrols.

Fire Branch

A squad of 1 N.C.O., and 7 men form the Fire Branch and carry out the duties of daily inspections of all Government buildings in Ottawa as a precautionary measure against fire. This includes the examination of all fire appliances, recharging extinguishers and replacing all defective hose, etc., and reporting accumulations of wastepaper or other inflammable material. All fires in Government buildings are investigated and reported on.

The freedom from serious fires in any of the many Government buildings in Ottawa must be attributed to the thorough precaution taken, nevertheless, the responsibility is one of continual concern especially because some of the older important Government buildings are not fireproof.

Customs Act

For some time past there had been a suspicion that members of the crew of the steamship *Casco* were smuggling small articles of merchandise. Most of the crew reside in Cardinal, Ont., or nearby. No evidence of commercializing was obtained, but investigation did show that certain members were smuggling various articles.

During the month of November searches were conducted, some of which are detailed here.

At the home of the engineer of the *Casco* a varied assortment of goods were found and seized. The quantity or number of any article or articles located was not great, but the assortment was quite extensive. Upwards of seventy different

commodities were included in the list. Release was offered and taken on payment of the duty paid value, amounting to \$262.46.

At the home of the cook, a resident of Cardinal, the assortment was greater. In his case the duty paid value collected upon release of the goods was \$339.98.

The captain of the vessel was also involved, though to a lesser degree; the duty paid value amounting to \$132.18. However, in addition to this a penalty of \$50 on the boat was imposed and paid.

The residence of the second mate at Cardinal was searched, but only a small quantity of American tobacco was found. The owner abandoned this and the tobacco was later destroyed.

Other residents of Cardinal, Ont.—The investigation led to a search being made at the residence of a foreman of a Cardinal manufacturing company. A radio which he had obtained from the second engineer of the *Casco* was seized and later released on payment of \$13.87.

It was found that there were other residents of Cardinal who had smuggled goods into Canada. One paid three dollars to some person to bring across the St. Lawrence river in a row boat a radio which he had purchased in the United States. This radio was seized but as there was no evidence of commercializing, it was released on payment of \$41.62 D.P.V. This man then endeavoured to have the sum refunded to him on the ground that the radio did not comply with the requirements of the Hydro Commission; but the radio did comply.

Mrs. Charlotte O'Hara brought into Canada sufficient plumbing fixtures to equip two houses. When searches were made it was found that the fixtures were all installed. On the fixtures in one house she paid \$75.85 and in the other the sum of \$117.85. Her son paid \$8.48 on a lamp he was using in a refreshment booth and on which duty had not been paid.

In all, residents of Cardinal contributed to the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of \$859.64 more than they had really intended to, which with the contribution of the captain, who lived at Dickinson's Landing, brought the total to \$1,041.82.

Excise Act

Eugene Legault and Albert Laflamme of Martintown, Ont., had successfully conducted bootlegging operations for several years, being very careful and thorough in the measures they adopted to avoid detection. A member of the force was sent from Ottawa and after some time was successful in getting sufficiently into their confidence to obtain liquor direct from them. The investigation as it proceeded involved Daniel Laflamme, a brother of Albert. Convictions for sale and for possession were obtained against Legault and Albert Laflamme, on each of which they paid a fine of \$100; \$400 in all. Several other charges were dropped. Daniel Laflamme paid \$100 on a charge of selling liquor. However, despite continued and extensive inquiries prior to prosecution action being taken, the source of their supply was not definitely ascertained.

Sidney Lee of Verona, Ont., again came to our notice during the past year. This man had been acquitted on two charges during the previous year as he did not carry on any operations on his own property but would erect and operate a still in one of the many large swamps in that district, so that it was very difficult to prove him to be the owner. On May 27 a large still and about one hundred gallons of mash were located in one of the swamps and this was kept under observation during the day until May 30 when it was found that some thirty gallons of mash had been run off. This showed that the still was operated at night, and supervision was changed to night time. In the early morning of June 6, Lee was observed at the still was kept under observation for over an hour when he was arrested and later convicted.

Emile Godbout of Ottawa, was known to be selling small flasks of spirits to persons he knew personally, but where he kept his supply was a puzzle. It seemed certain, however, that he never had much on hand at any time. On August 8, a search of his premises was made, and it looked for a time as though same would be without result. However, while searching a dresser in his bedroom, one of our detectives thought the space in the interior was not as great as the exterior measurements provided for. A minute examination was then made and it was found that by inserting a small nail or piece of wire into two tiny holes in the front, one on either side near the top, catches were released which allowed the top of the dresser to slide forward. This revealed a space between a false and the real back of the dresser, and what was most interesting, two bottles of spirits. The Deputy Police Magistrate in Ottawa accepted his plea that the dresser was exactly as he had purchased it and that he had no knowledge of the liquor contained therein. However, the decision was reversed later on appeal and Godbout served three months in jail.

Damasse Jussaume, of Ottawa, a trafficker known to be using his children to peddle illicit spirits, was eventually caught by our detectives and convicted.

Cornwall Detachment prosecuted and obtained very exemplary sentences during the year on second offenders; *Louis Lascelle* being one charged with a fourth offence under the Excise Act since 1932. He was sentenced to a fine of \$500 or six months with the alternative of a further six months if the fine was not paid.

Ed. Lalonde received a similar sentence.

Albert Gatién, another resident of Cornwall, was sentenced by the same magistrate to a penalty of \$900 and nine months, with the alternative of an additional nine months.

On October 25, *J. Alcides Robert and Albini Robert, of St. Jerome, Que.*, were apprehended in the vicinity of Mont Laurier, Que. They had twenty-two gallons which they had just brought into the district. Their statements that this was only their second attempt at bootlegging was strengthened by information later obtained. Each paid a fine of \$100 and costs.

Nicholas O'Coin, of Tweed, Ont., was placed under arrest by the County Constable on September 1. He was intoxicated and had some alcohol in his possession at the time. The County Constable notified Belleville Detachment and inquiries were made to locate the source of the liquor. A still was found on the premises of William Comerford and charges under the Excise Act were laid against Comerford, O'Coin, and Stanley Clement who had assisted in operating the still. Convictions were obtained in all three cases. O'Coin was also convicted on a charge of assault laid by the County Constable.

A case in which the complainant turned out to be the offender.—A resident of Eastview reported that a farmer living near Lascelle, Que., was making liquor. A search was made and a still seized. The investigation revealed that while the complainant had been employed by the farmer he had constructed the still and persuaded the farmer to operate it. A disagreement followed between them and the complainant left the farm and later reported to our force that the farmer was operating a still. The farmer, having admitted the responsibility of possession, was not charged, but the complainant was and a conviction obtained. He was fined \$200 or three months.

Ernest Chevrier, of Casselman, Ont., was convicted of selling liquor in 1933, and again in November, 1936, a quantity of alcohol was found in his possession. Mrs. Chevrier was present when the summons was served and stated that there were others who should be brought to justice. Her remarks led to some questioning, and it seems that about two months previous to the seizure the Chevriers were approached by two men who had a five-gallon can of alcohol to sell for \$40. They called several times and eventually a deal was made for \$32. A sample taken from this can had shown the alcohol to be of the best

quality. Later when Chevrier undertook to remove some of the contents he obtained about one and one-half pints. The can was still apparently full yet nothing flowed out. It was removed from the cardboard container and examined. The bottom was of a different quality of tin and had been soldered on. An opening was then cut through the bottom, and the liquid released in this manner was found to be water. On further examination it was disclosed that a clever trick had been played on the purchaser of the liquor as the bottom of the can had been taken off and a partition soldered neatly inside, leaving a space at the top of the can with a capacity of approximately one quart. Chevrier was convicted on a charge of possession. He would not inform on the perpetrators of the trick.

7. The Officer Commanding, "B" Division, Dawson, Y.T.—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin

Enforcement of Federal Statutes

During the period under review the usual duties and assistances have been rendered to the following departments of the Federal Government: Department of Fisheries, Department of Justice, Department of Mines and Resources (and its many branches dealing with Immigration and Colonization, Lands, Parks and Forests, Mines and Geology, Indian Affairs), the Department of National Revenue, the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Post Office Department, the Railway Commission, the Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, the Department of Transport (and its branches dealing with Air Services, Radio, etc.), and also the Weights and Measures Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Common Jail, Dawson (R.C.M.P. Guard Room)

An increase in the number of inmates of our Guard Room has been noticeable during the past year and there has scarcely been a period without two or more prisoners serving sentence. However, we have been fortunate in not having any female prisoners necessitating the engagement of day and night matrons.

The offences for which imprisonment has been imposed are chiefly infractions of the Indian Act and theft.

The conduct of all prisoners has been good, no punishments were imposed for breach of Guard Room Regulations. The work performed by the prisoners is of an unskilled nature in the Barrack grounds. Escorts have been provided from the personnel of Division Headquarters and a satisfactory state of discipline has been maintained at all times.

Guard Room, Whitehorse

At our Whitehorse Guardroom a deathwatch of three members was maintained from December 3, 1936 until March 2, 1937, on Indian Paddy Duncan, sentenced to hang on March 23, 1937, for the murder of Indian Harton Kane, of the Champagne District. The death sentence has since been commuted to life imprisonment, and authority has been obtained for this convict's transfer to British Columbia Penitentiary.

Crime

There has been a noticeable increase of crime during the past year, over forty convictions alone have been recorded against Indians in the territory in connection with intoxicants. This may be attributed to an era of prosperity prevailing in the Dawson district last summer and fall, when a shortage of labour occurred, and any Indian who desired work was able to obtain employment either with the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, or the White Pass and Yukon Route. In this way they were in receipt of good wages for two or three months, consequently a number of them could not resist the temptation to indulge in intoxicants. We were also fortunate in securing convictions against white men for supplying liquor to Indians.

A new feature in Yukon crime occurred last summer when the baggage of two American tourists was reported missing from the steamer *Whitehorse*, enroute between Dawson and Whitehorse. One large suitcase belonging to a lady from Dallas, Texas, contained valuable jewellery and wearing apparel; the other belonged to the President of the Northern Commercial Company, Seattle, Washington, and contained wearing apparel and valuable documents in connection with his inspection of the company's trading posts in Alaska and the Yukon Territory.

By the aid of aeroplane service and radio, and with the co-operation of the Post Office authorities, we were successful in tracing the thefts to two new arrivals in the territory. These men were apprehended at Mayo by Reg. No. 9521, Cpl. Fielder, L.F., and the stolen property was recovered from the mails at Whitehorse, addressed to relatives of one of the accused in Quebec province. Both accused were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and the property restored to its owners.

One murder case was dealt with during the period under review, and a conviction obtained.

Paddy Duncan (Indian)—Murder.—This crime occurred in the remote district of Champagne, situated some sixty miles west of Whitehorse, on October 30, 1936. Following a drinking bout which lasted all night amongst Indians of the Champagne Band, one Paddy Duncan shot and seriously wounded another Indian named Harton Kane, with a 30/30 Winchester rifle. Reg. No. 10727, Cst. Dunlop, D. A., in charge of the Champagne Detachment, was notified and promptly arrested Duncan and confined him in the detachment cell. In an effort to try to save the life of the wounded Indian, Cst. Dunlop decided to take the man over the rough trail to Whitehorse General Hospital, leaving the prisoner in charge of the manager of Taylor & Drury's trading post at Champagne. Cst. Dunlop succeeded in reaching the hospital with the wounded man, who succumbed shortly after admission. Cst. Dunlop immediately returned to his Detachment only to learn that the murderer had escaped from custody and taken the police rifle and 35 rounds of ammunition from the Detachment and made for the rugged country in the direction of the Alaskan boundary. Quick action resulted in the recapture of the murderer without a shot being fired, and in this we were most fortunate.

The evidence produced at the trial held before the Hon. Mr. Justice C. D. Macaulay and jury at Whitehorse on December 3, 1936, revealed that bad blood had existed between Duncan and the murdered man for some time, and there was a suspicion of jealousy over women of the tribe. Following the drinking bout already mentioned, it would seem that an altercation took place around midnight, resulting in the shot being fired. Great credit is due Inspector G. Binning and Cst. Dunlop for the masterful manner in which the case was investigated under trying conditions, and the evidence gathered for presentation to the court.

Accused was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to hang at Whitehorse on March 23, 1937, but was recommended to mercy. Subsequently His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, and now negotiations have been completed for the transfer of the convict to British Columbia penitentiary at New Westminster, B.C.

Daniel Elisha Harper (Indian)—Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm.—The above named, a young Indian of the Selkirk Band, and apparently a somewhat turbulent character amongst the tribe, whom he had held in a state of terror for some time, was evidently able to make some form of intoxicant of a potent nature, and on September 30, 1936, whilst under the influence of liquor at Selkirk, he stabbed an Indian woman named Laura Ellis in the back. Fortunately, the woman wore some four or five articles of clothing, including a moose skin

jacket, otherwise the knife might have penetrated sufficiently to cause death. However, the wound inflicted was little more than a flesh puncture and soon healed.

Harper was arrested by Reg. No. 8681 Const. Cameron, G. I., in charge of the Selkirk, Y.T., Detachment, and upon being brought to trial was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police guardroom. In addition charges were preferred under section 128 and 135 of the Indian Act, and convictions obtained, the sentences to run concurrently with the above.

Patrols

The usual winter patrols have been carried out by dog team for the purpose of investigating and observing general conditions and the welfare of trappers, woodcutters and prospectors operating in the various detachment districts. There are no outstanding incidents in connection with these patrols, but they are greatly appreciated by the old-time residents who are located in remote places. In the Dawson area several patrols of short duration were carried out for the purpose of bringing sick persons into the hospital in Dawson for attention.

Recreation

A good selection of books, magazines and periodicals is kept up in the Division Library at all times, these are systematically distributed amongst the Detachments of the Division, when they have been read in Post. The billiard table continues to be a great source of recreation and members have exercised care in its use. Practically all available members of Division Headquarters joined the Dawson Curling Club during the winter and have derived considerable enjoyment therefrom. The cinder tennis court was completed early last summer, and considerable use and enjoyment was derived by those participating in the game.

Experimental Wireless

The report of Reg. No. 10035 Corpl. E. A. Kirk follows:—

" B " DIVISION

MI-8

OLD CROW DETACHMENT, Y.T., March 31, 1937.

The O.C. " B " Division, R.C.M.P.,
Dawson, Y.T.

Re: Amateur Radio Station VE5QB, Old Crow Detachment, Y.T.

Operations Report 1936-37

SIR,—1. The following is a general report of the operations of Amateur Radio Station VE5QB, operated at Old Crow Detachment by Reg. No. 10035, Cpl. Kirk, E. A., for the fiscal year of 1936-37. In view of the fact that batteries for the operation of this station were supplied by the Force for the year, it is felt that the operations during the year, and their general usefulness, will more than justify the expense incurred by the Force. This report is therefore submitted in the nature of an annual report, but as the matter concerned is more of a hobby than a duty, it is submitted as an adjunct to, rather than as a part of, the detachment annual report.

2. As the number of contacts with other stations, and the work performed is rather large, I would like to state that contacts with other stations rarely occur during duty hours, and the bulk of the contacts of this station are between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. The exceptions to this are such occasions as when weather reports are requested by other stations for the information of airplane pilots, and these often occur during the early morning hours, excepting in the case of a plane actually coming to Old Crow. In the latter case schedules

are usually maintained about every two hours during the day concerned, until the plane in question has completed its trip to Old Crow and has safely returned to its starting point.

3. Without doubt, this station was called upon to render amateur radio's greatest service to the public last October. Mr. Jas. Jackson, a local white trader, became very sick late in October. He was quite sure that he had a heart condition, and his condition became acute, his legs swelled very badly, he was unable to lay down, or to sleep, or to eat, and believed he was going to die. Mr. Jackson's partner, A. H. Anthony, came to the station during the p.m. of October 28 and asked that I get them a plane as soon as possible, as his partner's condition was very serious. At 8.45 p.m. a general call to Fairbanks, Alaska, was sent out. This was answered by Mr. E. G. Moore of station K7FYI. He was acquainted with our needs and another schedule arranged for 11 p.m. at which time Mr. Moore had acquired all data on planes available and their whereabouts, and arrangements were made with the Pollack Flying Service of Fairbanks to come to Old Crow the following day, the 29th, and schedules for morning weather reports were made. The plane arrived in the p.m. of the 29th, but as the days were by this time getting very short, was unable to return to Fort Yukon this date. The following three days the plane was grounded here owing to fog which set in shortly after its arrival. And although Pilot Brennan made several attempts, and actually took off twice, he was unable to get through the fog. During the duration of the fog, similar conditions existed at Fort Yukon, and contact was maintained with station K7EVM, at that point, every two hours and latest weather reports obtained. Pilot Brennan actually got away on November 1 and arrived safely at Fort Yukon with his sick passenger.

4. Mr. Jas. Jackson spent some two months in Fort Yukon Hospital, and another month in Fort Yukon whilst convalescent. His sickness was diagnosed as heart trouble and dropsy. Mr. Jackson returned to Old Crow on February 13 of this year, in as good health as a weak heart will permit. In the opinion of residents here, including Mr. Jackson, he would not have been alive to-day, were this radio station non-existent. I believe this one instance amply justifies what expense I have gone to in the installation of this station, and I feel sure that you will feel that this one instance justifies the expense the Force has incurred in supplying my batteries for the year.

5. During the year, nightly schedules have been maintained with Station VE5PQ, operated by S/Cst. C. Ethier of Aklavik Detachment, and with Station K7EVM operated by R. R. Randall, the U.S. Deputy Marshal at Fort Yukon, Alaska. These are the locations of our nearest commercial radio telegraph stations. These schedules have only been broken by the absence of one of the operators concerned. During 1936 nightly schedules were not kept with Station VE5NF Dawson, Mr. E. Somerton, but both Mr. Somerton and myself knew at what times the other station would be on the air and available if necessary. Since the beginning of 1937, nightly schedules have been maintained with VE5NF. Occasional contacts have also been maintained with Stations K7FYI and K7FCH of Fairbanks, Alaska, VE5OA and VE5SL of Norman, N.W.T., VE5MA of Letty Harbour, N.W.T., VE5FS of Aklavik, VE5AW of Whitehorse, Y.T., K7FLW of Chicken, Alaska, and others.

6. As regards VE5PQ, S/Cst. Ethier, Aklavik, his station was first heard on the air on April 4, 1936, and was called by me, and this was his first contact, he being a beginner at that time. Schedules were arranged at that time and have been consistent, and of great value. Lately S/Cst. Ethier has instructed Constable Cain of Aklavik Detachment in radio, and during a recent absence of S/Cst. Ethier on parole, the schedules were maintained by Constable Cain. Constable D. W. Mascall of this detachment is also learning the code and theory of radio. When he has progressed sufficiently far, he will get actual operating

experience on the air over this station. For the past four months this station has been operated by Mrs. Kirk, during my absence on patrols, etc. thus maintaining schedules.

7. The following is a list of contacts with other stations, and messages handled during the year.

Contacts with other stations	763
Radiograms sent for the general public	116
Radiograms received for the general public	75
Radiograms sent to or received from O.C. "B" Division	12
Radiograms sent to or received from Collector of Customs at Dawson	11
Radiograms sent to O.C., R.C.M.P., Aklavik	1
Weather reports sent to or received for plane pilots	53

8. I would estimate the average nightly operation of this station as approximately two and a half hours. The figures mentioned above do not tell any of the many ways this station is of use and assistance in the operation of this detachment. For instance, we are always notified of the time of departure of winter mails from Fort Yukon, and the time the carrier expects to arrive at Rampart House, and we then know when to send the patrol to meet him. We are notified when all boats or other transport or people leave Fort Yukon for Old Crow, or arrive safely at Fort Yukon from Old Crow. When other members of this detachment are in Fort Yukon on patrol, they can always be communicated with, or can communicate with me upon necessity. In the case of canoe tourists between Aklavik and Fort Yukon via Rat River and Old Crow, or planes upon the same route, the times of departures and safe arrivals are always forwarded. Things of this nature are always transmitted in conversation at schedule times to S/Cst. Ethier or Deputy Marshall Randall, as the case might be, and no record of such things is kept, as they are only of value, or interest, in the control of the district concerned.

9. In regard to weather reports forwarded for airplanes, there has been several instances of where Old Crow weather has been requested for planes flying entirely on the Alaskan side of the boundary, and where their flight destination is closer to Old Crow than to any alaskan point and our weather might have a bearing. Airplane weather reports, have been received for, or forwarded for, or both, for the R.C.A.F., at the time of the Commissioner's visit, Canadian Airways, Pan-American Airways, Northern Air Transport, Pollack Flying Service and the Wien Air Service, the last four of Fairbanks, Alaska, and for the Northern Airways of Carcross, Y.T.

10. In regard to the messages handled, the greater bulk of these are business messages to Fort Yukon, Alaska, and also included are some for my own family, but this is the number of properly detailed radiograms, each consisting of preamble, address, text and signature, transmitted from, or received by the station during the year.

11. An interesting sidelight on the use that is being made of radio locally is evidenced by the fact that one Peter Weasel Eye, a Fort Yukon native, recently went to Station K7EVM at Fort Yukon and wished to wire forty dollars to his father, Little Joseph, of Old Crow, who, the son had heard, was hard up. These wishes would have been carried out, just for the joke of it, but for the fact that we know here that Little Joseph, who was out on his trapline, would not again be in Old Crow before the next mail arrived from Fort Yukon.

12. I would suggest that the work performed by this station justifies the expenditure incurred by the Force during the past year, and therefore I would request that consideration be again given to the supply, by the Force, of the batteries I will require for the coming year. I would estimate these requirements as follows:—

- 21 Eveready 45 volt "B" Batteries No. 486.
- 3 Eveready 2 volt Aircells No. A 600.
- 6 Eveready 22½ volt "C" Batteries No. 768.

13. This is an increase of six 45 volt batteries over the amount supplied last year, and the requisition as above is the number of batteries I have actually used during 1936-37.

Cpl.
(E. A. Kirk) Reg. No. 10035
I/C Detachment

The Commissioner,
R.C.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

Forwarded—for your information, 4-5-37. A certain amount of benefit, officially, is derived from this service, which enables me to get in touch with the Old Crow Detachment without the very long delay as when mail is resorted to.

Various other members of the Division are taking up this work as a hobby, and when more proficient will be of great benefit and enable Division Headquarters to have closer contact with the more remote Detachments.

Reports in connection with these Members and their equipment will be forwarded in due course.

It will also be seen from the above report the general usefulness of this service and I forward a requisition for Batteries as required for this set, which I would recommend be supplied.

(Sgd.) T. B. CAULKIN, Supt.,
Commanding "B" Division.

3. The Officer Commanding, "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q.—Acting Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead

Boats

We have six patrol boats on the strength of the Division; namely, *Interceptor*, *Madawaska*, *Fernand Rinfret*, *Advance*, *Greavette* and *Miss Windsor*.

The *Interceptor* was based at Matane; the *Madawaska* at Rimouski, the *Fernand Rinfret* at Quebec, the *Advance* at Ste. Anne des Monts and the *Greavette* at Montreal. The *Miss Windsor*, which is a small boat with an outboard motor was used during the fall on Migratory Birds' work on Lake Champlain and the waters adjacent. The work of the patrol boats in the St. Lawrence river area, working in co-operation with our land detachments, have contributed a great deal in the prevention of smuggling of contraband alcohol into the province of Quebec.

Department of Mines

During the past year, assistance was rendered to the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, in the enforcement of the Explosives Act. Thirty-eight licensed magazines and four hundred and eight unlicensed premises were inspected throughout the Division, with the car supplied by the Department concerned.

These inspections are productive of good results and show a steady improvement in the observance of the Act. Except in one instance, it was not found necessary to institute any prosecution.

In addition, reports were submitted on a number of accidents with explosives.

Counterfeiting

Nine persons were charged before the courts for the offence of making or uttering of counterfeit coins. Four were convicted, three are before the courts and two were acquitted.

In my last Annual Report I mentioned the cases of *Paul Fontaine and Angeline Boudreau* as being before the courts charged with the making and possession of counterfeit coins. Fontaine was convicted of both charges and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, while his partner was acquitted of the charge of making and convicted of the charge of possession. She received a lenient sentence on account of having turned King's evidence.

In the month of July, 1936, we arrested a well known counterfeiter by the name of *Charles Choquette*, on a charge of possession of counterfeit coins, but we were unable to substantiate the charge and the accused received the benefit of the doubt by the court. Later on, further information came into our possession that he was again active in counterfeiting and our investigation led to his arrest, conviction and subsequent sentence of one year imprisonment on charge of possession. This counterfeiter usually turned out 50-cent and 25-cent pieces.

One *Gordon MacDonald* was convicted in July, 1936, under charge of uttering counterfeit coins and was sentenced to three months imprisonment. Two other individuals were also charged with possession of counterfeit coins and apparatus; they were apprehended, tried before the courts and acquitted, having been given the benefit of the doubt.

Two men named *Romuald Legault and Edgard Lawrin* are, at present, before the courts in Montreal, on charges of possession and uttering of counterfeit coins. They were apprehended last December as a result of good work on the part of members of the force here, but as the accused are before the courts, it would not be fair to go into details.

One of the most interesting cases made during the year was that of *Mike Poryko* who was charged with forgery and possession of forged bank-notes. This man was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and his apprehension and conviction undoubtedly nipped in the bud what we believe would have proved the flooding of the City of Montreal and district with forged Canadian Bank of Commerce \$5 bills. He was a known forger, having been convicted in Toronto previously for the same offence, and in this connection I quote from a letter received from Mr. S. K. Campbell, the Assistant Manager of the Bank of Commerce:—

"Our general manager has desired us to express to you the thanks of the bank for the excellent work rendered by your officers in this case."

Valuable assistance was rendered the Montreal City Police in the cases of *Edward Wilson, of Plattsburg, N.Y., and Emile Boissenault of Montreal*, on charges of uttering a number of American counterfeit \$10 bills, false pretences and conspiracy. Both were convicted.

Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise Acts)

Our work, in connection with these two Acts, was very heavy during the year, but I am glad to report that our efforts in attempting to curtail the flow of contraband alcohol into the province—thereby protecting the revenue—have met with success; so much so that American and Canadian racketeers started to build large commercial stills throughout the district of Montreal in order to keep up with the demand.

It is hard for people not engaged in the enforcement of our Excise laws to visualize the extent of these illicit commercial distilleries, and in regard to some of the larger ones, your attention is invited to the following:—

Excise Act

The first of these large stills was found at Point David, outside of Montreal, in July last and eight men were arrested. This included one of the higher-ups, a bootlegger by the name of *Eddie Green, of Plattsburg, N.Y.* All these accused pleaded guilty and although the large proportion of this still was pointed out to the Magistrate, he only saw fit to inflict the minimum fine of \$100, or three months in gaol. Green paid his fine and he left the remainder of the accused

to serve their term in gaol. These were mostly all Italian Americans of the gangster type. The majority of them were afterwards deported to Italy and the United States.

In September, another very large still was found operating under the premises of the *Montreal Display Co., on Rouen St., Montreal*. This was one of the most up-to-date distilleries which we have found to date, being completely underground, the vats and tunnels being of cement. In this case, seven men were arrested, all of whom pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy and substantive charges under the Excise Act. Three of the principals were sentenced to a year in gaol each, on each of the three charges, and to a fine of \$2,000, or a further year in gaol. The remaining four were sentenced to time in gaol, approximately two and a half months.

During the early part of November, another large commercial still was found operating in a *private residence on Ballantyne Avenue, Montreal West*, the interior of which was completely gutted to make way for the still. The only occupant of the house when the still was found, was a woman who was obviously connected with the plant. She was subsequently charged with possession of still and alcohol, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fines of \$500 and \$200 and costs—in default, three months in gaol.

Within ten days of this seizure, we found another large still operating in a *suburb of Ville La Salle*. Only one man was found at the time of the raid, but our investigation brought into the picture six other men who have been charged with conspiracy and are now before the courts. The man found in the still turned out to be a New York Italian who had been brought into the country with others for the purpose of operating the plant. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months in gaol and \$3,000 fine, or a further twelve months. It was during this investigation that we found that an ex-member of the force, who had been dismissed some time previously, was accepting the sum of \$100 a week on the promise that he would afford protection to the operators of the still. He, of course, represented himself to be a member of the force, and is now before the court on charges of obtaining money under false pretences, having already been convicted for impersonating a peace officer. He was charged with conspiracy but the magistrate failed to commit him for trial.

Another large underground distillery was found to be operating in Outremont, Montreal. It was entirely underground and was an exact model of the Rouen still previously mentioned, which was seized last September. The camouflage was that of a coal and wood yard *under the name of R. Major & Sons*, and since then, the real owner of the premises has been located and arrested. The five men arrested when the seizure was made pleaded guilty and were all sentenced to time in gaol on charges of conspiracy. Two were sentenced to fines totalling \$700 and costs, in default six months, and the other three were sentenced to fines totalling \$300, in default six months. This distillery, by its appearance, had been running for many months and was no doubt the source of supply for much of the illicit alcohol sold in the city of Montreal. The owner of the plant has been committed for trial.

Customs Act

There is a quantity of alcohol being smuggled in from the United States, but in view of the fact that we have made several very good seizures of cars loaded and have obtained adequate sentences, the quantity being smuggled is not as large as last year.

Joseph Messier.—In the case of one alcohol smuggler by the name of Joseph Messier, we were able to lay nine different charges to which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fines totalling \$1,600, which fines were paid. In addition, his load of alcohol and a new car were confiscated. Bootleggers of the type of Messier are very expert drivers and travel in the latest Model Ford

cars, which are specially sprung to take loads from 150 to 200 gallons. These men will take any risk and usually travel at the rate of 60 to 70 miles an hour, even if they are not being chased.

These bootleggers are also greatly assisted by local farmers who will keep them advised of the movements of our patrols and who will allow them to hide their cars in their barns.

Smuggling by Aeroplane.—In the past year we have not been bothered so much by the smuggling of alcohol by aeroplane, especially since we laid charges against two local bootleggers named Syrkos and Lavoie for conspiracy. These cases were prosecuted very vigorously, but the presiding Magistrate decided to dismiss the charges on a small technicality.

Smuggling in Large Drums.—Another difficulty we had to face in the past year was the transporting of alcohol in large quantities, in 45 gallon drums, from Toronto to Montreal. We made two seizures of 450 gallons each, which we know, from investigation, came from Toronto. Furthermore, there was a shipment of 1,000 gallons seized by the Ontario Provincial Police which was in course of transit to Montreal. We are at present investigating this case and hope to be able to lay charges in the near future.

Smuggling in the St. Lawrence.—In the area covered by our patrols on the St. Lawrence river, we have had a successful year. Large shipments of contraband that were landed have been seized and a number of speed-boats and fishing vessels to smuggle this alcohol have been confiscated and destroyed. At the end of navigation I am pleased to report that not one speed boat built for smuggling operations remained uncaptured in the "C" Division area.

Sylva Lepage.—The seizure of the speed-boat "47" and 350 gallons of alcohol is worthy of mention. This speed-boat cost its owner, Sylva Lepage, a large sum of money. It was built to contact schooners outside territorial limits and bringing alcohol ashore. It made two trips, on the second of which it was seized and its load of 350 gallons of alcohol, which he had been successful in landing, was also found and confiscated. Four men were charged and tried before the Court of King's Bench. Two of the ring leaders, including Lepage, were sentenced to one year imprisonment, while the other two were sentenced to healthy fines.

I attribute the success of our river operations to the devotion to duty of both the members of patrol boats and detachments and to the fine co-operation among all concerned.

Conspiracy

We have underway, at time of writing, a province wide conspiracy to break the Excise laws involving approximately forty-five accused. The cases are centered in Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec. Four of the accused have already pleaded guilty; two have been sentenced to a year in jail and a \$1,000 fine has been imposed in one case. The other two will be sentenced sometime next month. Nineteen have been committed for trial, eight are before the courts and twenty are still to be charged. This conspiracy involves the shipment of contraband alcohol to various places throughout the Northern part of the Province, by well known bootleg racketeers who are among those charged.

There is an attempt, in connection with this conspiracy, to bribe our non-commissioned officer and constables stationed at Three Rivers, for which charge, Ovila Champagne has been committed to stand trial. The alcohol, in numerous cases, was sent to fictitious names and addresses and a great deal of work has been done in linking up all the facts.

Answer to Criticism.—In regard to laying conspiracy charges, I should like to mention that our experience has taught us that without charging these racketeers with conspiracy, the men who put up the money to carry on these

unlawful practices, cannot be touched for they very rarely place themselves in a position where they can be charged with the actual offence of being in possession of, or manufacturing illicit alcohol, and as through their machinations they deprive the country of a large amount of its lawful revenue, there should be no hesitation on our part to use the provisions of the Criminal Code to bring them before the courts. I mention this, as now and again criticisms are directed at the Force for using conspiracy in our Preventive work.—Even those who should know better have given vent to these opinions.

Number of Cars Seized

During the year, a total of one hundred and sixty-four (164) automobiles were seized for infraction of the two Acts. Seizures of smuggled cigarettes were also made and several prosecutions entered.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

Arthur Lustig.—The most important case of the year was made on July 15, 1936, in the arrest of one Arthur Lustig, an unknown opium smuggler of the cleverest type. Lustig, an Hungarian, with an established residence in Brussels, Belgium, had, whilst being a linguist of at least six languages and a reporter for two or more European newspapers, secured a position as third class smoking lounge steward on the ss. *Montrose*, which plied between Antwerp, Southampton and Montreal. We obtained information that Lustig had apparently lost his Montreal connection and was desparately trying to dispose of a large quantity of raw opium the evening before the ship was due to sail. On leaving the ship, he was searched and in an improvised opium jacket, he was wearing beneath his clothes, a brick of raw opium was found weighing 362 grams. Lustig stated that this opium was all he had and he had obtained it from an unknown American sailor in Antwerp, also that he had paid \$30 in Canadian currency for it. He refused to give any information as to his Montreal connection. A thorough search of his sleeping quarters and personal baggage revealed nothing, but in the third class smoking lounge of which he had charge, a suitcase was found concealed amongst cleaning material, etc., hidden behind the piano that was chained to the wall. The suitcase when opened by keys taken from Lustig contained ten other bricks of opium to the total weight of six kilograms 399 grains. The weight of the two seizures totalled 14 pounds, 14 ounces. Lustig subsequently pleaded guilty to illegal importation and possession of opium and on each charge was sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$1,000 or an additional twelve months imprisonment in default of payment of fine. While the sentences ran concurrently, deportation will automatically follow.

From a standpoint of the international drug traffic, this case was of great importance as it was discovered that the opium seized was of Iranian product that appears very extensively in the Far East, but this was the first occasion it ever appeared in Canada.

It would be inadvisable to state here the actual source of Lustig's supply, although the facts are very interesting, but there can be no doubt that Lustig's conviction and the penalty imposed will have a deterrent effect upon future traffickers in so far as the port of Montreal is concerned.

9. The Officer Commanding, "D" Division, Winnipeg, Man.—Assistant Commissioner T. Dann

Department of Mines

Assistance has been rendered the department by various detachments, some 202 hardware stores and magazines being inspected, and in practically all cases were found to be complying with the regulations. No fatal accidents with explosives have been reported during the past year. There were several fatal mine accidents and these have been reported on in the usual manner. A quarry

magazine located at Stony Mountain, Man., was broken into and a full case of 60 per cent Blastol stolen; almost all of this explosive was later recovered by our Detective Branch, and the man suspected of stealing same convicted and sentenced on another charge.

Department of National Revenue—Customs Branch

Considerable work has been carried out by the border detachments under the Customs Act. Numerous small seizures of smuggled goods have been made and a number of car owners fined for non-report on entering Canada. A total of 163 cases were investigated, resulting in 81 convictions. A total of 96 seizures were made.

Excise Branch

Some 451 cases were investigated under the Act during the past 12 months, resulting in 116 convictions.

A number of large stills were seized during the year operating upon a commercial basis, numerous seizures of small stills and wash were also effected.

One particularly large still of commercial capacity was seized in the city of Winnipeg. This still had a capacity of 1,700 gallons. Thirty thousand gallons of wash, 700 gallons spirits, and a truck were also seized. Two men have been committed for trial and a warrant is held for a third man. Three other large seizures of commercial size worthy of mention have been made, these stills being 1,000; 750, and 1,200 gallons' capacity.

As a result of these seizures illicit liquor available in the city of Winnipeg is much less than formerly.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The situation in the Division regarding the Opium and Narcotic Drug traffic was not very satisfactory during the latter part of 1936, but has since greatly improved and the drug traffic can now be said to be at a low ebb.

During the past year 19 convictions were obtained for "possession" and "sale," one of these being for "possession of opium dross." A further 14 cases are before the courts and it is expected that convictions will be obtained in all of these cases. This is a decided increase over previous years. In the case of *Rex vs. Li Kaw Wo*, Mr. Justice Montague stated, "the country is fortunate in having an agency like the Mounted Police to succeed in getting this evidence to protect the public."

Criminal Code

Our system of night patrols was continuously maintained except during the winter months when most of the roads are unfit for motor travel, and brought excellent results. One patrol arrested four men in possession of shopbreaking equipment and firearms. These men were responsible for a number of burglaries which were cleaned up with their arrest. All four were convicted and sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary. Another patrol was successful in apprehending four men who had broken into the Post Office at Brunkild and attempted to steal the safe therefrom. This case will be referred to further on in this report.

Murder and Manslaughter

Three murders occurred and have been successfully concluded. In one case the murderer committed suicide. Another attempted suicide but recovered and was found insane and unfit to stand trial. The other, one Pete Kidala, has been committed for trial on very conclusive evidence.

Six charges of manslaughter were laid. Three arising out of fatal automobile accidents (one convicted, two dismissed). Two as a result of abortions (one dismissed and one waiting trial). In connection with the one dismissed, the accused was convicted of performing an illegal operation and sentenced to

three years. The other charge, which was also dismissed, was the result of a quarrel and fight over cattle in which one of the participants received injuries which resulted in his death.

There was one execution in which this force was interested, that of John Pawluk at Headingly jail on August 21, 1936, he having been convicted at Winnipeg on June 12, 1936, for the murder of his wife, Julia Pawluk. This case was referred to at length in my annual report last year.

A brief summary of some of the important cases follows:—

Lawrence Elmer Gray—Hamiota, Man.—Murder

About 11 p.m., November 30, 1936, this man brutally attacked Mr. and Mrs. James Ewen in their farm home in the R.M. of Hamiota with an axe, inflicting severe injuries from which they both died four days later. After the attack Gray lay down near one of his victims and cut his throat with his own razor, which he had brought from a farm half a mile away where he lived with his brother. The tragedy was discovered by the brother who heard him get up and go outside and when he did not return went out to look for him, and followed tracks to the Ewen farm.

As far as could be ascertained there was no reason or motive for the attack. The Gray and Ewen families were on the best of terms. Gray was undoubtedly insane when he committed the crime. He was taken to a mental hospital at Brandon and recovered from his self-inflicted wound. Two charges of murder were laid against him on the instructions of the Attorney General, the procedure provided by Sec. 967 of the Code being utilized. Gray was later found insane and unfit to stand his trial, and was committed to Brandon Mental Hospital pending the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

John Krol—Ledwyn P.O. District, Man.—Manslaughter

This man was charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Paul Parada, who died from injuries received in a quarrel and fight with John Krol over Krol's horses which had strayed onto Parada's farm, the fight taking place on June 26, 1936. Parada and his two sons started to take Krol's horses to pound. Krol intervened and succeeded in driving his horses on to his own farm. He then returned to Parada and a fight ensued during which Parada received an injury from the effects of which he died a few days later.

Trial was held before Judge and Jury at Winnipeg on November 11, 1936, the accused being found "not guilty."

Bank Robberies

On June 4, 1936, the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Beausejour was held up by four men, who forced the staff into the vault. One man went into the teller's cage and put what money he could find into a canvas bag (approximately \$600). He then went into the vault where he picked up a tin box, and in his hurry left the bag containing the money behind. The tin box contained only non-negotiable papers of little value.

On June 10, six days later, the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at West Kildonan, Man., was held up by four men who escaped with \$250. Investigation by detectives of this force working in co-operation with the Winnipeg City Police disclosed that both offences were committed by the same gang who were identified as Arthur Wurch, Alex Garbolinsky, Joe Evanoff and John Bach, all well known criminals with lengthy police records. They were charged and committed for trial and released on bail and they continued their criminal activities while out on bail. (See below.)

Store Robberies

During the month of August there was an unusual succession of store robberies, and safe-breakings in districts readily accessible from Winnipeg, and practically all offences were attributable to some fourteen known criminals

operating in three gangs from Winnipeg. Evidence was obtained against eleven of these men and they were arrested. Three others were arrested by the Winnipeg City Police for offences committed in the City. A brief summary of the most outstanding cases in which these gangs were involved follows:—

At about 3.20 a.m. August 12, the store of Miss L. Black at Bunkild was forcibly entered and a quantity of merchandise and \$45 in cash stolen. Four men were observed leaving the scene in a Ford roadster painted yellow. A night patrol from Winnipeg detachment intercepted this car near Headingly, twelve miles from Winnipeg. The four men were identified as Arthur Wurch, Wasy! Baluka, George Bilan and Steve Bilan. The stolen money and merchandise was found in the car. All four were arrested.

On August 19, Wurch and Baluka escaped from Headingly Gaol officials whilst being escorted from the jail to police court for preliminary hearing in connection with the above case. Wurch at this time had already been committed for trial in connection with the hold-up of the Royal Bank of Canada at West Kildonan, and Biluka was also awaiting trial for breaking, entering and theft. Baluka was arrested by Toronto City Police on September 11, and Wurch was arrested by this force in Winnipeg on October 10.

On the night of August 19-20, the powder magazine at the City Quarries at Stony Mountain was broken into and a case of explosive known as "Blastol" stolen. The following night the premises of the Hobbs Glass Company in Winnipeg was broken into, the safe blown and \$150 in cash stolen. Two nights later the office of the Consolidated Glass Company, Winnipeg, was broken into, the safe blown and cash stolen. On the night of August 26-27 the office of the Western Canada Flour Mills Elevator at Oakbank was broken into and an unsuccessful attempt made to blow the safe. Information was obtained from under cover sources that the parties responsible for the three safe blowings stole the explosives from the City Quarries at Stony Mountain. The suspects were Horace Frend, Fred Chase and John A. Feely. No definite evidence to connect these men with the offences mentioned could be obtained, but they were arrested by the Winnipeg City Police and charged with theft of an automobile.

On the night of August 25-26 the office of the Western Canada Elevator at Brunkild, Man., was broken into and a safe weighing 450 pounds stolen. This safe was later found in a field about two miles east of Brunkild, the door having been literally smashed to pieces. \$300 was stolen from the safe. The same night the office of E. E. Davidson at Sperling, Man., was entered and safe broken open by smashing door and \$446 stolen. This money belonged to the Manitoba Pool Elevator at Sperling. The gang suspected were Eli Romanek, William G. Wright and Stanley Palmer. The "modus operandi" in these cases being that adopted by this gang.

At about 4 a.m. August 29, Romanek, Wright and Palmer were arrested by a night patrol near Morris, Man. They were in possession of an automobile stolen from Winnipeg and in the car they had the following burglar's tools: 1 pair bolt cutters, 1 wrecking bar, 1 sledge hammer, brace and bits, 10-inch pliers, cold chisels, 2 flashlights, roll of fly papers, gloves, 3 sets of Manitoba auto licence plates, pinch bar and small hammer. Two fully loaded revolvers were also found in the car.

The following convictions were obtained in connection with these cases:—

Arthur Wurch—Three convictions, sentences 1 and 3 and 4 years to run consecutively. Total 8 years. Although implicated and charged in connection with the hold-up of the bank at Beausejour the charge was dismissed owing to lack of positive identification.

Joe Evanoff—Three convictions, 5 years on each, concurrent.

John Bach—Two convictions, 3 years on each, concurrent.

Wasył Baluka—Two convictions, 2 years and 3 years, concurrent. Also convicted on B.E. and theft charge laid by Winnipeg City Police—sentence 2 years, concurrent with above.

Alex Garbolinsky—Found guilty in connection with hold-up of Royal Bank, West Kildonan. Committed suicide before sentence was passed. Was also charged in connection with hold-up of Royal Bank at Beausejour.

Eli Romanek—One conviction—sentence 4 years. Also convicted on B.E. and theft charge laid by Winnipeg City Police, sentence 4 years to run concurrently with above.

William G. Wright—One conviction, sentence 4 years. Also convicted on B.E. and theft charge laid by Winnipeg City Police, sentence—4 years, concurrent.

Stanley Palmer—One conviction, sentence 18 months.

George Bilan—Two convictions, 2 years on each, concurrent.

Steve Bilan—Two convictions, 3 years on each, concurrent. Also 1 year for theft of auto, Winnipeg City Police—concurrent.

The importance of maintaining a system of night patrols is clearly demonstrated by the above. The arrest of these gangs and subsequent conviction being mainly attributed to this system, and as I have already stated there was practically a cessation of crimes such as shopbreaking, safebreaking and hold-ups with the curtailment of the activities of these particular gangs.

Lawrence O'Meara and Edward Rogers Anderson—Possession of Housebreaking Instruments by Night

In the early hours of August 9 the two above named subjects were apprehended at Headingly by a night patrol operating from Winnipeg detachment with a large number of burglar's tools in their possession. Subsequent enquiries revealed that the automobile they were operating was stolen from Calgary, also that they were wanted at Calgary for breaking, entering and theft and forgery. The stolen car had been repainted. An interesting feature in this case was the fact that these men had rented a house in a select residential part of the city from which they operated. A search of this house yielded other stolen property. They were both convicted and sentenced to one year. They later attempted to escape at the same time as Arthur Wurch and Wasył Baluka but were immediately recaptured.

John Patterson—Store Robberies

The usefulness of the crime record and modus operandi record system in use in this Division is demonstrated in the case of John Patterson. This man was apprehended with a stolen automobile. This auto had been seen in the vicinity of Langruth just prior to a store robbery at that point. Patterson eventually admitted breaking into the store where the method of entry had been a number of holes drilled around the lock. Our records showed that a store at Nesbitt, Man., had been entered by the same method. When confronted with this, Patterson also admitted this offence.

Interprovincial Activity

Interprovincial activity of some criminals is demonstrated by the following: On the night of August 4-5, a blacksmith shop at Morden was broken into and a complete acetylene welding outfit stolen. The same night a store at Darlingford, 13 miles west of Morden was entered and \$74 stolen from a safe which was opened by being cut with an acetylene torch. The following night a garage at Belmont was entered and a safe opened in the same manner. An oxygen tank was also stolen from this garage.

On August 12, two men, Jack Thomson and George Anderson, were arrested at Hanna, Alberta, as suspects in connection with offences of breaking, entering and theft committed in Alberta. They were in possession of an automobile stolen from Bassano, Alberta, about a month previously. In this car was found the oxygen tank stolen from the garage at Belmont, Man., and a Prestolite air tank, part of the outfit stolen from Morden. Instead of bringing these men back to Manitoba for trial, it was arranged with "K" Division to charge them with being in possession of stolen property. They pleaded guilty to this charge and to four other charges for offences committed in Alberta, and were sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Breaking, Entering and Theft Cases

Flin Flon detachment had one serious breaking, entering and theft case, the store of A. Ostry being forcibly entered on the night of October 23-24, and approximately \$6,400 in cash and cheques stolen from the safe. Responsibility for the offence has not been determined. An interesting development in the investigation was the finding by two trappers of most of the stolen money and cheques amongst some small spruce trees a short distance from the town of Flin Flon. The money was in the same canvas bags it was in when stolen and apparently had been hidden in water before being thrown amongst the trees as the bills were frozen solid right through. About \$300 was not recovered.

The advantage and value of banks keeping a record of the serial numbers of various denominations of bank notes when shipping packets of money to country points is clearly demonstrated by the following: During the night of December 14-15, 1936, the store of H. W. Reimer in the village of Lowe Farm was forcibly entered and the safe containing approximately \$600 stolen. Mr. Reimer acted as payor for two grain companies in connection with two elevators at Lowe Farm. Most of the money stolen had been received from the Canadian Bank of Commerce three days before the robbery, and fortunately the Bank had kept the serial numbers of five \$10 bills. The modus operandi directed suspicion to Arnold Kort and Reinhold Kort of Winnipeg, and a search of the premises in which the Kort family lived was made and \$500 was found tightly packed in a small cream jug in a pantry used by Arnold Kort. Three \$10 bills found among the \$500 bore serial numbers taken by the Canadian Bank of Commerce when the money was shipped to Reimer. The two Korts have been arrested and at present stand committed for trial and there is every expectation that convictions will ensue.

Theft of Horses

A case in which the persistent efforts of the investigating constables were rewarded with success was the arrest of Kost Hnatiuk of Preeceville, Sask., at Kenville, Manitoba, on November 23 for the theft of a team of horses and harness from Dymetro Dolinski, about 30 miles northwest of Dauphin on November 21. Constables Blades and Dobson of Dauphin picked up the trail at Ethelbert on the morning of November 23, 24 hours behind the culprit, and after a continuous patrol of about 150 miles caught up to and arrested Hnatiuk and recovered the team and harness. Much of this patrol was over unimproved roads and in unfamiliar territory, and difficulty was experienced from the fact that Hnatiuk kept away from main travelled roads as much as possible. A term of 2 years in the penitentiary was imposed in this case.

10. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C., Assistant Commissioner R L. Cadiz.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

On September 27, 1935, Chow Wai Yam, Jay Song and Gee Duck Lim were arrested in Vancouver as they were about to smoke opium, all in the same room. Although no drugs were found on their person, three decks of opium were found opened, one in front of each man, and two more decks and smoking paraphernalia were found in the room. They were charged jointly with Possession of Opium. They were committed for trial, and on December 10, 1935, appeared before His Honour Judge Ellis in Vancouver County Court to stand speedy trial. Section 5, C.C. of C., and Section 17 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, relating to joint occupancy, were argued by Crown Counsel, but the accused were discharged. An appeal against this decision was authorized by the department, as a result of which a new trial was ordered, the accused appearing before His Honour Judge A. M. Harper in County Court at Vancouver on the 18th of May, 1936. Convictions were entered in each case, sentences of six months imprisonment, \$200 fine, in default a further two months being awarded. In July, an application for Writ of Habeas Corpus was made on behalf of Gee Duck Lim and was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson, in Supreme Court Chambers in Vancouver. The application was dismissed. A similar application on behalf of Jay Song was withdrawn. A further application on behalf of Gee Duck Lim was made before Chief Justice Morrison in Supreme Court Chambers, Vancouver, and was dismissed on August 29. In December, the same Justice also refused Habeas Corpus application for Chow Wai Yam and Jay Song. Further Habeas Corpus applications on behalf of all three accused were made before Mr. Justice A. M. Manson, and on February 13, 1937, decisions were handed down quashing the convictions, on the ground that the Court of Appeal, in ordering a new trial, did not specify whether it should be before a jury or single judge, and that no option of election was given the accused. Appeal was immediately entered by the Crown, and the cases are at present awaiting hearing. This resume of an interesting case serves to illustrate the strenuous efforts and financial expenditure that will be made by Chinese to escape deportation proceedings. This section appears to be the one most feared by aliens convicted under the Drug Act.

The Morphine Conspiracy Cases.—The morphine conspiracy cases, mentioned in last year's annual report, were brought to a successful conclusion at the Vancouver Fall Assizes, when the following sentences were imposed: On charges of Possession of Morphine and Conspiracy to Distribute Morphine, Shinichiro Hikida, 7 years, \$500 fine, in default 6 months, and 5 lashes; Tadayoshi Furumoto, 3 years, \$200 fine, in default 2 months; Kazuo Yoshida, 3 years, \$200 fine, in default 2 months. For distributing Morphine and Conspiracy to Distribute Morphine, Joe Ferraro was sentenced to 7 years, \$500 fine, in default 6 months, and 5 lashes; and for Conspiracy to Distribute Morphine, Patrick Canning received a sentence of 7 years, \$500 fine, in default 6 months. There was not sufficient evidence to warrant proceeding with the case against Katie Slinn. Furumoto, although he was one of the leading conspirators, received a comparatively light sentence. This was in large measure due to the assistance he gave the Crown in his evidence for the prosecution against the other accused. His testimony was particularly instrumental in securing a conviction against Canning, who was indicted subsequent to the other four, and who had been a persistent and extensive pedlar for the previous year or more.

Mike Punok Case.—Another case at the Fall Assize brought to a close the nefarious practices of Mike Punok, a large and active dealer in narcotics, who was convicted and sentenced on a charge of selling opium to 7 years' imprisonment, \$500 fine, in default 6 months, and 5 lashes. This heavy sentence was

mainly owing to his having involved his wife in his illicit trade. Mrs. Punok, who was convicted at the same time, received a sentence of 9 months' imprisonment, \$200 fine, in default 2 months. The sentences inflicted in this Assize are amongst the most severe ever meted out in narcotic cases in Vancouver. The following is quoted from the remarks of the Assize Judge, Mr. Justice A. M. Manson, at the conclusion of these sentences: "I want to pay tribute to the splendid work, the very splendid work, that was done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and particularly by detective Sergeant Wilson, who is in charge of the Narcotic Squad in this Vancouver district. Sergeant Wilson and the gentlemen who work with him on that squad are deserving of the highest praise and appreciation of the citizens of this province. I used the word "gentlemen" advisedly, because my conception of a policeman is that he should always be a gentleman, and seeing Sergeant Wilson and these men one after another in the witness box, I concluded that they have been trained under the conditions that I in my time tried to keep before my own boys of the British Columbia Police when I said 'Never forget at all times and in all situations, you should be gentlemen.' I am proud of my own boys, but I am proud too of the fact that Canada has a Force like the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

Wong Wai.—The source of Punok's supply of opium, and that of several other pedlars in Vancouver, was traced to a Chinese, Wong Wai. A case was successfully made against him and on March 15 he was convicted and sentenced on charges of possession and selling of opium to 2 years' imprisonment, \$200 fine, in default 2 months.

Seizures at New Westminster.—On January 27 last one of the largest seizures of opium on the Pacific Coast was made at New Westminster when the vessel *Gyokoh Maru*, dragging her anchor near the Pacific Coast Terminals dock, pulled up from the river bed on the anchor chain a length of rope with several bundles attached. The bundles, 11 in number, were found to contain in all 550 tins of opium. This is the first time in a number of years that the method of dropping opium overboard to be dragged for at a later date has come to our notice. Investigations, both by United States Customs officials and ourselves, are still continuing with the object of tracing the intended consignee of this shipment.

Gordon Lim, Chan Sing Jun, et al, Vancouver, B.C.—Early in March the arrest of a notorious dealer in narcotics was effected in the person of Gordon Lim, together with Chan Sing Jun, Lee Hoy, Wong Ying and Lum How, all of Vancouver. The last three named are partners of Lim in his drug store business, which is merely a front to cover his narcotic and gambling enterprises. Charges of selling opium and conspiracy to distribute opium have been laid against all five. The necessary investigation and preparation entailed in these cases promises to take considerable time, and it is not expected that the accused will appear for trial before the next Fall Assize in Vancouver.

Forged Prescriptions.—Two convictions for forged prescriptions have been obtained during the year. This type of offence has not been as prevalent as in former years.

Customs and Excise Preventive Service

Cruiser Adversus.—During the past year the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser *Adversus* has maintained a steady patrol of the west coast of Vancouver island, strait of Juan de Fuca, strait of Georgia, and intermittent patrols have been made through Johnstone strait and Queen Charlotte strait, convoying deep-sea vessels and making the necessary observations at the different outports; also checking the movements of small coastal craft and fishing vessels suspected of being contact vessels in the smuggling of contraband goods.

The *Adversus*, on these patrols, has co-operated with the Dominion Fisheries patrol vessels and the United States Coast Guard. At the present time there is no "Rum Row" or organized liquor smuggling ring in this province. Joint patrols of a R.C.A.F. seaplane and the *Adversus* have been made throughout the season. A distance of approximately 8,200 miles was patrolled by the plane in 98 hours 45 minutes flying time. As a result 12 deep-sea vessels, mostly from the Orient, have been searched at various outports, and 8 Customs seizures have been effected. Vessels from the Orient are convoyed whenever possible to ensure that no attempt is made to contact them for the purpose of narcotic smuggling. A similar watch is maintained on certain other vessels from European ports.

Motor Boat Emperor.—The motor boat *Emperor's* duties during the past year have been chiefly confined to the dock areas in the port of Vancouver, with occasional patrols out of the harbour to the North Arm of the Fraser river, Howe Sound, Deep Cove and Port Moody. When a suspected vessel enters the harbour, it is boarded by the crew of the *Emperor* and checked for contraband goods. Shoreside searches and offshore watches are also maintained at different periods. Deep-sea vessels arriving from the Orient are met upon entering the harbour and convoyed to their dock. A watch is maintained on these vessels until this duty is taken over by regular port officers, as a prevention against narcotic drug smuggling into Canada.

Canada Shipping Act

Gas Boat Silver.—During the summer months, at the request of the local Collector of National Revenue, pleasure boats carrying persons to summer resorts are checked by the *Emperor* for proper life-saving equipment, overcrowding, etc., under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act. In this regard the case of the gas boat *Silver*, Vancouver, B.C., is of interest. The owner of this gas boat was a fisherman by trade. The boat had accommodation for not more than three persons, and was not provided with any life-saving equipment. On the morning of May 17, 1936, the *Silver* left the Harbour Commissioners' Dock, City, carrying nine persons on board, and the owner. When the vessel was off the dock a few hundred yards, it capsized, throwing all aboard into the waters of the Inlet. With the aid of another fisherman, and with the assistance of the fireboat *Pluvius*, all were saved. Upon investigation, it was shown that the only life-saving equipment on this vessel was a small flat-bottomed skiff which would hold possibly two persons. On departmental instructions, prosecution proceedings were instituted against S. Clayton, owner and master, under Section 546 of the Old Canada Shipping Act. A conviction was obtained and after a warning from the Magistrate the accused was released on suspended sentence.

Motor Vessel June Lavern.—While the *Emperor* was on patrol in Howe Sound, the M.V. *June Lavern* was observed at anchor at Snug Cove. After the regular steamship had departed for Vancouver, the *June Lavern* was seen to move up to the Union ss. wharf and several persons go aboard. It was ascertained that this vessel had been chartered by one of the local chain stores for a picnic. Members of the stores were interviewed and they admitted chartering the vessel. They produced receipts for money paid, and an advertisement card showing a photo of the *June Lavern*, giving her dimensions, etc. The master of the vessel admitted he had no certificate, and that neither his engineer nor his vessel was certificated. A charge was laid against the master under Section 651, Canada Shipping Act, and conviction obtained.

Six cases of violations of the Canada Shipping Act have been investigated in this Division during the year. Four convictions were obtained.

Gasboat "Dangler" Pender Harbour, B.C.—Another case which is worthy of note is that of the *Dangler*, a vessel operating in organized territory and being used to transport loggers and those having business in Jervis Inlet and way points. In December, 1936, while on patrol near Pender Harbour, the *Imperator* boarded the gasboat *Dangler*, and the master admitted carrying three loggers to Jervis Inlet logging camps, and charging a fare of \$2 per head. This vessel was not certified and had been in operation for some time past carrying freight, mail and passengers up Jervis Inlet where there is no regular passenger boat service. The following day the *Dangler* was observed arriving back in Pender Harbour with 19 persons aboard. The vessel was checked for life-saving equipment and only one lifebelt, a small fire extinguisher and one dinghy for three persons were found aboard. A charge was laid against the owner of the *Dangler* under section 387 of the new Canada Shipping Act, and conviction obtained.

United States Pacific Coast Maritime Strike.—Owing to the United States Pacific Coast Maritime Strike, which commenced on October 29, 1936, and ended February 5, 1937, members of the Preventive Service were frequently called upon by customs port officers to render assistance in searching suspected vessels. The strike greatly increased shipping in the Port of Vancouver, and on some days there were from 40 to 45 deep-sea vessels in port. Co-operation with port officers during this period, curbed, to a great extent, petty smuggling, trading and pilfering.

Excise Act

During the past year no seizure of illicit stills of commercial capacity have been effected in this Division, all the stills seized being from five to twenty gallons capacity. The reduced price of liquor sold at the British Columbia liquor stores has, to a great extent, curtailed the sale of illicit manufactured spirits and the smuggling of American spirits into Canada.

Tommy Chong—Excise Act, Sardis, B.C.—During the months of February and March, 1937, information was received that a Canadian born Chinaman, Tommy Chong, was manufacturing illicit spirits and disposing of same to Indians. Suspect had been previously convicted on two occasions for Possession of Illicit Stills, consequently he adopted what he thought was a fool-proof scheme without detection. After several weeks of investigation he was finally arrested on March 7, 1937, when the following facts were brought out. Chong resided and worked in a Chinese laundry at Sardis, B.C. These premises had been checked, but no signs of illicit distillation of spirits could be found. However, from observation of Chong's movements, it was suspected that the still was somewhere on Rabbit Island, B.C. Government property, in the Fraser river, across from Sardis and Chilliwack, B.C. Members of Abbotsford Detachment then searched a cabin on Rabbit Island. In the cabin, which was unoccupied, were found two bottles of illicit spirits, but no still. About 100 yards from this place was another cabin securely nailed up. Inquiries showed it to belong to a miner named F. Copp, a resident of Chilliwack, B.C. Entrance to this second cabin was made with the aid of a crowbar, and inside was found a ten-gallon still, empty bottles, Chinese newspapers, chopsticks, cap and rubbers. Copp identified the goods as being the property of Chong, who had rented his cabin. Chong was charged under section 164E of the Excise Act as a second offender, and was sentenced to three months I.H.L. and fined \$500, and in default an additional three months at Oakalla Prison Farm.

Judo.—Classes were formed in October with Constable Taylor, P. G., as instructor. Owing to severe weather and the influenza epidemic progress was retarded for a time. Japanese instructors give their services twice weekly in the evenings—they receive no remuneration.

11. The Officer Commanding "F" Division, Regina, Sask.—Asst. Commissioner D. Ryan

"F" and "Depot" Division Administrative Staffs were amalgamated during the past year.

Crime

Wesley Freeman Anderson—Murder—Moosomin, Sask.—At 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, August 2, 1936, the constable in charge of our Moosomin Detachment was notified that one John Sangster, guard at Moosomin Gaol, Saskatchewan, had just died as a result of injuries received by him at the hands of a prisoner, Wesley Freeman Anderson, aged seventeen years, who was serving a term of twelve months for theft.

A preliminary investigation conducted immediately after the occurrence disclosed that at 6.30 p.m. on August 2, Sangster had proceeded to the corridor in which Anderson's cell was located in order to deadlock the cell of this youth, who had just returned from the kitchen where he was employed as cook. Anderson attacked Sangster and struck him three blows on the head with a wooden potato masher which he had carried with him from the prison kitchen. Anderson then removed the keys of the corridor from the pocket of the unconscious guard and with these released another prisoner, Robert James McGrath, aged fifteen years and nine months. Another prison guard had arrived by that time and after securing the keys and potato masher from Anderson, locked both prisoners in their cells.

Statements were subsequently taken from a number of prisoners occupying cells in the corridor where the assault took place, also from Anderson and McGrath, both of whom made a detailed disclosure of events leading up to the assault which caused the death of Guard Sangster. It was indicated that Anderson had planned to secure the keys from the guard, release McGrath, and both were to make their escape from the prison.

Sangster died without regaining consciousness and a coroner's jury named Anderson as the person who wielded the potato masher from the blows of which Sangster died. After the evidence of six prisoners, including McGrath, had been heard at a preliminary hearing, Anderson was committed to stand trial at the next sittings of the Court of King's Bench, Judicial District of Moosomin, on a charge of murder. McGrath was also committed on a charge of conspiring to commit an indictable offence.

Anderson was tried at a special sitting of the Court of King's Bench before Mr. Justice G. E. Taylor on September 30, 1936, on a charge of murder and a verdict of "guilty" was returned. He was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

A feature in the evidence before the court in this case was the testimony of a prisoner, a witness for the Crown, who testified to seeing some of Anderson's actions reflected in the polished surface of a bell located in the corridor of the prison where the assault took place.

McGrath was also convicted as charged and sentenced to serve eighteen months' imprisonment, to run concurrently with the term already being served by him.

Bessie Eagle—Murder—Droxford District, Sask.—At 2 p.m. on October 22, 1936, Dr. Hayter of Chaplin, Saskatchewan, notified the constable in charge of our Morse Detachment that he had a patient in a Nursing Home at Chaplin named Bessie Eagle. This patient was an unmarried girl aged twenty years, and had given birth to a full developed male child at about 6 p.m. on Wednesday, October 21, 1936, behind the outbuildings on the farm of W. E. Armstrong near Chaplin. The child was dead when found, and there was a deep wound above the left temple, the skull was badly fractured, and a blood stained handkerchief was tied tightly around the throat, making it appear to be a case of murder.

Investigation was made, Bessie Eagle placed under guard, and inquest opened at Chaplin on October 23, 1936, and adjourned to November 4, 1936. The accused later admitted killing the infant, stating that it was alive before she tied the handkerchief around its neck, and that she had struck it with a rock and had not intended that it should live.

Dr. Frances McGill, Provincial Pathologist, performed an autopsy on the body, and at the adjourned inquest on November 4, 1936, the coroner's jury returned a verdict "That the unnamed infant of Bessie Eagle came to its death by coming in contact with a blunt instrument."

A charge of murder was preferred against Bessie Eagle by a member of this force and the preliminary hearing was held at Chaplin, Saskatchewan, before Police Magistrate Scott of Swift Current. W. M. Rose Esq., K.C., appeared for the Crown, and the accused was committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction at Moose Jaw, Sask., and was escorted to Battleford Gaol to await trial.

The accused appeared for trial at Moose Jaw before His Lordship, Mr. Justice MacDonald and jury January 18 and 19, 1937, and was found "Not Guilty" on account of insanity and ordered to be confined in the Battleford jail pending the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

As this accused is now regarded as sane, Mr. Justice MacDonald has recommended that she be deported to England, and the matter has been taken up with the Immigration Department. The medical testimony at the trial was that she had been suffering from "puerperal insanity" at the moment of childbirth, which would have caused her to commit the murder of her new born child.

Philemon Saulnier—Murder, Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan.—This murder aroused considerable indignation within the French-speaking settlement of Gravelbourg. At about noon on May 25, 1936, Cst. R. P. T. Gowanlock, in charge of our Gravelbourg Detachment, was notified that a farmer, named Alcide Boire, had been found shot to death.

Immediate investigation disclosed the fact that Boire had left his farm for Gravelbourg early that morning, and when returning from town he was accompanied in his buggy by his brother-in-law, Philemon Saulnier. They had been seen together in town, also within a mile and a half of the Boire home, where the horse and buggy eventually arrived with Boire dead in the seat and a bullet hole through his head.

Cst. Gowanlock immediately proceeded to the Boire farm and was later joined by P/Sgt. F. B. Pearson of Assiniboia. Information given by the wife of the deceased shortly after she discovered the body was followed up by a search for a man whom she saw crossing a field, and who turned out to be Saulnier. Saulnier was arrested and was found to be in possession of a fully loaded .32 calibre revolver, including a part box of cartridges for this type of weapon. D/Sgt. W. J. Woods was detailed to take over the investigation, after the accused had been arrested.

On June 4, 1936, a charge of murder was preferred against Saulnier. A curious fact brought out at the Inquest and the Preliminary Hearing was that neither of the local medical men who had examined the deceased, Boire, were able to definitely state whether the bullet in question had entered from the back of the skull or the front.

It was shown that hard feeling had existed between the deceased and the accused over the rental of some land.

The accused, after his arrest, confessed to the shooting and killing of Boire.

In view of the evidence given by the local medical practitioners, authority was obtained to have the body exhumed for a further post-mortem examination by Dr. Frances McGill, Provincial Pathologist. On June 6, 1936, the body was exhumed and Dr. McGill conducted a further post-mortem examination, the result of which definitely showed that the bullet had entered from the back of the skull, making its exit over the right eye.

On November 24, 1936, the accused appeared before Mr. Justice Taylor in the Court of King's Bench at Gravelbourg. The trial lasted three days and thirty-one witnesses were called on behalf of the Crown.

The defence called only two witnesses—both medical men—to testify as to the mental condition of the accused, and a plea for an acquittal on the grounds of insanity was made.

The case was handed to the jury at 5.30 p.m. on November 26. At 10.30 p.m. they requested further instruction from the trial Judge on the question of "what constitutes insanity under the law," and at 11 a.m. on November 27 the accused was acquitted of the charge of murder on account of insanity. Saulnier was subsequently removed to the Mental Hospital at Weyburn, Sask.

Mike Pollock—Manslaughter—Huronville district, Sask.—On August 11, 1936, a telegram was received at Sub-Division Headquarters, Weyburn, Sask., from Cst. Cavill, in charge of our Fillmore Detachment, reporting the death under suspicious circumstances of Mrs. Paulina Barrie, housekeeper for the past fifteen years, in the employ of Mike Pollock.

Dr. T. H. Argue, Coroner, Fillmore, Sask., ordered an inquest and post-mortem, the latter being performed by Dr. M. H. McDonnell of Griffin, Sask. Evidence submitted at the inquest revealed that on the morning of August 11, 1936, Pollock had discharged his hired girl, Jennie Ometuck. This caused an argument between him and his housekeeper, as a result of which Pollock severely beat Mrs. Barrie with the metal end of his razor strop. During the struggle the woman fell to the kitchen floor, but the injuries received were not of a serious nature. Pollock then left the house to attend to work outside.

Upon his return a short time later he observed Mrs. Barrie lying on a couch, and she complained of a severe pain in the region of the heart. He gave her a drink of water and suggested that he should call a doctor, but she would not consent to this. About an hour later, after returning to the house a second time, accompanied by his hired man Pollock observed that she was in a serious condition and apparently dying. She succumbed a short time later.

Pollock then proceeded to the farm of G. L. Woodhams, Justice of the Peace, and related to him what had happened. In part he stated: "I am in bad trouble; my housekeeper is dead and it looks like I killed her. We had a row this morning and I beat her with the razor strop. I said to the hired man: 'I think she is dead.' I say it looks like I kill her."

Medical evidence submitted, both at the inquest and the Preliminary Hearing, showed a diseased condition of the heart. The shock and excitement, consequent to the beating she received, together with the heart ailment, was the cause of her death.

Following the Preliminary Hearing held at Huronville, Sask., defence counsel made application for bail, which was granted by Police Magistrate Scott, who remanded the accused for trial.

On December 1, 1936, Pollock appeared before Mr. Justice H. Y. MacDonald in the Court of King's Bench at Moosomin, Sask., charged with manslaughter, to which charge he unexpectedly pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to a term of fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Regina Common jail.

George White—Resisting Arrest—Laird, Saskatchewan.—At about 9.25 a.m., October 20, 1936, Inspector F. W. Schutz, in command of Prince Albert Sub-Division, received a telephone call from Constable J. E. Williams, in charge of Rosthern Detachment, who, at the time of speaking, stated that he had been shot and that he was falling. The telephone then went dead. In contacting the operator it was ascertained that Cst. Williams was at Laird, Sask., and instructions were given to have medical aid provided. D/A/Sgt. E. J. DesRosiers and D/Cst. R. L. Woodhouse of the Prince Albert C.I.B., members of Prince Albert Detachment, Constables Smith and Guthrie of Blaine Lake Detachment,

and Cst. A. J. Lilly of Wakaw Detachment with Police Dog "Black Lux" were all instructed to proceed to the scene of the crime.

The shooting resulted after the arrest of one, White, suspected of being implicated in the theft of some harness, and who had represented himself as a policeman.

In the morning of October 20, 1936, the Village Constable at Laird, Sask., notified Cst. Williams at Rosthern by telephone that White was at Laird. Cst. Williams instructed the Village Constable to arrest the man and himself proceeded to the Village. Upon arrival White was briefly questioned and while being searched by Cst. Williams in the presence of the Village Constable, J. Wall, and the Village Overseer, D. D. Friesen, he drew a revolver and forced the three officers into a cell located in the Village Hall, where the search was taking place. When Cst. Williams attempted to draw his revolver White took direct aim and shot Williams, thereafter bolting the cell door and making his escape.

The bullet from White's gun had entered Cst. Williams' left cheek, struck the cheek bone and was deflected out through the fleshy part of the cheek. He lost consciousness, but a few moments later revived sufficiently to attract the attention of passers-by from the cell window. The three men were released and Cst. Williams was taken to a nearby garage where he at once got in touch with Inspector Schutz at Prince Albert by telephone.

The speedy arrival of members of the Force enabled an organized search for White to be instituted without delay. At approximately 2.30 p.m. Cst. Guthrie, while prodding a straw stack located in a field a short distance from the Village, came upon White in hiding. D/A/Sgt. DesRosiers was also nearby. On finding that he had been unearthed, White came out of the straw stack with his gun cocked and had Cst. Guthrie cornered. Quite unflustered, Cst. Guthrie coolly called to Sgt. DesRosiers, and asked whether he should fire. "Yes" was the reply, which was followed immediately by two shots. The bullet from Cst. Guthrie's gun had pierced White's head and fractured his skull. Sgt. DesRosiers had also fired, this accounting for the second shot heard.

White lived for an hour after being shot, but could not speak. Medical aid was of no avail. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Frank Coppock of Rosthern, and an inquest held by Dr. A. O. Rose of Hafford, Sask.

The investigation into this case did not end with White's death as his real identity remained unknown. Enquiries revealed that he was also known as "Windsor," and that he had sold a "Pastime" bicycle under that name. A check-up of circulars of stolen bicycles showed that the one sold by Windsor had been stolen from Saskatoon, Sask. It was also found that the revolver carried by White had been stolen from Shellbrook, Sask., during the summer of 1936.

White's description was circularized, but no definite information was received until January 10, 1937, at which time Cst. P. E. Hughes of Waskesiu Detachment observed a similarity in White's description with that of a suspect connected with the disappearance of one Charles Stewart Wright, missing from the Big River district since February, 1936. The name of the suspect was given as Henry Hoppke.

Hoppke, it was known, had served twelve months in the Provincial Jail at Prince Albert in 1934 for Breaking, Entering and Theft, and had a previous criminal record in Manitoba. A comparison of Hoppke's fingerprints with those of White established that they were identical, and White's identity was definitely revealed. Action is now being taken to locate his parents, and investigation is continuing on the Wright case.

Cst. Williams, who has fully recovered, narrowly escaped death, and Cst. Guthrie, placed in such a perilous position, was justified in shooting at the time he did. The decision reached by the Coroner's Jury was as follows: "That George White came to his death at 3.40 p.m. on October 20, 1936, at the north-

east corner of a straw stack on the premises of Peter Peters in the Village of Laird, Sask., by a bullet fired by Constable Guthrie at approximately 2.30 p.m., in self-defence, said bullet entering the forehead and passing through the head."

Dan Thiessen, Henry Tuesher, George Boeretski, Robbery with Violence, Warman district, Saskatchewan.—At 10 p.m. September 25, 1936, Saskatoon Detachment was advised by telephone that one Tobias Shortner of Warman district had been held up at the point of a revolver and robbed of \$40. Immediate investigation disclosed that Shortner was driving a team and wagon on his way home from Saskatoon, and when passing a clump of bushes two masked men jumped out and pointing a revolver at him said, "Stick 'em up," after which they robbed him of \$40—all the money he had. They then unhitched the team and ordered Shortner to walk in the direction of Saskatoon. As the result of good work by members of Saskatoon Detachment, Thiessen, Tuesher and Boeretski were arrested at Saskatoon during the night and later all were convicted. Tuesher and Boeretski each received a sentence of three years with eight lashes and Thiessen three years and five lashes.

In passing sentence the Magistrate remarked, "The Police are to be commended on the fine manner in which they arrested you so quickly after the offence was committed. If they had not acted so quickly, the newspapers might well have been full of accounts of highway robberies throughout the country."

Henry, Peter and Johnny Fiddler—Breaking, Entering and Theft (Four Charges), Cudworth, Saskatchewan.—On November 26, 1936, an entry was made in the Complaint Book of our Wakaw Detachment to the effect that the fox pens of W. J. Kieffer of Cudworth had been broken into during the night of the 26th and eight silver black foxes stolen and killed. During the same night the pens of William Boychuk of Cudworth were also entered and four coyote and one mink stolen and killed.

On December 2, 1936, the above-named complainants reported that their pens had again been entered during the night of December 1, Kieffer losing eleven foxes and Boychuk four mink.

Immediate action on the part of A/L/Cpl. Alexander and the Constables of Wakaw Detachment brought to light a letter enclosed in an addressed but unstamped envelope. The letter was almost covered in snow, and had all the appearance of being a "plant," as the contents revealed definite actions the offenders were going to take directly after robbing the pens. It was written to a Mr. Ernest Rose in Winnipeg and signed "sincerely, Cousin, Wilfred Rose." The address was checked at Winnipeg and found to be fictitious and other inquiries were made by members of Saskatoon Sub-Division on doubtful leads as gathered from the information contained in the letter.

On December 7, 1935, the hoax was proven when Cpl. Crowe of Prince Albert Detachment received information from M. Silverman, fur buyer in Prince Albert, that on December 5 he had purchased furs similar to those stolen on November 26. The numbers stamped in the ears of the foxes were of the series used by Kieffer. The description of the foxes had previously been circularized to all Sub-Divisions and Detachments of this Division.

D/A/Sgt. E. J. DesRosiers and D/Cst. Woodhouse were detailed to investigate this case. On December 7 a thorough check was made of all second-class rooming houses and cafes in Prince Albert. At the New England Cafe, the name of Johnny Fiddler appeared on the register, and at the Ireland Cafe the name of Henry Fiddler was recorded. Suspicion was immediately aroused as the two men were known by D/A/Sgt. DesRosiers as being from the Batoche and Cudworth districts.

On December 8, 1936, a car with one licence plate was observed in front of the Ireland Cafe. A check of motor licence records showed Henry Fiddler to be the owner. Fiddler was located and interrogated regarding the licence plate as it had been issued for a Ford coupe and was at the time on a Star

coach. A search of the car brought to light sufficient incriminating evidence—blood stains, a sack with long dark hairs adhering to it, and a jacket coat wrapped in blue paper bearing the trade mark of the Blue Chain Stores in Prince Albert. M. Silverman's cheque, it was found, had been cashed at the Blue Chain Stores.

Henry Fiddler was thoroughly questioned, confessed and incriminated Peter and Johnny Fiddler. The latter two were arrested when they stepped from a train upon their return from country districts where they had disposed of the stolen furs.

On December 9, 1936, the three men appeared before Magistrate W. G. Elder at Prince Albert, and on the plea of "guilty" to the four charges, Peter, the ringleader, was sentenced to serve two and a half years, and John and Henry, two years each in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Prompt action and strenuous hours resulted in bringing these cases to a successful conclusion in so short a time. The fox furs were recovered almost at once, but the coyote skins were not located, they having become bundled and sold before the cases broke. Clues were expertly obtained and the hoax letter, although probably thought clever by the culprits, did not mislead. Further questioning of the Fiddlers disposed of fifteen other cases for which they were responsible. They were sentenced accordingly with terms to run concurrently with the penitentiary sentences.

Fred Kruger—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Webb, Saskatchewan.—On the night of May 28, 1936, the store of F. K. Egerdie, Webb, Sask., was broken into and a few minor articles of merchandise stolen as well as a small amount of cash from the till. An examination revealed that entrance had been gained by smashing a corner of a glass panel in the front door near the lock, the aperture thus made being sufficiently large for a man's hand and wrist to pass through and open the night latch from the inside, and that the thief had left the store by another door.

Police investigation was at once made, and suspicion fell on a young man named Fred Kruger, who had a previous record, and some years before had broken into the same store. Kruger, however, at the time, could not be located for questioning.

On the night of the 4th or morning of the 5th of June, 1936, this same store was again broken into, and a quantity of men's clothing stolen, also several watches. Kruger was again a suspect and extensive inquiries were made by Swift Current C.I.B. and the Constable in charge of Gull Lake Detachment. Investigation made at Antelope, about twenty miles west of Webb, disclosed that Fred Kruger had left a suitcase at the Canadian Pacific Railway depot, and that same had been shipped to F. W. Laurie, Calgary, Alta., on Canadian Pacific Railway train No. 1. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Kruger upon the complainant preferring the necessary charge for the offence committed on the night of June 4. The C.I.B. at Calgary was communicated with and when F. W. Laurie called for the suitcase at the express office he was arrested and detained. In the meantime it had been ascertained that Kruger was enroute to Calgary via freight train.

D/A/Sgt. A. J. Stretton proceeded from Swift Current to Calgary and interrogated Laurie, who admitted he knew that Kruger was going to break into Egerdie's store at Webb, steal some goods, and, on his advice, ship same to him at Calgary, Alberta. With the assistance of Calgary C.I.B. Kruger was located and admitted both offences of breaking and entering the store of Egerdie at Webb, Sask.

Both accused were brought back to Swift Current, and on June 10, 1936, Kruger appeared before Magistrate H. F. Scott at Swift Current on the two charges of breaking, entering and theft, elected for summary trial, pleaded

"guilty" to both charges, and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. The goods were returned to the owner.

F. W. Laurie appeared before a magistrate at Swift Current, Sask., on June 10, 1936, pleaded "guilty" to a charge of receiving stolen property preferred against him by the complainant, and was sentenced to serve three months in Moosomin jail. This was Laurie's first conviction.

Ray Armstrong, Joe Brent, Walter Cantwell, William Dolgopol, and Collin Allen Thew—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Golden Prairie, Sask.—In the early a.m. of October 20, 1936, the general store of I. R. Luker, Golden Prairie, Sask., was broken into and merchandise consisting mostly of clothing, valued at approximately \$400, stolen. Investigation disclosed that in the early hours of the morning of October 20 a car, which later sped north, had been heard in Golden Prairie; further, a gasoline pump outside the store had been broken and about eight gallons of gas stolen; also, an old single-bladed axe had been left behind by the miscreants concerned.

It was later learned that L. Bischke's garage at Irvine, Alta., had been broken into two days previously and a 1927 Chrysler sedan bearing 1936 Alberta licence stolen. The axe found in Luker's store at Golden Prairie was subsequently identified by L. Bischke as his property, thus proving conclusively that the same parties were responsible for the offences at the two places.

Investigation was continued by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta with the result that on October 24, 1936, three of the above named men were arrested in Calgary and found to be in possession of goods stolen from the store of I. R. Luker, Golden Prairie, Sask., also the car stolen from Bischke's Garage at Irvine, Alberta. Thew was arrested later and made a full confession.

Charges were preferred by Mr. Luker against all these men and authority obtained to have them brought back to Saskatchewan where they appeared before Magistrate Thompson at Maple Creek, Sask., on October 28, 1936, elected summary trial, pleaded "guilty" and were sentenced to three years each in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently with those imposed in Alberta for a series of offences committed in that province. Practically all of the merchandise stolen from Luker's store was recovered and returned to him.

Steve Burtnick and Nick Kotovich—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Rama, Sask.—On the morning of August 30, 1936, A/L/Cpl. Macdonell of Canora Detachment was advised that the Pool Elevator, Rama, Sask., had been entered during the night of the 29th or the a.m. of the 30th of August, 1936, the safe smashed open, and approximately \$100 in cash stolen; also three thousand cash grain tickets, all marked "Paid."

Upon receipt of the complaint, A/L/Cpl. Macdonell and Cst. Stevenson checked a Canadian National Railways freight proceeding east and picked up two suspects, namely Steve Burtnick, safecracker, and Nick Kotovich, both ex-convicts. The conductor of the train had observed the two suspects board the freight train at Rama.

When searched, a "shin plaster" was found in the possession of Kotovich, together with a silver dollar, which was reported as being in the cash stolen. Burtnick and Kotovich had about \$200 in their possession.

D/S/Sgt. Metcalfe interrogated the suspects, who denied all knowledge of the offence at Rama, Sask. He then made an examination of their effects and discovered that there were pin holes in the "shin plaster," and that the clothing of both accused had plaster of Paris and enamel driven into the weave. Following this up, it was found that the Elevator Agent at Rama had received the "shin plaster" pinned to a credit letter from the Massey-Harris Co., and had returned the original letter to the Massey-Harris Co., at Yorkton with his reply. This letter was traced and finally run to earth in the Saskatoon office

of the Company. When located it contained eleven holes, caused through pinning it to various files, while the "shin plaster" had only three. The letter and the "shin plaster" were sent to Cst. Mallow, Regina, who photographed them and found that two holes in each corresponded exactly.

The clothing of the accused was submitted to Professor Vigfusson, Saskatoon, for examination, together with samples of the plaster and enamel from the safe.

The accused were arraigned before S. H. Potter, Esq., Provincial Police Magistrate, for preliminary hearing on October 3, 1936, and both were committed for trial.

On December 8 and 9, 1936, the two accused appeared before His Honour, Judge A. Ross, at Yorkton, Sask., and pleaded "not guilty." Cst. Mallow gave evidence relative to the "shin plaster" and letter. Professor Vigfusson identified samples and plaster from the safe and samples extracted from the accused's clothing, which he said were identical. D/S/Sgt. Metcalfe, A/L/Cpl. Macdonell and Cst. Stevenson gave evidence as to the various burglar's tools and skeleton keys found on the two accused and several other witnesses were called and gave evidence.

The pair were found guilty, Burtnick being sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Kotovich to one year in Regina Jail. Both have unenviable police records.

John Zabinski—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Clair, Sask (Seven Charges).
—At 11 a.m. on April 26, 1936, Cst. Medlyn of Wadena Detachment received a complaint that the General Store of one, Mr. Standel, Clair, Sask., had been entered on the night of the 25th or the morning of the 26th, and a quantity of goods stolen. It was later learned that two other places had been entered at this point.

At 2.30 a.m. April 27, 1936, Cst. Stevenson of Canora Detachment was checking freights and found a quantity of goods answering the description of those reported stolen in a box car. It was ascertained later that some of these goods had been stolen from Weber's store, Muenster, Sask., on the night of April 16, 1936.

One John Zabinski was located by Cst. Stevenson in another box car, and on being searched, a Canadian Pacific Express Bill indicating that he had shipped goods from Lanigan, Sask., to Sifton, Man., was found on his person. Evidence established that this loot was stolen in March, 1936, from Blair's and Schopp's General Stores, Lanigan, Sask. These goods were recovered and returned to the owners.

On May 2, 1936, the accused was arraigned before S. H. Potter, Esq., Provincial Police Magistrate, on seven charges of breaking and entering and possession of burglar's tools, and was sentenced to five years on each charge, to run concurrently. The persistent efforts put forth in this investigation resulted in bringing the matter to a successful conclusion and putting this ex-convict out of circulation for five years.

Breaking, Entering with Intent—the dwelling of John Bondareff, Blaine Lake district, Sask.—Some days prior to June 29, 1936, D/A/Sgt. E. J. Desrosiers in charge, C.I.B., Prince Albert, Sask., received information that an attempt would possibly be made by Doukhobour members of the Sons of Freedom sect to burn the homes of John Chutskoff and John Bondareff, farmers of the Blain Lake district. St. Peter's Day, June 29, which is celebrated widely by all Doukhobours was thought to be the day most suitable for the purpose of miscreants with intentions of this nature. Schools in the district were also considered to be in danger from incendiary fires on that date.

John Bondareff was believed to be in possession of certain documents, the destruction of or obtaining possession of which was to the interest of certain members of that sect.

Consequently arrangements were made for extensive patrols to cover fifteen schools in the Blaine Lake district against possible attempts of incendiarism. Constables F. J. Bigg and R. J. Love were detailed in the course of their duty to cover the homes of John Chutskoff and John Bondareff respectively. Subsequent events proved there were good grounds for taking these precautionary measures.

During the afternoon of June 29, 1936 (St. Peter's Day), Cst. Love, who was stationed inside the Bondareff house, observed a "look-out" man "case" the residence and depart. A short time later, two men (Sam Markoff and John Antifaev) approached the place and gained admission to the house by the rear door. It was later learned that the "look-out" man had been Markoff in disguise.

The men searched the house and Sam Markoff discovered the constable in an upper room. Markoff fled with Cst. Love close on his heels. Markoff, ignoring a command to halt, continued his flight for freedom and attempted to close a kitchen door and so delay his pursuer. At this point Cst. Love fired a shot, wounding the man in his right hand. Markoff was then placed under arrest. Meanwhile Antifaev was making his get-a-way, and Cst. Love fired shots over his head as a warning for him to stop. While Love was thus engaged, Markoff turned on him, caught him at a disadvantage, severely injured him, and taking the policeman's revolver, made good his escape.

With laudable determination, Cst. Love, who was in a semi-conscious condition, succeeded in crawling to the telephone in the Bondareff house and got in touch with D/A/Sgt. DesRosiers at Blaine Lake, who quickly came to the scene accompanied by Cst. T. S. Guthrie.

While awaiting the arrival of D/A/Sgt. DesRosiers and Cst. Guthrie, Cst. Love, fearing that he was going to lose consciousness, with great presence of mind jotted down a description of the two men before he collapsed at the kitchen table, where he was found by D/A/Sgt. DesRosiers and Cst. Guthrie. His condition was so serious that he was removed by aeroplane to a hospital at Prince Albert.

Inspector F. W. Schutz was immediately notified of the situation, and detailed several members to proceed to Blaine Lake to assist in the investigation under P/Sgt. G. Watson. Assistance was also obtained from Saskatoon, Yorkton and North Battleford Sub-Divisions.

A meticulous search of the Bondareff premises unearthed a fire machine of the type commonly used by members of the Sons of Freedom in their incendiary activities. Several other clues were brought to light, but the important one was the fact that one of the men had been shot in the right hand. Doctors were notified to keep a lookout for a man with an injured hand and reports were received soon after from a doctor at Watson, Sask., and another at Saskatoon, Sask., to the effect that a person had requested medical treatment but did not wait long enough for complete attention.

Another clue which led to the arrest of the man was the Whippet car which they were driving. On July 2, the Saskatoon City Police notified Inspector Munday that, through the alertness of a filling station employee in Saskatoon, the wanted men had been arrested whilst purchasing gasoline.

The arrested men were interrogated, and a check-up of information received regarding their stay in Saskatoon resulted in locating Cst. Love's revolver in a backyard where it had been buried. Cst. Love readily identified Markoff and Antifaev in a police line-up at the hospital and a full confession was obtained from both men.

Both defendants pleaded "guilty" to charges of breaking and entering with intent; theft of revolver; and assault occasioning actual bodily harm, before Police Magistrate W. G. Elder at Prince Albert, Sask. They were sen-

tenced to serve four years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary, but on appeal terms were reduced to three years for Maroff and two and a half years for Antifaev.

This case received widespread publicity through the press, and radio played an important part in broadcasting descriptions of the wanted men. Police dog Black Lux was also used to advantage. It is gratifying to note the work performed by members of other Sub-Divisions, and also the co-operation of the Saskatoon City Police. In all, the case is one which warrants commendation.

William Graham and Jack Dorman, alias Joe Maloney—Theft of Auto, Lanigan, Sask.—During the latter part of 1936 an epidemic of minor breaking and entering and thefts of autos occurred throughout the smaller towns in Regina Sub-Division area. All the offences appeared to have been the work of the same persons, as the cars, having served their purpose, were in each case abandoned, but no information could be secured as to the identity of the perpetrators.

On December 27, 1936, a car belonging to Miss Viola Walmsley was stolen at Lanigan, Sask. Following information that a car had been abandoned at Bethune, Sask., a patrol was sent from Moose Jaw Detachment and the car found to be that of Miss Walmsley. A nearby farmer was able to give a very complete description of the two men who had abandoned the car, and to whom he had given a meal. The descriptions were circularized to all detachments and as a result one William Graham was arrested on January 1, 1937, by a member of Regina Town Station Detachment and held for questioning. Although Graham denied all knowledge of the theft he told a contradictory story and a charge of theft was laid against him by the owner of the stolen car. Graham was escorted to Saskatoon on this charge and when questioned by a member of Saskatoon Sub-Division C.I.B., he admitted the theft and at the same time implicated a companion whom he named as "Hank." The investigation was continued jointly by D/A/S/Sgt. Metcalfe of Saskatoon, and A/Sgt. Usher and Cst. H. S. Cooper of Regina Town Station. "Hank" was located working for a farmer at Filmore, Sask., and gave his name as Jack Dorman, alias Joe Maloney. He was arrested and brought to Regina in connection with the theft of Viola Walmsley's car and under questioning admitted several other offences here and further implicated Graham in same.

As the investigation continued three more men, George M. McLeod, Frank Stecy and Roger Laviolette, were disclosed as having been involved in some of the offences here and elsewhere in the Division. These men were questioned and admitted their guilt, at the same time connecting Graham and Dorman with additional offences committed throughout the province.

As a result of this investigation twenty-three cases of breaking, entering and theft committed in the Regina Sub-Division area have been cleaned up and a total of twenty-nine convictions secured, the aggregate of the terms of imprisonment imposed for these offences, amounting to twenty-three years and nine months. In addition to these totals, which apply to Regina Sub-Division area only, eight cases have been cleared up which originated elsewhere in the province, with fourteen convictions, the aggregate of the terms of imprisonment imposed amounting to twelve years and seven months.

Grain Thefts (Generally)

Wheat thieves appear to have taken the place of the cattle rustlers of the early days on the plains. Cattle and horse rustling in former years was only kept in check by the severity of the sentence imposed on those who were convicted by the courts. These sentences usually ranged from three to fourteen years in the penitentiary and acted, as they were intended to, as a deterrent.

The identification of stolen horses and cattle was a much easier matter than that of grain; brands and natural marks on animals were often a means

of identification. The identification of wheat, on the other hand, is a most difficult matter, except for the outstanding expert.

The old cattle rustler was somewhat of a sportsman as compared with the mean wheat thief of to-day. The cattle rustler, in his maraudings on the plains, took a sporting chance, and sometimes stopped a bullet from the rifle of the rancher or his cowboys, and was even, in the U.S.A., occasionally lynched when caught by them.

The raising of cattle and horses did not entail nearly as much hard work on the part of the rancher as does the raising of grain by the farmer of to-day, who toils from daylight to dark during the greater part of the year and is so often disappointed in his efforts due to climatic and other conditions.

To effectively stop the depredations of grain thieves, it is considered they should, on conviction, be much more severely dealt with than they are at the present time; otherwise the practice, which is already very extensive, will surely grow to alarming proportions.

During the past year two hundred and forty-five (245) cases of theft of grain have been brought before the courts, resulting in two hundred and seven (207) convictions, twenty-four (24) withdrawals, and fourteen (14) dismissals. This is a very creditable record in view of the fact that investigations in respect to grain thefts are usually very difficult.

I understand that the Honourable the Attorney-General for Saskatchewan has recommended to the Department of Justice that the minimum penalty for thefts of grain should be raised to not less than one year's imprisonment upon conviction. It is interesting to note that the sentences imposed by the courts in respect to the convictions mentioned above resulted in an average of approximately six months.

12. The Officer Commanding, "G" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Superintendent T. H. Irvine

Barracks and Buildings

No new buildings were erected during the past year, except a new modified "C" type dwelling at Eskimo Point.

A good deal of attention is being paid to insulating existing detachment dwellings which it is expected will result in worthwhile economies in fuel.

Last year provision was made for the full lining of the new modified "C" type dwelling supplied Eskimo Point detachment with Johns-Manville Rock Wool. In addition the "C" type dwelling transferred from Herschel Island to Aklavik was fully lined with a Johns-Manville product. During 1937 it is proposed to supply rock wool to Arctic Red River, Maitland Point, and Cambridge Bay detachments. The cost of fuel delivered to the Western Arctic detachments is abnormal, to say the least, and if by insulation of the dwellings this cost can be reduced to the extent of only two or three tons per year, then the expenditure and labour involved in respect to lining is more than justified.

Dog Feed

Since 1933 very little dog feed has been purchased and the fisheries operated by our detachments have been successful in obtaining enough green fish to feed their dogs and keep them in good condition. Besides the green fish, a large quantity of dried fish has been laid aside for patrol purposes. Reports received to date show that a total of over 100,000 pounds of fish was obtained. It should be borne in mind that this figure is not complete as reports on the entire fishery operations carried out have not yet been received.

The following figures are of interest as to the financial aspect of the above subject: On the basis of feeding approximately 250 dogs for a period of one year on purchased dog feed, or on what is now referred to as emergency rations, a total expenditure of \$24,350 would be necessary. In 1933-34 the amount of such

dog feed that was actually used amounted to only \$2,590.11. This figure might reasonably be considered as an average for each year. The amount of money saved over a period of years is obvious from a brief comparison of the figures quoted. It is of further interest to report that the fisheries operated during the fall of 1936 encountered poor weather and bad ice conditions, yet it is not considered that the amount of purchased dog feed will exceed the average figure above quoted.

At certain detachments walrus hunts are organized and the meat so obtained is used as dog feed. Such hunts are operated only among the detachments located in the Eastern Arctic. In every instance walrus hunts are operated in such a manner that they are only hunted on one occasion, this tends to minimise loss of wounded walrus and overcomes what might result in a tendency of the walrus to migrate elsewhere. It is customary to operate these hunts on a community basis. This arrangement has been found to possess a great advantage in the preservation of walrus inasmuch that waste is practically overcome.

Department of National Revenue

The usual assistance was rendered in connection with the collection of customs duties at Herschel, Y.T., and advice has since been received from the Collector of Customs at Edmonton to whom all returns are forwarded direct that the total collections made amounted to \$12,776.33.

Inward and outward reports of the R.M.S. *Nascopie* were submitted by Detachments in the Eastern Arctic. A large number of reports were submitted in connection with residents of the Northwest Territories who were checked up to ascertain if they were liable for Dominion income tax. In dealing with this work the sum of \$617.58 was collected. Returns in connection with the refiner's licence issued to the Northwest Company who operate a refinery approximately fifty miles from Norman have been submitted through our Norman, N.W.T. Detachment.

Patrols

Pond Inlet, N.W.T. to Pingitkalik, N.W.T., and return—1936.—On February 3, 1936, a patrol consisting of A/L/Corporal Gray, Special Constable "Koomanapik" and a native guide named "Kippomee," with two dog teams, left Pond Inlet Detachment, N.W.T., to patrol to Pingitkalik, situated on the northeast coast of Melville Peninsula. Special Constable "Kilikti" and his son "Ningyoo," with one dog team, accompanied the party for the first two days in order to assist the teams through deep snow. Mr. A. Stephenson of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Pond Inlet also accompanied the party. He drove his own team of dogs. On the day that the patrol left Pond Inlet the sun was seen for the first time since the previous November; this marked the end of the dark period of the winter.

The object of the patrol was to make a routine visit to the natives in the district; to obtain vital statistics and game returns, and generally to carry out the many duties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the far north.

The route followed was southwest from Pond Inlet to the end of Milne Inlet. Deep and soft snow was encountered for the first eight days out. At times it was necessary to relay the loaded sleds through the worst places. On February 10, the patrol reached the end of Milne Inlet, having covered approximately only 100 miles since leaving Pond Inlet. Owing to the heavy hauling the dogs were already showing signs of strain.

On February 11, a land crossing commencing at Milne Inlet near Philip Creek and running southeast by south to a bay at the north end of Foxe Basin was begun. The start of this crossing was made at Philip Creek, after a detour of the falls at the mouth of the Creek had been made. This land crossing occupied

eight days, the patrol being storm bound for two days out of the eight. Traveling conditions were generally bad on account of deep snow, and to make matters worse the supply of dog feed had run low and the dogs were on short rations. Numerous tracks of caribou were seen here but only two animals. On February 18 the patrol reached Foxe Basin and camped on the sea ice. On the following day they turned west, travelling on Murray Maxwell Bay. For the next five days the weather was stormy and the patrol made slow progress, being held up for two days. During this time efforts were made to kill seal for the dogs, but without success. One dog had to be shot, and another gave out and had to be carried on the sled.

On February 25, the patrol reached a native sealing camp of eight families, which was established on a small island about ten miles southwest of Jens Monk Island. This camp was well supplied with meat, a supply of which was purchased for the police dogs. The patrol spent two days at this camp to rest the dogs and take vital statistics and game returns. One day's journey brought the patrol to Igloolik where eighteen Eskimo families were camped. These natives had just sufficient meat for their own immediate use, and that had been their state all winter. A number of them were suffering from colds. On the following day the patrol left Igloolik and arrived at Pingitkalik, approximately thirty-five miles distant. Here there were fourteen families of natives, all well supplied with meat. At Pingitkalik the natives live in permanent igloos built of rocks and stones, situated in low lying sand hills. This is in contrast to the snow igloos of other natives, which are necessarily only temporary. The natives had made large kills of caribou, walrus and seal during the previous Fall and Winter, and after making caches of the meat for their future use they had been able to spare some for their less fortunate brethren at Igloolik. Three dogs were purchased from them to augment the police teams.

Vital statistics taken at Igloolik and Pingitkalik showed that during the past year there had been two deaths and nine births amongst the natives.

Pingitkalik was the turning point of the journey, the patrol having covered approximately 500 miles since leaving Pond Inlet.

On March 2, after resting two days at Pingitkalik, the patrol commenced the march homewards. They returned to Igloolik that same day. During the next two days they travelled north to Gifford River on Baffin Island. Travelling was generally good during these two days, but on the following two days the patrol was storm bound. On March 7, they commenced a land crossing of approximately sixty miles from Gifford River north to Berlinguette Inlet which joins Admiralty Inlet. Berlinguette Inlet was reached on the 11th, after a fairly hard crossing, including another day storm bound in camp. The route now lay approximately 90 miles due north on Admiralty Inlet to Yeoman Island, and from there 30 miles east to Moffet Inlet. At Yeoman Island the patrol visited a camp of four native families, and at Moffet Inlet they visited another camp of nine families. Both these camps were well supplied with meat when the patrol arrived, but it was learned that the former natives had all but starved during the winter when they were camped at the south end of Admiralty Inlet. The natives at Moffet Inlet, having learned of the plight of the others went to their aid and brought them to Yeoman Island.

The patrol had now to make another land crossing of approximately 75 miles from Moffet Inlet east to Eclipse Sound adjoining Pond Inlet. This was commenced on March 15, and Eclipse Sound was reached five days later. The travelling was hard on account of deep, soft snow, and when the patrol did reach Eclipse Sound both dogs and men were very tired. Two days later the patrol arrived back at Pond Inlet after having travelled approximately 1,020 miles in 48 days.

Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., to King William Island—1936.—On March 16, 1936, a patrol from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner *St. Roch*, which was then wintering at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., left Cambridge Bay to patrol to Sherman Inlet and King William Island. The patrol used three dog teams and consisted of Acting Sergeant Makinson, Constable A. MacKenzie, and Special Constables Mihak and Luke. The object of the patrol was first to further investigate the death of an Eskimo named "Koppa," who, it is alleged had been murdered some time in the fall of 1934 by an Eskimo named "Kayachloo." "Heevogal," an Eskimo woman and wife of "Koppa" was suspected of being an accomplice and possibly the instigator of the crime. After the death of her husband she had gone to live with "Kayachloo" as his wife. "Kayachloo" and "Heevogal" had been in the custody of the Cambridge Bay Detachment for some time and they accompanied the patrol until they were released at Peterson Bay on April 20, 1936. The second object of the patrol was to make a routine visit to the natives and the white trappers and traders in the district. The death of a native named "Kig-nek," which occurred at Victory Harbour on Boothia Peninsula in September, 1935, was also a matter to be inquired into.

After five days' travelling by way of Anderson Bay, which is situated on the south coast of Victoria Island, and across Kent Strait to Melbourne Island, which is situated between Victoria Island and the mainland of the Northwest Territories, the party arrived at Perry River trading post on the mainland, the total distance covered approximately 140 miles for this lap of the journey.

At Perry River a native named "Pigwana," who is familiar with the district of King William Island, was hired as guide. He replaced Special Constable Mihak, who was sent back to Cambridge Bay with one dog team. The patrol continued on with two teams.

Five days later, on March 25, the patrol reached the head of McLoughlin Bay, having passed close to O'Reilly Island, where they visited a native sealing camp established on the sea ice close to the island. On the following day, after travelling west from McLoughlin Bay overland for about twenty miles, they reached the east shore of Sherman Inlet, where they were storm bound for two days. At Sherman Inlet, after making a cache of all their provisions and equipment, save a two days' supply, the patrol proceeded inland to visit the scene of "Koppa's" death. It was hoped that "Koppa's" body might be found here, or some other clue to his death obtained, but the search which was carried out proved fruitless. The party returned on the following day to the camp on Sherman Inlet, picked up the cache they had made there, and proceeded to the opposite side of the Inlet, where they camped. Continuing the following day, they travelled overland across Adelaide Peninsula, finding travelling conditions overland very good indeed, and camped about 12 miles south of Richardson Point, which is situated on the northeast coast of the Peninsula. During this day the patrol met a party of three families of Eskimo who were in an almost completely destitute condition. This party of natives was travelling to King William Island. They had not had a drink of water for several days, having run out of seal oil with which to melt snow and had therefore been swallowing snow. Most of their dogs had been lost through starvation. The Police patrol gave them coal oil and fish to carry them through till they reached a native sealing camp near King William Island, about 40 miles distant.

From Richardson Point the patrol travelled to Peterson Bay on King William Island, which they reached on April 1. The patrol stayed at the Hudson's Bay Company trading post here for six days, during which time they visited the natives in the district, including the native sealing camp of forty people mentioned above, where they found that the three families they had assisted near Richardson Point had arrived safely.

Whilst at Peterson Bay Sergeant Makinson made inquiries into the death of native "Kig-nek" previously mentioned. "Kig-nek's" death was first reported by a native named "Krip-I-nek," who had found the body on the shore of Victory Harbour in September, 1935. It was ascertained that Kig-nek had been sealing in a kayak and was using an old type .44 rifle of unknown make, with cartridges that he had loaded himself. "Kig-nek's" body was lying on the shore with his feet in the sea which was then frozen. There were bruises around his eyes and his mouth was clotted with blood. "Krip-I-nek" said he believed that the "ghosts" had killed "Kig-nek." The most probable and almost certain cause of death was that "Kig-nek's" old rifle had exploded and killed him, which would account for the bruises on his face.

It was decided that on account of a scarcity of dog feed, that Constable MacKenzie and the guide "Pigwana" should return to Cambridge Bay, leaving Sergeant Makinson and Special Constable Luke to continue the patrol on to Matty Island, which lies approximately 80 miles northwest of Peterson Bay between the east coast of King William Island and the west coast of Boothia Peninsula. This arrangement was carried out. On April 8 Sergeant Makinson and Special Constable Luke, with the Eskimo "Kayachloo" left Peterson Bay and two days later, after travelling overland and on the sea ice, reached a native sealing camp established a few miles south of the Beverly Islands in Rae Strait. There were approximately forty-five natives in this camp, and only two or three of the older members had previously seen a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Here a large snow-house was built to serve as a meeting place, where the natives were assembled by the patrol, and through the interpreter, Special Constable Luke, were addressed by Sergeant Makinson on the subjects of law and order and the game regulations, and the functions of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The patrol stayed three days at this sealing camp, being storm bound two days out of the three, and left on April 14 for Matty Island, approximately 40 miles distant, which they reached that same day.

From Matty Island, Boothia Peninsula was easily visible. The configuration of the coast line of Boothia Peninsula resembles that which prevails generally throughout Baffin Island and other lands and islands in the Eastern Arctic Ocean, that is, a high rugged land with cliffs and mountains rising sharply from the sea. This is in complete contrast to the flats and low-lying plains of the mainland and islands in the Western Arctic Ocean.

Whilst on Matty Island Sergeant Makinson made a topographical survey and found that the island is almost divided in two by an inlet running roughly north and south, and found that at the northern end of the inlet there is an isthmus of about two miles only in width, joining the two halves of the island.

The patrol had now reached its turning point, having travelled approximately 570 miles since leaving Cambridge Bay.

On the 15th April, the patrol turned homewards and reached Peterson Bay on the 17th. From Peterson Bay the route lay through Simpson Strait which separates King William Island from Adelaide Peninsula, thence to McLoughlin Bay which brought them back to their outward-bound route. On a small island near Stewart Point, which lies a little to the southwest of McLoughlin Bay, the patrol came upon the wreck of the Canalaska Trading Company's schooner *Emma*, which was wrecked on a reef there in 1932. From this point to Cambridge Bay the journey was a repetition of the outward trip. Much rough ice was encountered in places, and at Perry River the patrol was again storm-bound for four days. On May 6, the patrol arrived back at Cambridge Bay after having covered approximately 1,063 miles in 52 days.

Pond Inlet, N.W.T., to Home Bay, N.W.T., and Return—1936.—On March 25, 1936, a patrol consisting of Constable Doyle, Special Constable "Kilikti" and a native guide named "Angnatsiak," left Pond Inlet detachment to patrol

to Home Bay, which is situated on the east coast of Baffin Island, approximately 480 miles south of Pond Inlet. The object of the patrol was to make a routine inspection of the Eskimo, and of the white traders in the district, and to carry out general police duties in connection therewith. The patrol used two dog teams of seventeen and fourteen dogs respectively.

Leaving Pond Inlet the patrol travelled down Eclipse Sound to Button Point on Rylot Island. There were three families of natives here and they had a good supply of meat. Hunting conditions at Button Point are usually good.

After resting one day at Button Point the patrol continued on south to Coutt's Inlet, about 120 miles distant, which they reached on March 30. Traveling conditions so far were good except in places where soft snow was encountered. Rough ice lay in places along the route but was avoided by making detours.

At Coutt's Inlet there were five families of natives, all well supplied with meat and all in good health. Their winter's fur catch was small, but it was ascertained later that the fur catch all along the coast was small this winter. Many wolves were reported in this district and they were said to be on the increase.

After resting one day at Coutt's Inlet the patrol continued on towards Clyde River. On April 3 they were storm-bound near Cape Adair. On the evening of that day the storm cleared; this enabled the members of the party to go out hunting for dog feed. They were successful in killing a polar bear, after an exciting chase of three miles.

On April 4 the patrol left Cape Adair after making a cache of dog feed and provisions against their return. During this day they met the Rev. Mr. J. H. Turner and party. He was returning to Pond Inlet from a journey to Pangnirtung.

On April 5 the patrol arrived at Scott's Inlet, where there were two families of natives living in a permanent stone igloo. These natives had just sufficient meat for their immediate needs. They had not fared too well during the winter.

The following day, April 6, was a trying day for the patrol as much rough ice was encountered, and the same conditions existed for the greater part of the next day. On April 8 the patrol left the sea ice and struck the land trail to Clyde River, which they reached that same day. They stayed at the Hudson's Bay Company trading post here for five days, resting the dogs and repairing equipment. There were six native families in the vicinity of the post. All were well supplied with meat, but sickness had swept through them during the winter, they having suffered from an epidemic of "stomach flu" accompanied with diarrhoea and vomiting. Two children had died.

On April 13 the patrol left Clyde River for Home Bay, about 110 miles south. After crossing the inlet at Clyde River they camped on the sea ice that same night and on the following day commenced a land crossing of about 60 miles, which brought them to Isabella Bay on the 15th. On the following day, whilst crossing Isabella Bay, the patrol caught up with a party of natives who were carrying a sick family to Home Bay. This was the family of a native named "Erksak" and numbered six in all. "Erksak" and his family had been wintering in a remote spot off Isabella Bay. "Erksak," although a good hunter, had had bad luck during the winter. Early in March the family was visited by natives who found them all but dead from starvation. For twenty-eight days they had existed by eating their dead dogs and skin clothing. The visiting natives nursed the family back to health and sent word to Clyde River Post, when further assistance was sent out. When the Police patrol met them on Isabella Bay they were given food from the patrol's supplies and carried on the police sleds. From Isabella Bay the patrol, with their sick charges, took the land trail to Home Bay, which they reached on the 17th. Before the patrol left Home Bay "Erksak's" family had recovered.

At Home Bay there were ten families of natives. They had sufficient meat but were suffering from the same sickness that had attacked the natives at Clyde River. Most of them had head colds also and two cases of consumption had occurred, which had claimed the life of one hunter. One child had died from "Stomach Flu." The patrol gave rations of tea, sugar and biscuits from their supplies to the old people who were sick.

After staying two days at Home Bay the patrol commenced the trip back to Pond Inlet. On reaching Clyde River they were joined by the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post, who accompanied them back to Pond Inlet. The journey back to Pond Inlet was a repetition of the outward journey, but on the last run of the trip, between 8 a.m. of May 7 and 2 a.m. of the 8th, they covered 90 miles, which is unusually good mileage for one day's run. They arrived back at Pond Inlet on May 8, having travelling approximately 970 miles in 45 days.

Pangnirtung, N.W.T. to Kivitoo, N.W.T. and return—1936.—On May 1, 1936, a patrol party consisting of Constable Muffitt and Special Constable "Kooneloosee," with a team of 15 dogs left Pangnirtung detachment to patrol to Kivitoo, situated on the north shore of Cumberland peninsula, Baffin Island, bordering on Davis Strait. The patrol travelled north from Pangnirtung along Pantnirtung Fiord to the sea ice on Davis Strait. The scenery along this Fiord is described as magnificent. The fiord winds its way between mountains rising to several thousand feet, icecapped and pierced by glaciers. The fiord narrows and widens along its entire length, studded here and there with lakes. Travelling conditions along the Fiord were made laborious by the presence of areas of sand over the surface of the snow, which had been carried from the mountains during the winter gales. Also there were bare patches of wind-swept ground, large boulders and areas of loose rock, lying on the direct route of the trail that made detours necessary. Water on the surface of the trail in places made travelling conditions uncomfortable. The highest elevation of the trail along the fiord rises to about 800 feet, reached by a rather steep ascent from a lake about 45 miles from Pangnirtung. However, in spite of all these obstacles, which were more than compensated for by the magnificence of the scenery and the perfect weather, the patrol travelled the 90 miles of the Fiord in three days and camped on the sea ice of Davis Strait on the 3rd.

On the following day the patrol headed northwest towards Kekartukdjuak, a two-day trip of about 62 miles, where there was a native camp of twenty-one people. It was necessary to use snowshoes on account of deep soft snow. There were numerous seal on the ice and some were secured by the patrol for dog feed. The patrol found the natives all in good health and well supplied with meat, but they had caught no fur whatever. After resting a day at this point, and making a cache of all spare food and equipment, the patrol pushed on towards Kivitoo, about 50 miles north, which they reached after another two days. They encountered much rough ice along this stretch of the coast, and to avoid it as much as possible the patrol headed out from the land towards the open water, where the comparatively new ice bordering on the open water made smooth going for the sleds. Strong head winds during these two days added to their difficulties.

At Kivitoo they found nine natives. These natives had not eaten for two days, owing to the fact that the two hunters of the camp had left for Pangnirtung to trade their winter's catch of fur, and had not then returned. They had taken all the ammunition with them, and stormy weather had prevented the remaining natives from hunting in their own primitive way. They were given rations and ammunition from the patrol's supplies to keep them going until their men returned.

The patrol left Kivitoo on May 9, and headed back to Kekertukdjuak. They had no dog feed, having given all their seal meat to the natives at Kivitoo, and therefore endeavoured to kill seal whilst enroute, but a very strong gale made this impossible. On the following day they reached Kekertukdjuak and obtained meat from the natives, giving tobacco in exchange for it.

Leaving Kekertukdjuak on the 11th, the patrol after travelling 55 miles, reached the head of Merchants Bay, where they camped, and were later successful in killing a large polar bear and several seals. After staying a day in camp to rest the dogs and mend equipment, the patrol pushed on to Padlei.

There were two native families at Padlei when the patrol arrived, but there had been more families hunting there during the winter. At this point an interesting situation had arisen during the winter. It is illustrative of the changed mental outlook of certain natives who have been in contact with white traders for some time, and have come to look upon the trader as their provider, and make demands upon him in this respect, instead of providing for themselves from the results of the hunt, as their forbears did, and as the more primitive and better natives still do. Kee-pee the head man of these natives had, during the winter, sent word to the trader at Pangnirtung that his people were starving and were eating their dogs. The messenger carried fifteen white fox pelts with him, with a note from the headman demanding such articles as chewing gum, biscuits, sugar, and ammunition in exchange for the pelts, the note written in Eskimo syllabic ended up by saying, "If you cannot send these things, do not send anything at all." The significance attached to the specific articles demanded is that, unless the natives had a very adequate supply of meat and a large fur catch, they would, if they really cared about being self-sustaining, had asked for flour instead of biscuits, and powder and lead instead of cartridges, and certainly would have omitted chewing gum. Added to this was the fact that game had been abundant in the district hunted in by these natives.

Leaving Padlei on the 13th, the patrol turned south down Kingnait Pass, which runs more or less parallel to Pangnirtung Fiord, separated from each other by an average of thirty miles. Travelling conditions down Kingnait Pass, and the nature of the country were similar to those on Pangnirtung Fiord. Several caribou were seen. When travelling down a rather steep slope leading from the height of land in the Pass to sea level, the dogs were unhitched, rope was wound around the sled runners, and a long rope fastened to the back of the sled to enable the members of the party to hold the sled in check. The strain of the loaded sled however was too much, as the rope broke and the sled, after running to the foot of the slope collided against a large boulder, resulting in a broken runner. A wooden box, used for packing the dog meat, formed part of the sled's load. Repairs to the runner were made from this box, the meat being emptied and fed to the dogs. The dogs, no doubt, appreciated this unexpected and extra meal, but, as it formed the next day's feed they had to go hungry that day.

The south end of Kingnait Pass was reached on the 17th, when a native camp was visited. This camp was only a day's run from Pangnirtung, and the patrol arrived there on the 18th. They had travelled approximately 520 miles, and had been absent from their post for eighteen days.

Port Harrison, P.Q., to Wakeham Bay, P.Q., and Return.—On February 24, 1936, A/L/Corporal Bolstad accompanied by Special Constable Nayoomialook and one team of ten dogs, left Port Harrison, P.Q., for the purpose of patrolling the east coast of Hudson's Bay and along the south coast of Hudson Straits. This patrol was made for the purpose of attending to various cases of a police nature and to contact the traders and natives in the area mentioned. Good progress was made to Cape Smith where the patrol remained for a day owing

to high winds and heavy snow drifts. After leaving Cape Smith, high winds, and deep snow, were encountered which made travelling conditions very difficult. On March 7, the patrol arrived at Wolstenholme, after having made a land crossing of about 20 miles during which time they climbed to an altitude of approximately 1,500 feet. Some three miles from Wolstenholme it is necessary to descend a river bed to sea level. This descent provides a few breath-taking moments, especially in places where it is necessary to manoeuvre the komitik around boulders and rocks, which is not an easy task when going at a fast pace down hill. In order to have some measure of control over the komitik, half-hitches were placed around the throat of each dog, thus preventing them from pulling. Native Mukkimuk who acted as guide from Cape Smith to Wolstenholme negotiated the descent in a rather spectacular manner. As this native had a small light komitik with a light load, he only bothered to place half-hitches on one or two of his dogs, consequently when he started he disappeared immediately in a cloud of flying snow, and when the other komitik arrived at the bottom, Mukkimuk was found to have only one dog left out of his team of eight, fortunately the other seven dogs had not received any injuries and continued on to the Post about a quarter of a mile away.

Wolstenholme is situated at the bottom of Eric Cove, and it can only be reached in the winter by descending river beds from the surrounding hills. Owing to a very strong current that keeps the ice away from the headlands on either side of Eric Cove it is impossible to proceed to Wolstenholme by travelling on the sea ice.

The patrol remained at Wolstenholme for a few days and before leaving for Wakeham Bay found it necessary to hire three dogs to assist in the heavy pulling over the high land that must be traversed between Wolstenholme and Wakeham Bay. The patrol arrived at Sugluk West on March 13, and proposed to leave the following day, but stormy weather necessitated remaining there until March 17. Good progress was made until Douglas Harbour was reached when a severe blizzard reduced the visibility to such an extent that the guide could not locate the entrance to Wakeham Bay. The patrol therefore camped on a small island and proceeded to Wakeham Bay the following day, which was reached after a strenuous day travelling through soft snow.

The patrol was forced to remain at Wakeham Bay for some days as continued snow falling with no wind to pack it would have made it foolhardy to leave, as the dogs would soon have become exhausted.

While the patrol was at Wakeham Bay, the Warehouse and dog feed house of Revillon Freres Trading Company was demolished by a heavy snow slide. The warehouse contained flour, sugar, motor trap boat, a 16 HP. motor, two tons of lead ballast and numerous other articles. Some idea of the force of the slide may be gathered when it is observed that not a single article of any description was found on the floor when it was uncovered. The walls were completely wrecked and the roof was carried some two or three hundred feet. The patrol commented that snow slides are common in the high hills along the south coast of Hudson Straits, and that it is well, before making camp, to make sure that there is no danger of a snow-slide.

The patrol left Wakeham Bay on its return to Port Harrison on April 4, and arrived at Wolstenholme on April 11. At this time the dogs were showing signs of fatigue and accordingly when the patrol arrived at Cape Smith on April 16, a three day stop-over was made to recuperate the dogs. After encountering severe head winds and ground drift, the patrol arrived back at Port Harrison Detachment after being absent for 65 days and travelling approximately 1,200 miles.

13. The Officer Commanding "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—Assistant Commissioner M. H. Vernon

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACTS)

Seizures

In April, 1936, a *Ford two-ton truck loaded with 1,000 gallons of alcohol* was seized at East Chezzetcook, Halifax County. The operator of the truck and his companion succeeded in escaping in the thick bush. The seizure was unusual in that it is about the first time that any large quantity of alcohol has been found in this province, smugglers generally handling nothing but rum with a very small quantity of case goods. At that time the bootleggers' supply of contraband rum was very low and it is believed that they intended to use the alcohol by adding it to the rum, then diluting the mixture with water and selling it as rum.

At the time this seizure was effected the motor vessel *Reo II* was known to be somewhere off the Halifax coast. An air patrol by the Royal Canadian Air Force from the Dartmouth base succeeded in locating this rum-runner lying about fifteen miles off Jeddore Cape. Information secured from another source indicated that a landing was to be made that night and accordingly patrols were sent out from various Detachments. The Dartmouth Detachment, patrolling the road in the Chezzecook district, met and stopped a car and noticed a large truck parked a few hundred yards away. The car was obviously being used for scouting purposes and when it was stopped one of the occupants jumped out and attempted to run back towards the truck. He was stopped and prevented from so doing. Our men then proceeded towards the truck but the driver and his companion noticed them as they approached and made away into the woods.

The motor vessel "*Mudathalapadu*" was seized off the mouth of Halifax Harbour by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser *Baroff* on May 31. The *Baroff* sighted a suspicious vessel proceeding seaward in the vicinity of the Halifax Lightship and at the time some seven or eight miles off shore. The *Baroff* was running at an angle to the course pursued by this vessel and increased to full speed in order to intercept her. The vessel was stopped and boarded at a point between nine and ten miles off land, when she was identified as the *Mudathalapadu* and found to be carrying a cargo of 700 cases of alcohol, each case containing five gallons. The rum runner stopped on signal, probably because she sighted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser *Fleurdelis* further out and in a position to thwart any attempt at escape.

Prior to seizure it was known that the *Mudathalapadu* had been manoeuvring back and forth on the Nova Scotia coast for some time and it was possible to detail her movements accurately from an examination of records of our own Cutters and those of the United States Coast Guard. The owners of this vessel are contesting the seizure and the case is likely to be argued before the Exchequer Court in Halifax in June, 1937.

George Savaloskis, Sydney Mines

Another large seizure of alcohol was effected in July when members of the North Sydney Detachment found 94 cases, each containing five gallons, hidden in a false basement in the home of one *George Savaloskis, at Half Way Road, Sydney Mines*. It is felt that this liquor also came from the motor vessel *Reo II*, the same one which is believed to have landed the liquor at East Chezzetcook, as previously referred to. Savaloskis was prosecuted under the Liquor Control Act and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the first instance and a \$200 fine, with an additional three months in default of payment. He is now serving this sentence and at its expiration he will be prosecuted under the Excise Act.

Seizure in the Vicinity of Blind Bay, Halifax County

In August a party of men from the Halifax Detachment, assisted by members of the Marine Section and Preventive Service Squads, effected a large seizure in the vicinity of *Blind Bay, Halifax County*, totalling 217 five-gallon kegs of rum. The liquor was found in two lots. It was thus reported as two seizures though it undoubtedly was all a part of one landing. It was known that smugglers had succeeded in getting a large supply ashore in this section and for several days the roads were closely patrolled in order that they might not remove it, the search continuing until success was met with. As this liquor was found in an unsettled section of the country it was not possible to connect anyone with it and no prosecution resulted.

Seizure on Beach at Point Aconi

One hundred and one five-gallon kegs of rum were seized on the beach at *Point Aconi* by members of the Sydney Preventive Squad on the night of October 21. Information had been received that the motor boat *Liberty* was likely to run in some contraband and several patrols were watching likely landing places. The cutters *Stalwart* and *Guardian* were also made use of in an attempt to intercept a landing.

One party of police visited the Point Aconi district and searched the shore line in the vicinity of what is known as the Battleman farm. On arrival at the beach they found 24 kegs of rum which had just been dug out of the sand. A shovel and coat were also discovered and it was obvious that a party of men had been scared away by the approach of the police. Our men continued the digging operations and uncovered 77 more kegs of rum. It was not considered that the beach at this point was likely to be used by the smugglers as a landing place that night and it was only as a precaution that it was visited. It is thought, therefore, that the owners of this liquor intended to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by police activity in other sections of the coast in order to move their own liquor. Fortunately for us the vigilance of the police went a little further than was expected and a worthwhile seizure was the result.

Motor Vessel "Lenarfish"

The motor vessel "*Lenarfish*" was seized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser *Ulna*—Skipper J. C. Kelly—with 294 kegs of contraband rum on board. Seizure was effected about six miles off Forchu, Cape Breton, during the early morning hours of December 21. The *Lenarfish* is a small vessel used in the freight trade carrying cargo between provincial ports. She has not been operating on a regular schedule but makes trips at various intervals, depending on the amount and destination of freight received. For some time she was under suspicion but she was not searched as it was felt that she only included contraband with her regular cargo at rare intervals.

The Master, L. R. Verge, and five members of his crew were all charged under the Customs Act and in due course the cases came before the Supreme Court at Sydney, Chief Justice Sir Joseph Chisholm presiding. The jury acquitted all of the accused. It was felt by the Crown that a sound case was presented against the Master and at least two members of the crew. The outcome of these prosecutions again demonstrates the extreme difficulty of securing convictions before juries in this province in cases involving ownership and trafficking in liquor.

Seizure at Gabarus Bay

Another large seizure was made in Cape Breton on the 24th of December when 295 five-gallon kegs of rum were found at Gabarus Bay. The liquor had just been landed and members of the police party watched the unloading operations and waited until most of the rum had been hidden in a small cave. They then rushed the cave and found two men there—Alphonse Tonellatto and Louis

Gatto. There were 251 kegs already hidden in the cave while 44 additional kegs were found outside. Many other men were employed moving this liquor but managed to get away in the darkness, the seizure being effected shortly after midnight. Tonellatto and Gatto were charged under the Customs Act and proceeded against by way of indictment. The trial jury were unable to agree on a verdict and the cases were traversed to the next term of the Supreme Court which will sit in June, 1937.

Seizure at Portaupique

Late in January members of the Truro Detachment and the Preventive Squad working from that point succeeded in intercepting a landing of contraband at Portaupique on the Minas Basin and seized three lots of rum totalling in all slightly over 600 kegs of five gallons each. They also seized two practically new trucks, one a two-ton G.M.C. and the other a Ford V-8. Of the liquor seized 300 kegs were found piled on the wharf at Portaupique, apparently having just been landed. While the police were checking over this lot a truck arrived at the end of the wharf but as our men approached it the occupants jumped out and took cover in the nearby woods. As it was then about four o'clock in the morning and quite dark it was not practicable to follow them, particularly as the police were fully occupied in watching the seized liquor. Examination of the truck indicated that it had been used in hauling the contraband away and accordingly it was placed under seizure. Further investigation led the police party to the home of William Wells and upon thoroughly searching his premises 164 five-gallon kegs of rum and four gallons of alcohol were found buried in the earth under the hen house. Evidence indicated that this was part of the cargo landed at the Portaupique wharf.

Before the police party reached Portaupique another suspicious truck had been met on the road and one car with a sergeant and a constable were detailed to follow it. After a lengthy chase over icy roads this truck was forced to stop and it was found to be loaded with 149 five-gallon kegs of rum. The driver succeeded in getting away under cover of darkness. The only prosecution arising from this seizure is that of William Wells who has been charged and convicted under the Excise Act, a fine of \$500 and an alternative sentence of six months being handed down.

Total Seizures

In the period under report 14 vessels were seized for infractions of the Customs and Customs and Fisheries Protection Acts. In the same period 45 motor vehicles and approximately 16,245 gallons of contraband liquor were seized under the Customs and Excise Acts.

Wireless Stations

The W/T Stations at Shediac, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, have continued to prove their worth. The policy of keeping Shediac Station open during the winter has proved to be beneficial. Throughout the year this Station handled a total of 12,705 messages.

Communication is also maintained with United States W/T Stations and information exchanged regularly. It is therefore possible to transfer the trail of liquor-laden vessels from United States Coast Guard ships to Royal Canadian Mounted Police ships and vice versa.

CRIMINAL CODE

In the last annual report from this Division reference was made to the fact that a year had passed without a single case of premeditated murder being recorded. It is again possible to draw attention to this, as during the period under report not one case of this nature was handled.

There is a decrease in the number of manslaughter cases this year as compared with the preceding year, a total of eight new cases having been investigated. The majority of these followed fatal motor vehicle accidents.

An increase is observed in the number of breaking, entering and theft cases. Up until this year there had been a steady decline in offences of this nature and the increase is disappointing, as it was hoped that with the return of better times there would be a reduction in this type of crime.

The Markadonis Case

This case has been reviewed in the past two annual reports. It arose from the murder of Mrs. Steve Markadonis at Glace Bay on July 20, 1934. Nicholas Markadonis, a brother-in-law of the murdered woman was later charged with the offence and on November 13, 1934, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was entered from this sentence and argued before the Supreme Court en banc on December 7, 1934. The appeal dismissed with two dissenting judgments. A further appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, which appeal was allowed and a new trial ordered. The second trial was held during July, 1935, and the jury were unable to come to an agreement. The case was, therefore, set ahead to the next session but during the interval Markadonis was certified insane and sent to the Nova Scotia Hospital at Dartmouth where he is still a patient.

The Wilks Case

Early in May, Alvin Wilks was killed at Meagher's Grant, Halifax county, by his cousin, Arthur Wilks. Apparently he had been on a drinking bout and early in the morning came to the house where Arthur Wilks resided. He smashed open the door and attempted to attack the occupants. Arthur Wilks struck him over the head with a piece of wood, the injury from this blow later causing his death.

Alvin Wilks was not incapacitated at once but managed to leave the premises and made his way to another residence in the district. He was still under the influence of liquor and the man to whom he had gone for assistance did not think he was seriously injured, but was merely recovering from a prolonged drunk. He was accordingly left lying in a barn where he went to sleep. After some hours had elapsed the doctor was finally called and the police notified. The doctor arrived about twelve hours after the blow had been struck, and found that Alvin was suffering from a cerebral haemorrhage. He died a few hours later.

It is regrettable that the persons with whom Alvin Wilks was in contact after his injuries did not appreciate the dangerous condition he was in, as had medical help been summoned immediately it is quite possible his life would have been saved.

On October 7 Arthur Wilks was tried before a jury of the Supreme Court at Halifax, Chief Justice Sir Joseph Chisholm presiding. The accused gave evidence in his own behalf and testified that he had merely been protecting himself and other members of his family from injury when the fatal blow was struck. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the accused was dismissed.

Dan A. McDougall, Administering Poison to Endanger Life

On July 9 a young child of Michael G. Barron, Ingonish Harbour, Victoria county, became violently ill. As the illness had all the characteristics of being brought on by poison, inquiries were made and it was found that he, with other children, had eaten wild strawberries, which on being examined were found to have been sprayed with some liquid which left a whitish powder on the leaf.

The police were notified and as a result of their investigation it was found that Dan A. McDougall, objected to the local children picking wild berries on his land and evidence was obtained that he sprayed the berries with arsenate of lead. McDougall was charged as above and after preliminary hearing elected for speedy trial before His Honour Judge McArthur. He was found guilty and sentenced to two months in the County Jail. The leniency of the sentence was due to the age of the accused, who is a man well advanced in years.

The Donaldson Case

John Donaldson and his adopted son lived in a backwoods shack in the McIntosh Mountain district, Inverness county. On October 15 some trouble arose between them and a fight occurred during which Owen Donaldson was stabbed in some manner with a hunting knife. He lingered for almost a week and during this time was given no medical attention. He eventually died as a result of the knife wound.

After Owen Donaldson's death members of this force were called to investigate. Later a charge of "manslaughter" was preferred against John Donaldson, and at the preliminary hearing he was committed for trial. The case will come before the Spring Session of the Supreme Court in Inverness county.

The Graham Case

On the morning of August 29 a man named Herbert Smith was found by the roadside near Enfield in a seriously injured condition. He was removed to the Victoria General Hospital at Halifax where he later passed away. The investigation which followed disclosed the fact that Smith had been struck by a car which at the time was being operated by one, Murray O. Graham, of Dartmouth. Graham was charged with manslaughter and he eventually came up for trial before Chief Justice Sir Joseph Chisholm and jury. He was found not guilty on the manslaughter charge, but guilty of criminal negligence and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Sapp Case

This is another manslaughter case arising from a motor vehicle accident. It occurred on July 4 at Brooklyn, Queens county. An elderly man, James William Freeman, assisted by his son, was pushing a cart loaded with hay along the highway. A truck was parked on the opposite side of the road while two other trucks travelling from the opposite direction approached Sapp at about the time he was passing this parked vehicle. The leading truck managed to get by without causing any damage but Sapp, on account of ineffective brakes, failed to keep his vehicle under control and it collided violently with the haycart. Freeman suffered injuries from which he died almost immediately. Sapp was charged with manslaughter and eventually appeared for trial before a Supreme Court jury. He entered a plea of "not guilty," but a conviction was registered and he was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary, where he is at present serving time.

Edward M. McDonald; alias Phillip H. Morgan, and William McNeil—Breaking, Entering and Theft.

During July and August a series of theft cases occurred in Pictou county. Among other places the Armouries at Stellarton and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment at New Glasgow were broken into and various articles stolen. These cases were given particular attention and it soon became apparent that they were all the work of one gang. After a lengthy investigation, during which time the local Detachment was assisted by D/Cpl. Beazley of Sub-Division Headquarters, Halifax, some of the stolen goods were located during a search under the Game Act. A further and more careful search of the same premises disclosed numerous caches all containing stolen goods. These goods were later

identified by merchants and others as having been taken from their premises. The recovery of these articles led to the arrest of McDonald and McNeil, and on further enquiry it was established that they were directly responsible for thirteen breaking, entering and theft cases in that district. Seven charges were laid against McDonald and six against McNeil. They were convicted on all charges, McDonald being sentenced to five years on one count, and one on each of the remaining six. McNeil was sentenced to five years on one count, and one on each of the remaining five.

Since these two individuals have been apprehended and punished a noticeable decrease in the amount of crime in this section of the country is apparent.

Irving Rushton, et al

Another outbreak of crime, apparently the work of an organized gang, occurred in Colchester and Cumberland counties during the spring and early summer. When it became evident that the local Detachment on account of their routine duties would be unable to cope with the situation, D/Cpl. Beazley and L/Cpl. King were detailed to the job. They worked for almost two months before solving the case, then as a result of their determination and persistence they were successful in locating a large quantity of the stolen goods and in identifying and arresting the three members of the gang responsible for the thefts—Irving Rushton, Garnet Rushton, and Henry M. McLeod. Their investigation disclosed that Irving Rushton was implicated in five breaking, entering and theft cases, while Garnet Rushton and Henry McLeod were involved in four. Eventually four charges were preferred against Irving Rushton and three against each of the others. Convictions were registered on all charges, Irving Rushton being sentenced to three years on one count, and two on the others, sentences to run concurrently; while Garnet Rushton and Henry McLeod were sentenced to two years on each of the three charges, sentences also to run concurrently.

The Conspiracy Prosecutions

In the last two annual reports reference has been made to the prosecutions of a number of wholesale smugglers for violations of the provisions of the Criminal Code with respect to conspiracy. Early in 1936 the second group, numbering seven, were proceeded against for this offence in a Halifax Court. All seven elected for trial before a magistrate and entered pleas of "guilty." The following penalties were imposed:—

- William H. Awalt—\$600 and one month; in default, two months.
- Howard Creaser—\$1,500 and one month; in default, three months.
- Roy Ernst—\$1,500 and one month; in default, three months.
- George Mader—\$1,500 and one month; in default, three months.
- William S. Somers—\$1,500 and one day; in default, three months.
- Clarence Tanner—\$1,500 and seven days; in default, three months.
- Jack Creighton—\$1,500 and one month; in default, three months.

The Crown later entered appeals to the Supreme Court en banc on the grounds that the sentences imposed were inadequate. The appeals, however, were dismissed by a majority judgment of the court.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

In Nova Scotia this force is held responsible for the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act throughout the entire Province, including incorporated towns and cities. Municipal police forces take no part whatever in this work, other than in regard to the offence of "drunkenness."

This is one of the reasons for the large number of searches made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this Act. Many of these, of course, were without result and therefore, appear in the statistics under the heading "Complaint unfounded."

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT

In continuation of the policy followed in past years, two ten-day periods were set aside during which all Detachments as well as members of the traffic Detail examined as many motor vehicles as possible, paying attention to their mechanical condition, brakes, lights, etc. In addition, however, to these ten-day periods, this year the check-up was recommenced a short time after each ten-day period elapsed and was carried on for approximately a month. In these intervals it was not possible for Detachments to pay exclusive attention to the work, but efforts were directed to examining cars that had escaped during the special period. By so doing it was possible to greatly increase the number of vehicles inspected as compared with past years. The results of these inspections are given in the following table:—

—	June 8 to June 18	July	Oct. 19 to Oct. 29	Dec. 1 to Dec. 22	Total
Number inspected.....	8,219	2,894	4,142	2,263	17,518
Number O.K.....	6,469	2,335	3,186	1,661	13,651
Defective brakes.....	849	110	185	143	1,289
Defective steering.....	37	10	17	10	74
Defective lights.....	488	270	315	222	1,295
Other defects.....	358	111	204	157	830
Number without registration.....	11	8	9	2	30
Number without permit or licence.....	88	26	38	7	159
Prosecutions (including deposits).....	41	19	14	6	80
Warned and passed on second inspection.....	1,414	558	693	482	3,147
Percentage O.K.....	78.7	80.6	76.9	73.4	77.9

14. The Officer Commanding, "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—Superintendent W. V. Bruce

Shediac-Gaspe Air Base

One officer and three constables were employed at Shediac and one sergeant and two constables at Gaspe, in connection with the summer activities of the Preventive Service.

Inspector Bettaney was in charge of these operations, with Headquarters at Shediac.

Recreation

Keen interest is shown in Rifle and Revolver shooting. The new miniature range, which was built to replace the one destroyed by fire last year, is very satisfactory and fully equipped.

Teams were entered in the winter series Dominion of Canada Rifle Association .22 S.M.L.E. and .45 Service Revolver Matches, also the Dominion Marksman .22 S.M.L.E. Match. The results of these matches have not yet been announced, but it is pleasing to note that the team scores have improved approximately one hundred points per team over last year's scores. This is no doubt due to our excellent range facilities.

No. 9072, Sergt. O'Connell, J. D., was one of seven making the highest possible score of 240 in Annual Revolver practice and the shoot-off to determine the winner will be held in May.

Sergt. O'Connell also participated in the following matches:—

1. Won a place on the Inter-Maritime Rifle Team, the shoot was held in Charlottetown, P.E.I., in June, 1936, and the team obtained second place.

2. New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association meet held at Sussex, winning the Grand Aggregate, Parker Hale Aggregate, Service Revolver Aggregate, and placed first on the N.B. Provincial team attending the D.R.A. at Ottawa.

3. Saint John Civilian Rifle Association Match held at Saint John, N.B., winning the Association Cup with a score of 103 x 105.

Badminton.—The members of the Badminton Club took advantage of the excellent courts available and played continuously during the winter. Tournaments were played with several of the local clubs.

Federal Statutes

As in past years, the work performed for the Dominion Government in this Division consists mainly in the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Acts.

There are several Indian Reserves located in the Divisional area, but the residents of these give us little trouble.

Hardware stores throughout our area are checked annually to determine that proper records are kept of sales of explosives, and that stocks of such material are stored with due regard to the public safety. Assistance is also given the Chief Inspector of Explosives when he makes his annual inspection of explosive magazines.

In connection with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, all drug stores have been checked, in order that we may be aware if any excessive quantities of narcotics are prescribed or sold, and that proper records of sales are kept, as required by the Act. Quiet inquiries are made continually with a view to discovering if any illegal sales are being made, particularly in Saint John and other seaports.

Customs and Excise Acts

The situation in regard to these Acts is, I firmly believe, improved. This condition, I consider, may be attributed to various causes.

Policy of New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.—During the year, the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board adopted the policy of keeping their stores open until a later hour, in an effort to offset the activities of bootleggers, and further commenced bottling Jamaica and Demerara rum at proof strength, which they have been selling at the low price of 95 cents for a 12-ounce bottle, and \$1.85 for a 25-ounce bottle. These two policies have had excellent results, and the latter has cut very heavily into the traffic in contraband rum which in the past had been a favourite beverage in this province.

In one portion of the province, the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board had a call from one of their store managers for ten cases of rum, and orders of this nature have continued whereas previously practically none of this brand of liquor had been sold in this district. As it was well known that large quantities of rum had always been drunk in that particular area, it would appear that our efforts had curtailed the supply of the contraband article.

The Commissioner of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board, in his Annual Report, makes the following statement:—

" . . . Enforcement in the matter of contraband liquor and illegal sale has been vigorously carried out. There has been a decided falling off in the quantity of contraband goods smuggled into the Province, and the fact that in many places where contraband goods had previously been quite plentiful, the offence for which prisoners have been charged under Section 56 of the Intoxicating Liquor Act during the past has largely been the making of home brew, thus indicating the scarcity of contraband goods. The effective work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, both on the seacoast and the land, has produced this result."

Continuing the policy adopted last year and enlarging on it in the late summer and fall, special Preventive patrols were operated, particularly along the north shore of New Brunswick, from Newcastle to Shediac, along the coast line of the Bay of Fundy, and on the Gaspé coast line in the province of Quebec.

The patrols were operated at very irregular hours, and proved their worth in the curtailment of illicit liquor movements, as the bootlegging fraternity are at a loss to know just where they may meet a patrol car. Owing to the exceptionally light snowfall experienced in New Brunswick this year, we were able to operate these patrols most of the winter.

Customs Act

Emile Ringuette.—Information having been received at Campbellton Detachment that a load of contraband liquor would be run in that neighbourhood, patrols kept a particular watch and when passing a filling station at Upsalquitch River noticed a car taking gas which immediately after the police car passed, swung round and took off at high speed in the opposite direction. The police were unable to catch the suspect car, but when passing a side road they noticed a man who appeared to be one of those who had been in the car above mentioned. He was evidently watching to see if the police car would pass the side road. He was picked up and the police then proceeded up the side road only a short distance when they noticed a Ford truck approaching. One member of the patrol got out and attempted to stop the truck, but the driver came straight at him. He jumped aside and then on the running board, the police car ramming the truck. After a struggle, the driver was subdued and placed under arrest. In the truck was found 45 five-gallon tins of "Star" brand alcohol. Truck and car were, of course, placed under seizure.

Prosecution was entered against Emile Ringuette, the driver, under both the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act and the Customs Act. This man was convicted under the Provincial Act and sentenced to a term of six months, to pay a fine of \$1,000 and costs and in default to serve an additional six months. He was committed for trial on the Customs Act charge, but the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Hector Girouard.—In the early hours of July 11, 1936, a patrol from Minto Detachment, operating in the neighbourhood of Ripples, N.B., noticed three sets of lights approaching them, and believing them to be cars coming from a dance allowed them to pass, but as they did so, noticed they belonged to two cars and a truck strange to the neighbourhood. As the truck appeared heavily loaded, the police car was turned and a chase started. After a short distance one car was noticed parked up one side road, the second in another side road in the opposite direction, and the truck stopped straight ahead. The police car approached the truck which immediately drove off and as an effort was made to pass it the truck driver tried to force the police car off the road. Shortly after, one of the cars came up and tried to pass, but by manoeuvring the police car, this was prevented, and the car dropped back, the chase of the truck continuing. Eventually a tire blew out on the truck which was nearly ditched and the occupants escaped into the nearby woods. The truck and contents of 98 two- and one half-gallon tins of alcohol were seized. Investigation disclosed the truck had been sold two days before to Hector Girouard of Buctouche, N.B., and was registered in his name. A charge was laid against this man under the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act and he was finally arrested on September 16, at Buctouche, N.B., from which point he was conveyed to Minto, N.B., and the next day convicted, being sentenced to serve a term of six months, pay a fine of \$500 and costs and in default to serve an additional two months. Shortly after, a further charge was laid for an indictable offence under section 217 of the Customs Act, the value of the goods being over \$200. An order was obtained to remove Girouard from jail and he was taken to Minto, N.B., for preliminary inquiry on November 20, but the two justices ignored the fact that they had not the power to dispose of the case, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, or in default to serve a term of six months which

would run concurrently with the sentence then being served. In view of the fact that Girouard had received a satisfactory sentence under the Provincial Act, the matter was allowed to rest.

Gordon Parlee.—On November 15, 1936, one of our patrols in the neighbourhood of Steeves Mountain, N.B., being suspicious that contraband liquor was being transported in a car they encountered, signalled the driver to stop but he refused to do so. The constables gave chase and ran the suspected car into a ditch. The driver attempted to escape but was arrested, and upon the car being searched, 25 two-and-one-half-gallon tins of alcohol, several of which were leaking, were found. The car and liquor were seized.

Investigations disclosed that Parlee was an employee of notorious rum-runners of Saint John, N.B. He was charged under both the Customs Act and the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act. Under the former he was convicted on December 15, 1936, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs or in default one month's imprisonment, and under section 56-2 of the latter, to a sentence of six months in jail, a fine of \$500 and costs, or in default a further six months. The liquor and the car, a 1936 Ford V-8 Coach, were declared forfeited to the Crown.

Walter Cadman.—At the end of August, 1936, we were advised the above named man was wanted by "O" Division on a charge under the Customs Act. It was believed that he had been in Old Orchard Beach, Maine, U.S.A., and would return to Ontario through New Brunswick.

Leaving the Division Headquarters' offices about six o'clock in the evening of September 1, a member of the staff in his private car noticed a car go by the Barracks which answered the description of that alleged to be in the possession of Cadman. He immediately followed and when the suspect turned into the Tourist Camping Grounds just above the Barracks, the opportunity to secure assistance was taken advantage of, and two members of Division Headquarters staff proceeded and arrested Cadman, later turning him over to the local Detachment. His car was searched and in it a large quantity of cheap jewellery was found, most of which was marked "Made in U.S.A." The car and jewellery were placed under seizure and Cadman was escorted back to Ontario for trial, where he has since been convicted. It was decided by the department concerned not to prosecute Cadman for any offence in New Brunswick, but his car has been declared forfeited and is at present up for sale by tender. The matter of the disposal of the jewellery is still under consideration by the department.

Excise Act

The Baird Company, Ltd.—Under date of August 20, 1936, the Chief Preventive Officer forwarded to this Division a letter from the Departmental Solicitor, Excise Division, of the Department of National Revenue, requesting that steps be taken to investigate the disposal of rubbing alcohol by the above-mentioned company at Woodstock, N.B., particularly to certain physicians who, according to the returns made by the company to the department, obtained their full monthly allotment.

Investigations into the matter revealed the company had falsified their returns, as some of the doctors interviewed and shown on the returns as having received considerable quantities of rubbing alcohol, stated they had never obtained any from this firm.

These facts were reported and the department instructed that all specially Denatured Alcohol, Grade No. 1-F (Rubbing Alcohol Compound), as well as Grade No. 1-D (Tincture of Iodine), whether in bottles or in bulk, at that time on the premises of the company, be placed under immediate seizure by authority of Section 98 of the Excise Act and a prosecution be entered under Section 97 (e) of the Act.

These instructions were carried out, the manager of the company, E. W. Mair, appearing before Police Magistrate K. E. McLaughlan, at Woodstock, N.B., on the 15th of October, 1936. He pleaded guilty to the charge as laid and was fined \$50 and costs.

At a later date on instructions of the department, the tincture of iodine seized was returned to the Baird Company, Ltd., but the rubbing alcohol remained under seizure, was declared forfeited to the Crown, and sold.

Migratory Birds Convention Act

We give much time and patrol work to the enforcement of this Act, particularly when the birds are passing over in the spring, and during the hunting season in the fall.

On the St. John river and its tributaries, we use a power boat which has now been fitted with a more powerful engine, this affording a ready means to cover points not easily accessible otherwise. New Brunswick is considered a "Hunter's Paradise," and as most of our men in charge of detachments are native-born, they are natural conservationists, and take a keen interest in this part of their work.

Partly as a result, no doubt, of observations made by our men in connection with the spring and fall census of birds, on which they submit reports, the determination was reached by the department to place a "closed season" on Brant.

We inspect cold storage plants at uncertain intervals in various sections of the country during the course of our duties, and all in all, we find that the Act is generally well observed.

CRIMINAL CODE

Bannister Murder Case

In the last annual report, it was shown that the brothers Arthur and Daniel Bannister had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang in connection with an atrocious crime, and their mother, Mrs. May Bannister, convicted of abduction and sentenced to a penitentiary term.

An appeal was made by both men to the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. In the case of Arthur the appeal was dismissed and the conviction upheld. Application was then made on his behalf for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and this was refused.

The appeal of Daniel was allowed and a new trial ordered. In view of this, and on application of the defence that he might be required as a witness, Arthur was twice granted a stay of execution of sentence. Daniel was convicted the second time on July 6, 1936, and once more appealed, but the conviction was affirmed. Both brothers paid the penalty for their crime, being hanged at Dorchester County Jail, N.B., on September 23, 1936.

You saw fit to commend the members of the Force concerned for their work in this case.

Albert John Dempsey

This case was referred to in the annual report for last year, it being stated that the accused had been committed for trial. The body of one Patrick Dempsey had been found in the woods near the farm home where Albert John Dempsey resided with his parents, wife, and other members of the family. These people were only very distantly related to the victim. It was evident from a post mortem examination that Patrick had died from a bullet wound in the head, and there was another bullet wound in the body which would also have caused death in due course. A rifle was seized from the Dempsey home, and it, with all other .22 calibre rifles available in the district, and the bullets taken from the body were submitted to a well-known medico-legal expert of Montreal. This gentleman gave positive evidence identifying the bullets taken from the body with the rifle found in the Dempsey home. Our difficulty, how-

ever, was to prove that Albert had been in the woods on April 19, 1935, the last day on which the deceased had been seen alive, and in spite of persistent investigation lasting almost a year, we could produce no definite evidence of this. When the case came before the grand jury, they found a "No Bill." From the police point of view, under the circumstances, probably this is the best thing that could have happened, for if the case had gone to trial undoubtedly there would have been an acquittal.

Henry Babineau—Effecting a Public Mischief Under the Common Law

The above named of Vernon, N.B., planted a bottle of intoxicating liquor under the steps of Rennie Durant, of Chatham, N.B., and then reported to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Newcastle Detachment that he knew the liquor was there. This action was taken by Babineau in the hope of obtaining a reward.

The personnel of the detachment were suspicious of the bona fides of Babineau, investigated and ascertained the facts of the case, whereupon Durant preferred charges against Babineau under the common law, upon which he was later sentenced to six months in jail at Newcastle, N.B.

The form of information will be of interest:—

"The Information and Complaint of Rennie Durant of Chatham in the said County of Northumberland, labourer, taken on oath before the undersigned this fifteenth day of December, A.D. 1936, who saith that he has reason to suspect that Henry Babineau of the County of Northumberland, to wit, at the Parish of Chatham and the Town of Newcastle, did unlawfully effect a public mischief in that he, on or about the thirteenth day of December, A.D. 1936, place a bottle of intoxicating liquor beneath the front steps of the dwelling of this deponent situate in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, and afterwards went to the Town of Newcastle and there told the Mounted Police that the said deponent had so hidden said liquor there for sale contrary to the provisions of the Intoxicating Liquor Act, whereby the said Henry Babineau caused said Mounted Police, maintained at public expense for public benefit to devote their time and services to the investigation of said false allegations, thereby temporarily depriving the public of the services of the said public officers, and rendering liege subjects of the King subject to suspicion and arrest. And his reasons for so believing are that this deponent was examined and questioned by said Mounted Police regarding said liquor which was in fact found under said steps by said Mounted Police and this deponent since learned that the said Henry Babineau was seen placing said liquor under said steps and afterwards went and lodged said complaint to said Mounted Police.

The Warrant to Apprehend was couched in like language.

Arising out of this case, one Dosithe Caissie was charged with "Conspiring to bring false accusations," under section 178 of the Criminal Code. Caissie was given one year's suspended sentence.

Donald Geldart—Prosser Brook, N.B.—Stealing Cattle

On July 26, 1936, Albert Detachment received a complaint that a steer was found dead in a clearing which was believed to be the property of one Russell Colpitts. Investigation followed and at the camp of one Dewey Wilson, near New Ireland, N.B., fresh meat was discovered on the table, the cook, Donald Geldart, stating it was kept fresh by salting it down. The inquiry was continued and eventually information came to hand that Geldart had shot the steer with a .22 rifle belonging to Dewey Wilson. The Colpitts steer was marked in the ears with metal tabs. After persistent searching in the bush alongside the road where it was known the ears had been thrown, a member of the Albert Detachment and the local Game Warden, who assisted, each found an ear of the steer which had been killed, to which the metal tabs were still attached, making identification definite. Geldart was charged and committed for trial and on September 3, 1936, he was found guilty on two counts: (1) Killing cattle with intent to steal same, C.C. 350; and (2) Destroying cattle by killing, C.C. 510-b. Geldart was sentenced to serve three years in the Dorchester Penitentiary on each count, sentences to run concurrently. Dewey

Wilson was given a two years' suspended sentence on his furnishing \$6,000 bonds to be of good behaviour in the future, he having been charged under section 399 C.C., for his share in the crime.

Emile Albert—Attempted Bribery

This man is a notorious bootlegger, and the son of Maxime Albert, who is reputed to have made a fortune out of handling and sale of contraband liquor. On August 26, last, Const. Aubie of Jacquet River Detachment reported to the Officer Commanding Campbellton Sub-Division that a prominent resident of Edmundston, N.B., with whom he was well acquainted visited the Detachment with a stranger whom he introduced as Emile Albert. They were both invited to stay for lunch and shortly after they left, but Albert remained for a few minutes longer than the other man. When Const. Aubie returned indoors after seeing these people away, his wife gave him a plain white envelope containing a fifty dollar bill she had found on the gramophone near which Albert had been standing. Three days later Albert returned to the Detachment alone and informed Const. Aubie that he had called to give him a list of cars that were hauling liquor of good quality for him and suggested he would leave a keg of rum some night at the back door of the Detachment. He gave Const. Aubie a list of cars that might be met on the road on different occasions and further stated some would be going through the next day. As a result of this information a blockade was put on likely roads and one truck containing a large quantity of liquor seized from Emile Ringuette, which case I have dealt with under the Customs Act.

Reports submitted from other Detachments also clearly showed attempts at bribing of other members of the Force by this man.

A charge was laid against Emile Albert under section 157 (b) of the Code, and a warrant is held for his arrest. Before he could be located, however, he crossed the International Boundary and has elected to remain in the U.S.A. His legal representative approached the authorities with the object of arranging to produce Albert provided some charge would be placed against him for which a fine could be imposed. Naturally such proposals were repulsed. Should this man ever return to Canada he will be arrested and dealt with.

Donald Trecartin—Woodstock, N.B.—Breaking, Entering and Theft, C.C. 457

On November 14, 1936, a complaint was received from one Robert Crombie of Skiff Lake, N.B., that a cottage of which he was the caretaker had been broken into and a quantity of wearing apparel had been stolen. Donald Trecartin, an ex-convict, was suspected of this offence as he had been seen in the vicinity of this cottage on the 21st of November, 1936, and appeared unduly curious about this break and others in the district. After exhaustive enquiries had been made it was ascertained that Trecartin had been employed in a logging camp in the Skiff Lake area, and had been in possession of a sack of clothing which he had been seen to "cache." The sack was later picked up by another employee who turned it in to the camp foreman, who in turn passed it over to our investigators. Upon examination it was found to contain articles stolen from the cottage at Skiff Lake. Trecartin was duly arrested and committed for trial by Magistrate W. Limerick at Fredericton, N.B. On his electing for "speedy trial" he was brought before His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp, on March 23, 1937, found guilty, and sentenced to five years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

His Honour Judge Slipp commented on the efficient way this case had been handled by the police.

On January 4, 1937, one George Diblee of Skiff Lake, N.B., complained that his summer home had been broken into and a quantity of blankets and clothing stolen. When Trecartin was eventually arrested in connection with the charge dealt with above, a quantity of the goods found in his possession was identified

by the complainant, and a charge was laid accordingly. Trecartin was committed for trial by Magistrate W. Limerick at Fredericton, N.B. He elected speedy trial and appeared before His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp on March 23, 1937, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Dorchester Penitentiary, sentence to run concurrent with charge No. 1.

Roy Hopkins—Robbery While Armed, Etc.

This man was arrested by the Town Marshal of Sackville, N.B., for several offences within the town, but escaped from the local lock-up on September 16, last. On the 21st September, Mr. Harold Sterling of British Settlement, N.B., reported that his residence had been entered and some matches, bread, and .43 Mauser rifle had been stolen. On the 22nd September, the town Marshall called on our local detachment to assist in the investigation of a hold-up of J. H. Mills, local hardware merchant. Investigation revealed that just as Mr. Mills was locking his garage doors a man came up behind, stuck a gun in his ribs, and told him to hand over his money and car and store keys. Mr. Mills had a roll of bills in his hand which he dropped and later recovered, but he was forced to walk to a vacant field where a money bag containing ten dollars in change and his keys were taken from him. When Mr. Mills asked the armed man who he was and what he wanted he stated he was Hopkins, that Mr. Mills was looking for him in connection with a gun which had been stolen from his store a few days previously (this matter had been reported to the Town Marshal) and that he wanted ammunition for this gun. The trail of this man was quickly followed up and he was arrested by members of Springhill, N.S., Detachment, with the Mauser rifle stolen from Mr. Sterling in his possession. He was brought back to Sackville and sent up for trial. While awaiting trial he attempted to escape from the Dorchester County Jail by removing bricks from the wall of his cell, but his efforts were discovered and frustrated. He elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act and came up before His Honour Judge A. W. Bennett at Dorchester on October 2nd. He was sentenced as follows: (1) Robbery while armed from J. H. Mills, C.C. 446(c)—ten years in Dorchester Penitentiary; (2) Breaking, entering and theft of gun from store of J. H. Mills—two years; (3) Breaking, entering and theft from dwelling of Harold Sterling, C.C. 458(a)—three years in Dorchester Penitentiary—sentences to run concurrently. This man is an ex-convict and a bad character.

Earl Beckingham and Walter Colwell—Breaking, Entering and Theft

In the area surrounding Saint John, N.B., there are a very large number of summer homes, many of which being close to the sea shore are not visible from highways travelled after the cottages close, nor from houses occupied all the year. Each year, from the time the cottages are closed up until they are re-opened, we receive a number of complaints of breaking, entering and theft from them. Seldom are clues left behind by the culprits and the goods stolen are usually difficult to definitely identify even if located. During November and December last, our Saint John Detachment received numerous complaints of premises being broken into and large quantities of goods stolen.

Despite exhaustive investigation, no trace of the suspects or stolen goods could be found. One Constable was specially detailed to this investigation, to check up on all suspects. Finally on February 5, 1937, information was received that some of the stolen goods might be located at a certain house in Saint John. Search warrants were obtained, the search proving fruitful; the stolen property was later identified. The responsibility for this theft was finally traced to the above named men. Both these men gave voluntary confessions, implicating themselves in a series of offences.

They were each committed for trial on several charges and elected speedy trial. Both men appeared before His Honour Judge J. A. Barry at Saint John, N.B., on March 13, 1937, pleaded guilty to the charge as laid; and Colwell

was sentenced on each of eleven charges to serve a term of two years in the Penitentiary, all sentences to run concurrently, and Beckingham to the same term in connection with seven charges.

A woman in whose house some of the stolen goods were found pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, before the local police magistrate, and sentence was suspended for one year upon her entering into a recognizance and giving a bond to keep the peace.

It is felt that at least one gang has been cleared up in connection with this type of crime in the Saint John area, and it is hoped the detection of the guilty parties will prove a deterrent to others similarly inclined.

Assistance to Department of Interior

Discovery of Old Ship Wreck, Inkerman, N.B.—On May 28 last, our Ship-pegan Detachment received a complaint that persons were stealing from the land of a resident of Inkerman, N.B. On investigation it was found that a very old wreck had become uncovered on the shore and that a cannon had been removed from it. All that is known of this wreck is from a story passed down from generation to generation to the effect that well over two hundred years ago a ship had come ashore in a gully and being grounded the sands had gradually covered it. The wreck had become uncovered last spring and youths of the neighbourhood had discovered a cannon on it, which they removed. Examination showed only the oak ribs of the vessel which had very evidently been burned. The cannon was recovered and removed to our Detachment. Dr. J. C. Webster, member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, made representations to the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, as a result of which, on instructions received, the cannon was shipped to the Provincial Museum at Saint John, where it is now displayed.

Provincial Statutes

Intoxicating Liquor Act.—Generally speaking conditions in regard to the enforcement of this Act continue to improve. We make a number of seizures on vacant property and while every effort is made to establish ownership, this is seldom possible. While a few years ago such seizures meant little to the rum-runner, to-day it seriously cripples his business, not alone in the value lost, but the difficulty he meets with in obtaining the fresh supplies he desires for customers he wishes to keep by serving them regularly. It has become quite evident that in many cases bootleggers, through our efforts, are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies of contraband liquor. The reduction in Federal Government tax also permits the Provincial Government to reduce prices in their liquor stores which has also helped the situation.

Motor Vehicle Act.—The "sticker" system of examination of motor vehicles as to their general condition and the licensing of cars and drivers was continued during the past season and enlarged on.

The public generally take kindly to this system as, by changing the colour of the sticker each month, we do not unduly bother any particular owner, and drivers feel that if all cars are checked periodically, there is less chance of accidents. We issued 46,106 stickers during the season, and 3,834 endorsements were made on licences following a warning given for either a minor breach of the Act or prosecution and conviction for a major offence. We also distributed a sticker issued by the Provincial Government Department concerned, which was placed prominently on the windshield of any car, the driver of which, of his own accord, had undertaken to drive safely. The distribution of these stickers enabled our men to carry on a quiet educational campaign for safe driving.

Game Act.—Three fatal accidents were investigated during the year, caused by hunters firing their weapons without first being certain that it was an animal at which they were shooting. No hunters died from exposure as a result of losing their way in the woods. The Act is quite reasonably well obeyed in this Province. No outbreaks of wholesale slaughter of game as experienced in some previous years were reported during the past season. Game wardens were given assistance whenever they required it.

Forest Fires Act.—The past year has been remarkably free from bad forest fires due in quite a large measure to favourable weather conditions. The general public having been much impressed with the serious results of the disastrous fires of 1935, on the whole are now very careful when travelling in the woods to take extreme precaution against fire. We have assisted Fire Wardens to collect man power to fight those fires which have occurred as well as in the investigation of the causes and the prosecution of offenders when necessary. Our patrols also watch that slash is only burned in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Slot Machine Act.—At the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature, a new statute entitled as above was passed. During the past year this has been strictly enforced with the result that the province has been cleared of such gambling devices. The Act does not impose a penalty, but takes away the right of ownership by the individual.

When a machine is seized, it is taken before a Magistrate who issues a summons to the person the machine is seized from, to appear and show cause why the machine should not be forfeited. If he is unable to do this, the machine is ordered confiscated to the Crown, and on the orders of the Attorney General, it is destroyed.

15. The Officer Commanding, "K" Division, Edmonton, Alta.—Assistant Commissioner H. M. Newson

Hereunder is a brief account of some of the work performed under the principal federal Acts.

Excise Act

During the period under review, 237 convictions were obtained, three of which were quashed on appeal and eight cases are pending.

Paul and Steve Budakowsky.—On February 16, 1937, Paul Budakowsky and his brother Steve, of Mundare, Alberta, were engaged in the operation of two stills, concealed in a large clump of trees, on an untenanted farm, near Mundare. Observing the approach of police, both men fled, Steve being overtaken and apprehended. On the following day Paul surrendered himself, stating the stills were his, no doubt in an effort to avoid the conviction of his brother for a second offence. Prosecutions were entered against both, a second offence being charged in the case of Steve, who was dismissed on the grounds that the evidence indicated ownership rested on Paul, who was convicted and fined \$200 and costs, which were paid.

Customs Act

Seventeen seizures were recorded under this Act during the fiscal year, 22 having been effected during the previous year. The goods involved consisted of those for the personal use of the offenders and no evidence of commercial smuggling was obtained. Observations were maintained with respect to the illegal entry of United States liquor, no instances thereof being encountered. Border patrols were as active as conditions would permit, and, as in the past, officials of the Department throughout the Division co-operated with and assisted us whenever requested in the enforcement of the Act and Regulations.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

Twenty-six entries were recorded under this Act during the year and one conviction registered. During a search of the room occupied by one C. Olson at Calgary for stolen property a small quantity of morphine was found with other paraphernalia. Conviction under section 4 resulted in the imposition of six months imprisonment and fine of \$200, in default an additional three months. Throughout this year conditions remained remarkably quiet all through this Division with respect to narcotics and no evidence of trafficking came to light. Some few drug addicts were arrested by the Calgary and Edmonton City Police forces and committed under the Mental Diseases Act to Ponoka Hospital for treatment and cure. Drug stores throughout the Division were inspected with a noticeable improvement in the narcotic records of retail druggists.

An incident worthy of mention was the discovery of Cannabis Sativa growing on a vacant lot in Calgary. It had been raised without unlawful intent and in ignorance of its potential uses by a resident of foreign nationality who had grown it as a boundary or hedge separating the lot being used as a garden from adjoining properties. While no action was taken, the necessity for observations with respect to the growth of this plant became apparent. Inquiries which were carried out revealed that the use of the substance, Marijuana, was negligible in this part of the Dominion.

Indian Act

Under the Indian Act 172 convictions were reported, consisting, for the most part, of the intoxication of Indians. In a number of cases those supplying were convicted. Conditions generally covering the conduct of the Indians on the reserves throughout this Division were satisfactory and we received the closest co-operation from all Indian Agents in enforcement of the Act.

Juvenile Delinquents Act

Convictions of juveniles under this Act numbered 215, the majority of offences being of a petty nature, such as theft of articles of small value. A case of consequence was that of *Maurice Shaver and Charles Towne, juveniles, of Edmonton and Chilliwack, B.C., respectively*. Stealing a car in Manitoba, they drove to Saskatchewan, committing various offences en route, eventually abandoning the car in the latter province where a second car was stolen from Humboldt. In this they proceeded to Edmonton, breaking into various premises during the journey. They were arrested in Edmonton and the car recovered. They were dealt with by the Court as adults and each was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, together with other concurrent sentences for breaking, entering and theft committed at various points in Alberta. Upon satisfaction of sentence they are to be returned to Saskatchewan for trial on charges of theft of car and for other offences committed in that province.

Nineteen convictions were reported covering adults guilty of contributing to delinquency, the majority being offences involving immorality.

Criminal Code

Twelve persons were murdered during the year, the murderers in each instance committing suicide except in the case of Emanuel Ernst and Mrs. Christine M. Pogmore against whom convictions were obtained. Of the nine cases of attempted murder, four were reduced to lesser charges and convictions registered; two were withdrawn; one was dismissed; one committed suicide and one is still under investigation. Four charges of manslaughter were investigated in connection with automobile accidents but all were dismissed. As stated in previous reports, no matter how thoroughly such cases are investigated it is extremely difficult to secure convictions for manslaughter in connection with automobile accidents.

Safeblowing

During the period under review, twenty-seven safes were blown in connection with which four safeblowers with criminal records were convicted. Nineteen of the offences committed occurred between September 3 and December 31, which is the season when harvesting operations are in progress—when merchants and paying agents for elevators have large sums of money on hand, and when travelling conditions are good. Of late years safeblowing has become more prevalent than formerly, largely owing to the fact that increasing numbers of the criminal element have familiarized themselves with the required technique. In this connection it is interesting to note that a safeblower recently stated that the majority of criminals now engaged in this class of crime obtained a knowledge of the modus operandi from other safeblowers while serving terms of imprisonment. The individual making this statement remarked that for every safeblower committed to the penitentiary twenty or thirty came out.

Modus Operandi

In this province the modus operandi is for two or three safeblowers to work together. Usually under cover of soliciting orders for various commodities, they obtain advance information as to places offering the greatest opportunities for their operations; then later, jumping a freight they proceed to the place chosen, blow the safe and, after caching the money stolen, hide themselves in the vicinity for a few days before returning to the city from which they usually operate. It is considered somewhat unusual nowadays for safeblowers to proceed with the loot to a large centre immediately after a breaking and entering as they expect to be questioned and searched in such places by the police.

With regard to the measures taken to deal with this kind of crime, the most successful have, in this Division, taken the form of advising store-keepers and others who are likely to have large sums of money on hand, to keep a record of the numbers of the bills and take careful note of all strangers entering their stores. In addition, night road patrols have been established, detachments supplied with the photos of a large number of criminals, and detectives at Sub-Division Headquarters instructed to establish and maintain the closest possible touch with criminal activities. Commonplace as it may seem, there is no doubt that the most successful results have been obtained where constables and detectives are thoroughly familiar with their districts, and the activities, past and projected, of the criminals they contain.

Cattle Stealing

In the year 1935, 329 complaints of cattle stealing were received and 92 convictions obtained. In 1936, 300 complaints were received and 106 convictions obtained. From time to time complaints have been received from large owners of stock in the southern part of the province regarding the alleged more or less wholesale theft and slaughter of cattle. All these complaints were thoroughly gone into with the result that it was ascertained that there was little if any supervision made of their stock by many of the complainants, that they knew neither the number of head they owned nor whether stock reported stolen had not actually been lost during severe winter storms. Of all the complaints investigated no evidence was forthcoming which indicated that any such wholesale or organized theft of cattle had been taking place. In one or two instances two or three men have got together and engaged in cattle stealing, but this has only been done in a small way.

Grain Stealing

Complaints in respect to the above have become somewhat prominent during recent years. During 1935, 96 of the 300 complaints received resulted in convictions; while during the period under review, of the 297 complaints received, 126 convictions were recorded. This class of crime is not an easy one

with which to cope. Many farmers have granaries located out of sight of their houses and at a considerable distance away, and as sometimes they do not visit their granaries for weeks at a time it is not a difficult matter for thieves choosing some stormy night to obliterate the tracks of their trucks or sleighs to take the latter to the granaries, haul the wheat to their own farms, mix it with the wheat they have grown themselves, and eventually dispose of it to the elevators. Most of the grain thefts dealt with only concern the theft of from about 50 to 100 bushels. In one case, however, that of McKinley, Larson, and Deschenan, which is outlined in another section of this report, 2,759 bushels of wheat and 663 bushels of oats were stolen which entailed investigations extending over a period of three months and over a large portion of the province.

Emanuel Ernst and Christine Maud Pogmore—Byemoor, Alberta—Murder

On October 18, 1936, a telephone message was received from James Pogmore, a farmer of Byemoor, by L/Cpl. Staley of Castor Detachment, that his brother, George Pogmore, had been murdered at 11 p.m. on that day by being shot through a window as he sat playing cards in his farm home six miles southwest of Byemoor, and that as far as he knew no suspicion rested on any particular person. L/Cpl. Staley immediately notified Cst. Beeching of Stettler and Sgt. Ford who was at Coronation Detachment inspecting, and asked the latter to call for the Coroner and proceed immediately to the scene of the crime. L/Cpl. Staley then hastened to Byemoor and found the body of George Pogmore lying on the floor of the dining-room with a bullet hole in the right temple.

It was ascertained that the deceased was playing cards with Arthur Jones and Paul Bordula, two of his hired men, and Frank Willis, a school teacher. Mrs. Pogmore and the rest of the Pogmore family had gone to bed, and at about 11 p.m. a shot crashed through the dining room window and George Pogmore slumped to the floor. It appeared on investigation that the deceased was an industrious farmer and trucker, had no enemies, and was a total abstainer. From hints dropped by members of the family, however, it appeared that things had not been running smoothly for some time, due to the fact that a former hired man, named Emanuel Ernst, nicknamed "Happy," had been discharged by the deceased some six weeks before, and there was a suggestion that Ernst and Mrs. Pogmore had been intimate. In view of this L/Cpl. Staley decided that Ernst was the most likely suspect and every effort should be made to locate him for the purpose of questioning. It was ascertained that Ernst had been in Craigmyle on the morning of the 18th, had cleaned his rifle that morning, packed it in a case and left on a bicycle stating that he was going to hunt coyotes. Sgt. Ford, L/Cpls. Staley and Warrior, and Cst. Beeching proceeded to search for Ernst who was eventually picked up four miles north of Craigmyle by Sgt. Ford and L/Cpl. Warrior. Ernst was taken to the hotel at Craigmyle and after being questioned made a statement admitting the killing of Pogmore. He was therefore arrested and warned, and subsequently he produced a packet of letters which he had been carrying in his sock, intimating that if he were to hang Mrs. Pogmore would hang too. An examination of the letters disclosed that same were written by Mrs. Pogmore to Ernst in which she counselled him to kill her husband. Upon Mrs. Pogmore being interviewed, warned, and placed under arrest, she identified the letters and admitted writing same. Prior to bringing the accused Ernst to the guard room, Edmonton, he was taken to a spot between the Byemoor Farm and Craigmyle where he recovered the rifle which he had hidden in the bush beside the road.

Other evidence of a circumstantial nature was secured and on December 7, 1936, the trial of Ernst commenced at Red Deer before Mr. Justice Ewing, Mr. J. J. Frawley of the Attorney General's Department acting for the Crown and Mr. J. R. McClure of Red Deer for the defence. Shortly after the commencement of the trial, owing to doubts having arisen as to the admissibility of certain evidence already tendered by the Crown, the court declared a mistrial. When

the second trial took place immediately afterwards, before the same judge, Ernst was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on March 3, 1937. It was quite gratifying to note that when counsel for the accused addressed the court he lauded the efforts of the police and commented on the fair treatment the accused had received from all members of the force.

The trial of Christine Maud Pogmore followed, Mr. Frawley again conducting the case for the Crown, and Mr. Fred Jackson, barrister, of Edmonton, for the accused. The evidence was practically the same as that presented in the Ernst case, and there was no difficulty as regards the statements made by accused, who was convicted and sentenced to hang the same date as her paramour. This sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life and Mrs. Pogmore was escorted to Prince Albert Penitentiary.

The sentence of death imposed on Emanuel Ernst was duly carried out.

Carl Schvets, Tieland, Alberta—Murder and Suicide

At 1.45 p.m., Sunday, November 15, 1936, word was received at Divisional Headquarters from the Superintendent of the Northern Alberta Railways, advising that his agent at Chisholm had reported the murder of the section foreman's wife and child at Tieland, Alberta, and it was suspected that others might be killed.

Our Westlock Detachment was advised and, after making immediate investigation, reported at 9.30 p.m. that Carl Schvets, who used to be section foreman at Tieland, had been found dead in a slough near the railway tracks with a rifle clutched in his hand and another rifle and pack-sack lying on the track.

The following persons were found to have been murdered by him:—

- (1) Mrs. Carl Nelson and son Edward (3 years), clubbed to death in the section foreman's house.
- (2) Carl Nelson, section foreman, shot through the right eye, in the speeder house.
- (3) John Marciniuk, section hand, shot in his house whilst eating a meal.
- (4) George Raul, shot through the face whilst sitting on his bed facing the door.

A letter left by Schvets addressed to the storekeeper at Flatbush indicated that he was suffering from a persecution mania and that he was responsible for these wholesale killings. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that Schvets had killed the persons referred to above and had later committed suicide.

Roy Robson—Murder and Suicide

On the evening of November 20 1936, word was received at our Bassano Detachment that Mrs. Bessie Robson had been shot and killed.

Investigation disclosed that Mrs. Robson, aged 44 years, had been shot in the back and that the shot had been fired through the window from outside the house. It was ascertained that the deceased had separated from her husband, the above named, due to domestic difficulties and that her husband was staying at a farm about a mile away from the scene of the offence. On a search being made of this farm, the body of Roy Robson was found lying on the floor of the house. Nearby an American army rifle was found under circumstances which established that Robson had committed suicide.

Later, a letter was discovered addressed to his brother and written two days previously in which he stated his intention of murdering his wife due to domestic difficulties, and leaving specific instructions *re* the welfare of his daughter and estate.

Anton Gehring, Rumsey, Alta.—Murder and Suicide

At 6 a.m. on 2-12-36, our Drumheller Detachment received a phone call from Rumsey advising that a man had shot Mrs. Hildebrandt, wife of a farmer of that district.

A patrol immediately left for the Hildebrandt farm where the body of the above named was found lying near a barn with his throat cut. By his side was a blood-stained razor.

Investigation disclosed that the dead man was son-in-law to the Hildebrandts but that owing to his ill-treatment, his wife, Freda, had left him a few days previously and returned to her parents whence he was unable to induce her to return home. On the early morning of December 2, Mrs. Hildebrandt was awakened by the dog crying as if in pain. Suspecting that Gehring was around the place and had wounded the dog, she stepped outside and immediately saw Gehring who fired a number of shots at her with a rifle, four of which took effect. She succeeded in getting back into the house and arousing the family.

After setting fire to the chicken house, Gehring went to the dwelling house window and after shooting through it called out "Freda mine wife come to me." He then went to the bedroom window, through which he fired and called to his wife again but she got under the bed and stayed there. In the meantime, Mr. Hildebrandt and his sons, arming themselves with a shot-gun and a rifle, went outside and fired a shot at Gehring, who disappeared behind one of the barns near which he committed suicide.

Mrs. Hildebrandt was taken to the hospital but died the next day.

George Panek—Cadomin, Alta.—Attempted Murder

On the early morning of 12-6-36 our Constable at Cadomin received a telephone message from Coalspur that the above named had shot and wounded Mrs. John Jess, John Harco and Andy Istevan of Cadomin. Immediate investigation was made by our constable and it was ascertained that Panek on the night of the 11th, after drinking freely in the beer parlour with John Jess, had accompanied the latter to his home, taking six bottles of beer along with him. Mrs. Jess expressed her displeasure and told him that she did not like to see him come to her place, to which Panek replied, "All right, I fix you." Later, however, she was induced to drink a bottle of beer and prepare a little supper for them. When the beer was all consumed Panek left after announcing his intention to return later with some whisky. Mr. and Mrs. Jess retired, and about 2.30 a.m. Panek came into the bedroom occupied by Mrs. Jess, and after a slight altercation announced that he was going to kill her, her brother Andy Istevan, John Harco, Mike Klapkan and Mrs. Irastinsky, and then himself. Carrying the gun in his right hand Panek took a loaf of bread out of the bread box, returned to the bedroom, and after saying good-bye fired two shots at Mrs. Jess, the second of which struck her in the right breast. After going again to the bread box, he went back into the bedroom and, remarking to Mrs. Jess, "You are still alive yet," fired another shot at her which missed. He then said "Good-bye, you have got enough." John Jess, the husband, who was occupying another bed, told Panek that he was going to get the police. Ordering him to stay on the bed as he intended to shoot the police too, Panek left the house.

Panek next went to the house of Bill Lobos and on Andy Istevan going to the door he fired several shots at him, also at John Harco, wounding both men. Just before leaving the house, he fired a shot at John Lobos who was lying in bed, but missed him.

Panek returned to his home for a club bag and left Cadomin about 3.20 a.m., and in spite of well-organized search parties and the use of dog "Dale" he has not been seen or heard of since. As the country around Cadomin is a wild,

wooded, hilly country and Panek is known to have no knowledge of the woods, there is strong reason to believe that he has committed suicide as he threatened to do.

The only motive that can be assigned for this man's actions is that at different times he had quarrelled with the various parties concerned. All the victims have made a good recovery.

George Burlo—Shepenge, Alta.—Attempted Murder

Apart from the serious nature of the charge, this case is of interest owing to certain special features involved in the very efficient investigation made by the constable in charge of our Two Hills Detachment.

At midnight on August 18, 1936, Metro Shepansky, farmer and postmaster of Shepenge, reported to our Two Hills Detachment that at about 9 p.m. that date the above named came to his farm and fired three shots at him from a shotgun and had later informed Elsie Shepansky, his wife, that he would wait in the bush for her husband's return and kill him.

Our constable immediately patrolled to the Burlo farm eight miles away, but found no one on the premises except two children aged two and one-half and three and one-half years old respectively. After a search of the bush which surrounded the place had been made without result he was proceeding on towards the Shepansky farm when he heard a whistle from the bush. The car was stopped, but on nothing further being heard our constable called out to a person believed to be Burlo, who finally answered. After advising him to come over to the car, Burlo finally replied, "Come and get me." Conversation was continued and after being advised not to make a fool of himself, Burlo, after a wait of another seven or eight minutes, came running to the car unarmed, bare footed, dressed in overalls and shirt, and no cap.

On being questioned he stated that his common law wife had been running around with other men and that on catching her that evening with a brother of the complainant, he had fired a shot over their heads and chased them into the complainant's farm yard where two men had fired shots at him with .22 calibre rifles. Being asked where his shot gun was he replied that he did not know.

Burlo was taken into custody, returned to his home, and his two children clothed and placed in the police car. Again questioned regarding his gun he eventually produced it from a hay stack and it was found to have been recently fired and smelt of powder. A further search of the premises resulted in three 12-gauge shotgun shells being found.

Taking the two children to a neighbouring farm for safekeeping it was found that Burlo had called there about 10 p.m. for the loan of a cleaning rod—that he was very excited—had remarked that Bill Shepansky had run away with his wife—that he had fired a shot at them and someone had fired at him.

Statements taken from Metro Shepansky and his wife at their farm elicited that they were having supper in the granary when they heard shots strike the roof of their buildings. They rushed outside where other shots were fired at them and later recognizing Burlo, who was standing in the pig pasture, made their escape.

Investigation disclosed that the lamp was still burning in the granary, the supper was still untouched on the plates, corner roof of house showed evidence of having been struck with shotgun pellets, a spent 12-gauge shotgun shell was found which examination showed to have been fired from Burlo's gun, and the latter's footprints were found in the vicinity and also in the pig pasture. Burlo admitted he had stood in these places, while further investigations eliminated the probability of guns other than Burlo's having been involved in the shooting.

On October 19, when this case came up for trial before Mr. Justice Ives, the charge was reduced to common assault and sentence of two months' imprisonment was imposed.

Alfred Patrick Sullivan and George Noyes—Robbery with Violence

On the morning of February 18, 1937, word was received at the Breton Detachment to the effect that T. L. Duncan, storekeeper near Norbuck, had been held up in his store on the previous evening and robbed.

Investigations were made by members of the detective staff together with Breton personnel. Confidential information was received that two men named Sullivan and Noyes, employed at a nearby lumber camp, had been heard discussing a hold-up. Suspicion naturally settled on these two men and when evidence was available indicating that they had the time, opportunity and incentive to commit the offence they were taken into custody. Both Sullivan and Noyes gave voluntary confessions and elected for trial before Magistrate Baynes of Breton, Alta. Pleading guilty, they were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Francis Kenneth Kelly and Louis Page—Attempted Robbery with Violence

On information being received by our Calgary Detachment that two men contemplated holding up C. Lem, Chinaman of Crossfield, plans were laid to bring about the capture of these men without danger to the Chinaman. The plan was carried out on October 13 with the result that the above named were arrested, Page being shot in the right arm when evading custody. Due to his long criminal record he was sentenced to four years, and Kelly to three years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary. Both pleaded guilty to the charge.

William Stirling Lamb—Possession of Instruments for Coining

Another case of interest is that of the above named who pleaded guilty to possessing counterfeiting instruments and was sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary. Lamb was surprised in the act of manufacturing 25 cent coins. It was entirely a new venture on his part, and up to the time of his arrest, had not placed any coins into circulation.

Thomas Hood, alias McRudden, Paddy Sullivan, alias Webb, Clarence Roy Nolan, alias Doyle—Breaking, and Entering with Intent

On November 27 confidential information was received by members of the C.I.B. that an attempt would be made that night to break and enter McNair's General Store at Mirror. Plans were carefully laid to effect the arrest of those participating in the offence with the result that two men subsequently identified as Paddy Sullivan and Clarence Nolan were apprehended whilst in the act of examining the safe, and Thomas Hood, the look-out man, was also arrested outside the building. Adjacent to McNair's store was found nitro-glycerine, detonators, fuse, soap and other paraphernalia used in breaking safes. On the 5th of December these men appeared for trial in the Magistrate's court and, having entered pleas of guilty were sentenced as follows:—

Thomas Hood—three years, Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Paddy Sullivan—seven years, Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Clarence Nolan—seven years, Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Nolan and Sullivan unsuccessfully appealed their sentences and on the 18th of March, 1937, whilst being escorted to the Prince Albert Penitentiary by Constable E. Davis of our Edmonton Detachment, struck the latter over the head with an empty bottle which had been left in the coach by a passenger. Whilst Constable Davis was in a more or less semi-conscious condition they took his gun out of the holster and fired two shots into the chain connecting the leg irons. These shots, however, failed to take effect and Constable Davis, having in the meantime recovered, was able with the assistance of some railway employees, to subdue the two prisoners and eventually proceed with them to the penitentiary.

William Dolgopol, Collin Allen Thew, Walter J. Cantwell, Raymond A. Armstrong, Joe Brent—Breaking, entering and theft, theft of automobile, theft

On October 19, 1936, the Officer Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division reported to "K" Division Headquarters that the Bischke Garage at Irvine had been broken into on the night of October 18, and a Chrysler Sedan, safe and contents, tires, ladies' wearing apparel, etc., stolen.

On receipt of this information all police centres in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were advised by telegram, and a Division Circular was issued immediately.

On October 20, the Officer Commanding "F" Division, Saskatchewan, advised by telegram that Lukar's store at Golden Prairie, Sask., had been broken into on the night of October 19 at which time merchandise such as shirts, sweaters, windbreakers, etc., were stolen. Those responsible for the offence were driving the Chrysler Sedan stolen at Irvine.

On October 22, the Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division advised by telegram that the Chrysler Sedan stolen at Irvine was found abandoned without licence plates at Munson, Alberta, and that a Pontiac Sedan, the property of C. M. Richardson, Munson, Alta., had been stolen.

On the same date we received from the Officer Commanding "F" Division, a description of five men believed to be suspects responsible for the Golden Prairie, Sask., offence.

Subsequently that night the Calgary City Police arrested Joe Brent, W. Cantwell, R. Armstrong and W. Dolgopol. The four apprehended answered to the description supplied by "F" Division. Allen Thew, who answered the description of No. 1 was apprehended later.

When taken into custody for questioning, these men were dressed in new clothing and the underwear they wore still bore price tags identifying them with the Golden Prairie offence. Clothing to the approximate value of \$200 was recovered from their rooms. On the morning of October 24 the Pontiac sedan stolen from Richardson in Munson was recovered in Calgary and in the back of said car was a tobacco pouch bearing a price tag. The pouch had been stolen from Golden Prairie, Sask.

All the above named were questioned with a view to connecting them with other offences of breaking and entering of stores, filling stations, dwelling houses, etc., and on October 28, Colin Thew gave our Calgary C.I.B. a detailed confession in which he named Dolgopol, Cantwell, Armstrong, and Brent as his assistants in the following charges:—

Theft of truck—Medicine Hat,
 B.E. and theft of car and safe—Irvine,
 B.E. and T. Imperial Oil Company—Irvine,
 B.E. and T. Lukar's Store—Golden Prairie,
 Theft of gasoline from pump—Irvine,
 B.E. and T. two places—names unknown,
 B.E. and T. Dwelling house—Munson,
 Theft of automobile—Munson.

On the cases coming up for trial at Medicine Hat, the following charges were successfully prosecuted, and sentences imposed.

Cantwell—seven charges—six years at Prince Albert.
 Thew—seven charges—six years at Prince Albert.
 Brent—six charges—four years at Prince Albert.
 Dolgopol—six charges—four years at Prince Albert.
 Armstrong—seven charges—four years at Prince Albert.

Before being escorted to the Prince Albert Penitentiary to serve their sentences, they were taken to Maple Creek, Sask., where additional charges were laid and the additional following sentences imposed to run concurrently with the sentences imposed in Alberta: Thew, Brent, Dolgopol and Armstrong—Three years; and Cantwell, two years and three months.

Arthur Garry Stevens, alias Thompson—Breaking, Entering, etc.

On April 14, 1935, the above named was arrested by members of the Weyburn, Sask. Detachment on charges of breaking, entering and theft, forgery and uttering, and false pretences. He was convicted and sentenced to terms totalling one year in the Provincial Jail in Regina, Sask.

Upon satisfaction of sentence he was re-arrested and escorted to this province on April 4, 1936, forty-two charges in all were laid against Stevens, twelve of them by the Edmonton City Police, the other thirty by members of this force and complainants, resident in the Vegreville and Edmonton Sub-Division. Charges laid were as follows: Bigamy—one charge; B.E. and T.—three charges; Theft—two charges; False pretences—two charges; Forgery—two charges; Uttering—twenty charges.

Stevens pleaded guilty to all charges and sentence imposed ranged from six months to three years, all sentences to run concurrent with his sentence of three years on the bigamy charge. Stevens had broken and entered elevators and stolen cash grain tickets which he forged and uttered, which accounts for the large number of uttering charges being laid.

David McKinley, Robert Larson and Louis Deschenan—Theft of Wheat

The three above named were concerned in the theft of grain in large quantities, and approximately 2,759 bushels of wheat and 663 bushels of oats were stolen. The approximate value of the grain stolen was \$2,589.

As a result of a complaint of theft of wheat received at Irricana Detachment in April, 1936, enquiries were made at all elevators in the district and it was ascertained that many loads of grain had been sold by men giving the names of men unknown to the elevator agents. This was a suspicious fact in itself, as it is usual for agents to know the persons selling grain.

The truck being used by these men was ascertained to be a dual-wheeled two-ton Ford V8—1936 model and as tracks found at the granary of the complainant indicated that the truck used in the theft of the wheat was a Ford V8 dual-wheeled—1936 model, all similar trucks in the district were checked and eliminated from suspicion.

During the investigations it was ascertained that one Dave McKinley had sold a load of wheat in the name of L. B. Sturgeon. McKinley owned a Ford V8 truck and as he was suspected of stealing grain and as it was known he had no crop of his own to dispose of, he became a definite suspect. The licence number of McKinley's truck was obtained.

On May 23, 1936, McKinley and Larson were arrested while disposing of a load of garnet wheat. The grain ticket had been made out in the name of J. L. Black of Strathmore and was found in Larson's possession. The name of J. L. Black had been used by McKinley on three other known occasions when disposing of stolen wheat.

McKinley's truck was seized and a comparison of the rear dual wheels was made with plaster of paris casts of the tracks found at the scene of the theft of wheat from Peter Schmaltz of the Irricana district, and they were found to correspond. The method of obtaining the evidence for comparison of these tracks was interesting and is as follows:

A plate of glass was placed over the paper tire prints of the right dual wheels and the tire track showing through the glass was drawn thereon. The plate of glass was then placed on top of the plaster cast of the thief's right

rear dual wheels and they compared exactly. Another sheet of glass was used to compare the left rear dual wheels and the same result was obtained. As proof of this as evidence, the two sheets would not fit the one case but would only fit into the tracks they belonged to.

The possibility of two trucks having the same set of tires and the tires being exactly the same in relation to each other, is very remote, although not impossible.

Inquiries were continued and samples of handwriting obtained and evidence of McKinley's truck having been seen in the vicinity of several grain thefts and records of grain disposed of under the name of Black or Sturgeon was also obtained.

Sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant preferring charges of theft of grain against all these men. After preliminary hearing and committal for trial of both McKinley and Larson, these men decided to make a clean breast of all offences committed by them, as a result of which a number of further charges were laid, some with respect to grain from persons unknown, as a result the following convictions were obtained.

McKinley was convicted on eighteen charges of theft of grain and was sentenced to three years at the Prince Albert Penitentiary on each charge. Robert Larson was convicted on eleven charges of theft and was sentenced to two and one-half years at Prince Albert. Louis Deschenen was convicted on four charges, and sentenced to one year on three charges and six months on one charge, imprisonment to be served at the Lethbridge Provincial Jail.

John Douglas Grant—Common Law Mischief

On September 22, 1936, the Gleichen Detachment received a complaint that Grant had been assaulted and robbed at his filling station between Gleichen and Strathmore.

At the scene of the alleged crime, the filling station shack was in a very disordered state, a quart of oil upset, chair broken, lamp smashed, some small change scattered on the floor, etc., giving the impression that a desperate struggle had taken place. Grant, the alleged victim, appeared to be in a highly nervous condition and his face was marked with bruises and abrasions.

Grant claimed that he had been awakened the previous night by a man asking for oil. He was tendered a \$20 bill and while making change, alleged he was attacked from behind, while struggling, a second man came in and struck him over the head. When he came to his wallet containing \$173 of company money was missing. He supplied a brief description of the two men, also their car, which he claimed he noticed when he first went to the door.

Grant's story was very incoherent and presented many inconsistencies; the most noticeable of which was that he claimed to have lighted the gas lamp before he opened the door. This lamp, found smashed on the floor, had the gas valve turned off so tightly that it was difficult to turn on again. This, particularly, convinced the police that Grant's story was wholly false.

Further investigation at Strathmore disclosed that Grant owed Lyle Campbell, for whom he was a sub-agent, a large sum of money for oil and gas. Grant, therefore, was requested to come to the Gleichen Detachment where on being interrogated, finally confessed that the robbery was a fake, and that he did not have the money of which he claimed he was robbed. He gave as his chief reason that his wife was in hospital due to pregnancy, and he had misappropriated \$90 to pay bills in this connection. After making a settlement with Campbell to cover this amount, Grant was charged with Common Law Mischief and fined \$25 and costs.

Provincial Statutes

There were 3,493 cases entered under the Provincial Statutes as against 2,340 during the previous year. This increase is largely accounted for by an increase in cases under the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor

Control Act. During the past year 1,125 cases were entered under the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act and 811 cases under the Liquor Control Act, which is an increase over the previous year of 563 and 266 cases respectively. The increase in cases entered under these particular Statutes is for the most part attributable to additional personnel being available for the necessary highway patrols, etc.

The usual work was performed in connection with the enforcement of the Game Act, patrols being made in parts of the province where game is plentiful. Two hundred and five cases were entered under this Act, as against 265 during the year previous. None of the cases coming under the above heading are worthy of special mention although considerable time was necessarily devoted to them.

Assistance to Provincial Authorities

Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare.—We assist this Department in the administration of all relief cases arising in Improvement Districts. Under this heading fifteen thousand and sixty-two entries were recorded.

Of ninety-six Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachments in Alberta, sixty-two are handling relief, ranging from a few cases each per year to several hundred. A large percentage have to deal with from one hundred to three hundred cases per month.

16. The Officer Commanding "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.— Inspector J. Fripps

Training

During the year one N.C.O. and three Constables attended promotional training classes held at Regina, Depot Division, and Fredericton "J" Division. In addition to the foregoing three members will attend refresher courses to be held at "J" Division; and the N.C.O.'s of the Division have instructed the Constables on their various duties throughout the year. Members of the Marine Section attended training classes at "H" Division.

The opportunity of attending training classes is greatly appreciated by the members of the Force, and on their return to the Division it has come to my notice that the members have greatly improved in their knowledge of duties, as well as physically; therefore, the classes have proved beneficial.

Law Enforcement and Criminal Investigation Branch.

As *Provincial Police* the most important duties which are performed by this force are the enforcement of the provisions of the Highway Traffic and Prohibition Acts. It is believed that the traffic in illicit liquor is becoming less, no doubt due to a certain extent because of our activities under the Customs and Excise Acts. The Customs, Excise and Prohibition squads of this force generally operated together.

We make numerous seizures of contraband liquor on vacant property and while every effort is made to establish ownership this is seldom possible; but while a few years ago such seizures meant little to the rum-runner; to-day it seriously cripples his business, not alone in the value lost, but the difficulty he meets with in obtaining fresh supplies he desires for customers he wishes to keep by serving them regularly.

Again the general public is loath to give information of a definite nature in regard to offenders, fearing such action may result in publicity to themselves, or that they may be compelled to give evidence in Court. We are gradually making it known that all information passed to us is treated confidentially but many a good citizen who would hasten to assist the Police in enforcing the general criminal law will refrain entirely from assisting in the enforcement of this Act.

It is regretted to state that there are ample grounds to justify the conclusion that the chief market of the bootlegger and rum runner is not the "dive" where liquor is illegally sold by the glass or bottle, but where it is delivered direct in keg or gallon lots. This is one reason the enforcement of the Act is not as successful as might be hoped for.

In catering to customers such as described in the preceding paragraph, the bootlegger runs little risk and the customer less. After being landed, liquor is cached at various points and delivered direct to the customer's home in small quantities as required. The Police are very unlikely to secure any information as to the ultimate destination of such deliveries and once the smuggler has got clear of his keg or gallon, he is safe. It is felt that illegal distribution through bootlegging dives can be, and is being controlled, but without more sincere support from the better class of citizen, the degree of success with which the Act is enforced can never be materially increased.

The Highway Traffic Act occupies our attention at all times that the highways are open for travel. Each year a greater number of motor vehicles appear on the road, and therefore more and more vigilance is needed on the part of the Police in the interests of safety.

At the beginning of the 1936 motoring season it was decided to enlarge on the system of vehicle checking used the previous year and consequently a number of our men were detailed to give full time to this work, and all other detachment personnel were instructed to give as much time as possible to the enforcement of the Act. Patrols on the roads when possible stop all cars met and check the general condition of the car and the licence held by the driver.

During the year 180 motor vehicle accidents were reported, and where it was discovered that the accident was the result of reckless driving, prosecutions have been entered. I may state here that during the year 1935 there were 225 motor vehicle accidents reported and investigated; by this it will be noted that there is a decrease in the accidents for the year 1936.

The speed limit for this Province is forty-five miles per hour. An operator of a motor vehicle exceeding this rate of speed places the onus on himself in respect to driving to the common danger. However, there is much controversy everywhere as to the speed limits and other means of reducing road hazards. The Public Works Department have placed numerous signs along the paved highway at every dangerous point and intersection, and at the approach to villages; but in spite of this fact, it would require a Public Officer almost every four to five miles to enforce the law strictly. It would seem that we can only continue to enforce the law with the facilities at hand, and preach safe-driving at every opportunity, with the aid of those willing to help and, of course, the press is very helpful in this regard.

During the year there were twenty-eight (28) cases of "driving whilst intoxicated" investigated by this force, and in each case where a conviction was obtained the accused was committed to jail and his licence was cancelled immediately for a period of not less than twelve months; in one case an operator's licence was cancelled for life.

There were six highway fatalities, which is an increase of four over the previous year.

There were four (4) cases of "manslaughter" disposed of during the year by the Courts; these charges originated when persons were killed or died of injuries received in automobile accidents. Each case was thoroughly investigated by members of the force and all the facts available were produced before the Court. However, the four cases were dismissed. It is very difficult to obtain a conviction in cases of this nature, as the juries apparently are of the opinion that the punishment is too severe.

During the coming year it will be necessary to place a continuous highway traffic patrol between Charlottetown and Borden on the paved highway, in order to have some control over the speeders and reckless drivers. This duty alone will require two police cars and four constables.

Customs Preventive Service

This branch of the service is very important. The shoreline of this Province with so many bays and inlets increases the difficulties of patrolling, and we have approximately five hundred and fifty miles to cover. However, we feel we have been successful in preventing the landing of smuggled goods by the persistent and constant manner in which the members have performed their work, making numerous patrols along the shoreline assisted by the patrol boats, when we received information that suspected motor vessels and schooners are off our coast. And while our records show that during the year the quantity of contraband seized was not as large as the previous year, I am satisfied that there was not as much contraband liquor landed as during the previous year.

The three small patrol boats, *Islander*, *Alarm* and *Alert*, have given satisfactory service in spite of the fact that they have a large area to patrol.

During the month of June the crew of the patrol boat "Alarm" whilst on patrol off Darnley Point, standing by the schooner *Nellie J. Banks* just at sundown, noticed a large motor vessel heading towards shore. At the same time they noticed a motorboat coming out from shore; this motorboat made contact with the larger vessel. In twenty minutes the small motorboat left the larger vessel and headed towards shore.

The *Alarm* gave chase and overhauled the small motorboat, which proved to be the motorboat "Art" No. 81, registered at Summerside, P.E.I., and owned by Arthur Perry who was aboard and in charge. The cargo consisted of ninety-seven (97) five gallon kegs containing rum. The boat was placed under seizure and towed to North Rustico. Later boat and cargo were transferred to the R.C.M.P. Headquarters at Charlottetown. This seizure was made seven and three-quarter miles off Darnley Point, P.E.I.

No action could be taken against the Master of the motorboat *Art*, who is a well known bootlegger, as this seizure was made outside the three-mile-limit. However, the seizure of the motorboat and contraband liquor was maintained and later the motor boat was released on a deposit of one hundred dollars (\$100). This seizure had a good effect on the owner of this motor boat, as his activities ceased for the remainder of the season.

On September 18 the patrol boat *Alarm* was standing-by the schooner *Nellie J. Banks* about four and a half miles off Tracadie Harbour. At about 6.30 p.m. a motor boat was sighted proceeding to the *Nellie J. Banks*. The *Alarm* waited until this motor boat proceeded towards Tracadie Harbour and then gave chase, overhauling the motor boat which had a dory in tow. Immediately the *Alarm* pulled up alongside the motor boat, one of the crew of this boat cut the dory loose. Upon boarding the motor boat two men were found aboard, namely *Walter Gibbs* and *John Henry Watts, Jr.* The motor boat had no cargo, but the dory had a cargo of eleven cans containing two and one-half gallons of alcohol (52½ gallons).

The Coxswain of the *Alarm* took his position by taking bearings on Covehead Light and Tracadie Harbour Light, which placed the seized boat in a position two miles off Tracadie Harbour. The motor boat and dory were seized and the members of the crew arrested and charged under section 193 of the Customs Act.

When these men were brought to trial before the Stipendiary Magistrate, Chief Engineer Room Artificer Frost and A/B McLean gave evidence. The Defence then produced six fishermen, and the Fisheries Inspector, who gave evidence that from their experience it was impossible to take bearings on Covehead and Tracadie Harbour Lights from the position as stated by the prosecution

witnesses. It was then necessary to have an adjournment in the case and one of our larger cruisers take bearings from the position as indicated by the Coxswain of the *Alarm*.

The cruiser *Chaleur* with Skipper Barkhouse in command proceeded to the position referred to and took the necessary bearings. Skipper Barkhouse then gave evidence in the Magistrate's Court establishing conclusively that the position taken by Coxswain Frost was correct. The Magistrate then found the accused "guilty" and sentenced them to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, or one month's imprisonment. This was an interesting and important case.

Another interesting seizure was made by the members of the crew of the patrol boat *Alarm*. On the night of September 22 this boat had been patrolling all night off Alberton on the lookout for a motor boat which we suspected was going to make a landing. The landing was not observed, but information was received by the Coxswain that a landing had been made. On the morning of the 23rd the crew of the *Alarm* landed at Alberton and proceeded to a hotel and made a search of the premises. The Coxswain seized fourteen (14) five-gallon kegs containing rum; thirty-nine (39) quarts of gin; four (4) quarts of Scotch whiskey, and thirteen (13) pint bottles of rum.

These goods were found on the premises of *Frank P. Fraser*, who was charged under section 217 of the Customs Act. He was fined \$100 and costs or two months' imprisonment. The work performed by Chief Engineer Room Artificer Frost in making this seizure is to be commended. He used good judgment when he ascertained that he had missed the boat making the landing, and then followed up his information and made the seizure on land.

The motor boat *Liberty* which was built in the United States, registered in St. Pierre, Miquelon, and equipped with three Liberty engines 450 I.H.P. each, was very active off the coasts of Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick during the months of July, August and September. As this is a very speedy boat our patrol cruisers found it very difficult to intercept this boat when making landings of contraband.

Finally on November 4 the cruiser *Alachasse* whilst on patrol off North Point, P.E.I., sighted this motor vessel proceeding towards land at North Point. The Master of the cruiser *Alachasse* hoisted the signal "O.L." but the *Liberty* immediately changed her course and headed out to sea. The crew of the *Alachasse* opened fire on the *Liberty*, but this motor boat in a very short time outdistanced the *Alachasse*.

The pursuit was continued by the cruiser *Alachasse* but lost sight of the *Liberty* towards evening. The search was continued and finally on November 6 the *Liberty* was sighted tied up alongside the motor vessel *Nashwask* at a position sixteen miles southeast of Entry Island, M.I. The *Liberty* immediately left the *Nashwask*, and the cruiser *Alachasse* gave chase, and after firing a number of rounds the *Liberty* was seized and towed to Souris, P.E.I. At the time of the seizure the *Liberty* had no cargo aboard.

The *Liberty* was towed to Charlottetown and held pending decision of the Department. She was finally released by the Department. The motor boat *Liberty* ceased operations for the remainder of the season; this was only due to the fact that she had been seized and held for a short period.

While the motor boat *Liberty* was active off our coast I had as many as twenty men on duty on the north shore, and she took up our time and attention for almost two months; therefore the seizure made by the cruiser *Alachasse* was very satisfactory to me.

Patrols to Magdalen Islands

During the past season five special patrols were made to the Magdalen Islands from this Division. I personally proceeded on three of these patrols, utilizing the services of our larger patrol cruisers. On June 13 I received information from the Sub-Collector of Customs at Grindstone to the effect that

the motor vessel *La Jeanette* was stranded at Grosse Isle, M.I., and that a fair quantity of liquor had been landed.

I proceeded to the Magdalen Islands in the cruiser *Scatarie* which was detailed for that duty. On arrival there a landing party proceeded to shore and to the scene of the wreck. All that was left of the motor vessel *La Jeanette* was the hull, the remainder had burned to the water's edge. It was quite apparent that this vessel had carried a cargo of alcohol, as the search party found twenty-seven empty cans, "Sea Horse Brand," capacity two and one-half gallons.

A search was made of the woods and dwelling houses and a number of small seizures were made, consisting of alcohol. The Master of this vessel, Marcel Cormier, had reported at the Customs Office at Grindstone on June 15 and gave an affidavit to the effect that he was the owner and Master of the motor vessel *La Jeanette*, registered at St. Pierre, which was 103 tons, with a crew of six men, and his present voyage was from St. Pierre, Miquelon.

During the night of June 8, there was a heavy fog and the motor vessel had grounded at Grosse Isle and then caught fire. The fire started in the engine room. The Master stated that his vessel was in ballast and ship's stores, no cargo.

Unfortunately upon my arrival I found that Captain Cormier had left the Magdalen Islands, proceeding to St. Pierre via the ss. *Lovat*. I was unable to take any action against this man as he had departed from our jurisdiction. The search party continued searching for three days and every effort was made to locate the alcohol, which was alleged to have been landed. From the information I received the settlers who had any alcohol on hand destroyed same after our arrival.

Shelter During Storms and Heavy Weather

The Magdalen Islands is utilized by the rum-running vessels for a position of shelter during storms and heavy weather. On my last patrol there I boarded the cruiser *Alachasse* on October 12; there was a heavy gale blowing and whilst rounding Entry Island the storm increased, the wind blowing about sixty miles an hour with snow. Due to this fact it was necessary for the Master of the *Alachasse* to drop anchor in Pleasant Bay, at which position we had to remain for twenty-four hours.

During this storm a rum-running schooner *Street Brothers* had taken shelter in the lee of Brion Island. This schooner dragged her anchor and drifted to sea, later I ascertained that she was wrecked in St. Georges Bay, Newfoundland. From the information I obtained at the Magdalen Islands no liquor was landed from this schooner. However, during the fishing season when the rum-runners cruise around the Magdalen Islands the fishermen obtain a small supply of liquor for their own personal use; there is no wholesale traffic carried on.

Motor Boat 208

On August 31 the cruiser *Baroff* seized motor boat 208 with a cargo of five hundred and sixty-five (565) gallons alcohol and thirty (30) gallons rum. This seizure was made approximately 8.3 miles N \times W $\frac{1}{2}$ W from Monckton Point, P.E.I. The crew of the 208 were taken to Shediac, N.B., and later released.

The seized motorboat and cargo were taken by the cruiser *Baroff* to Summerside, P.E.I., and handed over to this Division. Later the cargo and motorboat were ordered forfeited by the department; but no action taken against the Master of the 208, Tilman Roie, as the seizure was outside the three-mile limit. This was a good seizure and had a good effect on the fishermen along our coastline.

Criminal Code

Very little serious crime is committed in this province. The police have to be continually on the watch for fox stealing. However, during the past year very few complaints have been received. An interesting case is as follows:—

Theft from Fox Ranch, Malpeque.—During the early part of the year four fox pups were stolen from a fox ranch at Malpeque. This case was thoroughly investigated by D/Cpl. Cordwell and Cpl. McDonald. They were successful in locating four pups which were seized and a charge of "receiving" preferred against the person in possession. In this case Dr. John C. Jack, Biologist and Nutritionist, Dominion Experimental Fox Station, Summerside, greatly assisted members of the Force by rendering services of a scientific nature, which was greatly appreciated. The case came before the Grand Jury and a true bill was found; but on the case being heard by the court and petty jury the accused was found "not guilty." I may state that the action taken in this case by bringing the accused before a magistrate immediately had a good effect on the whole community with reference to fox stealing.

Paul M. Harding, Arson.—During the early morning of November 11 a motorboat, the property of Paul M. Harding, was destroyed by fire on the shore at Summerside under suspicious circumstances, and later that day a complaint was made by Harding at our Summerside Detachment that certain articles had been missing from his boat and he believed the culprits had set fire to the boat.

As a result of this complaint further investigations were made by S/Sgt. Anderson, who obtained sufficient evidence to have a charge preferred against Paul M. Harding under section 51 of the Criminal Code. On the 14-1-37 at Summerside the accused was committed for trial by the Stipendiary Magistrate. This trial will come before the Supreme Court sittings at Summerside during the month of June, 1937.

Breaking and Entering.—During the spring and fall of each year we receive a number of complaints of breaking and entering of dwelling houses and stores. Each case has been thoroughly investigated and every effort made to bring the culprits to justice, and we still have cases under investigation where small safes have been taken out of stores. However, we have obtained four important convictions under this category and the four accused have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Migratory Birds Convention Act

With reference to the enforcement of this Act we have an experienced bird man for this duty, S/Cst. Jenkins, J. S. He is specially detailed for patrols all over the province, and is assisted by members of each detachment when he is in their respective areas. This work co-ordinates with the enforcement of the Game Act of the province, and satisfactory results have been obtained. We also made patrols to the Magdalen Islands with reference to the enforcement in that area.

17. The Officer Commanding "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—Superintendent J. M. Tupper*Horses*

During the period under review no new horses have been purchased for use of this Division. There is a slight decrease in the number stationed here, compared with previous figures; this is accounted for as follows: 8 horses were received from "D" Division when the Mounted Section of that Division was discontinued; 5 horses were condemned and handed over to the Department of Agriculture, Animal Diseases Research Division; 3 were condemned and

destroyed, and 1 was transferred to "Depot" Division, Regina. This leaves a total of 41 horses now on the strength, one of which is still On Command to "A" Division.

Dogs

Eleven dogs are on charge to this Division at the present date, which shows an increase of one over the figures quoted in the last Annual Report. In April, 1936, six pups which had been raised from dogs on charge were taken on. Since then one dog died and three were destroyed; this number includes one of the dogs purchased for training in Police duties. It was found that he was suffering from an injury which did not yield to treatment and it was necessary to destroy him. The other dog in training for Police duties was finally found to be unsuitable for such work and was disposed of.

Health

Generally speaking the health of all members has been good during the past year. In February of this year a mild epidemic of influenza ran through the barracks, necessitating a number of constables being sent to hospital, but these cases were of short duration.

Barracks

The new barrack building mentioned in last year's report was completed in May of 1936 and the first occupants to move in were those members of Headquarters Sub-Division and "G" Division who had been residing in the Daly Avenue building. Members of "N" Division were then moved in and the old building, which had been occupied for so many years, finally cleared of all residents. Later this building was sold and torn down.

It has been found that the new building provides far better accommodation than the old one, there being room for 100 N.C.O's and Constables. As previously reported it is of reinforced concrete and brick construction and is well provided with ample heating facilities.

Garage accommodation for a truck and 2 cars is provided for in the basement of the new barrack building and is ample for present needs.

The Sergeant Major's Quarters are reported to be quite comfortable and satisfactory for present needs.

The Stables are in excellent condition, the necessary painting and repairs having been carried out. At present there are 40 horses given accommodation and should the need arise a further 6 horses can be stabled, the old garage having been fitted with stalls.

The Saddle Room is in first-class condition and has recently been fitted with a small coal heater to replace the electric heater, which was found to be very unsatisfactory as well as expensive. This room is attached to No. 1 stable.

The Dog Kennels are in good state of repair, necessary replacements having been made from time to time.

The Blacksmith Shop and Transport Shed are in first-class state of repair.

Training

Regular courses of equitation, foot and arms drill and lectures have been held. Examinations have not yet been held in connection with the winter course of lectures.

Commencing on January 4, 1937, an Instructional Class was started, with members from "A," "C," "G," "N" and "O" Divisions being detailed to attend, the class numbering 18 N.C.O's and Constables. Whilst this class was in progress three of the members were sent to "Depot" Division to take part

in training in connection with the Coronation Contingent from the Force. Complete results of this class have not been obtained at this date.

First Aid Competitions

This Division will again be represented in the Annual First Aid Competitions, a team is at present undergoing the necessary training. The personnel of this team have also been examined in connection with further awards of Vouchers, Medallions or Labels, as the case may be.

Parades and Musical Rides

As has been the practice in previous years, a mounted detail, consisting of 24 N.C.O's and Constables took part in the Annual Horse Parade in Ottawa and their appearance was very favourably commented upon.

A mounted detail of 1 N.C.O. and 1 Constable was supplied in June, 1936, for the official opening of the new Administration Building and the Macoun Memorial Garden, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

At the request of the Canadian Trades Commissioner two constables were detailed to attend the Canadian Section of the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. They were employed on this duty from August 17 to 22, inclusive, and a report covering the duties performed was sent forward to you.

In September, 1936, a Musical Ride, consisting of 24 other ranks, attended the Aylmer Fair, two performances being given.

A Musical Ride, consisting of 1 officer and 24 other ranks, attended the Military Tattoo held in Ottawa in October, 1936. The committee in charge of the Tattoo expressed their great appreciation of the ride, adding that their appearance had done much to assist in making a success of the tattoo.

At the request of the management of the New York Horse Show, a party, consisting of 1 officer and 36 other ranks, proceeded to New York in November, 1936, and performances of the Musical Ride were held daily from November 4 to 10 inclusive with one matinee performance. Judging by the appreciation shown by the audience it would appear that the rides were carried out in a very satisfactory manner. In addition to putting on the Musical Ride the detail attended a number of functions in an official capacity and received numerous invitations to private entertainments; as many as possible of these were accepted as circumstances would permit.

18. The Officer Commanding, "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—Acting-Superintendent R. E. Mercer

Drill and Training

Drill parades have been conducted weekly at the Post, except during the absence of the Drill Instructor at Regina. All available men, including office staff, have participated. Detachment personnel are drilled weekly by the N.C.O's in charge, and also at detachment inspections.

Annual Revolver Practice

During the month of September, 1936, the Annual Revolver Practice was carried out at Long Branch Ranges. Eight members of the Division qualified for X-Revolvers. Senior and Tyro teams have been entered in the 1937 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Revolver Competition for the first time, and will fire their courses at the local Armouries in the near future. It is felt that the teams selected should make a rather creditable showing.

Musketry

For the first time since 1930, the Annual Musketry Practice was fired in conjunction with the Revolver Courses, four members qualifying for X-Rifles. It is hoped to conduct both Rifle and Revolver Practices annually hereafter.

Practically all members of Division Headquarters participated in the Annual Practices, together with a small number of detachment men. The average score was slightly lower than in previous years, viz., 176.08, as a result of which "O" Division placed fifth in the competition for the Commissioner's Shield. The expense involved for the supply of range material was very small and transportation to and from the ranges was supplied via police transport.

Barracks and Buildings

On September 17, 1936, the Division Headquarters offices were transferred from No. 6 Charles street east to the West Wing, second floor, Dominion Public Building, Bay and Front streets, Toronto. The new offices are more commodious, and whilst somewhat isolated from the residential sections, are in the business district.

On February 28 last, the Single Men's Quarters were transferred from No. 77 Charles street east to No. 6 Charles street east, the space formerly occupied as Division Headquarters offices on the third floor. The change, in addition to effecting a considerable economy, has improved living conditions for the men, as renovations, etc., have been made to the premises to meet our requirements. At the present time, these quarters are fully occupied due to a number of outside men being temporarily stationed here.

Hamilton Detachment is now located in the new Dominion Public Building, No. 10 John street. This is a vast improvement over the old quarters, both for office space and accommodation for the single personnel.

A new public building is under construction at Fort Erie, Ont., and office space, etc., will be assigned this force for our Fort Erie North Detachment when the building is completed. In the meantime, detachment office and personnel are located at No. 34 Jarvis street.

Health

Supt. A. E. Reames was stricken with a heart ailment on December 29 last, and has been confined to bed at his residence since that time. A/A/Surgeon Hughes reports that a slight improvement is apparent and that he is now able to leave his bed for short periods during the day.

Activities of the Communist Party of Canada.—The Communist Party of Canada and its subsidiary organizations continue to be the chief source of radical activity in this district, and during the past year their efforts have borne much fruit.

A most outstanding event was the May Day celebrations at Queen's Park and the Mutual Street Arena in Toronto. Some 12,000 persons, mostly of foreign extraction, marched in the parade, and about 28,000 assembled in Queen's Park to hear the addresses of the speakers. Approximately 8,000 persons packed the Mutual Street Arena to capacity in the evening to hear Tom Mann, the internationally-known Communist leader from England.

The party was also elated over the fact that its program was endorsed in the main at the First Canadian Youth Congress held at Ottawa in May last. It is unfortunate that the "Right Wing" element amongst the leaders of our Canadian youth appear to be ignorant of the policies being formulated by subversive movements.

In the 1937 Toronto Municipal Elections the Communist Party of Canada was at last successful in having two of its candidates elected, namely, Stewart Smith (son of A. E. Smith) as Alderman in Ward 5, and John Weir to the Board of Education in Ward 4. Ewart Humphreys was elected also as Deputy Reeve in York Township.

Support to the Spanish Government has also been a feature of the party's activities under the auspices of "The Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy." This organization collected funds and supplies for transmission to the Govern-

ment Forces in Spain. Recruitment of "volunteers" for Spain was also undertaken by the Communist Party of Canada, but in a most secret fashion.

The Committee for Industrial Organization has commenced to endeavour to operate in Canada by the formation of a branch of the United Automobile Workers of America at the plant of the General Motors, Oshawa, Ontario, and at time of writing a strike of the employees is in progress there as a result thereof. The Communist Party of Canada endorses the drive of the C.I.O. and proposes to capture positions as organizers for that organization wherever possible.

On May 1 last, the name of the official organ of the Communist Party of Canada was changed from that of *The Worker* to the *Daily Clarion*. This paper continues to pronounce itself "Canada's Leading Labour Paper" and is, no doubt, received as such by a large number of its readers.

FEDERAL ACTS

Customs Act

Nathan Skolnick, Isaac Zucker, et al, Customs Act—Hamilton, Ontario.—For some time, the method of acquiring electric bulbs by a dealer in Hamilton named Isaac Zucker had been the subject of investigation by members of this force and the Undervaluation Branch of the Department of National Revenue, due to the very low price at which salesmen for Zucker were disposing of foreign-made lamps in various parts of Canada, but no success had attended local investigations at Hamilton.

On April 3, 1936, two members of the river patrol from Niagara Falls Detachment observed a new Oldsmobile automobile parked near the residence of one Joseph Snyder, who had been under observation for some time as he had been suspected of assisting smugglers crossing the Niagara River in rowboats. Two men were noticed carrying large cartons from the house of Snyder towards the automobile, and, upon being approached, one of them dropped the carton which he was carrying and attempted to run away, but was overtaken and brought back. These two men were brothers, named Nathan and Albert Skolnick. Another man, named Leo Krysiak of Niagara Falls, N.Y., was found in the house. An examination was made of the cartons that had been harboured in Snyder's house and they were found to contain 4,720 automobile headlight bulbs. These three men were then placed under arrest, and further investigation made, which resulted in the arrest of Stephen Konecki of Niagara Falls, N.Y., for actually smuggling the goods by rowboat across the river into Canada. Certain admissions by Krysiak and Konecki involved Isaac Zucker and Nathan Skolnick, Senior, both of Hamilton, Ontario, implicating them as the principals, for whom the goods had been smuggled. Charges were preferred against all six men, and convictions secured, resulting in the imposition of severe penalties amounting to \$4,400, which were paid.

Walter L. Cadman and William Cadman, London, Ontario, Customs Act.—On June 20, 1936, a telephone call was received by Sarnia Detachment concerning two swarthy men driving up to a bush on the Indian Reserve, unloading and discarding a number of empty cartons of United States origin from a Buick automobile, and then later proceeding towards Sarnia. This automobile was later located in Sarnia and found to contain a number of small cardboard cartons filled with American jewellery. As the driver of the car, one Walter Cadman, was unable to give satisfactory evidence of the goods having been cleared through Customs, they were detained. Further investigation disclosed that Cadman, who resided in London, Ontario, was in partnership with his father, William Cadman, in a company styled "The Stay Neat Collar Pin Company." Upon a search being made of the premises in London, a further quantity of similar articles was found. Subsequent investigation revealed that Cadman had been receiving these goods from Detroit, Mich., and had then smuggled them into

Canada. Both Walter and William Cadman were prosecuted under the Customs Act, Walter Cadman being fined \$500 and costs, and in default of payment one year's imprisonment, which he is still serving. William Cadman was fined \$200 and costs, which he paid.

Samuel A. Katz, Toronto, Ontario—Customs Act.—In the Annual Report of last year, the smuggling activities of Samuel A. Katz were referred to, but apparently the conviction did not deter this smuggler from continuing his operations as on June 11, 1936, he was intercepted by members of the Niagara Falls Detachment on No. 20 Highway, driving a 1935 Ford V-8 coach, and upon searching the car 4,480 cigarettes of American manufacture, non-duty paid, were discovered together with a three-pound tin of malt syrup. Katz was prosecuted and fined \$200 and costs or four months' imprisonment. The fine was not paid. The automobile used was later released to the Finance Company interested upon payment of a \$100 penalty and storage charges.

Gerald Barter, Toronto, Ontario—Customs Act.—Whilst a member of the C.I.B. was investigating the activities of the above named in connection with passing counterfeit currency in Toronto, a search was made of a small office used by Barter in downtown Toronto, in which were discovered 10,960 American cigarettes and 1½ pounds of tobacco. Barter disclosed his source of supply as Samuel A. Katz, previously referred to in this report, who was convicted for a similar offence. Barter, on being prosecuted, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, to run concurrently with two years less a day imposed in connection with the conviction under the Criminal Code for possession of counterfeit currency.

Stolen American Automobiles Smuggled Into Canada—Customs Act.—During the early part of September, 1936, Windsor Detachment in co-operation with members of the Automobile Recovery Squad of the Detroit City Police, investigated information received of stolen automobiles from Detroit, being smuggled into Canada and sold. Altogether to date, 53 of these automobiles have been recovered in Canada, and 37 charges under the Customs Act were laid against the offenders. The chief perpetrators were: Daniel Reilly, Alfred DeRush and Kenneth Lapain, all of Windsor, Ontario. Others implicated in connection with the disposal of the stolen automobiles were: John Simon, Paul Horoky, Sherman and Ernest Lawr, John Stein, Arthur and Raymond Marlow, and Harry DeRush, brother of Alfred.

(a) *Daniel Reilly, Customs Act, Windsor, Ont.*—Exhaustive inquiries were made, both in the United States and in the Windsor area, to locate Daniel Reilly, evidence having been collected implicating him with the theft and smuggling of a number of cars into Canada. He was finally arrested on February 15, 1937, and on a search being made of the room occupied by him, the following articles were found in his club-bag: One .38 calibre loaded revolver, one 2-ounce bottle of nitro-glycerine, three wires with detonators attached, two small dry cell batteries and several clamps. On February 27, 1937, Reilly pleaded guilty to five charges under the Customs Act, and a fine of \$200 or one year was imposed on each charge to run concurrently with a three-year term imposed for possession of explosives, and he was also fined \$50 or six months on a charge of possession of firearms without a permit. The Criminal Code charges were preferred by the Windsor City Police who had assisted members of this force in arresting Reilly. After he had been convicted, Reilly admitted that eleven cars had been smuggled by him into Canada, and all were recovered by the police.

(b) *Alfred DeRush, Windsor, Ontario, Customs Act.*—This man appears to have been the ringleader of a separate gang from Reilly, who obtained stolen cars in Detroit and smuggled them into Canada. In all, DeRush faced 14 separate charges under the Customs Act. On 13 he pleaded guilty, and was

sentenced to a fine of \$50 and costs in each case, or three months' imprisonment, the terms of imprisonment to run concurrently. DeRush did not pay any of the fines imposed. Whilst serving the term of three months, investigations were continuing, which disclosed another car which had been stolen and smuggled into Canada. On the 14th charge, resulting from the last discovery, DeRush was fined \$100 and costs or six months' imprisonment. The fine and costs in this instance were paid.

(c) *Kenneth Lapain, Windsor, Ontario, Customs Act.*—Whilst continuing the investigation of the sale of stolen, smuggled cars in Canada, cars identified as of American manufacture were traced as having been sold by Lapain. In some instances it was found that the automobiles had been purchased from second-hand car lots in Detroit, and smuggled into Canada. In all, 12 such cases were traced to Lapain. Prosecutions were entered in 7 cases; in six of these he was fined \$50 and costs or one month, the fines being paid forthwith.

Some consideration was given by the magistrate, due to the fact that Lapain had promised to make restitution to the persons from whom the smuggled cars had been seized, and Lapain is fulfilling his promise. One charge recently laid against him is yet to be heard. In two recent cases Lapain voluntarily informed members of Windsor Detachment of the whereabouts of the cars, and no action has yet been taken in these cases. In the other three cases, as Lapain had disclosed where he had these cars in storage, outside of placing them under seizure, no charges were laid against him.

Of the others mentioned, John Simon, Paul Horoky, Sherman and Ernest Lawr and John Stein were connections of Reilly; and Arthur and Raymond Marlow, as well as Harry DeRush were connected with Alfred DeRush. The case against Simon was dismissed recently; the charge against Paul Horoky was withdrawn after the apprehension and conviction of Daniel Reilly; Sherman Lawr was sentenced to two years less one day indeterminate and fined \$500 or one year in default of payment—he is still serving this sentence; the case of Ernest Lawr is still pending and will be heard before judge and jury at the Supreme Court Sessions at Windsor on May 17, 1937; two charges against John Stein were dismissed, the magistrate ruling that he had given lawful excuse within the meaning of the Customs Act. The charges against Arthur Marlow and Harry DeRush were withdrawn on Alfred DeRush claiming full responsibility. Raymond Marlow was fined \$200 and costs or three months, and paid his fine.

One Joseph Edward Brindley, who had no connection with these others, was also charged for a similar offence and fined \$200 and costs or one year. The fine and costs were paid. It is significant that the car in question was stolen in Detroit on November 5, 1936, after considerable publicity had been given to other like cases.

Excise Act

George Dezeng, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act.—The above named, who lives in Niagara Falls, Ont., was identified as the lessee of premises situated at 159 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, Ont., during January and February of 1936. On February 6, 1936, the Fire Department were called in to extinguish an outbreak of fire on these premises. An examination of the premises after the fire disclosed that the upper part had been used as an illicit distillery. A complete still was found together with 100 gallons of illicit spirits, some 3,600 gallons of mash, 95 wooden barrels, and other apparatus usually used in distilling operations. Considerable investigation was necessary in order to identify the lessee, who had given the name "Cooper," but from a general description, suspicion fell on George Dezeng, who was well-known as being active in the production and sale of alcohol. Photographs of Dezeng were secured, and by this means he was identified by several witnesses as the person who had rented

the premises and purchased supplies and equipment which were found thereon. Prosecution was entered against Dezeng, but due to some hesitation on the part of witnesses identifying the accused, the charge was dismissed. An appeal from the dismissal was entered and additional evidence was secured, but Dezeng, through his counsel, put forward evidence again of mistaken identity, and produced in court his twin brother named Edward, which again created an uncertainty in identification by the witnesses for the Crown. His Honour Judge Barton was amazed at so startling a resemblance of the brothers, and said: "Any person could easily mistake one for the other"; and dismissed the appeal. (This case was briefly mentioned in the Annual Report of last year, the particulars given above being not available at that time.)

George Lewis, alias David Lewis, et al, Windsor District, Ont.—Excise Act.—On March 26, 1936, the Detroit office of the Alcohol Tax Unit informed our Windsor Detachment that two large stills had been dismantled in Chicago, Ill., and that one of them had been traced through to Detroit, Mich., by members of the United States Alcohol Tax Unit, and that parts of it had been loaded into a truck belonging to a Storage Company of Windsor, Ont., with the intention apparently of transferring it into Canada. The next day an entry was made at Walkerville Customs by George Lewis, a resident of Detroit, Mich., of a team boiler of 40 hp and weighing two tons—also a large quantity of oak staves, pipes, valves and fittings. This matter was carefully investigated by members of Windsor Detachment and the articles were later traced to a farm in the vicinity of Wallaceburg, Ont, owned by Rene Seys. Discreet observations were made and certain building materials, boards, beaverboard and shingles, etc., were noticed around the premises. Sufficient time was allowed to elapse for anticipated construction of the still and fermenting vats, and periodic observation afterwards disclosed that there was very little activity. Later on the premises were raided and searched, but it was discovered that the barn was empty and the distilling apparatus had been removed.

The various articles were later traced to a junk yard in Windsor, where they had been placed in storage. Observation was kept on this yard for approximately two weeks when it was noted the articles had been again removed. They were traced this time to the farm of one Stanley Annette, Cairo, Ont., and finally after three months of intensive investigation and observation on the part of the members of Windsor, Port Lambton and Muncey Detachments, they were successful in seizing a large commercial still in operation on Annette's farm. In addition to the distilling apparatus, 353 gallons of illicit spirits, 11,850 gallons of mash, 7,800 pounds of sugar, and various other articles were placed under seizure. Charges were laid against Lewis, the principal, Renzo Canuti, Jerry Maxwell and Stanley Annette. Canuti was fined \$500 or six months and six months; a similar penalty was imposed on Maxwell; and Annette was fined \$250 or four months. Annette paid his fine. Canuti and Maxwell are still serving their sentences and will be deported to the United States when these expire. A warrant is still outstanding for the apprehension of Lewis, who will be very wary of again entering Canada.

Fred Boyko, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act.—This man had for some time been very shrewd in the methods adopted for the distribution of illicit spirits in Toronto. He was usually very careful never to have any illicit spirits in his possession, always employing some other person to make deliveries for him for a small remuneration. Numbers of these unfortunate delivery men were picked up both by members of this force and the city police, and were invariably convicted without disclosing any evidence upon which a charge could be based against Boyko.

During the prosecution of one of his delivery men for possession of alcohol, due to the disclosure made by this man, the presiding magistrate instructed that Boyko's name be added to the information. Prior to the case being heard it was expected that Boyko would be most anxious to raise sufficient funds to pay his fine and counsel's fee, and accordingly a very close watch was kept upon his movements. Two members of the force were detailed to watch a garage which it was anticipated Boyko would visit, and after a long vigil our men were successful in apprehending him in the act of pouring alcohol from a five-gallon can into another container. A second charge was placed against Boyko, resulting in a fine of \$500 or six months and six months' imprisonment. On the first charge he was fined \$100 and costs or three months.

Arthur Lowe, et al, Woodbridge, Ont.—Excise Act.—On Sunday, November 8, 1936, the owner of farm premises situate at Woodbridge, Ont., near Toronto, advised that on visiting the premises he had found considerable damage done to the interior of the house, by the erection of apparatus alleged to produce whiskey. The premises had been rented to one Arthur Lowe, who was said to be an author of repute, and the spacious and well-appointed residence occupied by him was not the type usually associated with an illicit still. However, it was apparent that Lowe had a weakness for alcohol, and being kept in a continual state of intoxication by several well-known bootleggers, was persuaded by them to allow the apparatus to be installed in his house, in return for alcohol for his own consumption. The still seized was of 150 gallons capacity; and in addition to the still, 140 gallons of alcohol, 900 gallons of mash, and various other articles were placed under seizure. At the time of the seizure, Lowe was in a semi-delirious condition from excessive drinking, and when arrested was placed in the care of the jail physician who declared him insane. He, however, later recovered and was able to give a coherent story as to the persons responsible for the still being on the premises, and implicated the following: Matteo Cipolla, Welland, Ont.; Sam Smatko, Bill Bonder and Mrs. Rose Prusky, all of Toronto, well known to be dealers in alcohol. Considerable investigation was made before sufficient evidence was available for presentation in court, when charges were preferred against the five accused, resulting in convictions against four of them, and fines amounting to \$1,700 and costs or three months in default were imposed. The fines were not paid. The charge against Lowe was withdrawn at the suggestion of the Crown counsel, as, without his assistance, the persons responsible would not have been convicted.

Edward Dezeng, et al, Hamilton, Ont.—Excise Act.—On January 12, 1937, members of the Hamilton Detachment, assisted by the Hamilton City Police, made carefully arranged plans to surround a factory building which was suspected to be an unlicensed distillery. Upon entering the premises, one Edward Dezeng of Niagara Falls, Ont., was found to be the sole occupant. A large commercial still was found in operation. Later on an automobile containing two men was noticed to draw up near the building, and upon being interrogated these men gave their names as Norman Blackwell and Donald Stewart, also of Niagara Falls. A search of their car disclosed replacements for use on the still. After searching the persons of the accused, certain documents were found which led to the search of an apartment which had been rented by the operators of the still, under a fictitious name. While a member of the force was on duty there, one George Dezeng entered the apartment by means of a key, and similar keys were in possession of Blackwell and Stewart for this apartment.

George Dezeng was arrested and gave the same address in Niagara Falls as Blackwell and Stewart. Other evidence connecting George Dezeng with the still was found on his person in the form of bills and invoices for the purchase of cans and sugar. Mention has already been made in this report of the activities of George Dezeng and his successful introduction in evidence of the similarity in likeness of his twin brother, and especial care was taken in this

case to offset a similar defence being advanced. Charges were preferred against the four accused, and fines amounting to \$3,400 were imposed together with terms of imprisonment, and additional terms in default of payment of the fines. Although Defence counsel intimated appeals would be entered, this was not done, and none of the fines were paid.

Clark Chemical and Surgical Company, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act.—In compliance with a Departmental request to investigate the disposition of rubbing alcohol acquired under licence by the above company, investigation was made covering the sales records of this firm, in which it was disclosed that various members of the medical profession were alleged to have been supplied with excessive quantities of rubbing alcohol, out of proportion to their needs.

Investigation revealed that in the Clark Chemical and Surgical Company's records were forged prescriptions alleged to have been signed by various doctors, who refuted the signatures; other prescriptions were found in which the quantities had been raised. Full particulars were submitted to the department who instructed a seizure be made of the quantity of rubbing alcohol on hand, and the company to complete their records as at the date of seizure, which upon comparison disclosed an unaccounted shortage of 15,336 ounces of rubbing alcohol.

Prosecution was entered under section 97 of the Excise Act, to which R. J. Clark, President of the company, pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs or thirty days. The fine and costs were paid forthwith. The department also cancelled the permit issued to this firm to handle rubbing alcohol.

Joseph Clark, et al, Wainfleet Twp., Ont.—Excise Act.—On July 14, 1936, a seizure was made of a large commercial still of 500 gallons capacity, which was found in the garage located on a large estate at Rathfon Point, Wainfleet Township, Ont. The estate was enclosed with a five-foot wall, and the rear part of it was within fifty yards from Lake Erie, an ideal location to dispose of the refuse from the still. Suspicion as to the existence of a still on this property was first aroused by a smell resembling home brew in the air when passing it, and another suspicious circumstance was the presence of two vicious Police dogs on the premises, one of which was kept chained to the garage and the other allowed to run loose inside the wall; also two three-inch pipes were observed leading from the premises into the lake.

Upon searching the premises, the still was discovered in a large garage, capable of housing four cars. No expense had been spared in the construction of the apparatus, which was operated by an oil-burning furnace and, in addition, there were several electric motors connected with it for the purpose of drawing water from the lake and pumping the refuse from the still into the lake. There were also three 1,000-gallon vats containing 2,000 gallons of mash on the premises, 75 gallons of spirits, and numerous other articles. Three men on the premises were arrested, and another man who appeared to be interested in the visit of the police was noticed on the beach in a bathing suit. This man was later identified as one William Bowen, a real estate agent at Ridgeway, Ont. Before he could be interrogated, Bowen ran away and was picked up by a car, but during the progress of the search of the premises, his clothing was discovered and in the pocket of his coat were found receipts covering the payment of rent of the premises amounting to \$1,000.

The three men arrested were: Joseph Clark of Toronto, Theodore Meyers, Buffalo, N.Y., and Max Frederick, Fort Erie North, Ont. Charges were laid against all four, resulting in the conviction of Meyers, Clark and Bowen. Meyers was fined \$200 and costs or four months; Clark \$500 and costs or six months; and Bowen \$750 and costs or six months, but was later successful on appeal against his conviction, with a reversal of the decision. The charge

against Frederick was dismissed as he was able to prove a bona fide reason for being on the premises, his claim being that he was merely repairing the water pump.

Dominion Oil Reclaiming Company, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act.—On February 19, 1937, members of this Force in co-operation with members of No. 6 Division, Toronto City Police, discovered a large unlicensed distillery in full operation at 35 Wabash avenue, Toronto. Six men, named Morris Joseph, Hyman Topp alias Albert Gorgen alias Sam Brownley, Abe Moore alias James A. Rice alias Miller, Sam Pizzolo alias Palozzolo, George Rogers alias Jack Allen, and Patrick O'Brien, were found on the premises, some engaged at the time operating the distilling apparatus, and the others apparently ready to leave, were placed under arrest. Joseph, who acted as spokesman, appeared to be one of the principals, and on later investigation a number of cancelled cheques were found bearing the name "M. Joseph" as signed for the "Dominion Oil Reclaiming Company" by power of attorney. Other cheques disclosed the name of Martin Silver, for whom a warrant has been issued, as well as one named William H. Sands, who registered an instrument at the City Hall declaring his intention to carry on a trade as an oil business under the name of the Dominion Oil Reclaiming Company. Both these men had done business with officials of reputable firms in Toronto, but have never disclosed a residential address.

The premises rented are the property of the Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Ltd., and were formerly occupied by this concern for the manufacture of carbonic gas. After possession was obtained, structural alterations were made to the interior of the building, dividing it off with concrete block walls into three compartments. In the first, upon entering the building from the street, there had been installed a complete oil filter equipment, purchased at a cost of \$3,000 and used as a camouflage for their illicit operations, there being only eleven drums containing oil which could be associated with any reclaiming process. Outside the building near the front door entrance was displayed a sign with the name of the company: "Dominion Oil Reclaiming Company," and to all appearances with the prominent display of oil drums, tanks and the above-mentioned oil filter equipment, the business transacted was as indicated by the name of the company.

Upon going through the premises, members of the searching party were hampered in fully exploring them by a screen of oil drums suitably placed to hide the illegal activities of those concerned. However, when these were removed, some loose planks were observed through which an artificial light could be seen. These planks proved to be the entrance to a tunnel leading back to the still, and a branch of the tunnel continued underground beneath the yard, coming up in a garage below a loading platform. The garage was 40 feet by 30 feet and on three sides a very stout platform had been constructed. All along the edge of the platform empty oil drums formed a screen to hide several hundred five-gallon cans filled with alcohol.

A five-ton truck, loaded with 1,200 gallons of alcohol ready for removal, was also found in this garage. Under the garage were two 1,000-gallon capacity tanks, filled with alcohol, connected to a four-spout filler on the platform for filling the cans. Underneath the other side of the garage, a 5,000-gallon mixing tank was found fitted with a revolving agitator, which along with a screw conveyor was operated by a large electric motor, which fed the sugar into the mix tank. In the second part of the building were three 10,000-gallon steel tanks, each fitted in front with two dummy gauges and an outlet valve. These tanks contained wash in a state of fermentation, and close by was a hot-water steel tank of 4,400-gallon capacity. At the rear of the hot-water tank were two steel towers eight feet in diameter, running up through the roof, thirty feet high, which had been utilized to secrete the still and rectifying columns. In

addition to the still, the seized exhibits included 22,700 pounds of sugar, 6,020 gallons of illicit alcohol, 34,160 gallons of mash, 18 electric motors from $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower to 10 horsepower, 539 gallons of molasses, and numerous other articles.

Joseph, Topp, Moore, Pizzolo, Rogers and O'Brien appeared before Magistrate J. E. Jones, and convictions were registered against all six. Although the maximum penalty was pressed for in each case, Joseph and Topp were sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 and costs and six months, and an additional six months in default of payment; Moore, Pizzolo, Rogers and O'Brien were fined \$300 and costs and three months, and three months additional in default. So far, none of the fines have been paid.

Indian Act

Although amendments to the Indian Act passed at last year's session of Parliament repealed all moieties, with the exception of that under section 115, two hundred and sixteen convictions were obtained, chiefly involving breaches of those sections covering intoxicants.

On October 22, 1936, a rather serious disturbance took place during the Annual Fair at the Oneida Reserve. A considerable number of the Indians managed to procure a quantity of liquor, mostly cheap native wine, with the result that the two members of Muncey Detachment were compelled to make several arrests. This action started a rumpus amongst the Indians who attempted to prevent our men from carrying out their duties, and a general melee ensued in which one of two civilians who came to our assistance suffered a broken nose, whilst injuries were also sustained by our men. This did not deter them, however, from performing their duty, and as a result of this fracas ten Indians and a white man were arrested and subsequently convicted on charges of being drunk, possession of liquor, supplying, and resisting arrest. No further trouble has been experienced.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

Tony Roma, Toronto, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.—The Annual Report of "O" Division for the year ending September 30, 1929, dealt in detail with the uncovering of a ring of narcotic traffickers at Toronto, one of whom, however, Tony Roma, failed to appear when the case came up for hearing at the Fall Sessions that year. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and his bail of \$10,000 estreated.

Continuous efforts were made to locate Roma, while the narcotic exhibits, etc., were carefully retained at Division Headquarters, Toronto, in the hope that he would be located and that they would be used in evidence against him. Fortunately, on July 27, 1936, Roma was apprehended near Fowler, California, by an agent of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation assisted by the Sheriff of Fresno County. Upon receipt of this information, proceedings were immediately instituted to extradite him to Canada to face the charges against him in Toronto.

Reg. No. 8594, D/Sgt. Mathewson, H. P., who could identify Roma, was detailed to proceed to Los Angeles on August 31 for the purpose of returning him to Toronto and assisting our counsel there. The extradition proceedings were protracted due to the various complaints and objections raised by Roma's counsel in Los Angeles, and it was not until October 21 that D/Sgt. Mathewson returned to Toronto with his prisoner.

Roma was duly brought before the court in Toronto, and elected to be tried by a judge without a jury. On December 21 he was found guilty on three charges under section 4 (f) and one under section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. These four charges were the only charges on which Roma

was extradited. He was sentenced to serve on each count two years in Kingston Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$400 and in lieu of payment of the fine imposed to serve an additional six months' imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently. The fines have not been paid.

Special agents of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation were most co-operative in this matter, and all assistance possible was rendered by them.

Jung Howe Thune alias Jung Jack, Toronto, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.—The largest seizure of narcotics in this Division in several years was effected on February 15, 1937, when one Jung How Thune alias Jung Jack, a Chinaman aged sixty-one years, was arrested. A five-tael tin of prepared opium and another tin containing thirty decks were found on his person, and a search of his room resulted in the discovery of an additional seventy decks, three tins and two jars of opium, together with paraphernalia, and a cash box containing \$276.25, made up as follows: 2 tens, 4 fives, 36 twos, 125 ones, 35 half dollars, and 95 quarters.

Efforts had been made to obtain evidence of sale against this Chinaman who was believed to be a large peddler of opium, but this could not be done, and arrangements were therefore made to arrest Jung when there was good reason to believe he would have a fairly large quantity of opium on his person.

Jung was charged under section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, elected trial by a magistrate, and entered a plea of guilty. He was fined \$500 or six months' imprisonment, and, in addition, sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary. The fine has not been paid. The \$276.25 and cash box were ordered by the magistrate to be returned, the other exhibits to be confiscated.

George Wong, Toronto, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.—As a result of considerable preliminary investigation which had confirmed our suspicion that one George Wong (Chinese) was trafficking in opium, on July 4, 1936, it was decided to shadow his car to the premises of one of his customers. Traffic conditions handicapped us, and when it was observed that Wong had become aware of our presence, possession was taken of his car and he was brought to Divisional Headquarters. A thorough search of the car revealed nothing of interest, but a search of his person disclosed a package containing five \$2 decks of prepared smoking opium. He was, therefore, charged under section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and the car placed under seizure.

Wong gave evidence on his own behalf and admitted that he had possession of the opium as charged. He stated that he had been overseas with the C.E.F., and was wounded, as a result of which he had taken to smoking opium. He claimed that at the time of his arrest he was proceeding to a nearby summer resort for a holiday and was taking the opium for his own use. His counsel made a plea for him, stressing the length of his residence in Canada, service overseas, etc., and pointing out that if Wong were convicted under section 4 (d) he would be deported. He requested the magistrate to convict his client under section 12 of the Act, and, despite Crown counsel's objections, the magistrate stated he would do so. He thereupon sentenced Wong to serve one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 and in default of payment of fine to serve an additional three months. The fine was paid. Appeal from this conviction was entered by the Crown, but without success. The car, however, remained under seizure and was subsequently sold by tender.

Mrs. Henri Gauthier, alias Aline Losque, Toronto, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.—Early in November, 1936, an envelope containing a postcard which had been split open and two decks of heroin inserted, was received at the Langstaff Jail Farm. This envelope was addressed to an inmate who was not a drug addict, but it was known to the Superintendent of the institution that he was associating with one Henri Gauthier, an inmate who was serving a sentence on a drug charge.

A short time later a letter addressed to Henri Gauthier was received at the Jail Farm. This letter was from his wife. The handwriting on both envelopes was compared and it was apparent that both had been written by the same hand.

On November 14, members of this Force together with a Toronto City Police-woman called at the Langstaff Jail Farm, and when Mrs. Gauthier came to visit her husband she was searched and found to be in possession of two capsules each containing heroin. This woman was arrested, and later released on \$2,000 bail. She failed to appear in court when her case was called, and the bail was ordered estreated.

On February 14, 1937, Mrs. Gauthier was arrested at Timmins, Ont., and returned to Toronto for trial. She entered a plea of guilty to a charge under section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and was sentenced to a term of six months' imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of \$200 or serve an additional six months.

19. The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.—Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C.

TRAINING

With the exception of Instructional Classes Nos. 15 and 16, and the squads of men returned from the North, all the training for the year at the "Depot" has consisted of Equitation for the reorganized Mounted Section and refresher training in all subjects. This refresher training has consisted of a revision of previous demonstrations and lectures and discussions arising out of the lectures. In this way the men have not been allowed to forget their previous training, and in addition have acquired new knowledge and understanding of the work before them when they eventually leave the "Depot" for actual police work with the Divisions.

The syllabus of training in "Depot" division comprises a complete course in the following subjects:—

Part I

Recruits.—Foot and Arms Drill, Rules and Regulations, First Aid, History of the Force, Constables Manual, R.C.M.P. Act, Musketry and Revolver Practice, Physical Training and Jiu Jitsu.

Part II

Mounted Section.—Equitation and Lectures on Stable Management and Care of Horses, Criminal Code and Physical Training.

Recruits.—Care and Operation of Mechanical Transport, Criminal Code, Federal Statutes, Detachment Returns, Typewriting, Practical Instruction to Improve Powers of Observation and Portrait Parlé (Description of Persons), Lectures on Scientific Aids to Investigation, Physical Training and Jiu Jitsu, Finger-printing, Use of Gas, Oral Practice, and Essay Writing.

Composition of Mounted Section

The Mounted Section is divided into four Troops, with a total strength of 87 rank and file and three officers.

These Troops have been specially trained in instructional ride, troop and squadron drill, ceremonial drill, truncheon drill, riot and street demonstrations, and lectured in minor veterinary ailments and descriptions of horses, and a good deal of time has been taken up with the special training of the horses, getting them accustomed to noises and working so that they may be employed in the

handling of crowds, by frequently schooling them to unaccustomed sights and sounds, dummy thrusting and blank rifle fire. All the saddle horses are good both in drill and steadiness.

At the beginning of May, 1936, sixty Constables were transferred from the Mounted Section, thirty-five to "F" Division and twenty-five to "K" Division, for instruction in police duties, and the Mounted Section was reorganized taking in all recruits who had completed their recruits' course, but who had not taken equitation.

During the summer months these latter men received a full equitation course, as enumerated above, and, commencing in October, the whole of the Mounted Section was given a further refresher course, taking in the subjects laid down for recruits training, which refresher course is still being continued.

Foot and Arm Drill was carried on daily as per Cavalry Training for the Mounted Section, but after the various squads had reached a general stage of proficiency, the periods for drill were reduced, each squad receiving two periods a week to keep them up to standard, while the other time periods were given over to sports such as football and softball during the summer, and ice-hockey and indoor games, during the winter.

Physical Training

All troops in training at the Barracks continued *Physical Training*, parades advancing to the more advanced "tables," including work on the wooden horse, parallel bars and gymnasium work included in these "tables." It is found that this part of the training is most beneficial to the men, especially as opposed to riding, as it brings all the muscles into play.

A younger class of recruits were trained during the year to give a display in pyramid work; a feature much appreciated by visitors to the Barracks

So far as the Instructional Classes were concerned, it was found that only the junior "tables" could be given to those attending, as the most of the members were from an older class of men.

Jiu Jitsu instruction has been carried on as part of the further training of the men. This subject has been found to interest the men, and the advanced work has been given to them as much as possible. This, of course, requires considerable time and experience, but develops swiftness and quick thinking, the object being to make a man take a certain course of action by instinct.

Boxing, given as part of the curriculum, is one in which the men take a very keen interest, and outside of parade hours, have used the gymnasium for practice purposes. Some boxing displays have been given by the men during the winter season, and excellent exhibitions have been staged.

Musketry

Small Arms Training for the year 1936 was carried out as in previous years, squads being trained in preliminary Musketry, i.e. lectures on Care of Arms, Elementary Mechanism, Aiming, etc., and instruction in the various firing positions, and on the Outdoor Range, Rifle and Revolver Courses were fired.

All Instructional Classes held at "Depot" Division also received the same instruction as above, and those Classes which were held during the summer months fired Instructional Courses on the Rifle Range.

The Rifle and Revolver Ranges were both in good condition and very little maintenance work was required.

Annual Rifle and Revolver Courses

	Fired Prelim.	Fired Classification	Marksmen
Revolver	97	140	36
Rifle	96	111	64

Though the number of marksmen remains about the same as the previous year, the average score per man with the revolver was increased by 13 points, as this was the second year for most of the men, this can be considered as about normal.

The rifle scores showed an improvement over 1935 in the general average, Reg. No. 8773, Sergt. Leatham, J., winning the Best Shot badge with a score of 134.

Competitions

Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association.—This meet was held at Dundurn Camp, Saskatchewan, from July 16 to 18. A team of eight N.C.O's and Constables attended from "Depot" Division, also one Constable from Weyburn Detachment of "F" Division. Five members won places on the Saskatchewan Team for the D.C.R.A., but only two members, Corpl. Smith, A. E., and Const. White, S. S. accepted the invitation. The chief prizes won were:—

Grand Aggregate . . .	Cpl. Smith, A. E.	1st	Cup
Tyro Aggregate . . .	Cst. White, S. S.	1st	"
Green Shot Match . .	Cst. Meahan	1st	"
Tyro Match	Cst. Meahan	1st	"
City of Moose Jaw . .	Cpl. Smith, A. E.	1st	"
City of Regina . . .	Cpl. Smith, A. E.	1st	"
City of Saskatoon . .	Cpl. Smith, A. E.	1st	"

In the City of Saskatoon Match, Sgt. Paton, J. R. and Sgt. Hinton, W. W. tied with Cpl. Smith, A. E. with scores of 49, Cpl. Smith winning in the shoot-off.

Indoor Miniature Range

The Miniature Range was used very extensively during the winter months, both for Revolver and .22 Rifle. The arrival of a number of .22 Revolvers enabled much instruction to be afforded recruits and the improved shooting is greatly attributable to this practice.

D.C.R.A. Winter Season, 1936

.22 S.M.L.E. Rifle Competition.—Three teams were entered, the No. 1 Team finishing 5th. Ten individual spoons were won.

Revolver "A".—Two Teams were entered in this Match and the No. 1 Team, won 1st place in the Dominion. Nine spoons were won in this competition.

Revolver "B".—Two Teams were also entered in this Match, and our No. 1 Team was placed second, with a score of 1,236. Nine spoons were won in this Division.

Dominion Marksmen, R.C.M.P. Championship

A Senior and Tyro Team were entered in their respective divisions in this match, and were placed 3rd in both cases.

Regina Naval and Military Indoor League

This League did not function during the 1936 season, but a shoot was held on Good Friday, and Teams from "Depot" Division won the Sander's Memorial Cup and the Daughters of the Empire Shield, also the majority of the individual matches were won by members of the Division.

First Aid

A complete set of lectures in *First Aid* was given to all ranks in training, Mounted Section, Northern men on refresher courses, and instructional Classes, most of these were issued with the 2nd year Vouchers, being already in possession of Certificates. As all men passing through the "Depot" receive a full course of lectures in this subject, there must now be a large proportion of men scattered

throughout the force who have a thorough and proficient knowledge of First Aid. The following number of awards were won during the year:—

Certificates	32
Vouchers	145
Medallions	36
Labels	16
Total	<hr/> 229

Re-training and Refresher Courses

A refresher course in *History of the Force* was given to the Mounted Section, and classes for Northern men, so that events of interest in the force might be retained in the memories of the men.

The subject of *Rules and Regulations* was fully taken up again by the Mounted Section, classes for returned Northern men and Instructional Classes. These lectures included instructions on Standing Orders, especially those pertaining to the men themselves. At the same time the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* was fully discussed with them.

The Constable's Manual was again fully lectured on to the Mounted Section and other classes. It is found that in the case of a repetition of these lectures the men naturally have a clearer idea of what they should know and do and have benefited very much from their second course of lectures.

As this re-training was in the nature of a refresher course the lectures were continued through the training laid down as Second Part. *Detachment Returns* lectures were revised, a short course in *Typewriting* was given. Each man was thoroughly instructed in a practical course of *Fingerprinting*, whilst a very comprehensive course of lectures and practical demonstrations in the use of *Gas* was given.

A full set of lectures on the *Criminal Code* was revised by Inspector J. T. Jones, and certain of the Federal Statutes were explained to all ranks, such as:—

- Customs and Excise Acts.
- Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.
- Juvenile Delinquent.
- Migratory Birds.
- Explosives Act.
- Indian Act.
- Lord's Day Act.

In dealing with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, a complete set of practical equipment is used in demonstrating the use of drugs, whilst as much help as possible is given in the identification of drugs, the checking of apothecary weights and measures, etc.

In so far as the *Care and Operation of Mechanical Transport* is concerned, further lectures were given, and particular care paid to the tuition of the men in the practical care of the engines by means of a Ford demonstration model, and to the question of driving, practical tests being given.

The more advanced training, such as *Practical demonstrations of Investigations at Scenes of Crime*, when such scenes were reconstructed for the benefit of the men, *Scientific Aids to Investigation*, by means of tests, memory and visual, *Portrait Parlé*, by means of talks, drawings and human models, and *Oral Practice* to encourage confidence in speech making, were covered in a short series of refresher lectures and demonstrations.

New Departure at 15th and 16th Instructional Classes

The members of these two classes took a full three months' course in training as laid down in Regulations, with the addition of a new departure from the ordinary rotation of lectures, in that, the members of the classes themselves gave individual lectures on a subject chosen by themselves and approved by the Commissioner.

This has led to the introduction of various subjects such as Court Procedure, Pathology, Post Mortems, (these last two sets of lectures being given by Dr. Frances McGill of the Pathological Laboratory of Saskatchewan), photographing of Fingerprints, Map Drawing, Photographing Scenes of Accidents, and in relation to crime, handwriting and questioned Documents, dust analysis, plaster casts, homicide, arson, safeblowing, counterfeiting, company organization and fraudulent promotions, communism, use of Police dogs, and riot duties.

There can be no doubt but that these various lectures, mostly from actual experience, have been of the greatest value to the two classes, both in the attaining of knowledge and the discussion arising from them.

A complete set of lectures on the Excise and Customs Acts were given by Reg. No. 11390, Sgt. Archer, G. J., of "F" Division. Supt. R. R. Tait and Inspector W. Mortimer of "F" Division lectured these classes in addition to the Staff of "Depot" Division.

Guardroom

The following number of prisoners were received in the "Depot" Division Guard Room during the period from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937:—

<i>Civilians—</i>	
Received	41
Returned	31
In cells at 31-3-37	10

Of the 41 trusty prisoners received from Regina Provincial Jail, three were returned to jail for medical treatment, one on account of misdemeanors, the remainder carrying out all duties assigned to them in a satisfactory manner.

Received and not included in the foregoing statement were an average of 10 daily prisoners, except Sundays, from the Regina Provincial Jail.

<i>Police Prisoners—</i>	
Received during period	2
Returned to duty	1
Dismissed	1
Grand total	43

Library

The library is well stocked and is right up-to-date with the latest publications of all descriptions.

One hundred and sixty-eight volumes were cast and condemned and handed over to the Red Cross Society, where they were re-covered and distributed to lending libraries in the districts belonging to the society.

The library contains 2,096 volumes at present. Magazines and papers are supplied to the Recreation Room for the use of the men.

A sum of \$656 was spent during the period on books, papers, furnishings, etc., and out of this a new radio was supplied to the Recreation Room.

A monthly meeting of members in the Post was held to pass accounts, and attend to the business of the library.

Musical Rides

Regina, Sask.—On May 15 a Musical Ride, consisting of thirty-two files, was put into training, to be shown at Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Regina Fairs, but the Edmonton and Saskatoon committees not being able to carry out the necessary arrangements, visits to these cities were cancelled and the Ride was shown only at Regina. Owing to this fact, the original selection of members of the ride was adhered to.

No particular choice of men was made other than those we considered to be suitable and interested in the work. There were only two members left who took part in the 1935 ride, and, in eleven cases recruits selected had no previous knowledge of equitation, but were taught same during the training of the ride. These men were good types and able to carry out the work, endeavouring to do their best.

St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.—On September 23, Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C., Reg. No. 5426, S/Major Griffin, G. F., Reg. No. 11632, A/Sergt. Walker, C., and 32 other ranks, with 35 horses left Regina, for St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., arriving there on the evening of September 24.

So far as the St. Louis trip was concerned, it can only be said that it was an unqualified success, and the ride was entirely responsible for a record attendance.

On the last three nights the attendance was from 16,500 to 17,000, which, we were informed, was an all-time record of attendance.

The ride received a magnificent reception at every performance, and at times the band could not be heard on account of the applause.

Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.—After returning to Regina from St. Louis, the same party left for Omaha on October 21, where conditions were found to be very similar to the St. Louis trip, which is borne out in a letter received by the Officer Commanding from the General Manager in charge of the show at Omaha. An extract from this letter reads as follows:—

"I wish you to know of the thousands of compliments we have received upon the Show and particularly upon the drill which your troops presented.

"We received letters from all over this section of the country complimenting us and praising us for making possible this treat, that the people of the middle west had never expected to see."

Training of Coronation Contingent

On March 1, 1937, a detail of 38 members of the force, which consisted of personnel from all divisions of the force, assembled at Regina, out of which 35 will be selected to represent the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the coronation of His Majesty King George VI.

This party will take with them to London, England, horses and equipment from the "Depot." They will have about six weeks' training before leaving.

20. The Finger Print Section, Ottawa—Inspector W. W. Watson in charge

Impressions of Unknown Deceased Persons

Impressions of fifteen (15) unknown deceased were received during the year resulting in two (2) identifications, viz:—

F.P.S. No. 364841.—Plain impressions only, minus those of the thumbs, of an unknown found on a railroad track, were forwarded in June last by the Police Department of St. Boniface, Man. Rolled prints were requested by wire but were not available, deceased having been buried. Possible classifications were then worked out in the Bureau and the person identified as one Steve Koziicki, convicted in 1935 at Port Arthur, Ontario, of assault. The Immigration Branch supplied entry particulars of a person of this name which were possibly of use in advising relatives in Poland.

F.P.S. No. 73169.—In February last the Police Department of Belleville, Ontario, forwarded the complete prints of a person killed on the C.N. Railway at that point. He was readily identified as a former resident of Ottawa, whose father came to the office and recognized a photograph on file. There was some insurance upon the life of this unfortunate and we were called upon to prove identity for the insurance company's investigator. This case will be again referred to when considering "Personal Identification."

Single Finger Prints

Our collection of single prints of known burglars, auto thieves, etc., now numbers 45,000, and as it grows will more and more prove its value in the detection of persons concerned in offences against the property.

Three useful identifications by actual search in this collection were made by the N.C.O. in charge (Acting Sergt. J. H. Barnett) during the year, viz:—

First Identification, F.P.S. No. 401151

In September, 1936, the Chief Constable of Hamilton, Ontario, forwarded us a negative bearing finger impressions, taken at the scene of a crime. Prints were made from this negative, search conducted through the Single Print Collection resulting in the identification of one Gabor Toth. The criminal record, description and copies of photograph of this person were despatched to Hamilton Police Department, enabling them to apprehend the culprit. He was convicted of three (3) charges of burglary, two (2) of receiving, and one (1) of possession of burglars' tools, and was sent to Kingston Penitentiary for four years.

Second Identification, F.P.S. 270123

Later in September, 1936, the Police Department of Verdun, Quebec, sent in three (3) photographic impressions from a scene of a breaking and entering in that city. Search through the Single Prints at the time proved abortive. A further search in February, 1937, identified these impressions as belonging to one Paul Nile of extensive criminal record who in November, 1936, had been sentenced at Three Rivers, Quebec, to four years in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on charges of breaking, entering and theft.

Third Identification, F.P.S. 292874

In March last the Chief Constable at Victoria, B.C., forwarded one photographic copy of a finger impression left at the scene of a breaking, entering and theft from a private dwelling house in that city. Search through the Single Print Collection readily identified the culprit in this case, one George Kitchener.

These three identifications were most gratifying to us, intimating as they did abundant possibilities in the future for this Single Print System. As fast as possible this collection is being increased and with full co-operation of all police departments is certain to be of value in the detection of offenders against the property.

Scenes of Crime Exhibits

An increasingly important part of our work has to do with the examination of exhibits sent in from scenes of crime for possible finger print clues, and where classifiable ones are found they are photographed and a subsequent search through the Single Print Collection is made. Also a comparison with prints of owners, employees or suspects for purposes of elimination.

A total of 410 such exhibits, comprising various classes of material, were received from all sources during the year. Of these the Royal Canadian Mounted Police contributed 101 and other police departments 309. Other police departments so contributing numbered 195. Ottawa City Police Department gave the most individual work with a total of 62 exhibits.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police also contributed 48 photographic negatives and prints of impressions from scenes of crime and all other departments 108, for a total of 156.

Fifty-two identifications were made from impressions from scenes of crime. Twenty-one of these proved to be criminals and the balance of 31 were those of employees, owners, etc., of the premises affected. Six of such identifications were made for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Six identifications of criminals (included in the 21 above mentioned) were effected by re-checking in the Scenes of Crime Sub-collection of formerly unidentified prints.

Three cases of unusual interest in single print identifications are cited:—

(a) *F.P.S. 272008, J. Leo Bertrand, Bank Hold-up, Russell, Ont.*—On July 15, 1936, Ontario Provincial Police Officer Wannell of Hawkesbury brought two motor licence plates to the Bureau for examination as to possible signs of finger prints. Two identifiable impressions were found on the back of one of these plates. One of them proved identical with the right forefinger of Leo Bertrand already under arrest and charged with the crime. The other impression was not immediately identified. This case will be again referred to when remarking upon court cases, where members of the Bureau were called to give expert finger print identification evidence.

(b) *F.P.S. No. 413211 Thomas L. Madill.*—In this case the criminal wore gloves at the scene of crime, but a tear in one of them contributed to his undoing. In October last, Chief Constable Lawler of Lindsay, Ont., forwarded several pieces of glass taken from the scene of a breaking of a Service Station in that town requesting comparison with the prints of the above-mentioned Madill, a suspect.

A fragmentary impression found in one of the pieces of glass was photographed and upon examination was found to contain a sufficient number of identical characteristics with the left thumb of Madill to warrant his questioning as to his whereabouts on the night of the crime. Chief Lawler was further advised that it was not possible to establish a positive identification in this case as not less than ten identical characteristics are required for court evidence.

Under questioning Madill admitted this crime but was at a loss to know how his prints could have been found as he stated he had worn gloves for the express purpose of preventing any finger prints being left. The gloves were examined and found the thumb of the left glove was torn.

This case illustrates the value of even fragmentary impressions being turned in for examination.

(c) The third instance concerned a juvenile arrested in connection with the Breaking and Entering of a private residence in Rockcliffe, Ont.

Expert Finger Print Evidence

During the year the bureau was called upon in three instances for expert testimony as to identification of criminals who had left their impressions at scenes of crime, viz.:—

(a) *F.P.S. 406875, Frank Gauthier, F.P.S. 406876, Allen Mooney.*—Sub-Inspector Butchers gave evidence in Ottawa Police Court on June 15, 1936, as to identification of finger impressions of the two named above found at the Empire Bakery, which had been illegally broken and entered. His evidence was corroborated by A/Sergt. J. H. Barnett.

(b) *F.P.S. 272008, Leo Bertrand, Holdup of bank at Russell, Ont.*—In October last, Sub-Inspector H. R. Butchers, and Corpl. R. L. Giroux, were subpoenaed by the Crown to testify as to the identification of a finger impression of Bertrand upon the back of a motor licence plate from a car used by the hold-up men.

Inspector Butchers was subjected to a long stiff cross-examination by defence counsel who sought to prove by his questioning that the finger impression found on the licence plate was not sufficiently clear and the area not large enough whereon to base a positive identification. Upon request of counsel for the defence, Sub-Inspector Butchers demonstrated to the jury the method by which identification by means of comparison of finger prints are made.

Corpl. Giroux corroborated the evidence of Sub-Inspector Butchers in so far as the actual comparison and identification of the two impressions were concerned.

Bertrand and his companion in this crime, one Latreille, were found guilty and each given 15 years penitentiary terms.

(c) *F.P.S. 100092, Charles Laws.*—In January last Sub-Inspector Butchers was subpoenaed by the Crown to give evidence as to finger print clues found at the breaking and entering of the Dominion Store at Huntsville. Laws changed his plea to guilty during the trial thus preventing identification evidence.

Nevertheless, in this case the value of our criminal records was brought out. The accused gave evidence upon his own behalf and consequently the Crown was in a position to introduce his criminal history in cross-examination. The prisoner had seven previous convictions, according to our records, dating from 1923, and he could not deny any of them or the dates of sentences.

He was given a further Reformatory term of 2 years less 1 day.

Our personnel has upon numerous occasions during the year been called upon for assistance by the Ottawa and Carleton County Police Departments in investigations at scenes of crime from the angle of possible finger print evidence. It is suggested that these Departments should have members specially trained in this phase of the work, which is bound to increase and thus relieve our department. We also finger printed three unknown cadavers resting at the morgue in the city for the Ottawa Police Department.

Personal or Civil Identification

Our separate collection of impressions under the above category, instituted in September, 1935, now numbers 731, of which 660 are ex-members of the force.

Your recent authority to broadcast the value of this new collection was very gratifying to me, for the more I have to do with this work, there are brought to mind the apparently unlimited possibilities of the uses to which this science may be allotted. It is certain that at least the travelling public (and who is not a traveller), should be encouraged to voluntarily file their prints with us for use in case of misfortune.

During the year we identified two unfortunates, simply because of their past criminal records. In one instance we were able to satisfy an Insurance Company thus promptly benefiting the beneficiary.

Only recently a gentleman, of periodic loss of memory condition, filed his impressions with us. Possibly much worry would have been saved in numerous other instances if imprints of certain individuals were available for comparison purposes.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION MARCH 31, 1937

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Pack	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																											
<i>"L" Division—</i>																											
Charlottetown.....					1				1		3		10			2		17							6		1
Alberton.....											1							1							1		
Borden.....													1					1									
Georgetown.....													1					1									
Montague.....													2					2									
Souris.....											1		2					2									
Summerside.....													4				1	4									
On command.....											2		1					2									
<i>Marine Section—</i>																											
Patrol Boat "Islander".....																	1	1									
" " "Aleri".....																	3	3									
On command.....																	2	2									
Totals.....					1				1		7		21			3	6	39							12		1
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																											
<i>"E" Division—</i>																											
Halifax.....			1	1	3				4	6	7	2	48	2				74							9	1	1
Amherst.....											1		1					2							1		
Antigonish.....											1		3					4							1		
Baddeck.....											1							1									
Barrington.....													1					1							1		
Bridgetown.....													2					2							1		
Bridgewater.....												1	1			1		3							2		
Chester.....												1	1					2							1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1937—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Pack	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																										
“J” Division—																										
Fredericton.....				1	4				1	4	4	1	22	2		4		43						6	1	3
Albert.....													1					1						1		
Bathurst.....													1					2						1		
Buctouche.....													1					2						1		
Campbellton.....					1					1			4					8						3		
Caraquet.....													1					1						1		
Chandler.....												1	2					3								
Chipman.....													1					1						1		
Doaktown.....													1					1						1		
Edmundston.....											1		2					3						2		
Florenceville.....													1					1						1		
Gaspe.....													2					2						2		
Grand Falls.....													2					2						1		
Jacket River.....													2					2						1		
Kedgwick.....													1					1						1		
Minto.....											1		1					2						1		
McAdam.....													1					1						1		
Moncton.....				1						2	3		8	1				15						6		
Niguac.....													1					1						1		
New Carlisle.....											1							1						2		
Newcastle.....									1		1		2					4						1		
North Head.....													1					1						1		
Perth.....													1					1						1		
Port Elgin.....													1					1						1		
Richibucto.....													1					1						1		
Sackville.....											1							1						1		
Shediac.....													2					2						1		
Shippegan.....													2					2						1		
St. George.....													1					1						1		

St. John.....									1	1			9					11					4			
St. Leonards.....													1					1					1			
St. Stephen.....													1					2					1			
Sussex.....													1					2					1			
Woodstock.....													2					2					1			
On Command.....										4			3					7								
Marine Section—																										
Patrol Boat <i>Alacrity</i>																		3								
“ <i>Protector</i>																		3								
“ <i>Vigil</i>																		3								
“ <i>New Brunswick</i>																		3								
Totals.....				1	6				1	9	20	5	83	3			4	12	144					51	1	3
Quebec—																										
“C” Division—																										
Montreal.....			1	1		1			1	4	5	3	44			1		61					13	2		
Amos.....												1	2					3					1			
Bedford.....													2					2					1			
Bersimis.....													1					1					1			
Cabano.....													2					2					1			
Chicoutimi.....													2					2					1			
Clarenceville.....													2					2					1			
Coaticook.....											1		1					2					1			
Frelighsburg.....													2					2					1			
Hemmingford.....													2					2					1			
Huntingdon.....													2					2					1			
Lacolle.....													2					2					1			
Mansonville.....													2					2					1			
Matane.....													2					2					1			
Quebec.....									1	2	1		8					12					3			
Rimouski.....													2					2					1			
Riviere-du-Loup.....													2					2					1			
Rock Island.....													1					2					1			
St. George de Beauce.....													2					2					1			
St. Hyacinthe.....													2					2					1			
St. Jean.....									1				3					4					2			
Seven Islands.....												1						1								
Sherbrooke.....									1				2					3					2			
Sutton.....													2					2					1			
Thetford Mines.....													1					2					1			
Three Rivers.....											1		3					4					1			
On Command.....					2					3			2					7								
Marine Section—																										
Cruiser <i>Interceptor</i>																		4								
“ <i>Madawaska</i>																		8								
On Command.....																		4								
Totals.....			1	1	2	1			1	7	12	8	98			1	16	148					41	2		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1937—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Pack	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Mnaitoba—"D" Division—Concluded</i>																										
Manitou.....													1					1						1		
Melita.....													1					1								
Minnedosa.....											1		3					4						1		
Morden.....										1			1					2						1		
Morris.....													1					1						1		
McCreary.....													1					1						1		
Nipigon.....													1			1		2					8			
Norway House.....												1						2								
Piney.....													1					1						1		
Portage la Prairie.....											1		2					3						1		
Reston.....													1					1						1		
Roblin.....												1	1					2						1		
Rosburn.....													1					1						1		
Russell.....													2					2						1		
St. Norbert.....													1					1						1		
Selkirk.....											1		3					4						2		
Shoal Lake.....												1	1					2						1		
Souris.....													1					1						1		
Stonewall.....												1						1						1		
Swan River.....													2					2						1		
Teulon.....													1					1						1		
The Pas.....									1	1			1			1		4						1		
Treherne.....													1					1						1		
Virden.....													1					1						1		
Wasagamung.....													1					1						1		
Wascada.....													1					1						1		
Whitemouth.....													1					1						1		

Winnipegosis.....										1								1						
On Leave.....			1						1									3						
On Command.....									1	4								23						
Totals.....			1	1	4				5	13	26	7	146					215		37	67	1		
Saskatchewan—																								
“Depot” Division—																								
Regina.....				1	5			1	5	10	10	2	80		2	15		131	94	5		99	1	2
On Leave.....													3					4						
On Command.....								1			2		54					57						
“F” Division—																								
Regina.....			1	1					2	2	3	4	15			5		34						7
Assinibolia.....										1			3					4						1
Avonlea.....													1											
Balcarres.....													1					2						1
Bengough.....													1					1						1
Biggar.....													2					2						1
Big River.....													1					1						
Blaine Lake.....													1					1						1
Broadview.....													2					2						1
Cabaret.....													1					1						1
Calder.....													2					2						1
Kenora.....										1		1	2					4						1
Carlyle.....													1					1						1
Carnduff.....													2					1						
Climax.....													2					2						1
Conquest.....													1					1						
Consul.....													1					1						1
Craik.....													1					1						1
Crane Valley.....													1					1						1
Cumberland House.....													1					2				6		1
Cutknife.....													1					1						1
Elbow.....													1					1						1
Esterhazy.....													1					1						1
Estevan.....													1				1							1
Fillmore.....													1					1						1
Foam Lake.....													2					2						1
Fort Qu'Appelle.....													1					1						1
Glaslyn.....													1					1						1
Goldfields.....												1	1					3				6		1
Goodsoil.....													1					1						
Gravelbourg.....													1					1						
Gull Lake.....													1					1						1
Hafford.....													1					1						1
Hanley.....													1					1						1
Hudsons Bay Junction.....													1					1						1
Humboldt.....													2					2						1
Ile à la Crosse.....													1					2						2

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1937—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Pack	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles		
<i>Saskatchewan—Continued—</i>																												
<i>"F" Division—Concluded—</i>																												
Imperial.....													1					1										
Indian Head.....													1					1										
Ituna.....													1					1										
Kamsack.....												1						1										
Kelvington.....													2					2										
Kerrobert.....													2					2										
Kindersley.....													2					2										
Kipling.....													1					1										
Lac la Ronge.....													1			1		1					6					
Lanigan.....												1						1										
Leader.....													2					2										
Lloydminster.....													1					1										
Loon Lake.....													1					1										
Lucky Lake.....													1					1										
Macklin.....												1						1										
Maidstone.....													1					1										
Maple Creek.....													1					1										
Mayfair.....													1					1										
Meadow Lake.....										1			1					2										
Melfort.....											1		2					3										
Melville.....													1					1										
Milestone.....													1					1										
Moose Jaw.....										1	1		3					5										
Moosomin.....													1					1										
Morris.....													2					2										
Naicam.....													1					1										
Nipawin.....												1						1										
North Battleford.....					1					2	1		10					15							3			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1937—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Pack	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
<i>Alberta—Continued</i>																											
<i>"K" Division—Continued</i>																											
Breton.....													2					2							1		
Brooks.....													1					1									
Cadomin.....													1					1									
Calais.....													1					1									
Calgary.....					1					4	2	1	15			4		27							1	1	
Camrose.....													1					1						1			
Canmore.....													1					1									
Carbon.....													1					1									
Cardston.....										1			1			1		3						1			
Csstor.....												1						1									
Claresholm.....													1					1						1			
Cove Valley.....													1					1						1			
Cochrane.....													1					1	1		2	3					
Coronation.....												1						1									
Coutts.....											1		2					3						1			
Crossfield.....													4					1									
Drumheller.....											1		1					1						2			
East Coulee.....													1					1									
Edson.....													1					1									
Empress.....													1					1									
Evansburg.....													1					1									
Fairview.....													2					2									
Field.....											1							1									
Fort Chipewyan.....										1			1				1						11				
Fort McMurray.....											1							1									
Fort Vermilion.....													1					1									
Gleichen.....											1		1					1					1	1			
Grande Prairie.....											1		2					3						1			

Hanna.....								1				1		
Hardisty.....								1				1		
High Prairie.....							1					1		
High River.....												1		
Hilda.....												2		
Hinton.....												2		
Hythe.....												2		
Innisfail.....												1		
Irricana.....												1		
Jasper.....							1					1		
Jenner.....												1		
Kinuso.....												1		
Lac la Biche.....												2		
Lamont.....									1					
Leduc.....												1		
Lethbridge.....	1	1				1	2	1				9	3	
Lomond.....												1		
MacLeod.....								1						
Magrath.....												1		
Manyberries.....								1				1		
McLennan.....												2		
Medicine Hat.....								1				3	1	
Morley.....												1		
Nordegg.....												1		
Notikewan.....												1		
Okotoks.....												1		
Olds.....												1		
Oyen.....												1		
Peace River.....		1					2	1				9		
Picture Butte.....												1		
Pincher Creek.....											1			
Provost.....												1		
Red Deer.....								1						
Rimbey.....												1		
Rochfort Bridge.....												1		
Rocky Mountain House.....														
St. Paul.....												3		
Smoky Lake.....												2		
Spirit River.....												2		
Stettler.....												1		
Stony Plain.....												1		
Strathmore.....												1		
Taber.....												1		
Thorild.....												2		
Tofield.....												1		
Trochu.....												1		
Twin Lakes.....												1		
Two Hills.....												1		
Vegreville.....		1					2					9		
Vermillion.....												1		
Viking.....												1		

Penticton.....								1				3				4						1					
Prince Rupert.....										1																	
Vanderhoof.....										1																	
Vernon.....												1					2							1			
Victoria.....										1			2												1		
Williams Lake.....														1												1	
On Leave.....																										3	
On Command.....					1					2	2	1	3				9										
Marine Section—																											
Cruiser <i>Adversus</i>																	13										
Patrol Boat <i>Imperator</i>																2											
Totals.....				1		3				4	10	15	8	112		8	15	176	56			56			17	2	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																											
<i>“B” Division—</i>																											
Dawson.....				1	1					1	2	2	8			1		16		2		2	6	1	1		
Carcross.....													1					1									
Carmacks.....													2					1					4				
Champagne.....													1					1					5				
Forty-Mile.....													2					2					6				
Keno.....													1					1					4				
Mayo.....												1						2						1			
Old Crow.....												1				1		3					5				
Selkirk.....													1					1					4				
Sixty-Mile.....													1					1					5				
Teslin.....													1			1		2					5				
Whitehorse.....										1				4				5						1			
Totals.....				1	1					2	4	2	2	24		3		37		2		2	44	3	1		
<i>North West Territories—</i>																											
<i>“C” Division—</i>																											
Ottawa.....				1						2	1		3	2				9									
Aklavik.....					1					1			1			2		6							16		
Arctic Red River.....													1					2							12		
Cameron Bay.....													1					3							12		
Chesterfield Inlet.....												1		2		2		5							6		
Coppermine.....													1					3							15		
Craig Harbour.....													1					4							13		
Eskimo Point.....													1					4							6		
Fort Smith.....					1					1				2		2		7							14		
Good Hope.....													1					3							8		
Lake Harbour.....											1			1				3							17		
Maitland Point.....													1					3							12		
Norman.....													1					3							12		
Pangnirtung.....													1					3							3		
Ponds Inlet.....													1					4							12		
Port Harrison.....													1					3							12		
Providence.....													1					3							11		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1937—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Pack	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles			
<i>North West Territories—Concluded</i>																													
<i>“G” Division—Concluded</i>																													
Rae.....												1	2			1		4						12					
Reliance.....												1						4						12					
Resolution.....											1							4						12					
Simpson.....																		4						19					
Schooner <i>St. Roch</i>										2								12						21					
On Command.....													1					2											
Totals.....				1	2					6	6	16	38	2		27		98						263					

RECAPITULATION

Prince Edward Island.....					1				1		7		21			3	6	39							12			1	
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	5				4	18	19	9	117	3		2	170	349							62	1	1		
New Brunswick.....				1	6				1	9	20	5	83	3		4	12	144							51	1	3		
Quebec.....			1	1	2	1			1	7	12	8	98			1	16	148							41	2			
Eastern Ontario.....	1	2	3	8	10		2		18	36	42	20	291	3		16	1	453	39	2		41	11	11	3	11			
Western Ontario.....				2	1				2	5	10	3	55			2		85							29		2		
Manitoba.....			1	1	4				5	13	26	7	146			12		215						37	67	1			
Saskatchewan.....			1	3	10	1	1	1	9	37	33	24	344	1	2	29		496	94	5		99	30	97	4	4			
Alberta.....			1	2	8				4	27	31	16	219	1		24		333	7		4	11	12	82	4	3			
British Columbia.....				1	3				4	10	15	8	112			3	15	176	56			56	17	2					
Yukon Territory.....					1					2	4	2	24			3		37		2		2	44	3	1				
North West Territories.....					1	2				6	6	16	38	2		27		98					263						
Totals.....	1	2	9	21	53	2	3	1	49	170	225	123	1,548	13	2	131	220	2,573	196	9	4	209	397	472	19	21			

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1937

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Pack	Total	Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles		
Headquarters Staff.....	1	2	2	5	6	.....	2	.....	14	18	11	10	63	2	.....	9	1	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	3	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	15	19	8	117	3	.....	2	174	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1	1	.....
New Brunswick.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	9	15	4	77	3	.....	4	12	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	2	3	.....
Quebec.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	10	9	102	.....	.....	1	14	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1	.....	.....
Ontario.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	4	25	38	17	288	3	.....	11	.....	398	39	2	.....	41	21	41	3	13	.....
Manitoba.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	11	23	7	137	.....	.....	10	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	64	1	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	1	3	11	1	1	1	10	46	56	27	359	1	2	29	.....	548	94	5	.....	99	30	97	4	.....	.....
Alberta.....	1	2	8	.....	.....	.....	4	25	25	15	215	1	.....	24	.....	320	7	.....	4	11	12	32	4	3	.....
British Columbia.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	8	13	8	110	.....	.....	8	15	170	56	.....	.....	56	.....	17	2	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	24	.....	.....	3	.....	37	.....	2	.....	2	44	3	1	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	19	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baffin Island.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellesmere Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesterfield.....	1	2	2	5	6
On Loan—
Vancouver-City Police.....	1	1
Government of Newfoundland.....	1	1
Canadian Legation, Washington.....	1	1
Totals.....	1	2	9	21	53	2	3	1	49	170	225	123	1,548	13	2	131	220	2,573	196	9	4	209	397	472	19	21	.....

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARINE SECTION BY DIVISIONS

Divisions	Provisional	Superintendents	Skipper Lieutenants	Chief Skippers	Skippers	Cadets	Chief Engineers	Warrant Engineers	Chief Petty Officers	Petty Officers	Leading Seamen	Able Seamen	Ordinary Seamen	Chief Petty Officer Telegraphists	Petty Officer Telegraphists	Leading Telegraphists	Telegraphists	Chief Engine Room Artificer 1st Class	Chief Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class	Engine Room Artificer 1st Class	Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class	Enginemen	Leading Stokers	Cook Stewards	Ships Cooks	Mess Boys	Total
	"L" Division— Prince Edward Island.....									1			1	1					1	1	1						
"H" Division— Nova Scotia.....	1	4	4	12	2	4	7	14	6	3	31	13		1	3	4	6	1	6	6	6	13	1	10	8	4	170
"J" Division— New Brunswick.....								3	1		4										4						12
"C" Division— Quebec.....			1				1	2	1	1	3					1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		16
"E" Division— British Columbia.....		1		1		1		2		2	1					1	1			1		1	1	1	1		15
Hdqtrs. Staff Ontario.....								1																			1
Totals.....	1	5	5	13	2	5	8	21	10	4	41	15		1	3	5	7	4	8	13	6	15	2	12	10	4	220

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1937

1. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code, and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>										
British Columbia.....	149	32	223	2	8	665	21	11	35	1,151
Alberta.....	748	5	55	4	40	1,036	57	1	46	2,042
Saskatchewan.....	720	16	237	2	34	497	24	3	45	1,578
Manitoba.....	244	33	98		62	601	56	38	31	1,168
Ontario.....	715	33	336	1	44	851	71	11	114	2,176
Quebec.....	1,819	11	538	2	61	790	102	50	122	3,495
New Brunswick.....	150	5	246		4	202	5	2	63	677
Nova Scotia.....	1,524	22	125	4	8	413	18	14	124	2,252
Prince Edward Island.....	304		71		10	123	10		13	531
Yukon Territory.....	3	1	4		1	47	6		2	64
Northwest Territories.....	* 2	1	19			22	3		10	48
	6,378	164	1,948	15	272	5,297	373	130	605	15,182
<i>Criminal Code—</i>										
British Columbia.....		6	10		2	24	2	1	11	56
Alberta.....	42	1,195	500	50	408	2,732	610	77	487	6,101
Saskatchewan.....	621	1,857	1,305	53	516	2,661	490	60	385	7,953
Manitoba.....	372	987	234	17	260	1,195	246	66	149	3,526
Ontario.....	14	99	21	1	14	63	32	5	24	273
Quebec.....		4	40	1	2	63	16	49	24	199
New Brunswick.....	321	211	609	15	116	802	163	15	87	2,339
Nova Scotia.....	77	211	427	12	61	1,002	251	74	121	2,336
Prince Edward Island.....	70	46	84	2	25	207	31	6	20	491
Yukon Territory.....	1	2	3	1	1	25	2	1	10	51
Northwest Territories.....	1	4	15		3	13	2		10	48
	1,519	4,622	3,253	157	1,408	8,737	1,845	354	1,328	23,273
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>										
Alberta.....	6	25	44	6	177	2,934	270		31	3,493
Saskatchewan.....	238	69	903	23	136	2,018	147	36	102	3,722
Manitoba.....	68	250	599	5	206	1,031	85	16	47	2,357
Ontario.....			1			3	1			5
New Brunswick.....	665	17	1,110	5	43	1,312	81	22	72	3,327
Nova Scotia.....	5,268	5	696	11	35	1,564	224	33	101	7,937
Prince Edward Island.....	14	2	387		15	470	51		2	941
	6,309	368	3,740	50	612	9,332	859	107	355	21,782

2. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes and Criminal Code, in all Provinces, from April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces										Total							
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Yukon Territory		Northwest Territories						
FEDERAL STATUTES—																												
Aeronautics Act.....	2	1	3			7			1	14				2	4	2	1		2		3					14		
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....			2							2						2										2		
Canada Grain Act.....						2				2			2													2		
Canada Shipping Act.....			8		2	8				18	9			1	3	2	2		1							18		
Chinese Immigration Act.....			1							1																1		
Customs Act.....	2,023	43	856	1	19	834	30	23	232	4,061	306	33	191	125	473	508	417	1,843	165							4,061		
Dominion Forest Reserves and Park Act.....					3	95	10		1	109	5	57		47												109		
Electricity Inspection Act.....		1								1				1												1		
Excise Act.....	4,276	45	467	6	146	1,561	208	66	196	6,971	37	1,051	1,017	393	1,165	2,684	39	232	301	2						6,971		
Explosives Act.....			9			5		1	3	18	1	1,051	1,017	1	3	3	8		1	1						18		
Federal District Commission Act.....		2	1		2	106	1			112					105	7										112		
Fisheries Act.....	1	1	16		1	65	4		1	89		30		3			23	21	12							89		
Immigration Act.....	2		15			19			3	39	23		1				6		1	3						39		
Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act.....			2							2			2													2		
Indian Act.....	19	12	49	6	19	1,101	57		21	1,284	266	207	140	143	273	102	59	41	1	44	8					1,284		
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	11	4	57	1	57	546	44	3	44	767	1	302	61	332	1		4	65	1							767		
Livestock Pedigree Act.....			1							1						1										1		
Lord's Day Act.....	3	2	41			14			3	63		14	27	5			15	1	1							63		
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	4	4	102			52	1	3	8	174	14		5	4	11	50	19	30	41							174		
Militia Act.....			1							1																1		
Naturalization Act.....			1							1					1											1		
Northwest Game Act.....	1	1	6			10	3		10	31																31		
Northwest Territories Act.....			3			2				5																5		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	33	46	225		7	131	13	34	73	562	132	31	53	87	95	80	22	9	3							562		
Post Office Act.....			1			2		34	1	4		1		2				1								4		
Quarantine Act.....			1							1						1										1		
Railway Act.....	1	1	4	1	12	722	2			743	251	311	80	23	2	9	59	5	3							743		

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....																								1	1
Special War Revenue Act.....																								1	12
Statistics Act.....			8			3																	2	2	
Ticket of Leave Act.....																								2	71
Tobacco Restraint Act.....			65							6													1	1	
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....																							1	1	
Weights and Measures Act.....						1																	3	3	
Yukon Act.....		2	1	2																			1	1	
Totals.....	6,378	164	1,948	15	272	5,297	373	130	605	15,182	1,151	2,042	1,578	1,168	2,176	3,495	677	2,252	531	64	48	15,182			
<i>Criminal Code—</i>																									
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....	23	7	40	2	22	302	34	4	15	449	.....	137	140	106	5	4	20	29	5	2	1	449		
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....	12	11	32	2	41	263	66	16	17	460	2	78	127	60	11	28	68	60	25	1	.....	460		
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience (197-239), Part 5.....	86	37	120	4	91	1,371	154	15	36	1,914	10	473	562	210	16	4	276	244	104	12	3	1,914			
Offences against the person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	177	83	1,451	26	517	2,413	723	54	106	5,550	.....	1,358	1,728	873	29	12	642	725	137	22	24	5,550		
Murder.....		1	13	.....	6	7	7	2	9	45	.....	19	6	7	.....	9	2	.....	1	1	.....	45
Attempted Murder.....		1	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	9	.....	5	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Manslaughter.....		1	.....	.....	1	6	21	7	.....	336	.....	4	3	6	.....	3	15	5	.....	.....	.....	36
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	930	3,867	1,260	117	622	3,897	683	188	1,026	12,590	23	3,606	4,599	1,974	128	39	1,093	935	162	12	19	12,590			
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....	271	531	268	4	82	434	113	8	74	1,785	.....	337	745	237	2	1	209	205	48	1	.....	1,785	
Offences relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money (546-569), Part 9.....	7	64	58	1	8	21	11	3	24	197	15	27	14	7	78	46	4	6	.....	.....	.....	197
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories (570-575), Part 10.....	12	19	8	1	13	46	17	57	15	188	6	23	28	46	4	65	6	8	2	.....	.....	188	
Compelling appearance of accused (646-667), Part 13.....			1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Procedure on appearance of accused (668-704), Part 14.....				.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Summary Convictions (705-770), Part 15.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	23	13	.....	4	44	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	44
Punishments, fines, costs, etc. (1026-1035), Part 20.....				.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals.....	1,519	4,622	3,253	157	1,408	8,787	1,845	354	1,328	23,273	56	6,101	7,953	3,526	273	199	2,339	2,236	491	51	48	23,273			

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>										
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act...						1	1			2
Agricultural Relief Advances Act...	1				2	25	1		1	30
Amusements Tax Act...						1	1			2
Auctioneers and Pedlers Act...			1			4				5
Billiard Room Act...						4				4
Boilers Act...						2				2
Brand Act...	1					7	1			9
Bread Act...						1				1
Child Welfare Act...			5		3	81	2		1	92
Children of Unmarried Parents Act...					1	5			1	7
Coal-Mines Regulation Act...			1			21				22
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act...			1			4				5
Debt Adjustment Act...					2	1				3
Domestic Animals Act...		1			10	95	18		1	125
Domestic Relations Act...		1			5	5	5			16
Extra Judicial Seizures Act...							1			1
Fishery Act...					1	4	6			11
Game Act...	1	12	4		8	161	22		2	210
Income Tax Act...						2				2
Insurance Act...						3				3
Irrigation Districts Act...						2				2
Laying of Poisons Act...						2				2
Liquor Act...	1	6	7	4	22	724	38		9	811
Livestock & Livestock Products Act...					1	5				6
Lord's Day Act...					2	2				2
Masters and Servants Act...			2	2	56	167	44		1	272
Medical Profession Act...			1			1	1			2
Mental Diseases Act...			2		3	214	21			240
Minimum Wage Act...					1	1	1		1	4
Noxious Weeds Act...					5	19	6			30
Optometry Act...						1				1
Prairie Fires Act...		1	1			9	4			15
Public Health Act...						15				15
Public Highways Act...					3	142	3		3	151
Public Vehicles Act...	1		5		6	99	9		1	121
Public Works Act...						2				4
Restaurant Act...					1	4	1			6
School Act...					1	3	1			5
School Assessment Act...					1					1
School Attendance Act...					3	14				17
Security Frauds Prevention Act...						8				8
Seed Grain Act...					1					1
Slot Machine Act...			3			1				4
Stallion-Enrolment Act...					2	39	1			42
Stock Inspection Act...						19	1			20
Tax Recovery Act...			1							1
Temporary Seed Grain Advances Act...	1		1		2					4
Theatres Act...			2		1	8	2			13
Threshers Lien Act...						1				1
Travelling Shows Act...						1				1
Ultimate Purchasers Tax Act...						1	1			2
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act...		3	8		34	995	74		9	1,123
Veneral Diseases Prevention Act...						1				1
Veterinary Act...		1				4			1	6
Vital Statistics Act...						1	1			2
Water Resources Act...					2	4				6
Workmen's Compensation Act...						1				1
Municipal Laws...							1			1
Totals.....	6	25	44	6	177	2,034	270		31	3,493

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937—Continued.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>										
Animals Protection Act.....			2		1	1	2			6
Auctioneers Act.....			1		5					6
Brand Act.....									1	1
Child Welfare Act.....		1	32	11	24	49	15	12	12	156
Crop Payments Act.....			1							1
Deserted Wife's Maintenance Act.....	1		2		7	7	2	2	3	24
Electrical Licensing Act.....						1				1
Fisheries Act.....	1									1
Fur Act.....	13	4	33		9	54	3	4	7	127
Game Act.....	6	4	40		2	34	5		2	93
Gasoline Tax Act.....	4		26						3	33
Hawkers and Pedlers Act.....	19	3	72	1		51			1	147
Highways Act.....		1	5			8	1			15
Horse Breeders Act.....			5			2				7
Hotel Keepers Act.....					1	2				3
Injured Animals Act.....	1	1	7							9
Legal Profession Act.....			1				2			3
Liquor Act.....	173	31	367	10	16	471	39	4	42	1,153
Masters and Servants Act.....			4		19	41	19	1		84
Medical Profession Act.....			2							2
Mental Hygiene Act.....	20	1	54		3	198	15		12	303
Open Wells Act.....					2	2	1			5
Optometry Act.....									3	3
Parents Maintenance Act.....					2	1				3
Pharmacy Act.....			1							1
Pollution of Streams Act.....			1			2				3
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	6	11	25		2	29	3		1	77
Public Health Act.....			16		1	8			1	26
Public Service Vehicles Act.....	17	2	49		2	55	2		2	129
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....			2							2
Rural Municipality Act.....			1				2			3
Rural Telephone Act.....					1					1
School Act.....			3		3	3	2			11
School Attendance Act.....	1					5	1			7
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....			5			1		12		18
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....		1	1			1			1	4
Slot Machine Act.....	4		7						2	13
Steam Boilers Act.....			1			3				4
Stock Inspection Act.....			1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	4	1	18		16	51	15			105
Temporary Seed Grain and Supply Advances Act.....						1				1
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....	1		11		1	6			2	21
Vehicles Act.....	16	6	92	1	18	928	18	1	4	1,084
Veneral Diseases Act.....	1	2	2			1			1	7
Veterinary Association Act.....			5			2			2	9
Vitals Statistics Act.....			3		1					4
Water Rights Act.....			5							5
Totals.....	288	69	903	23	136	2,018	147	36	102	3,722

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937—Continued.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—</i>										
Amusements Tax Act.....					1	1				2
Animal Husbandry Act.....	7	14	15		3	28	4			71
Billiard and Poolrooms Act.....						2				2
Child Welfare Act.....	1	3	23	2	7	23	6	2	3	70
Electricians License Act.....					2	1				3
Fires Prevention Act.....	6	20	2		3	16	1			48
Forest Act.....		1				9				10
Game and Fisheries Act.....	5	27	33		6	85	5	5	7	173
Garage Keepers Act.....							1			1
Government Liquor Control Act...	17	144	57	3	90	247	17	4	17	596
Highway Traffic Act.....	17	30	439		35	380	25	1	12	948
Hotel Keepers Act.....					2					2
Insurance Act.....			1							1
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....					4	4				8
Manitoba Election Act.....	1									1
Medical Act.....	1		1			2	1			5
Mental Deficiency Act.....						1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....	8	2	3			116	4		1	134
Minimum Wage Act.....			2		7	12	3	1	1	26
Newspaper Act.....					16					16
Petty Trespasses Act.....	1	3	1		3	9	1		4	22
Pollution of Streams Act.....		1								1
Pound Breach Act.....					2					2
Public Health Act.....	4	3	16			9				32
School Attendance Act.....						5				5
Security Frauds Prevention Act...		1	1					1		3
Slot Machine Act.....						3				3
Small Debts Recovery Act.....					2	3				5
Taxicab Act.....						2				2
Threshers Lien Act.....					1	2				3
Transient Traders Act.....			1			2				3
Veterinary Association Act.....		1			1	1				3
Wages Recovery Act.....			2		20	57	14	1	1	95
Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....			1		1	3	3	1		9
Municipal Laws.....			1			49			1	51
Totals.....	68	250	599	5	206	1,081	85	16	47	2,357
<i>Ontario—</i>										
Highway Traffic Act.....						2	1			3
Mental Hospitals Act.....			1			1				2
Totals.....			1			3	1			5

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937—Concluded.

	Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>New Brunswick—</i>										
Adultery Act.....	1		2			1	3			7
Children's Protection Act.....	2	1	8		1	3	1			16
Dairy Products Act.....			4			1				5
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....			2			1	2			5
Factories Act.....			1							1
Fisheries Act.....						2				2
Forest Fires Act.....			6			2				8
Game Act.....	1		12		1	26	2	1	2	45
Gasoline Tax Act.....			12							12
Highway Act.....	1	1	16			3			1	22
Illegitimate Children's Act.....			7		5	31	2		6	51
Insurance Act.....			1							1
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	654	7	816	3	22	721	45	21	39	2,328
Medical Act.....			4			1	1			6
Motor Carrier Act.....			39							39
Motor Vehicle Act.....	3	6	126	2	14	490	22		19	682
Public Health Act.....			2				1			3
Sale of Securities Act.....			4							4
Schools Act.....	1									1
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	1	2	11							14
Slot Machine Act.....			30			29			3	62
Stallion Act.....									1	1
Transient Photographers Act.....			5						1	6
Trespasses, Fences and Pounds Act.....	1		1							2
Municipal Laws.....			1				2			3
Common Law.....						1				1
Totals.....	665	17	1,110	5	43	1,312	81	22	72	3,327
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>										
Agriculture Act.....						1				1
Coal Mines Regulation Act.....			2			30	1		2	35
Lands and Forests Act.....	5	3	89		5	144	14	1	22	283
Liquor Control Act.....	5,263		263	10	22	1,383	160	31	61	7,193
Motor Vehicle Act.....		2	336	1	4		48	1	13	405
Public Highways Act.....			3			3			2	8
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....			2		4	2			1	9
Vital Statistics Act.....			1							1
Municipal Laws.....						1	1			2
Totals.....	5,268	5	696	11	35	1,564	224	33	101	7,937
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>										
Beaver Protection Act.....			1							1
Dog Act.....			110			2				112
Domestic Animals Act.....			2			1				3
Fish and Game Act.....			7			1				8
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....			1							1
Fur Farming and Fur Dealers Act.....	1									1
Highway Traffic Act.....	2	1	9			171	8			191
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....	1		41							42
Pedlars Act.....			7		1	4				12
Prohibition Act.....	10	1	207		14	287	42		2	563
Public Health Act.....			1							1
Public School Act.....						1				1
Public Vehicles Act.....							1			1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....			1							1
Slot Machine Act.....						2				2
Ticket of Leave Act.....						1				1
Totals.....	14	2	387		15	470	51		2	941

4. RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Convictions	Number sent to prison	Number fined	Amount of fines paid	Quantity of Drugs Seized							Quantity and description of paraphernalia, etc., seized	Race of those arrested			
						Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Pills	Decks	Tablets					
172	185	131	125	126	\$ 1,100	1											
						Opium	292	11			2	113	Opium Pipes	12	White	115	
						Opium Dross		3	345			1	Opium Pipe Bowls	8	Chinese	50	
						Heroin			232½			2	3	Opium Lamps	15	Japanese	3
						Cocaine			303½			1	2½	Opium Scrapers	13	Coloured	4
						Morphine		2	52½		7		518	Opium Scales	5		
						Liquid Opium			37¾	44				Needles	65		
						Poppy Heads	220							Syringes	5		
						Laudanum			½					Automobiles	2		
						Paregoric			2					Misc. Items	264		
Codeine						24		2									
Marihuana						3 and 8	Cigarettes										

5. SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937

British Columbia	\$ 31,371 45
Alberta	88,547 92
Saskatchewan	89,332 99
Manitoba	57,866 23
Ontario	80,947 61
Quebec	85,464 95
New Brunswick	96,046 34
Nova Scotia	143,329 55
Prince Edward Island	31,486 81
Yukon Territory	1,705 00
Northwest Territories	695 00
Total	\$706,793 85

APPENDIX "D"

COPIES OF AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES OF ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR THE SERVICES OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

Copies of the previous Agreements beginning in June, 1928, in the case of the Province of Saskatchewan, and from the 1st April, 1932, in the cases of the other provinces mentioned, except Prince Edward Island which began on the 1st May, 1932, will be found in Appendix "D" of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended 30th September, 1932.

Upon the expiration of the above mentioned Agreements, new ones were entered into, or the old ones continued for a time. However, as new Agreements have now been entered into with all the Provinces concerned, copies of the said Agreements, and those now actually in force, are set forth below:—

(1) ALBERTA

P.C. 1766

PRIVY COUNCIL CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 17th day of July, 1936.

PRESENT

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Minister of Justice, under date of 29th June, 1936, reports as follows:—

By Order in Council of the 3rd of February, 1932, P.C. 243, approval was granted for the R.C.M. Police to police the Province of Alberta upon the terms and conditions of agreement therein mentioned, as authorized under section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

The agreement approved by the above-mentioned Order in Council covered the period from the 1st April, 1932, to the 31st May, 1935, and for several months the question of its renewal from the 1st June, 1935, has been the subject of correspondence and discussion between the Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police and the Attorney General of the Province of Alberta.

As a result of the discussion and correspondence referred to in the preceding paragraph an agreement was signed on the first day of June, 1936, between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Government of the Province of Alberta, represented by the Honourable John W. Hugill, Attorney General of the Province of Alberta, for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, from the 1st June, 1935, for a period of five years, under the following terms and conditions:—

(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 immediate succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of June, 1935, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Alberta as has been done during the past three years and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Alberta Provincial Police including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties that would, in the ordinary course of events, have been allotted to the Provincial Police 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, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (12) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of any additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the first day of June, 1935, to the 31st day of May, 1940, 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, 1940, 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. If towards the end of the five 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 five year period.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Alberta for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of two hundred and fifty (250) men, including all ranks.

(5) The Government of the Province of Alberta agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the following sums during the currency of this agreement:

The sum of \$225,000 for the first year of the agreement;

The sum of \$250,000 for each succeeding year after the first year of the agreement, by semi-annual instalments to be made on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the first day of October, 1935. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada, and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue.

The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.

(6) All fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs and fees (except Constables' mileage costs) of every description imposed or collectible in connection with the administration of justice and the enforcement of all statutes and regulations

thereunder, in the Province of Alberta, shall be paid to the Government of the Province excepting only such fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs and fees as are otherwise disposed of by the Criminal Code of Canada or other Federal Statute.

(7) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Alberta shall be at Edmonton, Alberta, 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.

(8) The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding 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 other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in paragraph 12.

(9) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Alberta Provincial Police shall be as stated in paragraph numbered 10 of the Order in Council of the 3rd of February, 1932 (P.C. 243).

(10) 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 case the Dominion Government desires to establish permanent quarters at the point where the quarters are leased from the Provincial Government under this agreement the Dominion Government agrees to purchase from the Provincial Government the quarters so leased, provided that terms, mutually satisfactory to the parties, can be agreed upon.

(11) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Alberta Provincial Police, and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs numbered 15, 16 and 17 of Order in Council of the 3rd February, 1932 (P.C. 243) and the agreement dated 6th of June, 1933, based thereon.

(12) The agreed strength of two hundred and fifty of all ranks shall be subject to increase or decrease, at the request of the Attorney General of Alberta on one year's notice, and for any increase or decrease made there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province on the basis of \$1,000 per man per annum. If for any reason it is not possible to give one year's notice, as for example in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster, or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province, then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province, at the request of the Attorney General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(13) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Alberta, up to the time of trial in the case of both indictable offences and those punishable on summary conviction, shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after the trial shall be borne by the Province.

(14) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Alberta as will bear the same

ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, employed in the Province of Alberta for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

Now, THEREFORE, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the authority of Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, is pleased to approve the terms of the agreement referred to and they are hereby approved accordingly

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

(2) SASKATCHEWAN

P.C. 842

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1936.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 14th April, 1928,—P.C. 580—approval was granted for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to police the Province of Saskatchewan upon the terms and conditions of the agreement therein mentioned, as authorized under Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act,

AND WHEREAS the agreement, approved by the above-mentioned Order in Council, was for the period from first June, 1928, to the 31st May, 1935, and contained a clause whereby it could be continued in effect until terminated by either party giving the other party one year's notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, and under this clause the agreement has been continued until the 31st May, 1936.

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports that during recent months the question of the renewal of the above-mentioned agreement for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the first June, 1936, has been discussed between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province of Saskatchewan and on the tenth of March, 1936, an agreement was signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, represented by the Honourable Thomas C. Davis, the Attorney-General of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the first June, 1936, for a period of seven years under the following terms and conditions:—

(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 June, 1936, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Saskatchewan as has been done since the first day of June, 1928, and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Saskatchewan Provincial Police, including the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties which would, in the ordinary course of events, have been allotted

to the Provincial Police, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Saskatchewan, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Saskatchewan Provincial Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (12) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of any additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

(a) "Transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons" shall include the transfer of prisoners from jails to the mental hospitals after an accused has been found unfit to take his trial on account of insanity or mental deficiency.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the first day of June, 1936, to the 31st day of May, 1943, 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, 1943, 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. If towards the end of the seven-year period the present terms of the agreement are found, for any reason, to be unsatisfactory, negotiations are to be undertaken for a re-arrangement of terms, and failing agreement, the contract to be automatically terminated at the end of the seven-year period.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Saskatchewan for the purpose of this agreement, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of:—

- (1) Two hundred and thirty men, including all ranks, exclusive of the Training Depot, for the first year,
- (2) Two hundred and fifty men, including all ranks, exclusive of the Training Depot, for the second year.
- (3) Two hundred and seventy-five men, including all ranks, exclusive of the Training Depot, for the third and subsequent years of this agreement.
- (5) The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the following sums during the currency of this agreement:—
 - (1) The sum of \$230,000 for the first year of the agreement.
 - (2) The sum of \$250,000 for the second year of the agreement.
 - (3) The sum of \$275,000 for the third and each succeeding year of the agreement.

by semi-annual instalments to be made on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the first day of October, 1936. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver-General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue, and the aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.

(6) All fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs and fees of every description imposed or collectable in connection with the administration of justice and the enforcement of all statutes and regulations thereunder, in the Province of Saskatchewan, shall be paid to the Government of the Province excepting only such fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs and fees as are otherwise disposed of by the Criminal Code of Canada or other Federal Statute.

(7) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Saskatchewan shall be at Regina, Saskatchewan, 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.

(8) The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Saskatchewan, 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, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in paragraph (12).

(9) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police shall be as stated in paragraph numbered (15) of the Order in Council of the 14th April, 1928—P.C. 580.

(10) 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 own 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 case the Dominion Government desires to establish permanent quarters at the point where the quarters are leased from the Provincial Government under this agreement the Dominion Government agrees to purchase from the Provincial Government the quarters so leased, provided that terms, mutually satisfactory, to the parties, can be agreed upon.

(11) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, the amounts required to place them in good standing, and the procedure to be adopted in such cases as are retired to pension or where the services are terminated before the member becomes pensionable shall be as set forth in Order in Council of the 14th April, 1928—P.C. 580—and the agreement dated 15th January, 1931, based thereon.

(12) The agreed strength, as set forth in paragraph (4) of this agreement, shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan on one year's notice, and for any increase or decrease made there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province on the basis of \$1,000 per man per annum. If for any reason, it is not possible to give one year's notice, as for example in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster, or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province, then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province, at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(13) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Saskatchewan, up to the time of committal to trial in the case of indictable offences, and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses after the committal to trial or conviction of any person, shall be borne by the Province.

(14) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Saskatchewan as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Saskatchewan for policing the said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the authority of Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, is pleased to approve the foregoing terms of the said agreement and they are hereby approved accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

(3) MANITOBA

P.C. 78

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA

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 12th January, 1937.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd December, 1936, from the Minister of Justice, representing that by Order in Council of the 8th March, 1932, P.C. 541, approval was granted for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to police the Province of Manitoba upon the terms and conditions of the agreement therein mentioned, as authorized under section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act;

That the agreement approved by the above-mentioned Order in Council was for the period from the 1st April, 1932, to the 31st May, 1935, and contained a clause whereby it could be continued in effect until terminated by either party giving the other party one year's notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, and under this clause, the agreement for policing the Province of Manitoba was continued from the 1st of June, 1935, to the 1st of April, 1936, with an increased strength and increased cost to the province, and the payments due by that province for that period, have already been made;

That for several months past, the question of the renewal of the agreement for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the 2nd April, 1936, has been discussed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba, and on the 2nd of April, 1936, an agreement was signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Government of the Province of Manitoba, represented by the Hon. William James Major, the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba, for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the 2nd April, 1936, for a period of four years under the following terms and conditions:—

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force shall be and remain a Dominion Force and shall be entirely under the control of the Government of the Dominion of Canada except as provided in this agreement.

(2) From and after the 2nd day of April, 1936, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Manitoba as was done from the 1st day of April, 1932, to the 1st day of April, 1936, both dates inclusive, and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Manitoba provincial police and any additional police duties that would, in the ordinary course of events, have been allotted to the said Manitoba provincial police 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 said Manitoba provincial police were still in existence and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them subject at all times, however, to the provisions of this agreement and especially to the special provisions contained in paragraphs numbered (13) and (14) of this agreement.

(3) This agreement shall be construed as being in effect from the 2nd day of April, 1936, to the 1st day of April, 1940, both dates inclusive, and unless either of the parties to this agreement shall have given to the other one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate same prior to the said 1st day of April, 1940, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either of the parties to same giving the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate same. The period of notice shall run from the date of delivery thereof by one party to the other.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in the Province of Manitoba for the purpose of this agreement a force of one hundred and fifty (150) men including all ranks.

(5) The Government of the Province of Manitoba agrees to pay to the Government of the Dominion of Canada in each year while this agreement continues the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) by semi-annual payments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year during the currency of this agreement, the first of such payments to be made on the first day of October, 1936, such payments to be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

(6) Subject to what is provided in paragraphs numbered (13) and (14) of this agreement the payments provided for in paragraph numbered (5) of this agreement cover all the payments required to be made by the Government of the Province of Manitoba to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the services rendered or to be rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in policing the Province of Manitoba as provided in this agreement.

(7) All fines, costs and fees (except constables' mileage costs) of every description imposed or collectable in the Province of Manitoba in connection with the administration of justice by the Government of the Province of Manitoba shall be paid to the Government of the said province.

(8) The headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province of Manitoba shall be at Winnipeg, Manitoba, or such other place 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.

(9) Subject to the provisions of this agreement the Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Manitoba or other officer commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in Manitoba in carrying out this agreement will act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba without reference to the senior officers of the force at Ottawa except in the enforcement of such laws as are administered by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

(10) The provisions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Manitoba provincial police shall be as stated in paragraph numbered 10 of the agreement set out in the schedule to chapter 37 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1932; and in the agreement dated the 9th day of September, 1935, between the parties hereto.

(11) Wherever in the Province of Manitoba the Government of the Dominion of Canada owns suitable quarters the same will be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force. Wherever in the province the Government of the Province of Manitoba owns quarters and the Government of the Dominion does not own such the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force will

use the quarters owned by the Government of the Province of Manitoba if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

(12) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of the former members of the Manitoba provincial police is covered by the agreement set out in the schedule to chapter 37 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1932, and by the agreement dated the 9th day of September, 1935, between the parties hereto.

(13) The said force of one hundred and fifty (150) members will be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of Manitoba on one year's notice and for any increase or decrease made there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount for which the Government of the Province of Manitoba is liable on the basis of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per man per annum. If for any reason it is not possible to give one year's notice, then the increase or decrease in the number of the said force of one hundred and fifty (150) members and the increase or decrease in the amount for which the Government of the Province of Manitoba is liable will be as may be agreed on between the Honourable the Minister of the Government of Canada in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force and the Honourable the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba.

(14) If a serious emergency should arise within the Province of Manitoba such as one caused by a flood, a cyclone or a similar disaster or caused by distress among the people in the province which emergency makes necessary an increase in the number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force on duty in Manitoba above the said number of one hundred and fifty (150) the expenditure caused by said increase will be borne as agreed on between the Honourable the Minister of the Government of Canada in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force and the Honourable the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba.

(15) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations up to the time of trial in the case of both indictable offences and those punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after the trial shall be borne by the province.

(16) It is agreed that the number of men from the Province of Manitoba recruited for service and employed in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited and employed as the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force employed in the Province of Manitoba for policing the Province of Manitoba under this agreement bears to the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force throughout Canada.

(17) This agreement shall be construed and read along with the said agreement set out in the schedule to said chapter 37 and with the said agreement dated the 9th day of September, 1935, between the parties hereto.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that under the authority of section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, the above-mentioned terms of agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Dominion Government be hereby approved.

The Committee submit the same for approval accordingly.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

(4) NEW BRUNSWICK.

P.C. 1068

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA

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 14th May, 1937.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th April, 1937, from the Acting Minister of Justice, stating that from the 1st of April, 1932, until the 31st May, 1936, the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were made available to the Province of New Brunswick under an agreement which was authorized by Order in Council of the 31st March, 1932, P.C. 721:

That under paragraph numbered four of the above-mentioned agreement, the arrangements for the services of the force were continued from the 1st June, 1935, to the 31st March, 1937;

That for several months past, the question of the renewal of the agreement for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the 1st April, 1937, has been discussed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick, and on the 16th April, 1937, an agreement was signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Government of New Brunswick, represented by the Honourable John B. McNair, Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the 1st April, 1937, for a period of 5 years, under the following terms and conditions:—

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to police the Province of New Brunswick for the period from April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1942. The force shall continue to perform the duties and services heretofore performed by it and any duties and services formerly performed by the New Brunswick Provincial Police, and any additional police duties which, in the ordinary course of events, would have been assigned to the said Provincial Police if it had been continued. For such purposes, there shall be provided and maintained at all times during the term of this agreement in the Province of New Brunswick, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police force of not less than one hundred men, including all ranks; provided that the strength of one hundred men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof.

(2) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion force and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, provided that in the policing of the Province of New Brunswick, except in the enforcement of Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada and in the performance of federal police duties, they shall act in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province in the same manner and to the same extent as a Provincial Police force, and the Assistant Commissioner or other officer commanding in New Brunswick shall act under the direction of the Attorney-General without reference to Senior Officers of the force in Ottawa.

(3) The headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of New Brunswick shall be at Fredericton or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon and the Government of Canada shall provide such offices and quarters as may be necessary for members stationed throughout the province.

(4) The Province of New Brunswick shall pay to the Dominion of Canada in each year while this agreement continues in force the sum of \$100,000 by semi-annual payments of \$50,000 each on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year; the first of such payments to be made on the first day of October, 1937: provided that in the event of the strength of the force in New Brunswick being increased or decreased as provided by section 1 hereof, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of New Brunswick on the basis of \$1,000 per man per annum.

(5) In the event of an emergency arising in the Province of New Brunswick, requiring the services of a larger police force than shall exist in the province at the time of such emergency, the Dominion agrees, at the request of the Attorney-General of the province, to temporarily increase the strength of the force in New Brunswick during such emergency to such an extent as may be requested, upon such terms as to payment of expenses and otherwise as may be agreed upon between the Attorney General of the Province of New Brunswick and the Federal Minister having control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(6) It is agreed that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of New Brunswick up to the time of trial in the case of both indictable offences and those punishable on summary conviction and also the expenses of conveying prisoners to and from county jails and lock-ups during and after trial shall be borne by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and all expenses, fees and costs incurred on or after the trial, except as aforesaid, shall be borne by the province; appeal cases under the Dominion Summary Convictions Act to be considered as re-trials.

(7) All fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs and fees (excepting only such fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs and fees as are otherwise disposed of by the Criminal Code of Canada or other Federal Statute and excepting mileage and Court costs of members of the force) which shall be collected in connection with the administration of justice and the enforcement of all Statutes and Regulations in the Province of New Brunswick shall be paid to the Province of New Brunswick;

(8) The provisions of paragraph number nine of Order in Council P.C. 721, passed March 31, 1932, relating to the seniority and prior service of former members of the New Brunswick Provincial Police shall continue in force and be incorporated as a part of this agreement.

(9) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of former members of the New Brunswick Provincial Police and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs numbered fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen of Order in Council P.C. 721, passed March 31, 1932, and any agreement based thereon.

(10) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of New Brunswick as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada as the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of New Brunswick for policing the said province under this agreement bears to the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(11) It is hereby agreed that unless one of the parties hereto shall give to the other one year's notice of its intention to terminate this agreement on the 31st day of March, 1942, the same 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 same; the period of such notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that under the authority of section 5, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, the above mentioned terms of the agreement between the Government of New Brunswick and the Dominion Government be approved.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(5) NOVA SCOTIA

P.C. 1894

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1936.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Acting Minister of Justice, under date of 23rd July, 1936, reports as follows:—

By Order in Council of the 29th March, 1932, P.C. 676, approval was granted for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to police the Province of Nova Scotia upon the terms and conditions of the agreement therein mentioned, as authorized under Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

The agreement approved by the above mentioned Order in Council was for the period from the first day of April, 1932, to the 31st day of May, 1935, and contained a clause whereby it could be continued in effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement.

Upon the expiration of the agreement, above referred to, on the 31st day of May, 1935, the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia desired to enter into a new agreement for a less number of men, consequently a less amount of money, and the question of the renewal of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Nova Scotia has been discussed between the Commissioner of that Force and the Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia, and on the 27th day of April, 1936, an agreement was signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, represented by the Honourable J. H. MacQuarrie, Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of one year from the 1st day of June, 1935, to the 31st day of May, 1936, under the following terms and conditions:—

The Honourable

The Minister of Justice
(R.C.M. Police)

(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 June, 1935, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Nova Scotia as has been done during the past three years and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Nova Scotia Police, including

the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties that would be in the ordinary course of events have been allotted to the Nova Scotia Police 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, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph 13, or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of any additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the first day of June, 1935, to the 31st day of May, 1936, and unless either of the parties shall have given to the other three months' notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement prior to the said 31st day of May, 1936, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other three months' 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.

(4) 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 one hundred and fifteen (115) men, including all ranks.

(5) The Government of the Province of Nova Scotia shall pay the Dominion Government in the year of this agreement the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars (\$115,000) by semi-annual instalments. The first semi-annual instalment shall be paid on the 1st December, 1935, and the second instalment on the 31st May, 1936, and the payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General and deposited to Consolidated Revenue.

(6) The payments referred to in paragraph (5) of this agreement shall be the total contribution by the Province of Nova Scotia to the Dominion Government for the services to be rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with the exception of the cost of the services referred to in paragraphs 13 and 14.

(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) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Nova Scotia shall be at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 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.

(9) The Assistant Commissioner of or other 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, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in paragraphs 13 and 14.

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police shall be as stated in paragraph numbered 9, of the Order in Council of the 29th March, 1932, (P.C. 676).

(11) 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.

(12) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police, and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs numbered 14, 15 and 16 of Order in Council of the 29th March, 1932, and Order in Council of the 10th May, 1934, (P.C. 975).

(13) The agreed strength of one hundred and fifteen of all ranks (115) shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney General of Nova Scotia on three months' notice and for any increase or decrease made, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province on the basis of \$1,000 per man per annum. If for any reason, it is not possible to give three months' notice, as for example in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster, or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province, then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province, at the request of the Attorney General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(14) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Provincial of Nova Scotia, up to the time of committal to trial in the case of indictable offences, and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses after the committal to trial or conviction of any person, shall be borne by the Province.

(15) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Nova Scotia as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Nova Scotia for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Justice and under the authority of Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, is pleased to approve the above mentioned agreement and it is hereby approved accordingly.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(6) PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

P. C. 1947

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA

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 16th July, 1935.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th July, 1935, from the Minister of Justice, submitting as follows:—

By Order in Council of the 19th April, 1932, P.C. 858,—approval was granted for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to police the Province of

Prince Edward Island upon the terms and conditions of the agreement therein mentioned as authorized under Section (5) of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

The agreement, approved by the above mentioned Order in Council, was for the period from the 1st May, 1932, to the 31st day of May, 1935.

During recent months the question of the renewal of the above mentioned agreement for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been discussed between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney General of the Province of Prince Edward Island, and on the fourth of July, 1935, an agreement was signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, and the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island, represented by the Honourable H. Francis MacPhee, the Attorney General of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the 1st June, 1935, for a period of five years under the following terms and conditions:—

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 June, 1935, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Prince Edward Island as has been done during the past three years and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Prince Edward Island Provincial Police and any additional Police duties that would, in the ordinary course of events, have been allotted to the Provincial Police 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, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraphs 13 and 14 or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of any additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

3. The term this agreement shall be from the 1st day of June, 1935, to the 31st day of May, 1940, 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, 1940, 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. If towards the end of the five-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 five-year period.

4. There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the purpose of this agreement, a force of twenty (20) men, including all ranks.

5. The Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the following sums during the currency of this agreement:—

The sum of \$15,000 for the first year of this agreement;

The sum of \$20,000 for each succeeding year after the first year of the agreement by semi-annual instalments to be made on the first day of June and the first day of December in each year, beginning the first

semi-annual instalment on the 1st day of June, 1935. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada, and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue.

The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.

6. The payments referred to in paragraph 5 of this agreement shall be the total contribution by the Province of Prince Edward Island to the Dominion Government for the services to be rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with the exception of the cost of the services referred to in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15.

7. All fines, costs and fees (except Constables' 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 collected by 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 which are collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and paid to the Federal Government. This paragraph shall not be interpreted to refer to fees payable for permits or similar documents required under the Provincial Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations of the Province which are ordinarily collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and turned over to the Province.

8. The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Prince Edward Island shall be at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 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.

9. The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 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 at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes, other than the Criminal Code, or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in paragraphs 14 and 15.

10. The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police shall be as stated in paragraph numbered 9, of the Order in Council of the 19th April, 1932, P.C. 858.

11. 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 a rent to be agreed upon.

12. The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police, and the amounts required to place them in good standing shall be those referred to in paragraphs numbered 15, 16 and 17 of Order in Council of the 19th April, 1932, and Order in Council of the 12th May, 1934, P.C. 974.

13. The agreed strength of twenty of all ranks (20) shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney General of Prince Edward Island on one year's notice, and for any increase or decrease made, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province on the basis of \$1,000 per man per annum. If for any reason it is not possible

to give one year's notice, as for example in the case of a general strike, then the increase or decrease in strength required by the Attorney General and consequent increase or decrease in the amount to be paid shall be as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney General of the Province of Prince Edward Island and the Minister in control of the Force.

14. Should a serious emergency arise within the Province, such as those caused by floods, cyclones and similar disasters, or distress amongst the inhabitants of the Province which may require an increase in the strength of the Force at the request of the Attorney General to adequately control the situation or to carry out the administrative service desired by the Province, thereby necessitating a considerable unforeseen expenditure, it is agreed that such expenditure shall be a matter of negotiation between the Province and the Dominion Government as to what portion of such expenditure shall be payable by the Province and what portion payable by the Dominion.

15. It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Prince Edward Island up to the time of commitment for trial in the case of indictable offences, and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and with the exception of the expenses of prisoners' escorts, all charges after the committal to trial or conviction of any person shall be borne by the Province of Prince Edward Island.

16. 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 for Provincial Police work.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that, under Section (5) of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, the terms of the agreement above referred to, be approved.

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

