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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1939

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



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
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1939

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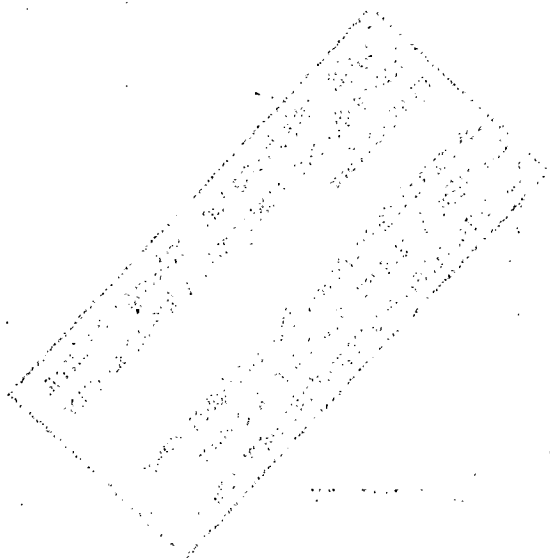
*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

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, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

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



CONTENTS

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW.

	Page
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces	7
3. The Force at large.....	8
National Training Centre.....	8
Police Crime Detection Laboratory.....	8
Methods of communication.....	9
4. The Preventive Service.....	9
Procedure by conspiracy.....	9
Legislation.....	10
Co-operation.....	10
Aircraft operations.....	11
Marine Section.....	11
5. Criticism of Police methods.....	12
6. New duties.....	12
Public Security.....	12
Secret Service.....	13
Proposed visit of Their Majesties.....	13
7. Health.....	13
Recreation.....	14
8. Crime (cases entered).....	14
General.....	14
Federal Statutes.....	15
Criminal Code.....	16
Registration of Revolvers and pistols.....	16
Provincial Statutes.....	17
9. Industrial and other disturbances.....	17

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE.

1. Strength of the Force.....	19
Table showing strength, rates of pay and Distribution.....	20
2. Divisions and detachments.....	22
3. Increases and decreases.....	22
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	24
Changes at Headquarters.....	24
5. Administration and Organization in the field.....	25
Amalgamation of "B" and "G" Divisions.....	25
General.....	25
Special Courses.....	25
Clerical Section.....	26
R.C.M. Police Band.....	26
Services for the Federal Government.....	26
Services to the Provincial Governments.....	26
6. Accommodation.....	27
7. Discipline.....	27
8. Honours and Awards.....	27
9. Medical treatment.....	28
10. Dental treatment.....	28
11. St. John Ambulance Association.....	28
12. Cemeteries and Headstones.....	28
13. Transport.....	29
Aeroplanes and seaplanes.....	29
Motor.....	29
Pedal Bicycles.....	29
Marine.....	29
14. Horses.....	30
Police Farm (suggested).....	30
15. Dogs, sleigh and trained police.....	30
16. Buildings.....	30
New ones erected.....	30
New ones required.....	31
Fires.....	31
17. Clothing and supplies.....	31
18. "Living" and other allowances.....	31

CONTENTS—Continued

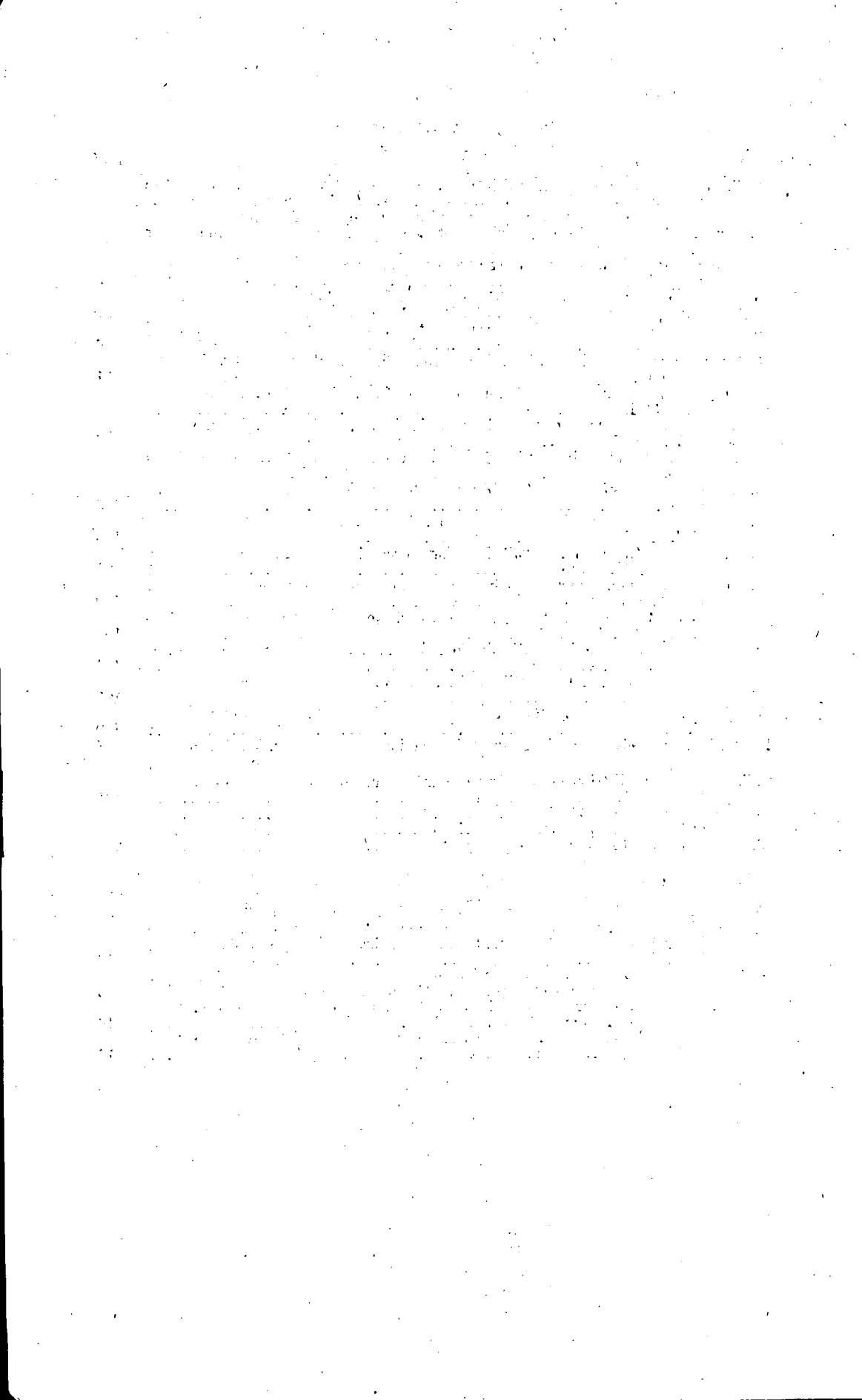
SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH.	PAGE
1. Recruiting.....	32
Waiting List.....	32
2. Training.....	32
Syllabus for recruits.....	32
Instructional Classes for experienced N.C.O's and Constables.....	33
Special Courses.....	33
Equitation.....	33
Training other than at Regina.....	33
3. Musketry Practice.....	33
Best Rifle Shot.....	33
4. Revolver Practice.....	33
MacBrien Shield.....	33
Best Revolver Shot.....	33
Minto Cup.....	34
Crossed Revolvers.....	34
5. Equitation (Mounted Section).....	34
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Strength.....	34
Training.....	34
 SECTION 4—CRIME.	
1. Introductory.....	34
2. Aids in the detection and apprehension of criminals.....	35
Scientific Laboratory.....	35
Modus Operandi.....	36
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	36
Finger Print Sections.....	36
Photographic Section.....	37
Trained Police dogs.....	38
3. Crime Statistics.....	38
New Column.....	38
4. Total "true" cases.....	38
Examination.....	39
5. Table of true cases under 3 main classifications.....	39
6. Graph Index.....	40
7. Acknowledgment of assistance.....	42
8. Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	42
 SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.	
1. Other Investigations.....	43
2. Totals of Groups 2, 3 and 4.....	43
3. Social and Humanitarian Service.....	44
4. Collection of Revenue.....	44
 SECTION 6—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.	
1. Preliminary Remarks.....	45
2. Changes in detachments.....	45
3. Dogs and Dog feed.....	45
4. Barracks and buildings.....	46
5. Inspections.....	46
Long journey of inspection by Officer Commanding.....	46
6. Conditions at Yellowknife, N.W.T.....	46
7. Crime.....	47
8. General Remarks.....	47
 SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS.	
1. Distinguished Visitors.....	47
2. Proposed visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen.....	48
3. Conclusion.....	48

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

SECTION 8—APPENDICES.

PAGE

"A". Items of interest, notes, and in many cases extracts from 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—	
1. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of "S" Department—Asst. Commissioner J. M. Tupper.....	49
2. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department—Asst. Commissioner R. R. Tait.....	50
3. The Chief Preventive Officer—Superintendent E. W. Bavin.....	52
4. The Adjutant-Acting Superintendent, F. A. Blake.....	57
5. The Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.....	58
6. The Officer Commanding "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q.—Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon.....	61
7. The Officer Commanding "D" Division, Winnipeg, Man.—Asst. Commissioner R. L. Cadiz.....	67
8. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—Asst. Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C.....	77
9. The Officer Commanding "F" Division, Regina, Sask.—Asst. Commissioner C. D. LaNauze.....	82
10. The Officer Commanding "G" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin.....	100
11. The Officer Commanding "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—Asst. Commissioner F. J. Mead.....	108
12. The Officer Commanding "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—Superintendent M. V. McM. Bruce.....	121
13. The Officer Commanding "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta.—Acting Asst. Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock.....	139
14. The Officer Commanding "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Superintendent J. O. Scott.....	160
15. The Officer Commanding "N" Division, Rockliffe, Ont.—Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.....	164
16. The Officer Commanding "O" Division, Toronto, Ont.—Superintendent W. Munday.....	167
17. The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.—Asst. Commissioner T. H. Irvine.....	179
18. The Officer in charge of the Finger Print Section—Inspector W. W. Watson....	187
"B". Strength and distribution by Divisions and detachments including the Marine Section.....	
1. Recapitulation by Divisions.....	191
2. Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	206
3. Distribution of the Marine Section by Divisions.....	207
"C". Returns of Investigations, cases entered and convictions, etc. for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1939.....	
1. Recapitulation of Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	209
2. Classified Summary of the disposition made of offences investigated under the Federal Statutes and Criminal Code from 1st April, 1938 to 31st March, 1939.....	209
3. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.....	210
4. Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.....	212
5. Summary of fines imposed in Group 1 cases from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.....	216



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 20, 1939.

To the Right 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 the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1939.

The report is of the same form as that submitted for several years, 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 1

GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The amendments mentioned in my last report, and which were contained in Bill No. 40, were passed by Parliament and assented to on 25th May, 1938, and are now known as Chapter 24 of the 1938 Statutes. The principal amendment restricts the application of the R.C.M. Police Act to "Reservists" to Part I of the Act only, except in the case where a reservist is injured or killed in the performance of duty.

"Absence without leave" in future will make "stoppage of pay" an obligatory punishment.

A few other minor matters were clarified and a number of omissions rectified.

The first valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Dependents Pension Fund (Part IV of the Act) was due to take place on March 31, 1939, and we shall await the report of the Department of Insurance with much interest.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

At the risk of being tedious, it is considered of public interest to set forth below the dates upon which the agreements for the services of the R.C.M. Police now in force with the six provinces may be terminated:—

Alberta, May 31, 1940.

Saskatchewan, May 31, 1943.

Manitoba, April 1, 1940.

Nova Scotia continued on a yearly basis from June 1, 1935.

Prince Edward Island, May 31, 1940.

Copies of the agreements in question were published in my predecessor's report for the year ended March 31, 1937.

The agreement with each province provides for a stated strength at a fixed price. The strength may be increased upon request, but must be paid for by the Province at a fixed rate. At the present time, the Province of Alberta has an extra 25 men used solely for investigating and issuing relief.

It is essential to repeat that it is only possible to give the most efficient and economical service when long-term agreements are entered into. It is obvious that short-term agreements do not lend themselves to this.

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 force at no time in its history has been better prepared to deal with its great variety of duties than it is to-day. It has rarely been as ready and able. This state of affairs is attributable to several causes, not the least of which is the excellent training which was instituted by my predecessor several years ago, and which has been steadily maintained and improved, and the determined adherence to the principles underlying it.

It has been possible during the past few years to create a training school or police academy at Regina, Sask., which has already definitely undertaken the work of a National Training Centre. The officers in charge have kept an open mind, and have ever been on the alert to embody in the syllabus any item which had proven its merit.

Officers commanding divisions, for the most part, have constantly endeavoured to raise the standard of efficiency throughout the force, and have at all times taken advantage of sending their personnel to the Training Centre for refresher courses.

The equipment and buildings at Regina have been much improved during recent years, and while we still lack certain important items, which will be referred to later, nevertheless the gradual advance has borne fruit, in the ability of the individual members of the force to readily cope with the modern criminal. The effects can be seen in the manner in which some of the outstanding cases have been handled, and which will be found in Appendix "A".

The duties of the force in the field and at this Headquarters have been heavy during the past year, but as the progress in training and experience with modern methods have grown the pressure has lessened.

Another factor which has greatly assisted in bringing the force to a high state of efficiency is the "age limit". A constant flow of comparatively young officers and men is essential, and the fact that during the past 6 or 7 years, we have been able to secure well educated personnel has been of great assistance.

In so far as the *National Training Centre* or Police Academy at Regina is concerned, the largest class from an outside source to be afforded instruction there during the past year again came from the Canadian Pacific Railway. We also have had members of the city police forces of Calgary and Vancouver, and also representatives from the British Columbia Provincial Police and the Legion of Frontiersmen.

For the first time 20 members of the Marine Section were sent to the Training Centre at Regina. With improved equipment and larger accommodation, we shall be able to accept larger numbers from other police forces in the Dominion.

The *Police Crime Detection Laboratory* referred to in my last annual report, and which was established at Regina under the care and charge of Dr. Maurice Powers, has continued to enhance its usefulness, and exhibits have been received from every division in the force. The Yukon subdivision has also utilized its services.

Another similar laboratory was recently built at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and while this has not yet been equipped, it is hoped to accomplish this without undue delay.

Other aids in the detection and prevention of crime will be referred to in section 4.

The training of Recruits, Reservists and Refresher Courses will be dealt with under the heading of "Recruiting and Training—Section 3", as will the courses for the Marine Section and the Aviation Section.

Methods of Communication.

We have a definite need for more broadcasting equipment and also for wireless equipment in our motor cars. The services available in these directions, in view of the very definite advances made in those lines of communication within recent years, are a great boon in many cases, and there is no doubt that we might now proceed on a sufficiently large scale to enable us to be independent of private broadcasting stations. A survey is being made.

A considerable portion of the force is engaged in the prevention of smuggling and breaches of the Excise laws, and a few notes regarding the "Preventive Service" may be of interest.

4. The Preventive Service

A short general outline of the present situation is all that can be given here. Examples of the important cases handled during the year will be found in Appendix "A" of this report. Furthermore, extracts from the report of the Chief Preventive Officer have also been included in that appendix.

PROCEDURE BY CHARGES OF "CONSPIRACY"

We have again followed the procedure of invoking the sections of the Criminal Code referring to "Conspiracy" whenever it was found during the past year that serious infractions of the Customs and Excise laws had taken place. *Outstanding Features (Rum-Running, Nova Scotia)*

The outstanding feature in this service during the past twelve months is the improvement in Nova Scotia. It will be remembered that rum-running on the Canadian Atlantic Seaboard was the subject of considerable discussion in the House of Commons during the 1938 Session of Parliament.

The Minister promised action and it was taken promptly, with the result that at the time of writing not one rum-runner is off our shores, and not one cargo has arrived from the French West Indies or other point this winter, carrying contraband rum, and the Government vendor in the Province of Nova Scotia has had to ship rum to Government stores where the sale of this article in the past had been unheard of.

Boats have been seized, many prosecutions entered, and a number of convictions obtained. All this has taken place as a result of systematic and thorough investigation covering a long period. The work is by no means finished, but it is having the desired effect.

Suggestion

The situation regarding the Customs and Excise Acts could be greatly improved by a reduction in Customs and Excise duties, and the Government sale of liquor at a much reduced price, which would largely remove the business of the bootlegger entirely.

LEGISLATION

No amendments with respect to the Customs Act were presented to Parliament at the 1938 Session, but an important enlargement of the Provisions of Section 151 of the Act was made effective by Order in Council and became law on the 1st of August, 1938. This provides that vessels registered in all parts of the British Commonwealth, other than Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire and India, will be subject to search within the twelve mile limit of the Canadian shore, which is known as "Canadian Customs Waters". If found hovering within that area, such vessels may be seized if goods are found on board in contravention of the Customs Act. Vessels exceeding 500 tons register are not subject to these provisions.

The new regulations were the outcome of lengthy negotiations between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada. They are very important to Preventive Service work since a large percentage of the larger vessels, engaged in smuggling, are registered in the British West Indies and Newfoundland, and were previously immune to search or seizure beyond the three mile limit.

It is hoped that it may be possible to bring about a similar agreement with respect to vessels registered in St. Pierre et Miquelon and the French West Indies.

EXCISE ACT

Several amendments to the Excise Act were passed at the last Session of Parliament, and these were, with one exception, variations of the regulations dealing with the operation of tobacco factories and licensed distilleries, and therefore not of direct interest to the Preventive Service.

The exception consisted of the addition of Section 169 C. This renders a person liable to the heavier penalties provided for second offences under Sections 164 and 169, if they have previously been convicted for any offence under either of these two sections. Previously an accused was not liable to second offence penalties unless he had previously been convicted under the same section and subsection of the Act.

CO-OPERATION

INTERNATIONAL

I am very pleased to be able to report that the Preventive forces have continued to function in close co-operation with the United States Coastguard Service and the Alcohol Tax Unit. The co-operative effort in exchange of information mentioned in my last report has been extended wherever possible, to the mutual benefit of both countries. A further reference to this will be found on page 42.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

I am also pleased to report that the congenial relations existing between this force and the Department of National Revenue have been maintained throughout the past year. Any suggestions by the police have been given every consideration and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have, at all times, afforded every possible assistance.

Other Federal Departments, including External Affairs and the Department of Justice and the Department of National Defence, have again rendered most valuable service.

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

Our relations with other police forces, both provincial and municipal, in enforcing the provisions of the Customs and Excise Acts, have been well maintained on the basis of mutual assistance throughout the year. As mentioned

last year, in some provinces searches for violations of the liquor statutes are frequently carried out jointly by members of the Provincial Police and members of our detachments.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

The aviation section of this force has again been very helpful to the Preventive Service, and the fact that our aeroplanes are on patrol no doubt had a great moral effect upon the rum-runners. During the season these aeroplanes were called upon to assist in locating missing vessels and crews, and on two occasions they were successful in locating the missing craft.

Our aircraft operations along the Atlantic seaboard and the lower gulf of the St. Lawrence were undertaken by three deHaviland Dragon-Fly land planes, based on Moncton, N.B. They commenced their operations on May 19, 1938, continuing throughout the season until flying conditions became adverse. They ceased flying on November 23, 1938. A total of 229 separate patrols were carried out involving a total flying time of 736 hours. The aeroplanes mentioned have radio connections with our control point at Shediac.

MARINE SECTION

RE-ORGANIZATION

The Marine Section as a whole has been subjected to a general re-organization. A senior ship's officer was appointed marine superintendent and the ranks and ratings were changed to bring about a more simplified system. Both large and small patrol vessels have been given a greater responsibility and brought in closer co-operation with the land force, in many cases working with them in effecting services and seizures.

ASSISTANCE FROM DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Director of Naval Engineering has acted as technical adviser to the commissioner, and it is desired to acknowledge the splendid assistance and co-operation extended by him and his staff during the past year. It is also desired to acknowledge the help given by the Director of Naval Stores and other officers of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Closer co-operation with the Naval Service has greatly improved our efficiency, and has been the means of expediting patrols and reducing our expenditure.

The bulk of the repair work and annual refits to the patrol vessels has been carried out by the staff of the Naval Dockyard at Halifax.

NEW VESSELS

A total of seven patrol vessels have been sold through the Salvage Department during the past year, these having reached the stage where they could not be economically operated due to depreciation of engines, etc. Additions consisted of the Cruiser *French* which was built by Messrs. Davie Shipbuilding Company of Levis, P.Q. This vessel was launched in July, 1938. The patrol vessel *D 2*, which was originally seized and forfeited under the Customs Act, was taken over and converted for use as a patrol boat. Two small vessels which have been named the *D 1* and *D 10* were purchased for inshore work in Prince Edward Island.

TRAINING

Training classes have been carried out in Halifax under officers of the Royal Canadian Navy by arrangement with the Department of National Defence, and a selected number of ships' officers and ratings attended a three months' training course at "Depot" Division, Regina, for the first time.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION (Marine Section)

The strength of the Marine Section has remained practically unchanged. Approximately 238 men of all ranks and ratings comprise the Marine Section. This Section has maintained continuous patrols during the past season on the Atlantic seaboard; also in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is considered that their efforts were made more effective last year by allotting the larger cruiser type vessels to six distinct areas. The smaller patrol vessels covered the inshore waters and acted as a second line of protection, maintaining close co-operation with land detachments.

On the British Columbia seaboard we have one small motor vessel, and this Coast has been entirely free from liquor smuggling on a commercial scale.

The personnel of the Marine Section has maintained its reputation of carrying out its arduous duty, often in the face of most difficult and dangerous circumstances.

5. Criticism of Police Methods

I should like to again warn the public that there is still a general tendency among subversive elements to immediately accuse the police of either unnecessary brutality, intoxication, or some similar offence, once they are called upon to take definite action in maintaining law and order.

All that the police forces in Canada ask is that the public analyse each situation very carefully before forming any opinion when such charges are made, and to keep in mind the causes which have led up to a clash between the police and any section of the populace.

The purpose of such critics in some cases is two-fold:—First, to entirely discredit the police, and secondly, to gain much publicity at no cost.

6. New Duties

In the ordinary course of our duties in the Provinces there has been practically no change, except for the new duties which will be referred to later. Each year there is an increase, large or small, in the services rendered the Federal Government.

There is a tendency now for towns in the Provinces with which there are agreements with the R.C.M. Police to ask for the services of the force to police such municipalities. On each occasion in which we have been requested to undertake municipal work we have asked for a tri-partite agreement, including the municipality, the provincial authorities and the Federal Government, and where this is not forthcoming or acceptable to all concerned, we have refused to enter into any arrangement for the policing of the municipality in question.

During the past twelve months, no new agreements for the policing of towns or cities have actually been entered into, although the matter has been discussed and considerable correspondence has been exchanged on the subject.

PUBLIC SECURITY

On account of the uncertain conditions in Europe, we have undertaken a good deal of new and important work in conjunction with other Departments of the Federal Government, principally with the Department of National Defence, in the preparation of measures all over the country to ensure the co-operation of Provincial Authorities and private corporations in the prevention of sabotage in the event of hostilities arising, and for the protection of the public utilities and the safeguarding of vulnerable points in connection with transportation and lines of communication.

The reception by the public, without excitement, that this work was being undertaken, has been a decided advantage to the police. The press has given valuable assistance in this matter, as the newspapers, for the most part, have carefully guarded against unnecessarily alarming the people.

Private Enterprise and large Corporations have entered into the realities at issue in a commendable manner. The work is proceeding as rapidly as possible.

SECRET SERVICE

Other important activities of a Secret nature for the information of the Government have also required much care and preparation.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES

The proposed visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to Canada in May and June, 1939, has entailed a good deal of preparatory and extra work. It is surprising how much ground has to be covered.

The goodwill and co-operation of all Police Forces throughout the Dominion are of course being sought by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police whose primary concern the safety of Their Majesties will be, and the response has been most willing and encouraging.

7. Health

It is a pleasure to report that during the year which ended on March 31, 1939, the health of the Force has been better than for several years past. There were no serious epidemics.

Influenza, fractures and injuries, tonsillitis, appendicitis and the ordinary cold appear more prominently in the statistics than other causes of illness, in the order named, and have accounted for a good deal of loss of time.

NUMBER SENT TO HOSPITAL

The number of members of the Force who were sent to Hospital during the past twelve months was 640, compared with 852 of last year, a decrease of slightly more than 22.5 per cent.

NUMBER LAID OFF DUTY FROM OTHER CAUSES

The number of members of the force laid off duty through illness decreased from 2,139 to 2,036, which is approximately 4.8 per cent.

TOTAL STRENGTH OFF DUTY THROUGH ILLNESS

During the year under review, therefore, there were 2,676 members of the force off duty through illness of one kind or another. The total last year was 2,991. A decrease this year of slightly over 10.5 per cent.

The daily average of men off duty through illness for the whole force for the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, was, therefore, 7.33, compared with 8.19 of last year.

With the strength of the force on March 31, 1939, at 2,603 of all ranks, the daily percentage of loss to the force on account of sickness during the twelve months ended on that date was, therefore, .281. A daily percentage of one per cent would be equivalent to a loss of about 26 men.

NUMBER OF DAYS LOST

The actual number of days lost throughout the year through illness of all kinds, injuries, etc., was 17,212, made up as follows:—

	Days
In hospital	6,919
Off duty from other causes	10,293
	17,212

or an average of 6.38 days per member of the force. The average of the previous year was 7.52.

In other words, the total number of days lost through sickness, injuries, etc., in 1938-39 was 1.81 per cent of the total man-power days available.

From the figures which have been given, I am glad to note that the average absences from duty on account of illness is within reasonable limits, and compares most favourably with former years and with the averages of other units of like size.

RECREATION

It has not been possible to make much advance under this heading during the past year, but Officers Commanding and the men of their Commands have made the best of local conditions.

Games take the place of physical training at several points and where there are canteens the situation is satisfactory, as it has been possible to obtain extra equipment and facilities.

The majority of divisions have been able to organize dances and similar forms of entertainment, and the situation is gradually improving in these respects.

Some relaxation has been afforded by the R.C.M. Police band at Regina. This will be referred to under subsection (5) of section 2.

3. Crime

The statistics regarding crime will be found in Appendix "C", and a comparison of the figures from the standpoint of "true" cases is made in section 4, but it is desired to call attention here to a few of the outstanding characteristics from the "Cases entered" standpoint.

GENERAL

The aggregate of "cases entered" for the three main classifications which are in use by this force and which are shown in detail in Appendix "C", is an increase of 5,372 over last year, as set forth below:—

—	1937-38	1938-39	Increase	Decrease
Federal Statutes	15,345	15,165	.....	180
Criminal Code	22,674	23,330	656	.....
Provincial Statutes	24,354	29,250	4,896	.....
Total	62,373	67,745	5,552	180
		
Total increase			5,372	.....

From the figures given above, it will be seen that there has been a small decrease under Federal Statutes during the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1939; a substantial increase in cases under the Criminal Code, and a heavy increase in cases entered under the Provincial Statutes.

The small decrease under the heading of *Federal Statutes* is principally due to the decrease in the number of cases entered under the Customs Act and the Excise Act. It is true that there were small increases in the cases entered under the Indian Act and also under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, with a considerable increase under the Railway Act, whereas under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act there was a small decrease. However, the increases mentioned were more than offset by the decreases in the two main items of Customs and Excise, making a net decrease of 180 cases entered.

In the cases entered under the *Criminal Code*, the increase of 656 cases is distributed amongst parts 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of the Code, but the highest percentage of increases occur under crimes connected with Part 5—"offences against religion, morals and public convenience" (Sections 197 to 239), and Part 8 (Sections 509 to 545) "wilful and forbidden acts".

In so far as the comparatively large increase in cases entered under the *Provincial Statutes* is concerned, this is chiefly due to the large increase in searches which gave "negative" results in Nova Scotia under the Liquor Act. Therefore the increase is more apparent than real and will show up much more distinctly in the "true" cases.

Increases in the number of cases entered under the Provincial Statutes concern one or both of the Acts relating to liquor and Highway Traffic Control, resulting in a total *small increase* in "cases entered" for the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia. There was a *decrease* in Prince Edward Island.

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

FEDERAL STATUTES

Once again the Federal Acts which show up most conspicuously in numerical importance under this heading are the Excise, Customs, Indian, Juvenile Delinquents, Opium and Narcotic Drug and the Railway Act, and during the past few years this order has been generally maintained.

In so far as the *Excise* and *Customs Acts* are concerned, these have received determined and unrelenting attention. Some details were given regarding them in Subsection 4 of Section 1 and examples of cases tried will be found in Appendix "A".

Indian Act.—There is only a small increase in the number of cases entered during the past year under this heading, and usually we experience little difficulty in enforcing this Act.

Juvenile Delinquents.—Under this heading there is also a small increase in cases entered, but the majority are petty thefts by youths.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.—There were some 30 cases less entered under this Act during the past year, but this does not indicate less success than last year, as we were able to bring to trial a number of notorious suspects and to secure the conviction of a number of clever offenders who have been too wily in the past to be brought into Court. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Department of Pensions and National Health, and we believe they are satisfied with the results obtained.

During April, 1938, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was amended in order to make the cultivation or production of Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana) illegal in Canada, except by permit. This, of course, has increased our duties.

Railway Act.—Last year I was able to report a gratifying decrease in the number of offences and cases entered under this Act. This year the number has largely increased, and most of the cases referred to are those entered against

transients travelling on trains illegally, which is still too prevalent. In my last report there were 253 cases entered, whereas during the year which ended on March 31, 1939, there were 417.

The increase is largely due to a tightening of the preventive action taken and a less number of warnings, especially in the Province of Alberta.

Removal of Transients.—In addition to the 417 cases entered, there were a large number of transients removed from trains by this force and also a large number warned. The numbers this year are less than last year. In fact they are less than for any time during the past 4 years. However, even with this improvement, illegal travelling on Railway trains is too prevalent by far.

CRIMINAL CODE

We have already noted a substantial increase in the number of cases entered under this heading during the twelve months under review; but in view of the fact that there were 1,256 cases in which the complainant declined to prosecute and 1,158 cases in the "Negative searches and complaint unfounded" column, a total of 2,414, as compared with 1,307 of the previous year, the number of cases actually brought to trial was less than last year.

The majority of the cases in which the complainant declined to prosecute were in connection with Part 7 of the Criminal Code dealing with offences against the rights of property (thefts, etc.).

The total number of cases entered for thefts and offences against the rights of property during the year ended March 31, 1939, was 12,618, compared with 12,688 of the previous year. A small decrease.

The next largest item under the Criminal Code which stands out conspicuously, but which has not a high percentage of increase, are offences against Part 6 of the Code—the person and reputation, (assaults, etc.), with a total of 5,487, compared with 5,337 of last year. Offences against Part 5 of the Code, against religion, morals and public convenience numbered 2,068 cases, as against 1,780 of last year, an increase of 16.17 per cent, which, as already noted, is one of the highest percentage increases. The increase is divided principally between Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

In cases under Part 8 of the Criminal Code—"Wilful and forbidden Acts," the number of cases entered during the past twelve months is 1,711, as compared with 1,545 of the previous year; but the increase is only an apparent one as there were 189 cases in which the complainant refused to prosecute and 224 other cases in the column headed "Negative searches and complaint unfounded." Last year's total was 165 only.

Counterfeit money.—The number of cases entered under this heading—Part 9 of the Criminal Code—has been reduced from 186 to 150 during the past twelve months.

REGISTRATION OF REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS

During the year under review, approximately 12,000 pistols and revolvers have been registered with the various police forces throughout the Dominion. Particulars, including the name of the registered owner, the make and the serial number have been received by our Firearms Branch where, at the end of the year, on the 31st March, 1939, we had records of approximately 180,000 weapons.

The registration of weapons has proved of great value, not only to our own Force, but also to the various city and other police organizations throughout the Dominion. Several instances have occurred where our Firearms Branch has been able to assist various police forces in laying charges of theft and more serious ones against persons arrested in possession of revolvers. Examples will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

As usual, the most conspicuous figures in cases entered under this heading, shown in the Statistics in Appendix "C," are those dealing with liquor and motor vehicular traffic, and these acts require constant endeavour and unrelenting supervision and enforcement.

There is an increase of 4,896 "cases entered" under Provincial Statutes for the past year and this increase was principally accounted for by the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. In the case of the first three provinces mentioned the increases were in connection with motor vehicular traffic on the highways and in the last named in connection with the Liquor Act.

However, it has already been noted that the apparent large increase is due to the enormous number of "negative" searches made in the Province of Nova Scotia. The actual increase in "true" cases will be shown in Section 4.

Every effort is made to meet local conditions and the desires of the respective Provincial Governments.

The R.C.M. Police have had the full and adequate support of the respective Attorneys-General in each of the provinces in which this force is charged with the enforcement of these statutes.

9. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Strikes and industrial disputes were comparatively few during the period under review, and in most instances were settled peacefully. Only a few disorders occurred necessitating police interference. Militant demonstrations staged by unemployed and relief recipients, however, caused some concern and required some action at Vancouver and Calgary.

UNEMPLOYED IN VANCOUVER

Following the closing of the British Columbia Relief Work Camp in April, unemployed workers converged on Vancouver in large numbers. The Provincial Government declared that no further assistance could be given to the unemployed and indicated that since the majority of the men were not native British Columbians they should return to their home provinces, and offered to provide free transportation for those willing to go. On April 24, approximately 2,000 men paraded at Vancouver in a demonstration calculated to force official action. The demonstrators were advised by the leaders of the Relief Project Workers Union "To fight for work and wages and not sit round and talk about it."

The situation remained unchanged until May 20 when without warning over 1,200 men paraded and invaded the lobby of the Georgia Hotel, the Central Post Office and the Vancouver Art Gallery with the declared intention of remaining in the buildings until they were provided with "work—not train rides."

On May 21, at a conference between representatives of the single unemployed and municipal and provincial authorities, an agreement was reached whereby the 250 men occupying the rotunda of the Georgia Hotel would leave the premises on payment of \$500. Payment of the money having been made, the unemployed vacated the hotel without creating any disturbance.

On May 23, groups of men canvassed the down-town area collecting money in tin cans in defiance of orders issued by the City Police, and over one hundred persons were arrested as a result of this mass begging. The situation grew more tense from day to day with the demonstrators determined to retain possession of the two remaining public buildings.

On June 19, the men occupying the post office and art gallery were forcibly ejected from these buildings after having stubbornly refused to leave voluntarily and peacefully.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

SINGLE UNEMPLOYED TO VICTORIA

Following the disturbance at the post office and art gallery, a large crowd of supporters and sympathizers escorted a delegation of one hundred of the single unemployed to the dock where the men embarked for Victoria to lay their demands before the Provincial Government. Incited by speeches of the leaders, the crowd assembled assumed a menacing attitude but happily the disorders of the early morning were not repeated.

On June 22 organized begging on the streets was resorted to on a large scale in defiance of the law, resulting in many arrests.

All necessary precautions were taken with a view to preventing occupation of public buildings and a repetition of disorder. The situation became somewhat adjusted during the latter half of June.

BEGGING ON STREETS IN VANCOUVER

During October the streets of Vancouver were again the scene of mass begging or "tin-canning" so-called, necessitating police interference and resulting in many arrests being made. Transients also invaded various restaurants where they ordered meals for which they refused to pay.

STRIKE OF RELIEF RECIPIENTS, CALGARY, ALTA.

About 2,000 relief recipients came out on strike at Calgary on April 6 in protest against reduced relief allowances. On April 19 strikers clashed with non-strikers employed in the Memorial Park, forcing them to abandon their work. Several other disturbances occurred on the days following, necessitating police action.

On April 27, thirteen leaders of the strike were arrested when attempting to lead a march through down-town Calgary against the orders of the police.

The strike was finally settled on May 19, when the majority of the strikers voted to accept the city's offer of a settlement. Altogether thirty-three men and women were arrested during the strike on charges of unlawful assembling.

FORCIBLE STRIKE ON THE STEAMSHIP "DAMIA"

During the morning of June 5, 1938, a group of men numbering about 100 and led by Pat Sullivan, leader of the Canadian Seamen's Union and a prominent member of the communist party, forcibly instituted a strike on the steamship *Damia* then proceeding through the Cornwall canal. Boarding the vessel when it moored in dock 15, Sullivan and his men literally threw off members of the crew who refused to join the strike. The action resulted in a blocking of the waterway, suspension of operations along the canal and the tying up of thirteen lake vessels.

Displaying an extremely truculent and highhanded attitude when in conference with the officials of the companies involved, Sullivan agreed to an arrangement whereby a fifty per cent operation of the canal was permitted during the following day.

A settlement of all matters in dispute between the union and the three companies was made on June 27 and normal operation of the canal was resumed during the afternoon.

Members of this force and the Ontario Provincial Police were on hand but no police action was required during the dispute.

STRIKE OF SHOE WORKERS, HUMBERSTONE, ONT.

Disorders marked the strike of shoe workers at the Humberstone Shoe Company Plant at Humberstone, Ontario, on October 25 when strike pickets assaulted workers desiring to enter the plant. Police interference was resisted resulting in a clash and the arrest of twenty strikers on charges of assault. The strike called by the Canadian Shoe Workers Union on October 21 was settled on October 30.

STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES PACIFIC LINE CO. BLUBBER BAY, B.C.

During the early part of October striking employees of the Pacific Line Company at Blubber Bay, B.C., members of the International Wood Workers of America, and non-union men still working clashed, resulting in police interference and many injuries. Five of the rioters were arrested.

SECTION 2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1939, the Force had a total strength of 2,603, made up as follows:—

Officers..	95
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables..	2,164
Marine Section..	218
Special Constables..	126
	2,603

The total strength on March 31 of the previous year was 2,598. During the year ended March 31, 1939, there was, therefore, an increase in strength of 5, or approximately .2 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, 1939. It will be noted that the details given include those for the Marine Section:—

34	Able Seamen.....	not exceeding \$2 00 per diem.....	2	28	2	2									
18	Ordinary Seamen.....	not exceeding 1 25 per diem.....		16		2									
13	Oilers.....	2 50..... per diem.....		11		1					1				
1	Stewards.....	3 00..... “.....		1											
13	Cook Stewards.....	2 50..... “.....		12		1									
7	Cooks.....	not exceeding \$2 25 per diem.....		7											
5	Mess Boys.....	1 00..... per diem.....		5											
12	Wireless Operators.....	not exceeding \$3 25 per diem.....		11		1									
5	Telegraphers.....	not exceeding 2 25 per diem.....		5											
2603	Totals.....		191	39	375	138	153	407	192	609	320	88	19	71	1
144	Saddle Horses.....							36		105	3				
4	Team Horses.....							2		2					
3	Pack Horses.....										3				
151	Total.....							38		107	6				
332	Dogs.....				1	1		18	24	34	11		6	237	
4	Aeroplanes.....		4												
497	Motor Cars.....		1	13	71	49	43	41	66	110	85	17	1		
19	Motor Trucks.....				1	1	2	3	2	3	4	2	1		
16	Motor Cycles.....				7	2		7							
532	Total.....		1	13	79	52	45	51	68	113	89	19	2		

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen divisions and four hundred and twenty-one detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	33
Quebec.....	"C"	29
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	29
Manitoba.....	"D"	55
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	100
Alberta.....	"K"	94
British Columbia.....	"E"	13
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	26
		421

This is a decrease of one division and four detachments since my last report.

The decrease in divisions is due to former "B" Division (Yukon Territory) having been included with "G" Division which formerly included the Northwest Territories only.

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, two hundred and thirty-nine men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., being two hundred and thirty-four, resulting in a net increase of 5. Of the two hundred and thirty-nine who joined, four were special constables who were engaged as regular members, fifty-nine were members of the reserve and five returned to the Force after leaving it. Of the remaining one hundred and seventy-one, twenty-nine were engaged for duty in the Marine Section and fifty as special constables, and ninety-two were recruits.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Acting Deputy Commissioner T. Dann.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent J. M. Tupper,
Superintendent R. R. Tait,
Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C.,
Superintendent T. H. Irvine,
Acting Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead.

Resumes the rank of Superintendent:

Acting Assistant Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector E. G. Frere,
Acting Superintendent J. Kelly,
Inspector J. O. Scott,
Inspector K. Duncan
Inspector A. S. Cooper, M.C.

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector R. E. Mercer,
Inspector F. A. Blake,
Inspector L. H. Nicholson.

Promoted Inspector:

Reg. No. 4977 Staff-Sergeant F. T. Evens,
 Reg. No. 5317 Staff-Sergeant W. H. Loughed,
 Reg. No. 9775 Sergeant D. L. McGibbon,
 Reg. No. 7580 Acting Sergeant J. Howe.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 11312 Staff-Sergeant C. Batch, M.M.,
 Reg. No. 6420 Staff-Sergeant J. Healey,
 Reg. No. 5477 Staff-Sergeant J. G. Metcalfe,
 Reg. No. 6495 Staff-Sergeant N. Anderson,
 Reg. No. 4718 Sergeant H. N. Trickey,
 Reg. No. 9748 Sergeant R. M. Wood,
 Reg. No. 9862 Acting Sergeant O. LaRiviere,
 Reg. No. 8758 Acting Sergeant C. W. Harvison,
 Reg. No. 11757 Acting Sergeant G. B. McClellan.

Retired to Pension:

Deputy Commissioner G. L. Jennings, O.B.E.,
 Deputy Commissioner D. Ryan,
 Assistant Commissioner H. M. Newson,
 Assistant Commissioner M. H. Vernon,
 Superintendent A. H. L. Mellor,
 Superintendent G. F. Fletcher,
 Superintendent G. C. P. Montizambert,
 Inspector J. A. Browne,
 Inspector C. R. Peters.

Appointment Cancelled: (Term of service concluded)

Provisional Superintendent G. M. Hibbard.

Deaths: Nil.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:—

Pensioned:

Reg. No. 5011 Staff-Sergeant Nelson, J.
 Reg. No. 12447 Staff-Sergeant Plunkett, S. J.
 Reg. No. 5429 Sergeant Kingston, L. S.
 Reg. No. 5561 Sergeant Schulz, A. R.
 Reg. No. 5647 Sergeant Coombs, C. A.
 Reg. No. 5726 Sergeant Smith, W. D.
 Reg. No. 9063 Sergeant Collins, J. J.
 Reg. No. 9074 Sergeant Sleeman, A. C.
 Reg. No. 9091 Sergeant McKay, K.
 Reg. No. 11716 Sergeant Symons, T. W.
 Reg. No. 11731 Sergeant Stubbs, W. H.
 Reg. No. 4822 Corporal Crane, H. A. E.
 Reg. No. 9081 Corporal Carriere, J. E.
 Reg. No. 9164 Corporal Inglis, A. E.
 Reg. No. 9169 Corporal Isnor, G. C.
 Reg. No. 9520 Corporal Fairman, G. C.
 Reg. No. 8790 Acting Corporal Wall, G. M.
 Reg. No. 9758 Acting Corporal Turner, L. C.
 Reg. No. 4145 Lance-Corporal Sambrooke, A. W.
 Reg. No. 4389 Lance-Corporal Currie, G. D. B.
 Reg. No. 5774 Lance-Corporal Foskett, W. H.

Reg. No. 9058 Constable Perrault, G. H.
 Reg. No. 9107 Constable Whittmore, F.
 Reg. No. 9161 Constable Baker, C. O.
 Reg. No. 9295 Constable Tredgold, T. H.
 Reg. No. 9475 Constable Hewer, W.
 Reg. No. 9972 Constable Harness, A.

Died:

Reg. No. 9792 Sergeant Holman, T. J.
 Reg. No. 9101 Constable Smith, G. L.
 Reg. No. 9425 Constable Clinkscale, R. R.
 Reg. No. 9886 Constable Robb, R.
 Reg. No. 10442 Constable Glanville, R.
 Reg. No. 10566 Constable Godin, P.
 Reg. No. 10675 Constable Vendette, M. E.
 Reg. No. 9972 Constable Harness, A.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

The organization at Headquarters has been changed since my last report.

From January 15, 1939, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, was divided into three main departments as follows, under the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner:—

“A” Department—Administration and Organization—
 Asst. Commissioner C. H. King.

“C” Department—Criminal Investigation—
 Asst. Commissioner R. R. Tait.

“S” Department—Supplies and Equipment, Quarters, etc.—
 Asst. Commissioner J. M. Tupper.

There are several sections in each department, and some variations to the general arrangement above set forth are authorized, and it is believed the new arrangement will run smoothly and to the general advantage after it has been given a fair trial.

MARINE SECTION

As proposed in my last report, new construction, repairs, refits and similar matters for the Marine Section are now undertaken by the Naval Service Branch of the Department of National Defence, and we are very grateful for the kind assistance and co-operation of that Department.

ENLARGEMENT OF EXISTING SECTIONS AND CREATION OF NEW ONES IN THE CRIMINAL

INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch dealing with Intelligence, Civil Security and Secret Service have either been enlarged or new sections created on account of new duties. *Civil or Public Security* has already been touched upon under the heading of “New Duties”. It is not in the public interest at present to deal with it or any other of the sections referred to at greater length.

The *Police Gazette* is also now published at this Headquarters instead of at Regina, and further details regarding this will be given in Section 4—Crime.

CENTRALIZATION OF PAY CHEQUES

This continues to work very satisfactorily. All pay cheques except those for the Yukon Territory are issued at Headquarters.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

We have continued our efforts to reduce the amount of incoming and outgoing mail at Headquarters, and notwithstanding the fact that we have been obliged to increase the work in certain existing sections and to create new ones, we have again been successful in reducing the quantity of mail.

The number of communications received and attended to at this Headquarters, apart from those originating at Headquarters, during the past year was 342,167, compared with 368,399 the previous year, a reduction of more than 80 letters for each working day. A reduction of 6 letters per day from each division means an average of 78 per diem.

We were able to make a small reduction only in outgoing mail. During the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, we had 119,968 outgoing letters compared with 125,451 last year.

5. Administration and Organization in the Field

AMALGAMATION OF "B" AND "G" DIVISIONS

When dealing with Divisions and detachments in Sub-section 2 of this Section, a notation was made that during the past 12 months the former "B" Division which comprised the Yukon Territory, was amalgamated with "G" Division. The Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory are now included in one Division, known as "G" Division, with Headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario. The various detachments will be found in Appendix "A."

TRANSFER OF DETACHMENTS IN GASPE PENINSULA TO "C" DIVISION

For several years certain detachments along the south shore of the Gaspé Peninsula, in the Province of Quebec, came under the control of the Officer Commanding "J" Division (New Brunswick). During the past year, these detachments have been transferred to "C" Division (Quebec) viz:—Chandler, New Carlisle, etc.

GENERAL

The system of inspection and organization of certain detachments by patrol sergeants has been continued, and has been found most beneficial. It has been extended where practicable.

The agreements with the Provinces permit of the number of detachments being increased, if desired, but any increase in the total number of Police agreed upon must be met by an increased payment to the Federal Government.

The usual periodical rearrangement of detachments, in all provinces, has again taken place during the past year. This becomes necessary through changing conditions and alteration in the locations of the centres of population.

SPECIAL COURSES

The training at the "Depot" inculcates into the members of the Force the value of being on the alert to take advantage of any opportunity of increasing knowledge and experience, and every effort is made to give selected personnel special training in Canada and elsewhere, so that they may be returned to "key" positions or placed on the training staff to impart their practical knowledge to others.

The training staff are also sent to various centres to secure Refresher Courses as often as possible.

The gradual progress towards the use of up-to-date methods in the detection and prevention of crime will be enlarged upon in Section 4—Crime.

CLERICAL SECTION

This section is still being maintained, but I am not satisfied that the results being secured are what were expected. Enquiry as to what changes of benefit can be made are continuing.

R. C. M. POLICE BAND

In my last year's report, under the heading of "Recreation," it was mentioned that it should be possible for this Force to again organize and support a band. It was recalled that in the early days the Force had a band, which at one time was mounted, when the total strength was under 600.

It is therefore a pleasure to report that the Force has now a good band under the direction of Staff Sergeant J. T. Brown, late Director of Music of the Governor General's Foot Guards. It is in training at Regina, and will likely make its first public appearance on the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen in May, 1939.

The police personnel comprising the R. C. M. Police Band have received training at Regina, Sask., as policemen first, in the same manner as any other recruits sent to "Depot" Division.

Their duties as musicians are therefore of a secondary consideration, and this is an important item to record. Nevertheless, Staff Sergeant Brown has worked assiduously and long towards organizing a band which will be a credit to the force. He has carefully selected each man, and the personnel concerned, 34 in number, have responded to his leadership in a most commendable manner. People who are qualified to express an opinion have given reports which are most gratifying upon their work as musicians.

Finally, the band has been organized at a minimum cost to the public. For example, there has been no cost to public funds in providing instruments for the band. This has been achieved through the praiseworthy efforts of Staff Sergeant Brown and by voluntary subscriptions of members of the Force, etc.

SERVICES FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

It seems to the writer that the present system of furnishing services to the various Departments of the Federal Government should be amended in some way to make it possible for such departments to secure our services when the need is either urgent or the request is obviously reasonable. At the present time, if such requests require additional strength, we are almost invariably obliged to refuse them, upon the ground that we have no funds to enlist more men.

If each department likely to require our services was called upon to provide itself with a sum of money to cover the service required, in its own estimates, or would give the Commissioner of this Force some idea or intimation of what was likely to be required early enough to be included in the R. C. M. Police estimates, it would be more satisfactory and this force would not be subject to criticism either for alleged lack of interest, or of being unwilling to co-operate.

SERVICES TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

These are covered by agreements between the Federal Government and the respective Provincial Governments concerned. A stated strength is agreed upon for a stated amount. Any increase in strength must be paid for.

There has been no difficulty whatever in this matter.

6. Accommodation

Headquarters.—In my last report attention was drawn to the fact that while it was a great advantage to have our Headquarters offices in the new Justice Building, which is very much appreciated, nevertheless, it is much to be regretted that we have no room for expansion. It is not possible to organize a training school at this Headquarters for lack of space. This is detrimental to the best interests of the force.

Public Buildings.—During the year ended March 31, 1939, it has been possible, through the kind co-operation of the Department of Public Works, to provide space in Government-owned buildings for six more detachments. We have now 66 such detachments throughout the Dominion. In this connection, I desire to record my sincere appreciation of the excellent co-operation and assistance we have received at all times from the Department of Public Works.

In addition, other departments, such as The Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Immigration Branch, and the Department of National Defence, supply accommodation free of charge for several other detachments.

Rented Buildings.—I am glad to be able to report that the total of rental paid and mentioned in my last report, viz: \$188,055.57, has, during the past year, been reduced some \$2,648.

Police-owned Buildings.—Every effort has been made to reduce the "overhead" in heating and maintaining our own buildings, and where it has been economical to do so, we have either closed large buildings, temporarily, when the strength has been temporarily withdrawn, or otherwise practised economy. For example, at Vancouver, we have temporarily closed the large barracks at Shaughnessy Heights.

Existing buildings have been kept in good repair.

The new buildings erected or begun during the year will be mentioned under "Buildings"—See No. 15 of this section.

7. Discipline

Under this heading, it is gratifying to record that, on the whole, the conduct of the members of the force has been very good. There have been very few cases of a serious nature.

It is essential that a high standard be maintained for the reasons explained in my last report.

It should be obvious that a man whose integrity is subject to suspicion is worthless in an organization which is so widely scattered and where the individual is depended upon so much.

8. Honours and Awards

The following Honours and Awards were made during the year under review:—

(i) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*—

During the period under review, Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C., was admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with the grade of Officer Brother.

(ii) *Royal Canadian Humane Association*—

Reg. No. 12387 Constable Hanson, R.P., of "H" Division, was the recipient of the Parchment Certificate of the Royal Canadian Humane Association in recognition of his action in rescuing one Sophie Charlotte Flagg from drowning in the waters of the Northwest Arm, Halifax, N.S.

(iii) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal—*

During the year ended March 31, 1939, the following awards under this heading were made:—

Serving Officers	2
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	23
Ex-members	3

9. Medical Treatment

I am pleased to again report that the very satisfactory and economical arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health are being continued and existing arrangements have worked very smoothly during the past year. We are relying more and more upon the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health and we are very grateful for the excellent co-operation and assistance.

10. Dental Treatment

The existing arrangements whereby the rates of the Department of National Defence apply for all dental work is economical and have worked out very satisfactorily.

A very close check is kept of all dental expenditures, and the average cost per man to those who were authorized to have dental work carried out did not exceed \$15 per man.

11. St. John Ambulance Association

Instruction in the work of the St. John Ambulance is one of the subjects included in the Syllabus of Training for all recruits classes, and also promotional and refresher classes. As a result the number of men who do not hold a certificate or other award is quite small.

During the past year first aid classes were held at Ottawa, Regina, Edmonton, Quebec, Fredericton, Calgary and several other points.

Owing to pressure of other duties, it was not possible to devote as much time as usual to this subject. Nevertheless, the following awards were made to members of the force who were successful in passing the necessary examinations:

Certificates (First examination)	161
Vouchers (Second examination)	47
Medallions (Third examination)	32
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examinations)	52
Total	292

This is a less number than last year.

Every effort is being made to foster interest in this work. Several teams were entered for various competitions and the results obtained were very satisfactory and gave a stimulus to the training.

12. Cemeteries and Headstones

During the past year some attention has been given to mounted police cemeteries and burial grounds. There were a number of these which had not been attended to for several years and many of the graves were unmarked.

Headstones have been provided for twenty-two unmarked graves. This has been brought about through the kind co-operation of the Canadian Agency of the Imperial War Graves Commission, whose very material assistance we desire to gratefully acknowledge.

As far as possible, officers commanding in future will look after the graves of old members of the force in police cemeteries in their divisions and keep them tidy and intact.

By arrangement with the Controller of the National Parks Bureau, this force has undertaken to look after the graves in Old Fort Walsh cemetery.

13. Transport

Our transport apart from horses and sleighs (dog), may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(i) *Aeroplanes and Seaplanes—Aviation Section*

We now have three De Havilland "Dragonfly" biplanes fitted with two inverted Gipsy engines, each of which will develop 130 horse-power. They are cabin planes and have accommodation for pilot, co-pilot and 3 passengers.

We also possess one Noordyn Norseman seaplane, which is also fitted for land and skis. This machine will be of considerable assistance in the Northwest Territories.

The planes mentioned are fitted with radio and are flown by R. C. M. Police personnel who are fully qualified pilots, under the direction of a Sub-Inspector. The three "Dragonfly" machines are used chiefly in co-operation with the Marine Section in the prevention of smuggling.

The seaplane, which is new, will be used principally to patrol to remote areas in the Northwest Territories and similar outlying points.

(ii) *Motor Transport*

On March 31, 1939, the force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars..	497
Motor trucks..	19
Motor cycles..	16
	532

which is an increase of 4 passenger cars, the same number of motor trucks and a decrease of one motor cycle from last year.

The operating costs and maintenance have been kept to a minimum.

We lost two cars and one truck by fire during the past year.

(iii) *Ordinary Pedal Bicycles*

As reported in previous years, we still have a few of these machines on charge in "A" Division, Ottawa. They are kept in good working condition and prove useful in that Division.

(iv) *Marine Transport*

On March 31, 1939, there were 28 cruisers and patrol boats in the Marine Section, distributed as follows:—

Division	Cruisers	Patrol Boats
"L" Division, P.E.I.	—	3
"H" Division, N.S.	13	6
"J" Division, N.B.	—	2
"C" Division, P.Q.	1	2
"E" Division, B.C.	—	1
	14	14

This is an increase of 5 cruisers and a decrease of 6 patrol boats, or a net decrease of one boat from last year.

We propose to add to the number in the near future.

The figures regarding the personnel of the Marine Section will be found in the statement of strength and in Appendix "B."

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

OTHER WATER TRANSPORT

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 and for transporting police supplies in these waters, is now based on Herschel Island (summer) and Cambridge Bay (winter), and will be brought out again to Vancouver at the end of the 1939 season.

We also possess a number of small motor boats at the different detachments in the Northwest Territories.

14. Horses

While dealing with transportation, it is considered well to briefly state our position with regard to horses.

The number of horses on the strength is 151, made up as follows:—

Saddle horses..	144
Team horses..	4
Pack horses..	3
Total..	151

This is a decrease of 51 from last year.

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

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold..	48	—
Destroyed..	10	—
Died	3	—
Transferred to Department of Agriculture	5	—
Purchased..	—	15
	66	15
Decrease..	51	

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

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING OF HORSES

As we have about 40 mares in the force, it would seem advisable that we undertake to breed our own stock, owing to the difficulty of securing the right type of remount.

15. Dogs (Sleigh, and Trained Police Dog Assistants)

Sleigh Dogs.—On March 31, 1939, there were some 319 sleigh dogs on charge in the Force which is a considerable decrease from last year. From a glance at the table at the back of Appendix "B" it will be seen that most of these dogs are located in the Northwest Territories.

We are thankful to the Institute of Parasitology (McGill) and other Scientific Authorities who are still continuing their investigations into the cause of heavy losses by death which occur periodically amongst these animals in the remote areas.

Trained Police Dogs.—The Force now possesses some 13 trained police dogs which have been invaluable in locating lost persons and articles. Reference to the extracts from the report of the Chief Preventive Officer on page (55) in Appendix "A" gives the interesting history of these dogs, and information regarding their usefulness, and the value of their assistance.

Altogether the Force therefore possesses 332 dogs as follows:—

Sleigh dogs..	319
Trained Police dogs..	13
Total..	332

16. Buildings

I have already referred to some aspects of this situation under the heading of "Accommodation" wherein it was promised to give an outline of new buildings erected, etc.

(a) *New Buildings erected or commenced*

A new detachment building was erected at *Waskesiu, Saskatchewan.*

A new Lecture Hall was provided at *Regina, Saskatchewan.*

At *Rockcliffe, Ontario*, a new scientific laboratory has been built, and it was necessary to provide a Hangar for our Aircraft, as the cost of storage during the winter was prohibitive.

Some of these items were referred to in my report for the twelve months ended March 31, 1938.

(b) *New Requirements*

New stables are needed at *Rockcliffe*, as these buildings are now very old, and are becoming expensive to keep in a good state of repair. They are of wood construction.

A riding school at *Rockcliffe* would also be of great use in the training of recruits in winter.

A swimming bath at *Regina* is badly needed.

The revolver range at *Regina* needs extensive repairs.

As stated in my last report, it is felt that instead of continually paying "Living Allowances," it would be much more economical, in the long run, to provide blocks of married quarters at Headquarters and "A" Division, Ottawa, and "Depot" Division, Regina, to house the married personnel. During the past year we paid over \$620,000 for various living allowances, rent and so forth.

Fires.—I am very pleased to be able to report that we sustained no losses or damage to buildings by fire during the past year.

As already mentioned, under "Motor Transport," we lost two motor cars by fire in private garages during the year. One car was awaiting an estimate for repairs at Sheet Harbour, N.S., when it was destroyed by fire, and another was lost from the same cause at Richibucto, N.S.

A police truck was also a total loss through fire in June, 1938, when it was being used for hauling straw $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Regina. Sparks from the exhaust was the cause.

17. Clothing and Supplies

New Slicker.—As mentioned in my last report, a black heavy weight material has been adopted and is found to be filling our requirements satisfactorily.

Brown Breeches, to match the brown jacket, proved to be unsuitable and are no longer issued.

GENERAL

The approaching visit of Their Majesties has made the Supply Store a busy place, as our stocks of new clothing were not very large.

INSPECTION OF FINANCE AND STORES

These inspections have been carried out for several years past by the inspection officer of the force appointed to do so; but by arrangement with the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has kindly given us every co-operation in the matter, these inspections will, in future, be carried out by members of his staff.

18. "Living" and other Allowances

In my last report, it was pointed out that these allowances for rations, quarters, etc., are inadequate as they have not been changed for twenty years.

During the year under review, an effort was made to bring about some adjustments under this heading, which would have removed certain anomalies and inequalities which have been a source of complaint; but as you are aware, it was not possible to secure the concurrence of the Treasury Board in this matter. I still consider that it is most desirable to equalize these allowances as nearly as possible.

SECTION 3**RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH****1. Recruiting**

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, the number of applicants for engagement was 2,275, which is an approximate increase of 1.1 per cent over the number applying during the previous year.

We engaged 155 recruits.

During the same period 5 others returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number engaged for the Marine Section was 29.

The number of Special Constables engaged was 50.

making a total of 239 who joined the Force during the past twelve months.

As reported elsewhere, the wastage during the same period was 234, resulting in a net increase in strength of 5.

REJECTIONS

Many rejections are caused through insufficient education and medical unfitness. The high standards for entry have been maintained and the type of men actually sworn in were most satisfactory in every way.

WAITING LIST

There is a long waiting list, and unless a candidate receives high marks for his written and oral examinations, and his physical condition is above the ordinary, his chances of engagement are not very good.

EXTENT OF RECRUITING

As the average number of recruits required is not heavy, it is found that it is more satisfactory to recruit from our waiting list not more than twice a year. However, it is not well to have the recruit classes too large, as the results are much less satisfactory.

2. Training

The principal training centre is at 'Depot' Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, to which point all recruits are sent.

The period of training of recruits averages about six months, but it would be to the advantage of all concerned if this period could be lengthened.

During recent years, a steady improvement in facilities and accommodation has been possible at Regina, and we are now able to give instruction to small numbers of members of other forces.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

This is divided into two parts, the first part taking in such subjects as physical training, drill, history of the force, first aid, constables manual, the R. C. M. Police Act, the Rules and Regulations of the Force, an acquaintance with the Criminal Code, typewriting, etc.

When these have been properly attended to, part two of the training begins, which includes such matters as scientific aids to criminal investigation, tear gas, boxing, detachment returns, care and operation of mechanical transport, and similar subjects.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED N.C.O'S AND CONSTABLES

It was possible to amend the curricula of the instructional classes this year and for the first time to take full advantage of the scientific laboratory with its equipment and qualified instructors.

We also had the advantage of lecturers from other forces and organizations, who were good enough to come to Regina, which greatly assisted.

Three instructional classes were held during the year, apart from the training of recruits, and these classes were attended by members of the force and by members of other police forces.

I have already mentioned elsewhere that for the first time members of the *Marine Section* were also given a course of instruction at Regina.

In addition, several *Refresher Classes* were held during the year.

The Band, which was organized during the year under review, also received Police as well as Musical training.

Special Courses.—Two members of the Force attended a course of instruction in Physical Training at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Equitation.—Some 230 members received instruction in this subject. It is not compulsory, except in certain circumstances.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA

In addition to the training, instruction and Refresher Courses given at Regina, Saskatchewan, a considerable amount of training and instruction was undertaken at Divisional Headquarters. Officers Commanding have shown commendable zeal in their efforts to make their personnel efficient.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

This will be dealt with under the heading "R. C. M. Police Reserve Force," at the end of this Section of the Report.

3. Musketry Practice

The annual musketry practice was carried out as usual where possible, and of course all recruits are given a full training course in musketry.

While it has not been possible to carry out as much outdoor practice during the past year as formerly, nevertheless, it is interesting to note that a large number of the Police personnel practice in the indoor ranges wherever these are available.

BEST RIFLE SHOT

The gold crossed rifle badge which is awarded to the best rifle shot in the force was won during the past year by Reg. No. 9261 Sergeant Paton, J.R., M.C., of "Depot" Division, with a score of 125 out of a possible 140 points.

4. Revolver Practice

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien shield which is competed for annually was again won by "E" Division, Vancouver, for the second consecutive year, with an average of 198.11. Their average the previous year was 200.66.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

No less than four members, namely Reg. No. 6117 Sergeant Ford, A., of "K" Division; Reg. No. 10240 Constable Wilson, C. C., of "A" Division; Reg. No. 10804 Constable Blais, J. H., of "C" Division and Reg. No. 11850 Constable Gordon, W. G., of "D" Division, tied for the distinction as best revolver shot in

the force and in this connection they will therefore be required to fire the complete classification practice again in order to determine the winner of the Connaught cup, cash prize of \$15 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$10.

MINTO CUP

The recruit's prize of the Minto cup, a cash prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service firing his first classification practice and making the highest score. The winner this year was Reg. No. 12855 Sub-Constable Mulhall, V. A., of "A" Division, with a score of 235 out of a possible 240 points.

CROSSED REVOLVERS (BADGE)

The number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables who qualified for crossed revolver badges was very gratifying indeed, and many members of the Force practised on indoor ranges during the winter months.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

The numerical strength of this section is not as large at last year, there being no mounted troop at Vancouver.

Special instruction is given the personnel and from time to time they are released for general duty and replaced by others, when necessary.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

In my report for last year, I mentioned under this heading that 281 men had been engaged for duty in the R. C. M. Police Reserve. Of this number 147 have been absorbed into the Force proper, as regular members, and 77 have been discharged for various reasons, leaving a remainder of 57.

During the period under review, a change in the method and places of securing our reserve strength was made, whereby instead of having to call a large number of single individuals from numerous points in a time of emergency, we should be able to secure the desired assistance much quicker. We therefore propose in future to centre our activities in the larger cities for the present.

During the past year we made a beginning in Toronto and Winnipeg and engaged 244 men for the R.C.M. Police Reserve Force. We hope to take similar action in other cities later.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

Special training courses have been provided at Toronto and Winnipeg for our Reserves, in order that they may be acquainted with what will be expected of them. The instruction is given in the evening after work.

I commend most heartily the excellent spirit shown by the young men who have volunteered to join our reserve, in some cases at no small sacrifice of time and convenience.

SECTION 4

CRIME

I. Introductory

A few of the outstanding characteristics of the present situation from a "cases entered" standpoint were given in paragraph numbered 8 of Section 1.

In this section, a comparison with other years and some of the highlights of the "true cases" handled during the year will be undertaken, but before doing so, it is considered well to give an outline of the aids now in use in this Force in the detection and apprehension of criminals, and of the measures being taken to co-operate with other police forces in the country and elsewhere.

2. Aids in the detection and apprehension of Criminals

Last year I drew attention to the change which has taken place in the mental outlook of members of the force when approaching the solution of a crime, as a result of training in the use of modern and scientific methods, and this year it can be safely said that the change of outlook has become intensified with increasing benefits.

Set forth below are a few general remarks respecting the use of certain aids which are now at our disposal:—

(a) *Scientific Laboratory.*—The Scientific Laboratory at Regina, Saskatchewan, has been in operation for more than a year under the able direction and management of Surgeon Maurice Powers, and it has more than justified its existence. So much is this the case that a new and similar Laboratory has been erected at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and is now being equipped.

Instruction.—The three instructional classes for non-commissioned officers and experienced constables held at Regina during the year were given the benefit of lectures and practical demonstrations and also practical experience in the laboratory.

In addition to our own staff, many other highly qualified gentlemen in Canada and from the United States came to the laboratory and addressed the students, and in most cases gave lectures on some specialized subject of great interest.

The manner of handling exhibits alone since that time has been most marked.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE PAST YEAR

To give some idea of the work involved at the Regina Laboratory, apart from lectures, etc., it may be stated that the Laboratory has handled some 297 cases during the past twelve months. Certainly an excellent total for its first year.

The 297 cases referred to involved no less than:—

Autopsies performed..	14
Inquests attended..	1
Blood examinations..	71
Chemical examinations..	47
Documents examined, questioned..	441
known..	1,198
Examination of brunt paper..	2
Finger Print Exhibits	113
Firearm and Ballistic examinations..	675
Finger nail scrapings..	22
Garments examined for gypsum, soap, etc..	44
Hairs and fibres..	35
Other microscopic examinations..	204
Plans made and submitted..	4
Photographic work—Negatives made..	1,164
Prints..	2,590
Enlargements..	762
Seminal Stains..	28
Spectrographic..	8
Sulphanilic Acid test..	4
Toxicological examinations..	5

The staff is to be congratulated upon accomplishing so much in so short a time. It has aroused unusual interest in the Force, and interest outside the Force is no less widespread.

PURPOSE OF LABORATORY

The purpose of the Scientific Laboratory is not an attempt to make scientists out of the Police personnel, but the instruction received there gives an excellent idea of the aids which are available to members of the R.C.M. Police in the detection and prevention of crime. The purpose of the training is to indicate the limits of what can be done and especially to demonstrate how the use of modern methods can be applied to great advantage in solving some of the problems met with by this Force. Briefly stated, exhibits found at the scene of crime, or suspected of being connected therewith, are examined at the Laboratory for the following purposes:—

(1) Affording evidence against the person responsible; (2) To eliminate innocent suspects; (3) Supplying leads for further investigation.

(b) *Modus Operandi*.—Mention was made of this in my last report, and a "Crime Index" based upon the Modus Operandi System of crime detection has been opened at R.C.M. Police Headquarters. During the first year of operations, the section received 2,004 Modus Operandi reports on known criminals and on unsolved crimes.

The results during the past year have been most gratifying. One hundred and seventeen wanted and missing persons were identified with existing files and photographs furnished. In addition, thirty-five identifications by Modus Operandi were made during the year.

Examples will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER FORCES

In order to assist other forces to instal and operate similar systems, the non-commissioned officer in charge during the year visited 19 city forces and contacted two provincial forces, as well as assisting the divisional sections of our own force, at such points as Fredericton, Regina, Edmonton and Halifax.

There has been a hearty response from other forces.

(c) *R.C.M. Police Gazette*.—As mentioned in my last report, this publication was first issued at Regina, Sask., 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 those provinces, and also to the Investigation Departments of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

During the past year, as a result of a resolution passed at the Chief Constables Convention at Edmonton in June, 1938, and for other reasons, the publication of the Gazette was transferred from Regina to Ottawa in February, 1939, and the service extended to embrace all police forces in Canada. After a few months' publication, there is every indication that this service is filling a long felt want.

The Gazette is a weekly bulletin and the present circulation is in the neighbourhood of 995 copies. Each copy consists of approximately 35 pages, giving details of persons wanted, information respecting recent cases, thefts, general information, photographs, and special articles on police methods.

(d) *The Finger Print Section*.—As stated last year, it is not claimed that our finger print section is an innovation, but each year demonstrates its increasing usefulness. As an aid in identifying criminals, it is especially important. This Section is contributed to by all police forces throughout the country, and is available to them all.

WHERE FINGER PRINT SECTIONS LOCATED

Our main and principal section is located at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, but there are smaller sections operating at Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

(i) *Central Finger Print Bureau, Ottawa.*—During the twelve months ended March 31, 1939 a total of 54,375 sets of fingerprints of criminals were received which is an increase of 3,938 over last year's total.

The following table shows the figures regarding sets of fingerprints received, identifications made, the number of photographs received, etc.

Finger Prints of Criminals	Miscellaneous Finger Prints	Total	Identifications	Parole Violators Identified	Escaped Prisoners Identified	Photographs
54,375	4,991	59,336	12,683	86	19	28,734

Increase in number of identifications during the past year... 3,347
 Increase in number of photographs... 1,181

The extra 4,991 miscellaneous, or non-criminal fingerprints comprise applicants for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and several other police forces throughout the Dominion, civil service candidates, etc.

Single Finger Prints.—This collection has increased in value during the past year.

Several types of powders were experimented with and marked success was found with "Volcano" powders which are now used as a standard throughout the force.

Other experiments respecting iodine fuming, the silver nitrate process, anthracine powder, transparent finger print lifters, etc., are being conducted.

Forty-eight criminals were identified through this Section during the year under review. An increase of 8 over last year.

Examples of interest will be found in the report of Inspector Watson in Appendix "A."

Instructional Classes.—Expert instruction in finger print identification is offered to any Police Department in Canada and during the year under review three Municipal Police Forces accepted the opportunity.

Photographic Section.—During the past twelve months this Section, under the charge of Special Constable J. G. Dickson, has made rapid strides, and now comes under the control of the Criminal Investigation Branch. The work assigned to this Section has increased so much that it has been necessary to increase the staff.

Our Photographic Section is now very well equipped and the most is being made of it.

The *Police Gazette*, having been transferred from Regina to Ottawa, has increased the work of the photographic Section considerably, but it has been able to cope with the work satisfactorily.

(ii) *Finger Print Section, Edmonton.*—The total number of prints received during the past year was 1,705, an increase of 272 over the previous twelve months.

Edmonton also has a Single Finger Print Collection.

(iii) *Finger Print Section, Winnipeg.*—This Section has done well during the short period of its existence. It also has started a single print collection.

(e) *Trained Police Dogs.*—These dogs, of which we now have about one dozen, have also been used quite extensively as aids in the detection of crime, and have more than justified their use. In so far as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is concerned, the use of these dogs is in its infancy, with a few notable exceptions. Reference has already been made to them on page (30).

3. Crime Statistics

The tables of statistics shown in Appendix "C" of this report have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the different Provincial Statutes. There has been no demand to publish the figures dealing with investigations for other departments where there has been no breach of any statute, or in other cases where there has been a breach, but in which the R. C. M. Police only rendered assistance. A brief account of the particular work involved will be found in Section 5.

To return to the 3 main classifications, previously mentioned, shown in Appendix "C."

New Column.—A glance at the tables will show that the first column used has been made to read "Complainant declined to prosecute," and the totals for these columns are as follows:—

Federal Statutes..	175
Criminal Code..	1,256
Provincial Statutes..	120
	1,551

This is far too great a number, although only a very small percentage of the total cases handled during the year. These figures were formerly included in the "Complaint unfounded" column, which was not quite accurate.

The second column this year again has been made to include "negative searches and complaints unfounded," to take care of the large number of searches for contraband or illicit liquor which are made by this force, but which while producing very little results are absolutely necessary.

In Section 1 of this report a general outline of the figures from a "cases entered" standpoint was given. It is now intended in this section to deal with the situation on the basis of "true cases," and thereby to reach a more nearly correct view with respect to actual crime conditions.

In order to arrive at the total number of "true cases," it is necessary to deduct all "negative searches and unfounded complaints" (second column in Statistical Tables) from the total number of cases entered, and this has been done in dealing with all figures dealt with in this Section.

4. Total "True Cases"

The total true cases for the three main classifications to be considered for the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, are as follows. The figures for the preceding year are also shown:—

	1937-38	1938-39
Federal Statutes..	8,970	9,144
Criminal Code..	21,367	22,172
Provincial Statutes..	19,396	19,558
	49,733	50,874

from which it will be seen that there was a small increase in *Federal Statutes* in 1938-39, a larger increase in the number of "true cases" under the *Criminal Code* and a small increase in cases under *Provincial Statutes*.

EXAMINATION BY PROVINCES

Upon examination of the figures by Provinces, it will be found that the largest increases in *Federal Statutes* are in the provinces of Alberta, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia in the order named. The increase in Alberta is due to the more rigid enforcement of the Railway Act. In Prince Edward Island there was an increase in Excise cases.

In the case of the *Criminal Code* the largest increase is in the Province of New Brunswick, in connection with offences against the rights of property, thefts, etc. Much smaller increases also occurred in the provinces of Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Taking the *Criminal Code* as a whole, the total increase in the number of "true" cases during the year under review was 805 cases, most of which are made up of offences against Parts 7 and 8 of the *Criminal Code*—offences against the rights of property (thefts, etc.) and wilful and forbidden acts respectively.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, MURDER, ETC.

In my last report, there were 98 cases entered under major crimes of violence, During the year under review, the totals were as follows:—

Murder.....	31
Attempted murder.....	19
Manslaughter.....	41
	91

a decrease of 7 cases.

Of the 31 charges of murder, 6 convictions were secured; seven cases were dismissed, and one case is still awaiting trial. Six cases are still under investigation. The disposal of the others will be found in the statistics, and in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department.

Of the 19 cases of attempted murder, 5 convictions were entered and seven are still under investigation. Three charges were withdrawn.

With respect to the charges of manslaughter, 12 convictions were secured, 10 were dismissed and 10 cases are awaiting trial.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report a decrease in these cases of violence.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The total increase in the number of "true" cases under this heading is 162 cases only.

The increases occur in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta in the order named, in connection with the provincial liquor acts and those dealing with the highway traffic.

5. Total of "True Cases"

Set forth below is a table of "true" cases under the 3 main classifications of Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes for reference purposes.

	Province or Territory										Total
	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	
FEDERAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	496	1,208	537	656	948	454	135	255	105	78	4,962
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	168	180	394	352	456	557	538	247	401	18	3,311
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	49	40	53	52	89	137	37	212	5	20	694
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	25	8	11	7	89	15	16	5	.....	1	177
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	608	633	1,122	355	690	1,142	18	1,444	.....	9	6,021
Total cases reported.....	1,346	2,159	2,117	1,422	2,272	2,305	744	2,163	511	126	15,165
	608	633	1,122	355	690	1,142	18	1,444	.....	9	6,021
Total "true" cases.....	738	1,526	995	1,067	1,582	1,163	726	719	511	117	9,144

	Province or Territory										Totals
	B.C.	Alta. *	Sask. *	Man. *	Ont.	Que.	N.B. *	N.S. *	P.E.I. *	N.W.T. and Y.T. *	
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	22	2,954	2,028	1,366	105	42	1,112	909	236	51	9,425
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	14	1,578	1,983	1,035	101	43	916	683	116	61	6,530
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	7	637	866	283	16	30	173	284	14	28	2,347
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	5	1,281	1,286	657	47	2	327	204	51	10	3,870
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	1	135	563	317	4	1	83	41	9	4	1,158
Total cases reported.....	49	6,585	7,326	3,658	273	127	2,611	2,121	428	154	23,330
	1	135	563	317	4	1	83	41	9	4	1,158
Total "true" Cases.....	48	6,450	6,763	3,341	269	126	2,528	2,080	417	150	22,172
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....		3,606	2,404	2,536	9	.....	1,366	3,157	445	4	13,527
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....		480	1,110	1,590	1	53	839	1,028	274	.....	5,345
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		57	148	84	.....	.....	70	259	1	.....	619
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....		12	19	9	.....	.....	25	2	.....	.....	67
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		6	292	155	.....	.....	2,132	7,107	.....	.....	9,692
Total cases reported.....		4,161	3,973	4,344	10	53	4,432	11,553	720	4	29,250
		6	292	155	.....	.....	2,132	7,107	.....	.....	9,692
Total "true" cases.....		4,155	3,681	4,189	10	53	2,300	4,446	720	4	19,558

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.

From the figures given in the table shown above, the total convictions, cases pending, acquitted, etc., for all statutes are compiled and compared with the previous year.

From these totals a graph is prepared indicating the results of the investigations made by the Force into the known crime conditions in each province or territory, apart from municipal centres, during the year ended March 31, 1939.

The totals for the three main classifications which have been considered are set forth below:—

1938-39	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
		*	*	*			*	*	*	*	
Convictions.....	518	7,858	5,569	4,558	1,062	406	2,613	4,321	786	133	27,914
Cases pending, including those, abandoned.....	86	2,035	2,383	1,092	241	103	648	966	71	50	7,774
Acquitted, withdrawn, or handed to department concerned.....	182	2,238	3,487	2,947	558	653	2,293	1,958	791	79	15,186
Total.....	786	12,131	11,439	8,597	1,861	1,342	5,554	7,245	1,648	271	50,874

6. Graph Index

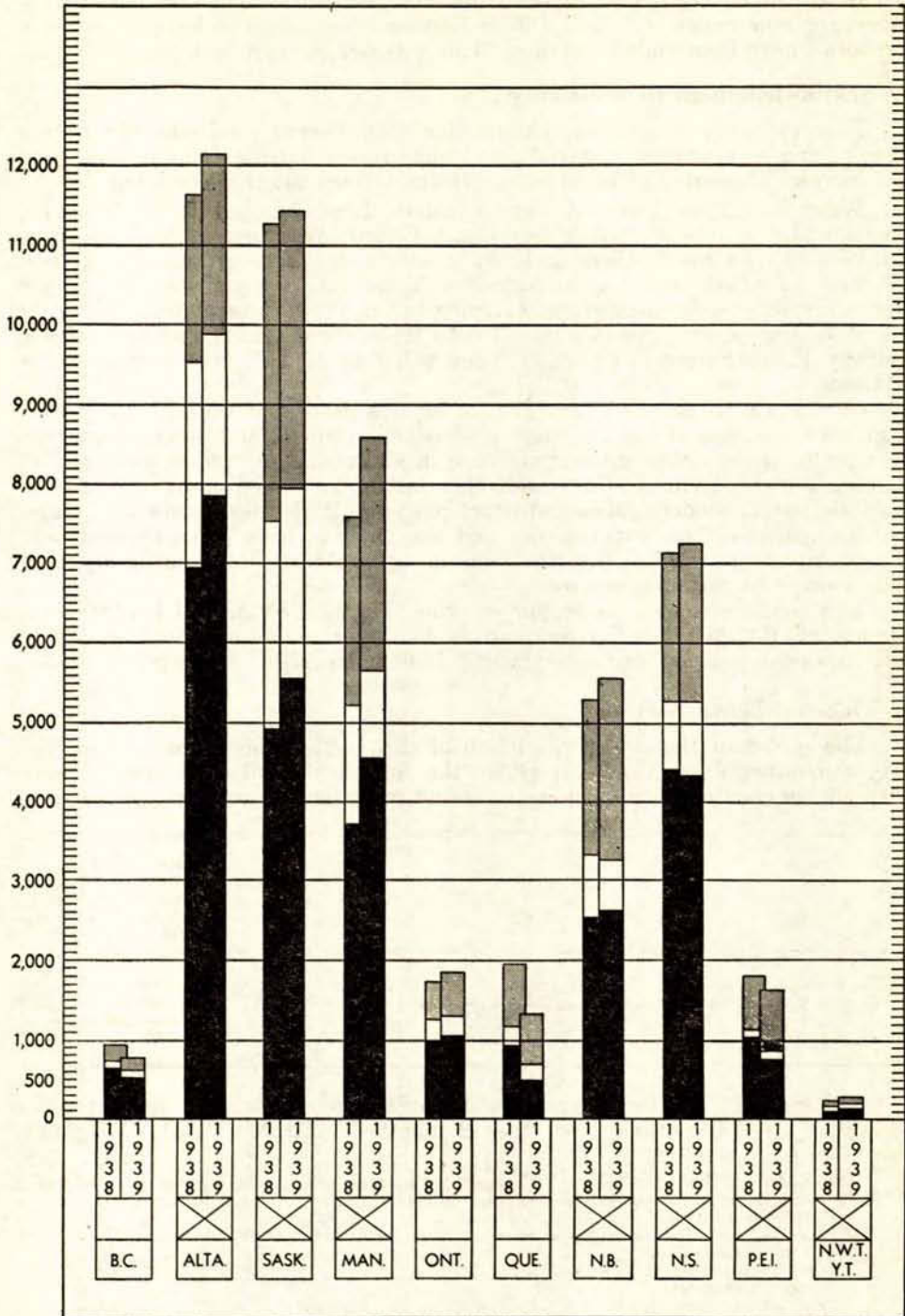
The graph index previously mentioned follows, giving a comparison between the results obtained during the past 12 months and the previous year.

It obviously cannot indicate the work involved, but it does give a reasonably true picture of the results achieved in connection with the three classifications which have been considered.

The graph is self-explanatory, and there appears to be little need to add further comment.

For further details see Appendix "C".

Comparative Graph Showing the Disposition of all "True" Cases Handled



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

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

It will be observed that as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory are now under the same Officer Commanding that the figures for these territories have been added together. This was not the case last year.

7. Acknowledgment of Assistance

It is earnestly desired to acknowledge with sincere gratitude, the hearty support and co-operation received from police forces outside Canada and from the many chief constables of cities and towns throughout the Dominion.

With the former I should like to include Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., and, in thanking him for his excellent and timely assistance, to congratulate him upon the state of affairs existing in American Territorial waters where there are practically no vessels suspected of carrying liquor at the present time.

With the latter, it is also intended to include the officers and men of the Railway Police Forces of Canada. They will find us willing to reciprocate at all times.

Once again we are also very glad to express deep appreciation to all those prominent members of the legal and professional, judicial and other circles who have given of their time and convenience in addressing the police personnel at training centres, giving lectures and other instruction in an effort to keep the force abreast of modern ideas and developments. With these gentlemen I also wish to associate those experts, men and women, who have given of their best in attempting to arrive at the true facts in difficult cases by scientific research and evidence on technical matters.

This should conclude the section on crime, but as the Criminal Investigation Branch at R.C.M. Police Headquarters has also one other Section, whose activities have not yet been mentioned, it is now desired to deal with it.

8. Ticket-of-Leave Section

The report of the official in charge of this section shows that during the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories on ticket-of-leave:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1939	Twelve months ended March 31, 1938
Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....	280	217
Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	411	299
Totals.....	691	516

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on ticket-of-leave for the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, may also be of interest:—

Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence..	7
Revocations recalled..	1
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction, of an indictable offence..	20
Licences made unconditional..	0
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave..	590
Sentences not yet completed..	430
Delinquent percentage.. (decrease) ..	3.76

The supervisor of ticket-of-leave reports that he has had the most cordial assistance from the various police forces throughout the Dominion, and also from all authorities with whom he has had to deal.

SECTION 5

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

1. Other Investigations

In the previous section, the statistics for infractions of the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes were dealt with. These are known as Group 1.

The other statistics kept by this force deal with investigations made for various Dominion and provincial departments, municipal authorities, etc., in which there may have been no breach of a statute or in which we gave assistance only, and similar matters. These are known as "Groups 2, 3 and 4 Statistics".

In this connection, it is only proposed to give the grand totals and to touch upon the work very briefly, but before doing so, it is necessary to define the groups mentioned.

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-mutual 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

These duties may appear to be of minor importance and no doubt are, but the total for this Force is very large, and for this reason it is considered necessary to comment upon them briefly.

The grand total of these groups for the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, was 125,815 made up as follows:—

Province in which assistance given	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
British Columbia.....	1,734	139	10,463	12,336
Alberta.....	29,625	6,018	4,060	39,703
Saskatchewan.....	6,182	3,884	4,633	14,699
Manitoba.....	2,405	1,023	807	4,235
Ontario.....	6,668	1,588	1,205	8,461
Quebec.....	4,131	167	609	4,907
New Brunswick.....	8,153	895	1,462	10,510
Nova Scotia.....	1,528	12,484	963	14,975
Prince Edward Island.....	527	156	602	1,285
N. W. Territories and Yukon Territory.....	838	22	13,844	14,704
Total.....	61,791	25,376	38,648	125,815

This is a small decrease from last year, but is an average of 30 per day for every Division of the Force, or a further average for the whole Force of 401 assistances for each working day.

Upon examination of the figures it is found that:—

(1) In British Columbia, the services rendered are principally for the Dominion Government.

(2) In Alberta, the Provincial Government receives most of the services referred to, dealing chiefly with relief.

(3) In Saskatchewan, the services are pretty evenly divided between the Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities.

(4) In Manitoba, the division is about 50 per cent for each of the Federal and Provincial governments.

(5) In Ontario, the Dominion Government is the chief factor in so far as our services are concerned.

(6) In Quebec the same factors operate as in No. 5 above.

(7) In New Brunswick, the large majority of services under this heading are for the Provincial Government.

(8) In Nova Scotia, the Federal and Provincial Governments are the chief beneficiaries, but the Provincial Government receive the greater share.

(9) In Prince Edward Island, the Provincial Government and the general public benefit most.

(10) In the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, the services are solely for the Dominion Government and the general public.

From the above it will be seen that where there is no agreement with the Dominion Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to enforce the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes in the urban districts, there is very little assistance of this nature rendered. The reverse is the case where there are agreements.

The totals of the figures for these services are not included in Appendix "C".

3. Social and Humanitarian Service

All down the force's history it has rendered many services to the public apart from police duties, and from the nature of things it must continue to do so, not only in the more remote areas alone, but in the more thickly populated districts at times.

The services to-day range from delivering mail by a patrol boat of our Marine Section to the lightship *Lurcher* off Yarmouth once a week, to carrying mail by dog team in the Hudson Bay, and in the Western and Eastern Arctic for trappers and others. In another direction, they include acting as game officers in one area to measuring the velocity of the currents in streams and rivers in another area. Again, from finding lost children and belongings by trained police dogs to saving life at sea amongst the fishermen in the Maritimes. This last is also by the Marine Section.

4. Collection of Revenue

During the past few years, we have published the figures under this heading to give some idea of the work required in this connection.

The amounts collected in the field by the different divisions of the force during the past 3 years are as follows:—

1936-37..	\$294,688 91
1937-38..	\$388,932 50
1938-39..	\$369,088 82

These amounts do not include the large sum of close to \$1,000,000 which is collected by this Headquarters and which represents the amount paid by the

different provinces for the services of the R.C.M. Police in the urban districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The amount of \$369,088.82 collected in the field during the past 12 months is made up as follows:—

<i>Federal Government:—</i>		
Revenue..	\$ 185,639 90	
Fines..	83,107 73	
Costs..	8,171 69	\$ 276,919 32
<hr/>		
<i>Provincial Government</i>		
Revenue..	\$ 24,123 91	
Fines..	58,035 07	
Costs..	9,906 47	\$ 92,065 45
<hr/>		
Miscellaneous..		104 05
Total..		<u>\$ 369,088 82</u>

It should be borne in mind that the figures quoted above are actually collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with their duties—the largest collection being made by "G" Division (Northwest Territories and the Yukon).

The fines shown are only a small portion of the *finer imposed*. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C".

SECTION 6

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

On November 1, 1938, former "B" Division, comprising the Yukon Territory, was transferred to be a part of "G" Division, which formerly contained the Northwest Territories only. "G" Division therefore now comprises both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Headquarters of the division is at Ottawa, Ontario, and the Yukon is a sub-division of "G" Division.

The total strength of the Division is 96, made up as follows:—

Officers..	5
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables..	68
Special Constables..	23
	<hr/>
Total..	96

2. Changes in Detachments

In the Eastern Arctic, two changes were made during the past year, as follows:—

- Port Harrison, Hudson Bay, was closed.
- Baker Lake, N.W.T., was re-established.

In the Western Arctic, Maitland Point Detachment was closed.

The Yukon Sub-Division consists of Headquarters at Dawson, Y.T., and detachments at Whitehorse, Mayo, Selkirk, Teslin and Old Crow.

3. Dogs and Dog Feed

A reduction in the number of dogs has been effected wherever possible during the past 12 months, and to date the total number of dogs on charge is 243 only, a decrease of 91 from last year.

For several years past, a considerable saving in the purchase of dog feed has been effected by the R. C. M. Police personnel making every effort to secure sufficient fish locally for dog feed to last the winter months.

During the past 12 months, a total of more than 65 tons of fish were obtained and stored. This is a most praiseworthy effort, and represents a considerable saving of public funds.

4. Barracks and Buildings

There were no new buildings erected in either the Yukon or the Northwest Territories during the twelve months ended March 31, 1939.

Barracks at Dawson.—This large barrack building at Dawson, Y.T., was closed during September, 1938. The police personnel are now quartered in the house formerly occupied by an officer. The guard room has been divided into two sections. One is being used as an office and the other for prisoners.

Portable Electric Light Plants.—Our detachments at Maitland Point (later transferred to Coppermine), Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour were all supplied with this lighting apparatus. They have proved quite satisfactory, and the results have been most encouraging. An extension of this service is contemplated.

5. Inspections

Officers commanding the various sub-divisions inspected their detachments at suitable and convenient intervals, and it is interesting to note that only two detachments, viz:—Cambridge Bay and Eskimo Point, were not visited by an officer during the period under review.

Long journey of inspection by the Officer Commanding.—It may be of interest to note that the officer commanding "G" Division—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin—inspected all detachments in the Mackenzie River area and Western Arctic during the summer of 1938, with the exception of Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island. On completion of his work in the Western Arctic, he proceeded to Churchill, Manitoba, and embarked on the R.M.S. *Nascopie* for the purpose of inspecting the detachments in the Eastern Arctic.

The Eastern Arctic detachments, with the exception of Eskimo Point, were visited and inspected by Superintendent Caulkin, and it may be of further interest to record that this officer's total journey was 16,461 miles. It is the first time that an officer commanding "G" Division has successfully inspected detachments in both the Western and Eastern Arctic, during open water, in the same year.

6. Conditions at Yellowknife, N.W.T.

The population of Yellowknife (Gold Camp) is approximately 800, and a townsite has been surveyed.

Two gold mines have been brought into development, and the gold production is such that further investigation and the extension of work appear justified.

Yellowknife was the most actively prospected gold area in Canada during 1938, more than 30 mining and prospecting companies being in the field, as well as individuals and syndicates.

Approximately 3,500 claims were filed during the year and all the duties in connection therewith were dealt with by our Yellowknife detachment, which collected some \$27,000 in dues and fees for the Department of Mines and Resources.

The work has become so heavy that representations have been made for the police to be relieved of this clerical and office work so that they may perform their proper functions. Furthermore, our detachment accommodation is very small and will have to be improved.

Fortunately, no acute unemployment situation has arisen, but it has been necessary to continually warn persons looking for employment that there is no work available except for skilled labour, and even these must make sure of employment before proceeding to Yellowknife. Most of the aeroplane companies refuse to take passengers unless they have definite employment to proceed to, or have money to buy a "return" ticket.

7. Crime

(a) Yukon Territory

There were no serious cases reported in the Yukon Territory, the most important ones being a case of forgery and uttering, and two Indians charged with attempted breaking and entering, and one Indian with theft.

The other cases in the Yukon were of a miscellaneous nature, such as breaking, entering and theft, drunk and disorderly, vagrancy, common assault, etc.

(b) Northwest Territories

There were two serious cases, one in which a native named Katcho was charged with murder—as a result of the ill-treatment of Eskimo children—a most unusual occurrence. Particulars of this case will be found in the extracts of Superintendent Caulkin's report in Appendix "A."

The second serious case was one of incest.

8. General Remarks

To compare present-day conditions with those existing 10 years ago, in the remote areas, is very enlightening.

In the old days, mail came in very irregularly and at long intervals. With a few exceptions in the Eastern Arctic, this is all changed to-day, as there is a regular Air Mail to the Yukon, down the Mackenzie River, and to many other northern points, and consequently the office staff of "G" Division, Ottawa, have a constant flow of mail in practically the same way as any other division.

Inspection of Aeroplanes.—Having mentioned "Air Mail," it may be of interest to report that the Non-Commissioned Officers in charge at Dawson and Whitehorse hold appointments as inspectors of aeroplanes. During the past calendar year, no less than 319 plane arrivals were registered at Dawson, 46 of these being from Skagway and Fairbanks, Alaska.

In the Western Arctic, planes are continually used for the purpose of carrying freight, particularly during the winter months, when boats cannot operate. At all detachments, where these planes arrive or depart, cargoes and passengers, gas and oil are checked by the police personnel to prevent a greater weight being carried than is permitted under the licence.

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

In May, 1938, Sir John and Lady Ewart arrived in Vancouver, B.C., from India, en route to England, and were met by the officer commanding there, Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C.

Sir John and Lady Ewart subsequently visited our training depot at Regina, Saskatchewan, and also at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa.

During August, 1938, the President of the United States visited Canada in connection with the opening of the One Thousand Islands Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario. Superintendent A. S. Cooper was detailed to join the train as a member of the President's party while in Canada.

In addition, a sergeant-major and a number of constables, dismounted, were sent to the bridge to render assistance in controlling the crowd assembled for the ceremonies.

2. Proposed Visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen

A short reference to the anticipated visit of Their Majesties to Canada, in May, 1939, was made under the heading of "New Duties" in Section 1 of this report, and it is now generally conceded that the visit will be made, although there have been doubts and misgivings at times on account of the International situation. They will be given a great welcome.

3. Conclusion

The past year has seen a good deal of change, but it can be safely said that it has been a year of progress.

It is also correct to say that during the past few years, in particular, the whole outlook of the force has undergone a transformation for the better.

Within reason, every effort to keep the force abreast of modern methods and ideas will be maintained. It is obvious that if the Force is to protect the public from the everchanging methods of the incorrigible law breaker and to prevent the vascillating novice from deciding in the wrong direction, it must be made perfectly clear by the actions of the force that it possesses the best equipment available, that the force is alert, and yet has every determination to show good-will towards the public at large, and further, by a fearless and impartial spirit, it deserves and should have the right to expect the support of all persons who believe in the maintenance of law and order.

I am glad to record that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men, and of the civil staff at Headquarters and elsewhere, during the 12 months ended March 31, 1939.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
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 Assistant Commissioner in charge of "S" Department—Assistant Commissioner J. M. Tupper

Officer in charge.—Assistant Commissioner J. M. Tupper, took over the duties of the Officer-in-Charge "S" Department, January 17, 1939, from Superintendent P. R. Forde who had been in charge since March 28, 1938.

Space in Justice Building.—It is considered of such primary importance that your attention be drawn to the fact of the diminishing amount of office space at our disposal in the Justice Building. Recent increases in staffs have taxed all available space to the limit. In the Stationary Branch on the ninth floor the Department of Public Works has installed some new steel shelving which has made possible the closer stacking of the stores and made available for use a room about forty feet long. This room is on the left side of the hall going towards the assembly room from the elevators and has provided ample accommodation for the printer. No further expansion is possible without an increase in space allotment.

Accommodation.—It is expected that by May 1, 1939, quarters in the Old Public Building at Halifax will be available for occupancy, thereby reducing the total amount of rent by approximately \$5,000.00 per year.

Space is provided for offices in the Public Building at Weyburn, Sask., but accommodation is rented for the single personnel at that point at the rate of \$27.50 per month.

Regina town station is another very important detachment where rented space is rather costly amounting to \$250.00 per month.

Aviation Q.M. Records.—At the cessation of 1938 operations all aviation returns and Q.M. records were brought to Ottawa by the officer-in-charge and checked in this office. They were found to be neatly kept and in good systematic order. Stationery and stores are now ready for the 1939 operations.

Marine Q.M. Records.—All marine stores are now carried on one ledger and controlled at one point. Masters of vessels, instead of maintaining ledgers as formerly, now carry an inventory the contents of which support the balances on the control ledger in the Marine Section office Halifax. These records are audited in the Supply Office, Ottawa. The system of stores bookkeeping for the Marine Section is now in line with that of the land force.

Blue trousers.—Blue trousers have been superseded as an issue by Overalls with footstraps. Issues are being continued however, until the stock is exhausted. Overalls are much smarter in appearance.

Brown breeches.—Brown breeches proved to be unsuitable and are no longer an issue, blue breeches are issued instead.

Khaki Shirts, heavy.—There is very little call for the heavy Khaki Shirt and those we have are gradually being issued to Northern Detachments. The light weight is the more preferred. This issue will be discontinued when the present supply is exhausted.

Auditor General.—To meet the demand of the Auditor General a consolidation of Division Ledgers is being made at Ottawa to enable this Department to provide a cost inventory with the least possible trouble to divisions. Previously, Divisions prepared inventories of stocks in store only, whereas the present one will include all stores on hand, furniture and fixtures, horses, dogs, boats, etc.

Tailor Shop.—In addition to making all special garments and alterations all brown trousers, overalls with foot straps and breeches are now being made.

Other Government Departments.—It is desired in this report to register the friendly co-operation of the various branches of the Department of Public Works; our cordial relations with the Salvage Officer, the Auditor General's Department and the Imperial War Graves Commission. The assistance afforded us is very much appreciated.

2. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department—Assistant Commissioner R. R. Tait

Scientific Laboratory.—Evidence has also been given by members of the staff in connection with their findings and same has, in many instances, been of great value to Courts in arriving at decisions and the following extract taken from a letter received from Counsel for the Crown in an attempted murder case is of interest:—

I am writing this letter in appreciation of the work done by R. C. M. Police in this connection. Sergt. Usher of Assiniboia and Const. Kiggins of Gravelbourg rendered me every assistance in this case, and have done a lot of hard work in connection with same. May I here make special mention of the assistance given to me by Dr. Powers and Sergt. Churchman. We found it unnecessary to call Dr. Powers to the trial, as we had plenty of evidence as to the blood stains, etc., and knowing he was a busy man we were able to dispense with his services. However, my interview with him at the laboratory at Regina was very helpful in preparing my case.

Sergt. Churchman was called to give evidence and I would like to express my appreciation for the manner in which he had his evidence prepared. It was a revelation to the judge, jury, counsel, and the general public to hear his expert testimony. Not only does he know his subject, but he handles himself in the witness box in a very convincing manner.

Lectures have been given to our Instructional Classes on such subjects as forensic chemistry, plaster casts and moulage, observation and memory tests, bloodstains, crime scenes, toxicology, blood chemistry, forensic medicine and metals.

Modus Operandi Section.—Three cases selected at random from our files illustrating the various ways in which the Section has been of service are briefly outlined hereunder:—

- (i) During the month of November, 1938, Form 55 was received from Yarmouth Detachment, N.S., regarding one Rymong Gautreau, alias Robert Raymond, Cymond Robert, Robert LeBlanc and Raymond Leger. This person operated throughout Nova Scotia, posing as a government veterinary and obtaining board, lodging and loans on the pretext that his expense money had been delayed.

On a search of our Modus Operandi indices information was found on file concerning one Dr. Harvey Leger, who had operated similarly some months previously in New Brunswick. On photograph being forwarded it was positively identified and Leger was consequently arrested and convicted of the offences in Nova Scotia.

- (ii) On November 5, 1938, a report was submitted by St. Norbert Detachment, Manitoba, to the following effect: Henry Roderick, transient labourer, had obtained employment with a local farmer through the government employment agency. After working around the farm for three or four days he seized an opportunity afforded by the farmer's absence to ransack the premises and to steal a number of valuables and a bicycle. On the farmer's return Roderick had decamped for parts unknown.

Search through the Modus Operandi index disclosed a record of one Henry Roderick, whose description tallied closely with that of the wanted person. Criminal record, together with photographs was accordingly mailed to the Division concerned and "wanted" notices placed in the subject's finger print file. Before confirmation of this identification could be returned from Winnipeg, Roderick's finger prints were received from Port Arthur, Ontario, reporting a conviction and penalty of ten days' imprisonment under the Railway Act. "D" Division was notified to this effect, Roderick consequently being returned to Winnipeg, where he was convicted of this theft and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

- (iii) Paragraph 1714 of issue number 30 of the R. C. M. P. *Gazette*, dated July 28, 1939, divulged that warrants on three charges of false pretences were held by the British Columbia Police for one Thomas Lidstone.

Search by this Section in our indices revealed record of one Thomas McRae and Lidstone, of similar description. On referring to this subject's finger print file a report was found indicating that he had been arrested and was being held at Banff, Alberta, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining board and lodging. Photographs of the subject were accordingly forwarded to the Officer Commanding "K" Division, same being later identified by the British Columbia Police as those of the person circularized in the *Gazette*. Lidstone was subsequently convicted in British Columbia, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Registration of Pistols and Revolvers.—The registration of weapons has proved of great value not only to our own force but also to the various city police organizations situated throughout the Dominion, and the following extracts from reports dealing with this section are of interest:—

- (i) Recently we received notification that a revolver and an automatic had been stolen from a Branch Bank and a missing entry was accordingly filed. Later, two men were arrested by a nearby city police department for theft of an automobile, and a revolver was found in the possession of one of them. Upon receipt of details respecting this revolver at the bureau, it was found to be the one stolen from the Bank. This fact was immediately wired to the police force concerned and, without doubt, will implicate the men in the major offence.
- (ii) On another occasion the home of an Ontario Judge was broken into and two revolvers and an automatic pistol taken. The information was transferred to the bureau by the city police and duly recorded. After the lapse of ten days another Police Department reported that an automatic had been recovered from a transient who had just arrived at that point and was living in the "jungle" on the outskirts of the town. This weapon was identified as one of those stolen from the judge and as a consequence the possessor was charged with housebreaking. The weapon was eventually returned to the owner.

In several instances men have been arrested in possession of pistols and revolvers without any proof that the weapons had been registered. Enquiries made have revealed the fact that the weapons have been obtained as a result of theft or hold-up, in some instances committed at a distance of over 1,000 miles from the point of arrest of the men.

Criminal Code.—From June 1, 1938, all reports respecting Criminal Code investigations are perused by experienced crime readers at Ottawa. This is a departure from former years and the policy has been established to ensure that no investigation is abandoned until every possible avenue of enquiry has been exhausted. Already there have been marked and favourable results not only in decreasing the number of ineffectual investigations but also in making for a more rigid adherence to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

The erstwhile arrangement of leaving the Divisional Officer Commanding primarily answerable to the Attorney-General for the proper enforcement of law and order is still being harmoniously followed; and every precaution is taken so that there will be no interference with the established control as exercised by the Provincial Attorney-General's Department. However, the highest standard of efficiency in police work throughout the Force is considered very definitely to be the responsibility of this Headquarters. The adoption of the present system of report supervision before ratifying the conclusion of a complaint is but another measure towards the attainment of this objective.

Murder.—During the period under review investigations have been conducted regarding the alleged murder of a total of twenty-seven persons, a decrease of sixteen over the previous year. Thirty-one persons have been implicated in the commission of the crimes; the figure quoted under this heading last year being thirty-five. The standing of the cases at the end of the year was as follows:—

Hanged	3
Awaiting Execution	1
Death Sentence Commuted	1
Charge reduced to Manslaughter	3
Suicide after committing Murder	5
Unfit to Stand Trial (Insane)	5
Awaiting Trial	1
Stay of Proceedings	1
Not Guilty	5
Still under Investigation	6
Total	31

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

GENERAL

The Annual Report Year which ended March 31st, 1939, was without doubt, the most successful from a Preventive Service standpoint, since this Force assumed these duties on April 1, 1932.

The results are more far-reaching than can be estimated by the number of Customs and Excise seizures effected during the period under review, since the most important feature has been the dissolution of organized gangs of law-breakers, some of whom have been engaged in the illegal manufacture of spirits or smuggling of contraband liquor for many years.

The most effective procedure in accomplishing the results indicated, has been the intensive application of Sections 444 and 573 of the Criminal Code, in addition to the Penal Sections of the Customs and Excise Acts, whenever flagrant breaches of the latter Acts were uncovered. These Sections of the Criminal Code provide salutary penalties for "conspiracy to defraud" and "conspiracy to commit an indictable offence". They are drafted sufficiently wide to enable law enforcement officers to bring to justice persons whose interest in the illegal operations consist solely of financing the enterprises and drawing their share of the profits which accrue, without taking any physical part in the

operations. The provisions of the Customs and Excise Acts make it difficult to convict any person who cannot be proven to have physically assisted in the manufacture or transportation of illicit liquor, or possession of goods liable to forfeiture under the Revenue Acts.

Seizures under the combined Customs and Excise Acts during the year amounted to 2,100 as compared with 2,737 for the previous year, the sharp decrease of 637 being reflected to a very large extent in Excise cases which were down almost 50% from the preceding year.

It is apparent that the privilege which permits Canadian tourists to bring back goods duty free to the value of \$100.00, provided they have been out of Canada for forty-eight hours, has considerably reduced the number of petty seizures of wearing apparel, cigarettes and tobacco, and other small articles formerly smuggled for personal or family use.

Violations of the Customs and Excise Acts with which we have had to deal, have in the majority of cases, involved the illegal manufacture of liquor, or the smuggling of this commodity by way of the seaboard, and to a lesser extent over the United States Border.

CUSTOMS ACT

Smuggling of merchandise, other than liquor, was at a low ebb during the entire season with little evidence of infractions on a commercial scale, and no complaints were received from any source with respect to such activities. Seizures under this heading consisted of a variety of small articles smuggled for personal use, also automobile accessories and other machinery parts, etc. Only in a small percentage of these cases was prosecution justified, the majority being closed out upon payment of the duty paid value of the exhibits smuggled. Technical offences such as non-report at Customs by drivers of vehicles entering or leaving Canada and failure to report by masters of vessels clearing from Canadian ports, also accounted for a number of seizures and voluntary penalties were assessed in the majority of cases, pending Departmental decision.

Only in a few isolated cases was there evidence of liquor being smuggled by automobile over the International Boundary, such instances being along the Quebec-New York State border and on a smaller scale along the Manitoba-North Dakota boundary.

During the 1938 season liquor vessels were quite active off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with larger vessels bringing cargoes of rum from St. Martins, French West Indies, to positions off shore beyond the twelve mile limit, where they would dispose of their cargoes to smaller and faster motor vessels, as circumstances would permit. The operations were curtailed sharply when the Province-wide conspiracy investigations commenced in Nova Scotia during August, 1938, as numerous vessels were seized and forfeited on evidence obtained involving them in landings of contraband liquor during the three previous years. The uncertainty created in the minds of the rum-running fraternity had the effect of making them afraid to enter port in ballast for supplies for fear that evidence of their past activities would have been uncovered and seizure of their vessels result. The vessel *Standard Coaster* which had been the most active large vessel for a number of years, was tied up at St. Pierre, Miquelon, for a considerable period and then sold at quite a loss to a legitimate trading firm.

On the Pacific coast there was no indication of any commercial smuggling of liquor by way of the sea, such seizures being limited to isolated cases where the crews of trading vessels were found in possession of a few bottles of liquor not reported at Customs on arrival in port.

During the season thirty-five vessels were seized under the Customs Act, sixteen being forfeited for having smuggled liquor into Canada. The balance were involved in minor infractions and were released after payment of nominal penalties.

EXCISE ACT

The provisions of the Excise Act have been effectively enforced and prosecutions were entered wherever circumstances warranted such action. The most common offences were the possession of illicit spirits or the manufacture of this commodity in unlicensed distilling plants. These illicit stills varied greatly in capacity and while the greater percentage are of the small home improvised type, operated by individuals for their own or family use, there have been a number of very large plants seized. Approximately twenty-five of these commercial capacity distilleries were seized during the past year and it is pleasing to note that the Courts have taken cognizance of the heavy loss to the revenues which result from the operation of such plants.

In the majority of seizures of this nature there has been evidence of financing by interests resident outside Canada and frequently expert mechanics from the United States have been engaged to erect and operate the stills. Some of these are capable of producing up to five hundred gallons of spirits daily, and on this basis the Federal Government is defrauded of approximately \$2,000.00 daily in the form of Excise duties and taxes properly payable, through the operation of a single plant.

In one instance in Montreal it was disclosed that persons arrested for operating a large still, were members of the notorious "Purple Gang" with Headquarters in Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio. One such member was desirous of testifying for the Crown at the trials, but before doing so he requested, and was granted, facilities to telephone the gang's Headquarters in the United States for permission, in order that his action in the matter would not bring down reprisals upon himself.

In commenting upon these large-scale liquor operations, it is desired to stress the fact that in addition to the serious loss of revenues involved through the activities of persons in this lucrative racket, there have been instances of attempts to bribe Peace Officers, also Officials of Transportation Companies, Telegraph Companies and other public utilities, in order to gain their ends.

Effect of Conspiracy Charges.—There has been positive evidence that the system of dealing with large-scale operators under the conspiracy provisions of the Criminal Code, in addition to the Excise Act, has had a restraining effect, and during the last few months of the year there was a shortage of illicit alcohol in all the large centres despite the greatly increased price.

Survey of situation.—A brief survey of our record of seizures of illicit stills for the past year reveals the following situation, which does not differ greatly from the preceding year.

In the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan no large distilling plants were uncovered, but a moderate number of improvised pot stills were seized from persons manufacturing small quantities of spirits for their own consumption. In Manitoba the situation was similar, with the exception of the City of Winnipeg and adjacent townships, where a number of large stills were seized.

Ontario and Quebec provinces provided the greatest number of commercial capacity stills, these being located in, or near, the largest centres of population.

In the Maritime Provinces illegal distillation of spirits has been negligible, as rum smuggled by way of the seaboard has always been the favoured commodity, but since the intensive drive against the smugglers has resulted in a shortage of rum, there has been a moderate increase in the number of illicit stills seized in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Other Infractions.—Other infractions of the Excise Act with which we were called upon to deal included contraventions of the regulations governing the manufacture and sale of tobacco, the sale of rubbing alcohol by druggists and the disposal of tax free malt syrup and malt flour by bakers and confectioners.

Tobacco seizures were confined for the most part to the Province of Quebec and infractions usually involved the manufacture and sale of native grown tobacco by persons not in possession of the necessary Excise licence. In two instances tobacco factories were seized after irregularities had been discovered.

TRAINED POLICE DOGS

The following supplementary report of Superintendent Bavin regarding the employment of trained dogs may be of interest:—

I have the honour to report the progress made throughout the year in the training and use of dogs in connection with police work.

Following the experiment in this connection when Police Dog K-470, "Dale" was purchased from Sgt. Cawsey on October 15, 1935, it was decided to increase our strength in this branch as Dale had proved himself of so much value and it was felt that the Service would benefit generally by using trained dogs.

The next purchase was "Black Lux," a son of "Dale." He was trained by Captain Harwick, Glenbow Kennels, Calgary, and Reg. No. 11839, Cst. Lilly, A. J., was appointed as dog master.

So satisfactory was the work of these two dogs that further purchases were made and a kennel was opened at Calgary with S/Cst. von Aichinger as trainer.

Six dogs were trained and passed out to detachments. "Dale" was brought in and given a refresher course with a new handler.

In order to create a further interest demonstrations were given at Regina before Instructional Classes and these demonstrations proved to be highly successful not only from the point of view of demonstrating to various members from all over the Force, the usefulness of dogs, but also drew constructive criticism which materially assisted in improving training.

Under your instructions I visited the Wilsona Kennels and purchased five dogs, two Rottweilers, two Riesenschnauzers (Giant Schnauzers) and one German Shepherd. These dogs were shipped to Rockcliffe, Ontario, where we established a well equipped small kennel. Reg. No. 7576, A/Cpl. Tutin, E., M.M., was sent to the Wilsona Kennels, for a course in kennel management and dog training and having completed the course was placed in charge of the Rockcliffe kennels.

We have had two casualties, one at Calgary when Cuno, a black German Shepherd presented to the Force by Mrs. Gordon E. Pape of Cincinnati, Ohio, developed pneumonia and died in the veterinary hospital on June 27, 1938. Then Rock, one of the Riesenschnauzer pups purchased from the Wilsona Kennels was taken ill, apparently with a stomach complaint, and in spite of veterinarian aid, died. A post mortem was carried out by the staff of the Animal Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture, and it was found that a stone about the size of a pigeon's egg had been swallowed by this dog, had passed through the stomach and lodged in the caecum.

Other than Baya, a female Rottweiler, the dogs on the strength of this force are males. Baya was bred shortly after arriving at the kennels but for some reason destroyed her young. She whelped the second time on March 6, and delivered two well formed pups, both however were dead and it is considered that there is probably some internal deformity which has caused this mishap.

We now have thirteen dogs on the strength of the Force and a privately owned German Shepherd trained in the Police kennels at Calgary, is stationed with its owner at Vegreville, Alberta. The following are the points at which the various dogs are stationed:—

Dog	Dog Master	Stationed at
Reg. No. K-23 Tuff	Cst. Martin, O.E.	Peace River, Alta.
P. D. Rex.	Cst. Harrison	Vegreville, Alta.
Reg. No. K-470 Dale	Cst. Cawsey, L. C.	Maidstone, Alta.
Reg. No. K-26 Chief	S/Cst. Laird, A. W.	Wakaw, Sask.
Reg. No. K-24 Tell	Cst. Rhodeniser, W. E.	Canora, Sask.
Reg. No. D-195 Sultan.	Cst. Bailey,	Regina, Sask.
Reg. N. K-27 Pal	S/Cst. von Aichinger	" "
Reg. No. K-25 Perky	Cst. Boland, T. A.	Halifax, N.S.
Reg. No. F-345 Black Lux	Cst. McGregor, P.	Moncton, N.B.
Reg. No. N-112 Bachus	} Cst. Pitcher, R. F.	Rockcliffe, Ont.
Reg. No. N-113 Baya		
Reg. No. N-116 Buster		
Reg. No. N-115 Cliff	Cpl. Tutin, E.	Rockcliffe, Ont.
Reg. No. N-111 Egon	Cpl. Tutin, E.	Rockcliffe, Ont.
	Cst. Pennock, E. G.	Rockcliffe, Ont.

As soon as the weather permits, it is anticipated that the dogs at Rockcliffe whose training is completed, will be sent out into the field and two others of them are being sent to Regina.

With the completion of most of the training of the dogs on hand at the Calgary Kennels, a distribution was made to various detachments. It was then decided to move the training kennel to Depot Division, Regina. This eventually will be our main training and possibly breeding kennel.

It is felt that as the interest in the use of dogs increases, more and more demand will be made for their services. Following the example of other Police Forces, it is certain that this increase will make it necessary to make further purchases and intensify our training.

Up to the present we have confined the attention of the dog master almost entirely to his charge but as the dogs get older and the dog masters more experienced the dogs will require less time to be spent with them to maintain their required degree of efficiency, then the dog masters will be able to be used more frequently on general police duties which will give them the opportunity to gain experience and perform duties as required for public service.

We can be satisfied that the expenditure incurred and the time spent in purchasing and training dogs, also in training men as dog masters, has, even at this early stage, been absolutely justified. It is impossible to estimate the value of a life saved, and this is where the R. C. M. P. Canine Section is of most service to the Public, i.e. by finding lost persons and children.

By an even and well planned distribution, it is hoped to have our dogs stationed at points where their services can be used at short notice. It is very necessary that all detachments are impressed with the importance of calling the dog first—the sooner he is on the job the better chance we are giving him to meet with success. There have been many instances where the dog has been brought in too late or perhaps as an afterthought and then the usefulness of the animal criticized because good results were not obtained.

We must learn to consider our dog's feelings, because he too likes to succeed and earn that signal of appreciation from his master who is the only person in the world he recognizes and will faithfully serve with his life if need be.

4. The Adjutant—Acting Superintendent F. A. Blake

I took over the duties of Adjutant from Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp on May 1, 1938.

The total strength of 2,603 is an increase of five over the total of last year.

Recruiting.—During the past twelve months 2,275 persons applied for engagement in the Force. This is an increase of approximately 1.1 per cent over last year.

In order to obtain 100 recruits last Fall, from those who had applied, it was necessary to call upon approximately 175 to fill the required number, the wastage being mostly on account of not being able to pass our medical requirements. It is surprising how many young men, who, to all appearances, are physically fit, cannot meet the somewhat high standard we have set for the Force. In most cases, it is not a question of being in poor health, but for certain minor physical defects which preclude their engagement.

Aviation Section.—The aviation Section of the Force is composed of four planes—one seaplane and three dual-motor land planes. These are operated by members of this Force who are fully qualified pilots and air engineers, under the direction of a Sub-Inspector. The planes heretofore have been used principally in connection with the prevention of smuggling activities and work in co-operation with the Marine Section.

Health.—The health of the Headquarters Staff on the whole has been good, and although there have been only one or two serious illnesses, the influenza epidemic in the Fall of 1938 seriously depleted the staff for some time.

Training of Headquarters' Staff.—During the Winter months instruction in drill was given to all members of the Staff. It might be mentioned here that infantry drill has been substituted for cavalry drill for all members of the Force with the exception of those employed on mounted duties.

First Aid.—Supervision of the R.C.M. Police centre of the St. John Ambulance Association is one of the duties of the Adjutant, and a great amount of correspondence passes through this office. The number of awards issued by the St. John Ambulance Association to members of this Force is reported elsewhere. A First Aid Class, composed of members of Headquarters Staff, was undertaken during the Winter under the instruction of Sergeant V. J. R. Thompson, and a First Aid Team has been entered for the Police—Provincial and Dominion Championships.

Quarters.—The majority of unmarried members of the Staff are quartered in the barrack building at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and are transported to and from the Headquarters' Office daily by means of motor transport. There are, however, several unmarried members accommodated in the "A" Division single quarters which is a large private house rented for that purpose.

I am of the opinion that the quartering of the older single Constables at Rockcliffe, and transporting them daily to and from the office, is not satisfactory, and it would be much more convenient if these members could be accommodated in barracks in the city where they would be available for extra duties in their various offices when required; whereas, at present, due to lack of transportation, these men cannot be held in their offices for any over-time work.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

At the request of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Sergeant Roberts, of this Force and three Constables were detailed for duty at the Canadian Exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, and proceeded to Glasgow on the *Duchess of Bedford*, arriving on the 31st May, 1938.

They were on duty at the Canadian Pavilion until the exhibition closed on the 29th October, 1938.

Commendatory letters on their services have been received from the Rt. Honourable the Earl of Elgin, who was president of the Exhibition and from others.

Sergeant Roberts and the three Constables previously mentioned were much in demand by visitors in the signing of autographs.

QUALIFIED IN LAW

The following members of the Force qualified in law during the past year:—
 Reg. No. 11963 A/Corporal Thrasher, J.F.—University of Manitoba.
 Reg. No. 11925 Constable Regan, F.A.—Dalhousie University.
 Reg. No. 12042 Constable Brakefield-Moore, E.—University of New Brunswick.

5. The Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp

COMMAND AND DUTIES

I assumed command of this Division on the 15th January last from Asst. Comm'r. J. M. Tupper, who had temporarily taken over from Asst. Comm'r. C. D. LaNauze on the 1st of the same month.

The duties of "A" Division are with the exception of a small Criminal Investigation Branch and seven Detachments definitely peculiar, inasmuch as they consist more or less exclusively of the control and protection of Government Buildings and other property; duties which occupy the full time of approximately 150 men.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS

During the year the Division obtained barrack accommodation for 20 single men at 173 Bronson Avenue. This permitted the removal of our men who were previously billeted at the Y.M.C.A. to the new barracks. All the single men (10) in the Ottawa sub-division are provided with sleeping and messing accommodation in the new barracks and in addition (10) single men from H.Q. sub-division stay there. Also the mid-day meal is served to all single men in the Division.

The Barracks itself is suited to our needs and with a few recent additions to the kitchen equipment it is now possible to keep the meals hot all the time.

Regarding detachment offices, of which we have 7, these are all located in public buildings with the exception of Belleville detachment, where we have two rooms rented from a private individual at a rate of \$27.50 per month.

The Department of Indian Affairs supply both office space and living quarters for one married Constable on the St. Regis Indian Reserve.

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD

This Branch consists of one N.C.O. in charge and seven Constables. Five new Harley-Davidson machines were obtained during the year and there is also one old machine on charge, which has been brought in from Petawawa. It was recommended in our estimates for the coming year that this machine be turned in as it is in poor condition. The other machines are in good condition and will probably require only minor repairs next year.

A total of 503 offences against traffic regulations on the Federal District Commission Driveway were dealt with. Of these 322 resulted in Warnings and there were 109 convictions registered, 45 accidents were investigated, none of which however, involved any loss of life. First Aid was rendered in two instances of a minor nature.

Escorts were also provided on different ceremonial occasions when parades traversed the driveways.

FIRE BRANCH

The title of this branch might well be changed to that of Fire Prevention Branch, the duties consisting of regular and thorough inspections of all fire fighting equipment and periodical surveys of all government buildings with respect to the accumulation of waste paper and other fire hazards which, when noted are promptly reported.

I feel confident that these duties while somewhat monotonous are responsible for the comparative freedom from fires which the government buildings in Ottawa enjoy. While 32 fires were investigated, these were all of a trivial nature and no serious losses resulted, the total loss being approximately \$200.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER PRACTICES

During the past year 159 members of the division fired the annual classification. Of this number 59 gained their Cross Revolvers. One constable made the possible of 140 and in the shoot-off with 4 other members of the force gained 2nd place. At the same time the Recruits' Prize consisting of the Minto cup was won by a member of this Division with the good score of 235.

In the Dominion Marksmen Rifle Competitions (S.M.L.E.) one team from H.Q. and one from the Ottawa Sub-division placed 4th and 5th respectively, with only one point separating them. Five teams have been entered for the coming R.C.M. Police Revolver Competitions (Tyros). The Ontario championship in the Dominion marksmen competitions was won by a team from H.Q. Sub-division. Six members of the Division also participated in the D.C.R.A. at the Connaught Ranges during the past summer.

FIRST AID

First Aid instruction was imparted to the members of the Ottawa Sub-division during the annual drill courses, but teams were not entered in competition by this Section of the Division. The H.Q. Sub-division have entered a team in both the Ontario Provincial and Shaughnessy shield competitions.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

CUSTOMS ACT

Customs seizures were, for the most part, of a minor nature, and no indications of systematic smuggling were uncovered. The only outstanding cases considered worthy of special mention, concern the activities of one William Dupuis, alias John Charbot, who after considerable investigations was charged and convicted on six offences under the Customs Act for smuggling automobiles; auto accessories; outboard motors; a radio and revolver. Fines of \$100 and costs or six months in each case were imposed, with jail sentences to run concurrently. The fines were not paid.

Patrols were maintained along the international border, and were believed to have been effective in curtailing smuggling operations to a minimum.

EXCISE ACT

At Kingston, Ontario, a seizure was made during the latter part of April, of a 1937 Dodge Sedan with approximately 235 gallons of alcohol, en route east on No. 2 Highway. The operator of the car, one Alphonse Martin, was arrested, and subsequently charged under Sec. 169, Excise Act; convicted and fined \$500 with costs or six months. The fine was promptly paid. The car was confiscated by the Crown and later sold by tender.

On the evidence of several other exhibits discovered in the vehicle, investigations were conducted by "C", "O" and "A" Divisions jointly; supposition at the time being that Martin was connected with one Moe Wexler, a "Boss" of the illicit liquor racket in Montreal and vicinity. This was considerably strengthened by subsequent investigations continuing throughout the year.

On the 2nd of May, a Ford Coupe with 220 gallons of alcohol was seized at the Driveway leading to the Ottawa Civic Hospital, after being trailed by members of the Division Excise Squad along No. 15 Highway, en route east. The operator of the vehicle had left it at the hospital entrance, no doubt being aware of his pursuers, and had disappeared when they arrived. This car was also sold by tender.

In addition to the foregoing, two seizures of cars with large shipments of alcohol were made by the O.P.P., in which assistance was rendered by our Force. These four seizures opened up an investigation which will no doubt lead to the exposure of a huge conspiracy between important groups of the illicit liquor traffic in Ontario and Quebec.

The exhibits in all cases, from comparative analysis, showed a marked similarity.

Following these several seizures, Highway patrols were augmented by a detail of constables from "N" Division as assistance, and were continued by routine for some weeks.

Seizures were also made of small stills, etc., and several bakers were prosecuted for illegal sale of malt syrup, but other than the several cases mentioned, there were none with outstanding features.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

There are four Indian Reserves located in this Division area; Golden Lake; Tyendinaga, Ont.; Maniwaki and St. Regis, P.Q. At the latter point we have a one man detachment. The others are covered by frequent patrols.

12. At Golden Lake, a slight increase in the number of violations of the Indian Act was noticed. The most serious offenders under this Act are white people who traffic in liquor with the indians, and against whom twelve convictions were recorded. One charge against the proprietor of a hotel for supplying intoxicants to an indian was dismissed.

In addition to the above, a number of indians were charged with intoxication, and successfully prosecuted. Similar offences occurred at Tyendinaga, Maniwaki and St. Regis, among which were several against white men, although nothing of an unusual nature. Several cases of trespass were reported, and all other complaints were promptly dealt with.

At Rapides des Joachims, P.Q., a local hotel proprietor was prosecuted, convicted and fined \$50 and costs for supplying intoxicants to an indian. The fine was paid.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

All drug stores in the district were inspected at least once, and while there was laxness on the part of some druggists in keeping narcotic registers up to date, it is apparent that the majority endeavour to adhere closely to the regulations in this respect. In each case where irregularities were reported, the Department took the matter up with the druggist concerned. Subsequent inspections showed that the warnings had had the desired effect.

Arthur Viau, an addict and former trafficker, well known in Montreal, was arrested in possession of a small quantity of heroin powder (approximately 10 grs.); two improvised hypodermics and a number of needles. He was charged under Sec. 4 (d) of the Act with illegal possession of drugs, and although the defence established that he had obtained the narcotic on prescription at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., and called the doctor who had issued the prescription as a

witness, he was found guilty and sentenced to one year definite in the Ontario Reformatory with a fine of \$200 and costs—in default of payment an additional six months.

Another case of interest, in that it indicates the scarcity of narcotics in this district and the length to which addicts will go to alleviate their craving for narcotics, concerns four men charged jointly under Sec. 4 (d), with illegal possession of drugs.

Hector Lalonde, Rene Pommainville. Marcel Hudon and Rosario Bisson were arrested together in a rooming house in the act of cooking down Paregoric to extract the morphine content. Some eighty empty two ounce Paregoric bottles were found; seven hypodermic needles; one complete hypodermic outfit; a metal pie plate containing the residue of Paregoric after the alcohol had evaporated, and an improvised ladle for cooking containing a residue extracted from the Paregoric.

All four were found guilty, and sentenced to long definite prison terms with fines totalling \$1,400.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

Patrols were maintained through the district by our C.I.B., and the several detachments. A number of serious infractions were reported, among the most prominent being the alleged wholesale slaughter of wild fowl at Wolfe Island, which is situated in the upper St. Lawrence River, approximately three miles from the mainland and our Kingston Detachment. This investigation has continued since last December, and is not yet completed.

A number of unattended decoys, which had apparently been left floating in the waters for a week were seized, and on departmental instructions, were finally disposed of by sale. No information could be obtained as to the owner or owners.

Thirteen convictions were registered under the M.B.C. Act, a decided increase over last year. Fines and costs were paid in eleven cases.

Assistance was given to U.S. game officials by our force on spring patrols of their shore-line and Islands of the St. Lawrence river bordering the international line in the vicinity of Alexandria Bay; Fishers Landing; Wells Island and Collins Point. No infractions were reported. A further request for our assistance this spring has been received, and instructions have been issued accordingly. It is to be hoped that this co-operation will bring about the desired results.

GENERAL

During November, a transient answering the description of a suspect in the hold-up and robbery of a Brockville drugstore, was recognized by our constable employed on railway transient duty at that point, who after calling the town police, made the arrest and handed him over. The accused was identified as one Robert J. Young, and was later sentenced to five years and ten lashes for the offence.

6. The Officer Commanding, "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q.—Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon

PATROL BOATS

We have five patrol boats on the strength of the Division; namely, the *Madawaska*, the *Fernand Rinfret*, the *Advance*, the *Greavette* and the *Miss Windsor*. The latter two are located at Montreal and Three Rivers and are only put into use when required. The remainder are located at different points in the St. Lawrence River. The patrol boat *Interceptor* which was formerly attached to this Division was, during the year, transferred to "H" Division.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

The inspection of one hundred and twelve (112) licensed magazines, one hundred and one (101) unlicensed magazines and seven hundred and forty-nine (749) stores selling small ammunition, was carried out during the year on behalf of the Department of Mines. This is an increase of 392 inspections over the previous year. These inspections are handled by a member of the Division who travels throughout the Province as required. A car is supplied by the Department concerned for this purpose.

These inspections are productive of good results and a steady improvement is shown in the observance of the Act. In addition to the inspections, reports were submitted on a number of accidents with explosives.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Livestock Pedigree Act.—Assistance was rendered this Department in several investigations during the year. One case resulted in the prosecution of *Eucharist Lavergne of St. Barnabe, P.Q.* This man was convicted for having faultily registered horses, contrary to the Livestock Pedigree Act. He was sentenced to \$100 and costs, or in default of payment, one month imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS

Prosecutions were entered against several persons during the year for uttering counterfeit bills. The more important cases were the following:

Maurice Kravietzky, alias Morris Weinstein, counterfeit Federal Reserve \$10 notes. *George Liskoff, Montreal, P.Q.*, assistance to U.S.A. Police. On September 3, 1938, three persons possessed and uttered counterfeit U.S.A. \$10 Federal Reserve notes at Glens Falls, N.Y., U.S.A. Two of these persons made their escape into Canada and one of them, George Liskoff, was arrested by this force at the request of the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department. The other still at large is Maurice Kravietzky alias Morris Weinstein, who was recently located in France.

Adrienne Leblanc, Province of Quebec, C.C. of C.—In Montreal a number of complaints were received from persons who had had passed upon them Dominion of Canada \$1 bills raised to \$5. In all cases the utterer was a young girl. Finally a fourteen year old girl was arrested in the act of passing one of these raised bills; and she was later identified by other victims. There were indications the child was merely the tool of her parents in committing these offences, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to justify charges being laid against the parents. The child was charged under Sec. 467 CCC before the Juvenile Court. The case against her was dismissed, and she and her parents were reprimanded. It is significant that no more of these bills have appeared since the girl was arrested.

Arthur Chouinard, Ste Julie, P.Q., C.C. of C.—Arthur Chouinard of Ste Julie, P.Q., was arrested in Montreal for being in possession of \$1 U.S.A. Silver Certificates which had been raised to \$10. He was charged with possession of forged bank notes and was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Robert Yoakley, et al, Drummondville, P.Q., C.C. of C.—In December 1938, the seizure of a printing press at Drummondville, P.Q., lead to the uncovering of a conspiracy entered into by nine men to forge U.S. Silver Certificates—\$1 bills. The nine persons were charged in this regard and eight of these cases are still before the Court. One of those charged, Gaston Lamothe, who engraved the plates seized, pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

CUSTOMS ACT

Ten boats were seized during the past year. Of these only two were seized for actual smuggling offences, the remainder having committed various infractions of the Customs Act, such as failing to secure proper clearance, etc.

The two boats actually engaged in smuggling were the following:

Pierre Broom, Pabos Mills, P.Q.—Motorboat "Daisy".—This vessel was being used by one Valmond Leblanc to smuggle alcohol from Schooners lying outside the twelve mile limit. While bringing a load ashore from the schooner, Valmond Leblanc and one member of the crew were killed by fumes from the exhaust. The load was eventually landed, but was stolen by a number of people in the district soon after the landing. Investigation resulted in prosecution under Section 193 of the Customs Act and the conviction of five persons connected with the landing. The vessel was confiscated to the Crown and later released by the Department to the widow of Valmond Leblanc as an act of clemency, due to the impoverished condition in which she had been left by Leblanc.

Motor-boat "490", Oscar Jean, Corner-of-the-Beach, P.Q.—This vessel was seized following the landing of a cargo of smuggled alcohol in the lower St. Lawrence. Consideration is now being given the question of the possible prosecution of members of the crew.

Motor-boat "San-Fairy-Ann", Customs Act.—In this interesting case, Ulric Tremblay, a well known bootlegger, who has been convicted on many occasions, with three others of the crew, made a trip from St. Pierre Miquelon up the St. Lawrence River, early in January 1938, after all other navigation was closed. In attempting to return down the Gaspé Coast, his boat, the *San-Fairy-Ann*, caught in the ice and sank off Bonaventure Island.

Tremblay with his crew, after suffering severe hardships, managed to reach land. A long investigation resulted in the securing of sufficient evidence to eventually lay charges against Tremblay and three members of his crew. All four accused pleaded guilty. Tremblay was sentenced to a fine of \$600 or fifteen months imprisonment. The three members of the crew were each sentenced to \$200 or twelve months imprisonment, under Section 193 of the Customs Act.

There is a marked decrease in the smuggling of alcohol across the international border during the year. This is doubtlessly due to the many seizures previously made and to the exemplary sentences handed out by the courts. The following prosecutions during the year put an end to the activities of one of the most persistent alcohol smugglers and his organization:

Richard Joubert, Plattsburg, N.Y.—Joubert, a known alcohol "runner" from Plattsburg, N.Y., was arrested in Canada while attempting to smuggle a load of alcohol into Montreal. At the same time *Léon Fournerie* and *Gabrielle Pagé* were found in a car near the contraband alcohol car. As Fournerie was known to be the head of an active organization and to be acting as "pilot" for the load of alcohol seized, all three persons were arrested on charges of conspiracy.

A separate charge, under Section 217 of the Customs Act, was also laid against Joubert for possession of the American car which contained the alcohol. At the hearing of the Customs charge against Joubert, Fournerie committed perjury, and a charge was lodged against him under the Criminal Code.

Fournerie was found guilty on the perjury charge and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. He pleaded guilty on the conspiracy charges and was sentenced to two years to run concurrently with the two years already given on the perjury charge.

Joubert pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge and was sentenced to one year in gaol, this sentence to run concurrently with a similar sentence given under the Customs Act. Joubert has a further term, from two to five years, to complete in the U.S.A. when he returns there.

The woman, Gabrielle Page, also pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charges and was given suspended sentence.

EXCISE ACT

I have already mentioned the value of the Conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code in enabling up to involve the "higher-ups," in connection with the operations of large illicit stills. These sections of the Criminal Code, used in conjunction with charges covering the substantive offences under the Excise Act, have brought about the conviction of a number of the more important alcohol dealers who, otherwise, would have escaped punishment by having employees shoulder responsibilities.

Province-wide Conspiracy.—In the last annual report, of this division, mention was made of this case and the fact that several of the forty-eight persons charged were still before the courts. These prosecutions were finally completed during October of 1938. In all, charges were preferred against forty-eight persons of whom forty-two were convicted. Three accused were acquitted, while in three other cases, the charges were withdrawn. Some indication of the amount of work performed in this particular conspiracy case may be gathered from the following data: In compiling the evidence necessary for production in court, seventy-five thousand postal money-orders were examined, as well as fifty thousand railway express delivery receipts, fifty thousand express way bills and approximately fifteen thousand express money orders. Evidence produced showed a province-wide distribution system for the sale of illicit alcohol and covered a period of over two years during which it was definitely established that over five thousand gallons (5,000) of alcohol had been handled by this organization.

Sam Chernoff et al, Montreal. (Max Bittman, et al, Montreal).—The last annual report dealt with the seizure of a large commercial still in Rosemount, P.Q., and the conviction of six persons concerned in the conspiracy to operate the still. During the year now under review, further evidence secured in connection with this still, led us to the higher ups in the liquor racket in this district and resulted in conspiracy charges being laid against Sam Chernoff, Robert Pageau, Maurice Gillman and Ernest Lavoie. After a long drawn-out prosecution, these four men were convicted. Chernoff was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary; Pageau to two years; Gillman to one year, while Ernest Lavoie received a sentence of six months imprisonment. The convictions of these men have contributed largely to the present satisfactory condition in this district. Chernoff and Pageau have for years been known as the head of the liquor organization in this Province and have both amassed considerable amounts of money through their operations. It was commonly supposed amongst smaller dealers that these men were too high in the racket and too far removed from the actual illicit operations to be convicted, and the fact that convictions were secured against these men has had a decided effect on the smaller racketeers.

Further conspiracy charges are outstanding against Chernoff, Pageau and Lavoie, in connection with Chernoff *et al* Three Rivers, conspiracy prosecutions. These prosecutions arise from the seizure of a large still in 1935, recent developments, in connection with which sufficient information was produced to justify these prosecutions.

Further conspiracy charges are also before the courts against Pageau and Lavoie and arise from the large underground still seized during 1936 and reported under the name of Montreal Display and Specialty Company.

Isaie Lefebvre et al, Conspiracy, Montreal.—Another interesting case before the Courts at the present time is that of *Isaie Lefebvre et al.* This conspiracy charge arose out of the seizure of a large still at *Ville LaSalle, P.Q.*, in the month of September, 1936. At the time of the seizure, one man was arrested, a New York Italian, who was convicted and afterwards deported. However, this man gave enough evidence to result in the charge of conspiracy being laid against *Isaie Lefebvre*, one of the biggest boot-leggers in the Montreal Sub-Division district who was at the back of this still. The case came before the Courts after a long investigation and the holding of a Rogatory Commission in New York. A mistrial was declared by the Magistrate in Montreal. Another Rogatory Commission was held and further evidence obtained, and the case is at present before the Courts. Three of the accused have already pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence.

Ovide Ducharme, et al, St. Anselme, P.Q.—Information was received through the Quebec Liquor Police that arrangements were being made to manufacture parts of a still in Quebec City. Investigation was started by the Quebec detachment, assisted by members of the Montreal detachment. Much shadow work was performed prior to the actual raid and as a result, a seizure of a very large still and approximately 3,000 gallons of mash were seized on a farm at *St. Anselme*, outside Quebec City. Nine persons, six of whom are aliens were promptly arrested, although only two men were actually arrested at the plant. In addition, three American cars brought into Canada on tourist permit by the aliens previously referred to, were seized under the Customs Act and later forfeited to the Crown. All accused were charged with conspiracy. This case is still before the Court and stands as follows: Three have been convicted; two are in appeal and six are awaiting trial.

Rosario Ovila Robert et al, St. Basile, P.Q.—In September a large illicit still was seized by members of the Quebec Provincial Police. This seizure covered one complete still, 10,000 gallons of mash and 250 gallons of alcohol. No one was found in the still at the time of the raid, but after taking over from the Quebec Provincial Police, two of our men were hidden on the premises and the following morning, three men arrived in a car. They were apparently signalled by the farmer and tried to get away, but were chased and arrested and later charged under conspiracy. The charges were dismissed at the preliminary hearing, as the judge stated that there was not enough proof that these men were actually working in the still. The farmer was later charged and this case is at present before the courts.

Désiré and Edward Jean, Charge 2, Lafontaine, P.Q.—This covers the seizure of an illicit still, of a capacity of fifty gallons a day, found in the woods near *Lafontaine* and operated by *Désiré Jean* and his son, *Edward*. This seizure was made after considerable searching through the woods. Both parties were charged and pleaded guilty. The father was sentenced to three months plus \$500 and costs, in default, six months.

Canadian Wholesale Grocery, Montreal, P.Q.—In March of this year, a seizure was made by the Montreal Detachment of a large still operating in the unoccupied premises of a pharmaceutical manufacturing concern. This seizure consisted of a large still in operation, together with 308 gallons of finished alcohol and 3,000 gallons of mash. No person was on the premises at the time of the raid, but two of our men were left to keep watch and later one *Robert Roy* came in. This man was charged with possession of alcohol and possession of a still. He was sentenced to \$200 and costs, or three months on each charge. A further investigation is being made on this matter.

A number of investigations have been made during the year, in connection with *Tobacco and Cigar Factories*. Several prosecutions have been entered, the most important of which are as follows:—

D. Feldstein, Morris Feldstein and David Glassman, Montreal.—Three large seizures of tobacco and cigars were effected in Montreal from these three men, each of whom operated a tobacco store in this city. The exhibits resulting from these seizures included approximately 372 half pound cans, 346 quarter of a pound packages of tobacco and 900 packages each containing almost two ounces, over 3,000 cigars and a quantity of cigarettes. In each instance, the tobacco was being sold in containers with the Excise stamps broken and the tobacco was not of the Brand indicated on the container proving that empty cans had been purchased and refilled. Prosecutions were entered under Section 296 of the Excise Act and convictions obtained. These cases are now all in appeal.

Central Tobacco Co., Montreal.—In the month of August, after investigation, the Montreal detachment made a seizure of the factory operated by the Central Tobacco Company. Investigation showed that this factory was selling tobacco in less than pound lots. The factory was placed under seizure and charges were laid against the proprietor under Section 257-A of the Excise Act. This man later pleaded guilty. The factory was subsequently released, as a matter of clemency, by the department.

Alliance Tobacco Co., Montreal.—In February of this year another factory was placed under seizure, that of the Alliance Tobacco Company. Investigation showed that the management had been using cancelled Excise stamps and numerous other irregularities were found in connection with this factory. Charges have been laid under Sections 296 and 303 of the Excise Act. These charges are still before the Courts. It is expected that this factory will be confiscated by the department and the \$1,000 bond forfeited.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

I am pleased to be able to repeat the remarks of the last annual report regarding the excellent conditions prevailing in this province, in relation to the illicit drug traffic. Except for *Cannabis Sativa*, it can be said with certainty that the supply for what little traffic exists, is very small and is derived through theft of legitimately manufactured drugs, or through forged prescriptions.

As regards *cannabis sativa*, or marihuana, while there is very little traffic or demand in this district for this drug as yet, a dangerous situation exists in that the weed has been found growing extensively in areas surrounding Montreal. While all such patches discovered have been destroyed, it is, of course, impossible to completely eradicate such a widespread weed in the short space of time that has elapsed since its discovery here in Canada. Should the method of use become widely known, this weed will present a serious menace, as it can be grown with ease anywhere in the province. I suggest that an effort be made to convince the Press to curtail articles describing this weed, or its uses.

As a result of investigations conducted in Montreal, into the marihuana traffic, four persons were arrested and convicted. It appeared that, and was proven by results, these four persons were responsible for the trafficking of marihuana among musicians and entertainers, coloured and white. Since these convictions no single instance of illegal possession of *cannabis sativa* has occurred here.

7. The Officer Commanding, "D" Division, Winnipeg, Man.—Assistant Commissioner R. L. Cadiz

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—CUSTOMS BRANCH

A number of seizures of smuggled goods, usually of a small nature were made as a result of our border patrol which is maintained during the period the roads are open. A total of 111 cases were investigated resulting in 53 convictions. A total of 71 seizures were made.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—EXCISE BRANCH

Conditions in regard to traffic in illicit liquor are very satisfactory. There is now a definite shortage of illicit alcohol in the City of Winnipeg. This no doubt is due to the seizure of commercial stills made in this Division during the past year. Our information is that for the past several weeks it has been practically impossible to obtain illicit alcohol in Winnipeg. A total of 573 cases were investigated during the past twelve months, resulting in 133 convictions.

A large number of stills were seized in this Division, several being of commercial capacity, the latter were all found in Winnipeg and surrounding district. In a number of these cases in addition to the charges under the Excise Act, conspiracy charges under the Criminal Code were also laid. The following are the more interesting of the seizures.

Paul Demark.—On April 23, 1938 a commercial still together with 5,000 gallons of wash, 2 tons of sugar and five 300 lb. barrels of molasses were seized on the farm of Paul Demark, Prairie Grove. The still would have a daily output capacity of 250 gallons. Three men were charged in this case. Paul Demark was found guilty on 5 charges under the Excise Act and fined \$200.00 or 6 months on each charge, also found guilty on 4 charges of conspiracy and sentenced to 3 months on each charge—concurrent.

Howard Gimble.—As a result of the seizure of a commercial still on the farm of Paul Demark on April 23, 1938, Howard Gimble of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was believed to be the actual owner of the still, was arrested in Winnipeg on November 27, 1938. He was found guilty on 3 conspiracy charges under Sec. 573 C.C. and sentenced to two years on each charge—concurrent.

John Frank McGirl.—Found guilty on 2 Excise charges and fined \$100.00 or 4 months on each charge. Found guilty on 3 conspiracy charges, sentenced to 4 months on each charge—concurrent.

Benjamin Balakowski.—Found guilty on charge under Excise Act. Fined \$100.00 or three months.

Louis Orobko.—On the night of April 29, 1938, our highway patrol observed a truck without proper clearance lights. When they endeavoured to stop the truck the driver increased speed. When the truck was overtaken two men got out and ran away. On examining the truck a complete still was found which had a capacity of 400 gallons. Louis Orobko was arrested in this connection and charged under the Excise Act. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$150.00 or three months.

Fred Carter McLaughlin.—On September 9, 1938 a large commercial still together with 6,000 gallons of wash, 2,900 lbs., brown sugar and 40 lbs. of yeast was seized at 201 Vernon Road, St. James, Manitoba. The still was in full operation at the time of seizure and would have a daily output of 150 gallons. Two men were arrested and charged. Fred Carter McLaughlin pleaded guilty

to 4 conspiracy charges, sentenced to 2 years on each charge. He also pleaded guilty to 5 Excise charges and was sentenced to six months on each charge, sentence to run concurrently and not to exceed two years. Percy E. Huxley pleaded guilty to 4 conspiracy charges, sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on each charge. He also pleaded guilty to 5 charges under the Excise Act, sentenced to three months on each charge, sentence to run concurrently and not to exceed 18 months.

Donald Olds.—On the evening of December 17, 1938 a large commercial still together with 2,000 gallons of wash was seized on the farm of Donald Olds, Norwood Grove, Man. Two men have been charged in this connection, Brownick Pawluk peaded guilty to 2 charges under the Excise Act, fined \$200.00 and costs and 4 months on each charge, in default a further 3 months. Donald Olds, 2 charges under the Excise Act and 6 conspiracy charges have been laid against Olds. As Olds recently underwent an operation for appendicitis the charges against him are being remanded from week to week. As a result of investigations conducted in this seizure the following have also been charged:

John Kissick, 6 conspiracy charges.

Walter Orobko, 6 conspiracy charges.

Emil Orobko, 6 conspiracy charges.

These three men have not as yet appeared in court.

Adam Safanuik.—On January 20, 1939 a large commercial still was seized on the farm of Adam Safanuik, Blackdale, Manitoba. 3,800 gallons of wash, 1 electric light plant, 15 gallons of spirits, 2 tons of coke and 2,500 lbs. of brown sugar was also seized. Safanuik pleaded guilty to 3 charges under the Excise Act and was fined \$100.00 or 3 months on each charge. In view of the capacity of the still the sentence imposed was considered entirely inadequate and an appeal was entered in an effort to have the penalties increased. The Court of Appeal increased the fine on one charge to \$1,000.00 or three months, the sentence on the other two charges were not changed.

Mike Szesztopelko.—On the night of February 27, 1939, a large commercial still together with 2,500 lbs. of brown sugar and 1,500 gallons of wash was seized on the farm of Mike Szesztopelko, Birds Hill district, 20 miles northeast of Winnipeg. Five men were arrested at the time of the seizure and a sixth man has now been arrested. A charge under the Excise Act and 7 conspiracy charges have been laid against each man in this case. The case is now before the court.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Close attention has been paid to the enforcement of this Act and conditions regarding illegal traffic in drugs is considered satisfactory. Following a period of intensive investigation early last year several persons were arrested and convicted and since that time traffic in illicit drugs is at a very low ebb. A total of 35 convictions were registered, 17 of these being against one man. Some of the more important convictions were as follows:

Donald McGregor.—17 charges of selling, sentenced to 4 years and fined \$200.00 and costs on each charge, with the exception of alternative sentences in default of payment of fine which ran consecutive making a total of 119 days in addition to 4 years if fines are not paid.

George (Shorty) Chandler.—1 charge of selling, sentenced to 4 years. The presiding Judge omitted to impose a fine and alternative. The Crown appealed and sentence was corrected to 4 years and a fine of \$200.00 or in default a further term of 2 months. An appeal by the accused against sentence was dismissed.

Carl Boyd.—1 charge of selling, 6 months and fined \$200.00 in default a further two months. This sentence to run concurrently with a sentence of three years imposed on a charge of conspiracy to sell drugs.

Albert Collins.—2 charges of selling, 3 years and fined \$200.00 on each charge or in default a further two months. Sentences to run concurrent, except default sentences which were made consecutive.

Hugh McKenna.—1 charge of possession, 3 years and a fine of \$200.00, in default an additional two months.

William Thomson.—2 charges of selling, 2 years and a fine of \$200.00 on each charge, in default an additional two months. Alternative sentences to run consecutively.

William Trybell.—2 charges of selling, 2 years and a fine of \$300.00 on each charge, in default an additional six months.

Douglas (Baldy) Ross.—1 charge of selling, 1 year and a fine of \$200.00, in default an additional one month.

During the year a close survey was made of the province in regard to Marihuana (*Cannabis Sativa*) and the extent to which the plant was being grown. Plants were found growing in a number of places, mostly for the purpose of windbreaks for gardens, the plant being known only as hemp. In some instances it was being grown for the purpose of extracting oil from the seeds, the oil being used for cooking purposes. Wherever it was found the owner of the land was tactfully advised that it was now illegal to grow the plant without a licence and consent obtained to destroy it. The public very readily co-operated and in no instance was it necessary to take action to force destruction of the plants.

CRIMINAL CODE

Night patrols and Highway Traffic patrols were in operation continuously and these patrols have again proved they are of inestimable value. Not only do they act as a good preventative measure but they are quite frequently successful in detecting and arresting persons responsible for offences, sometimes before the crime has been discovered and reported.

Murder and manslaughter

Two murders were investigated and concluded. In connection with one of these three men were convicted and subsequently hanged. In the other the murderer was convicted and sentenced to death but was subsequently reprieved and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

This Division also assisted "F" Division in the investigation regarding the murder of J. A. Kaesar, Moosomin, Saskatchewan, for which Harry Hiepel was convicted.

Five charges of manslaughter were laid, all arising out of fatal automobile accidents. Two of the accused were found guilty of criminal negligence, one found guilty of manslaughter, one dismissed and one withdrawn.

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

Dan Prytula, William Kamuka and Peter Korbenowski, Fishing River, Manitoba, Murder.—On Friday, May 13, 1938 Mrs. Annie Cottick, age 82, died from injuries inflicted when she and her husband Elko Cottick, age 91, were brutally attacked and unmercifully beaten and robbed by two men who broke into the Cottick dwelling house about 2 a.m. May 13. This old couple were both receiving the old age pension and lived alone in the Fishing River district about 25 miles north of Dauphin. They went to bed about 9 or 9.30 p.m. May 12 and were awakened by a window being broken in. Two men entered through the

window. One attacked the old man who got out of bed when the window was broken, seizing him by the throat and hitting him on the head with a club or bottle, cutting the old man's head which bled profusely and during the struggle the assailant was spattered with blood. The other man went into the room where Mrs. Cottick was, pulled her out of bed demanding money and severely beat her up. The house was ransacked and \$20 stolen from a trunk. The old couple were then thrown into a small dug out cellar under the kitchen floor and the trap door replaced. After the robbers left the old man managed to get his wife and himself out of the cellar and into bed where they stayed until found by a son about 6 o'clock that morning. Mrs. Cottick died while being conveyed from her home to Dauphin Hospital. Mr. Cottick recovered after several weeks in hospital. At one time it was thought he would also die but considering his age he made a remarkable recovery.

About 3 a.m. the same night Andre Plesiuk, age 73, and his wife, age 70, living about 10 miles from the Cottick home were attacked in a similar manner by three men and robbed of \$45. In this instance one man went to a window with a flash light and called William Plesiuk, a son, asking him to come out and fix a car. As soon as young Plesiuk opened the door he was seized by one of the men and taken over near the stable where he was made to lie face down on the ground and while in that position was hit on the body with a shovel. As soon as the son was seized the other two men went into the house. One broke the lamp, then hit the old man on the head with a bottle, breaking the bottle, knocked him to the floor and kicked him, then attacked Mrs. Plesiuk. The other man ransacked the house, finding a tin money box, containing \$45, in a trunk. This was thrown on the floor, and stamped on to break it open.

This old couple were not so severely injured as the two Cotticks, but both suffered from shock and had to be taken to hospital. For several days the recovery of Andre Plesiuk was doubtful and he showed signs of the beating he received for a long time after he was discharged from hospital.

Dauphin detachment was advised of the two crimes early on the morning of May 13, but owing to the condition of the victims very little information regarding the assailants could be obtained.

It was decided early in the investigation that the two crimes had been committed by the same persons, so both offences were investigated together. Examination of the Cottick home revealed a .32 calibre bullet embedded in the window sash. Automobile tire tracks were found on the road passing the house. Similar tire tracks were found near the Plesiuk premises. These tire tracks were followed to within 150 yards of the home of William Kanuka who had long been suspected of previous robberies of old age pensioners in the surrounding district. Kanuka was arrested and held as a material witness. On his person was found a loaded .32 cal. revolver cartridge and \$8.05 in cash. The tire tracks were again picked up in various places and followed to the farm of Peter Korzenawski at Drifting River about 26 miles south west of Kanuka's farm. From here the trail led to Gilbert Plains where, outside the house of one Walter Shmon a Ford touring automobile with tires corresponding with the tracks found near the scene of the crimes was standing. This car belonged to Dan Prytula who was found inside the house asleep. He was in an intoxicated condition. Blood was found on his shirt and shoes and cuts on his hands and face. He was unable to give an account of his movements and condition of his clothing so was arrested.

William Michalyk a brother-in-law of Peter Korzenowski was also arrested as a suspect, but was released when further investigation showed he had nothing to do with the crimes.

Within twenty-four hours from the time the crimes were reported to Dauphin detachment two of the participants in the crime were under arrest and a few days later the third, Peter Korzenowski was arrested. Weeks of intensive

investigation followed and piece by piece evidence was gathered definitely linking the three principals with the death of Mrs. Cottick. Two revolvers, a .22 and a .32 calibre were found hidden in stone piles on Kanuka's farm and along with the .32 revolver a safety razor stolen from the Plesiuk premises was found. A .32 cal. revolver was also found on Peter Korzenowski's farm. These revolvers and the bullet found in the window sash of the Cottick house were taken to the R.C.M. Police Laboratory at Regina and it was definitely proven that this particular bullet had been fired from the .32 cal. revolver found on Kanuka's farm. About 11 p.m. the night before the crime Peter Korzenowski and Dan Prytula called at the home of one John Kuffley, with Prytula's car, they were in an intoxicated condition and were looking for more home-brew. They were then on their way to pick up Kanuka and there is no doubt they were strongly under the influence of liquor when the crimes were committed.

At their trial all three accused gave evidence and corroborated the police evidence as to their movements, ownership of the car and revolvers, and practically admitted the Crown case in its entirety. Korzenowski and Prytula admitted entering the Cottick home. Prytula attacked the old man, Korzenowski the old lady. Kanuka did not enter the house as he was known to the Cotticks' but he drove the car and showed the other two the house. Thirty witnesses testified for the prosecution. All three accused were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, execution taking place on February 16, 1939. This was the first time in the history of Manitoba where three persons were executed for one murder.

Ray Vaudreuil, Deerhorn, Man., Murder.—On the afternoon of Thursday, June 16, 1938, Ray Vaudreuil, age 20 years, shot and killed Lloyd Higgins, age 21 years, with a .22 cal. rifle near Deerhorn, Manitoba, the motive being robbery. Higgins owned a motorcycle which Vaudreuil wanted to buy although he did not have the money to pay for it. Vaudreuil called at the Higgins home about 1 p.m. June 16, and offered Higgins \$100 for the machine. Higgins refused to sell and about 2 p.m. left his home to go to the bush to cut wood. Vaudreuil, carrying a .22 rifle, went with him. Shortly before 4 p.m. Vaudreuil returned to the Higgins home and told Mrs. Higgins, Lloyd's mother, that he had been helping Lloyd to cut wood and that Lloyd had sold him the motorcycle. He got the battery out of the house, put it on the machine, and rode away.

When Higgins did not return home his mother became alarmed and reported him missing. A search was commenced and about 4.40 a.m. June 17, his body was found where he had been cutting wood. He had been shot twice in the head. Vaudreuil was traced and arrested at the home of his girl friend near Petersfield nearly 100 miles away at 7 a.m. June 17. He admitted the offence and volunteered to show where he had thrown the rifle. He was taken to the scene and he pointed out his position when he fired the fatal shots. The rifle was also located under his directions.

Higgins was believed to have had about \$5 on his person. This was missing when his body was found as was also a wrist watch. The watch was recovered from Annie Jacoby who had received it from Vaudreuil. The stolen motorcycle was also recovered.

This was a cold blooded murder and it might be thought Vaudreuil was mentally deficient. Shortly before committing this crime he had threatened to shoot his former employer and steal his automobile. He was however declared mentally sound.

Vaudreuil was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. This penalty was later commuted to imprisonment for life.

Andrew Kolokowski, Elmwood, Man., Manslaughter.—This man was charged with manslaughter following an automobile accident which occurred on No. 1 Highway in Old Kildonan, a suburb of Winnipeg, where Mrs. Frank (Mary) Makl a resident of West Kildonan was killed.

Shortly after 3 a.m. Sunday, March 27, 1938, Mr. and Mrs. Makl were on their way home each riding a bicycle. They were travelling on their own side of the road Mrs. Makl being a short distance in rear of Mr. Makl. An automobile driven by Kolokowski travelling at a speed estimated at between 50 and 60 miles per hour ran into both bicycles. Mrs. Makl was instantly killed and Mr. Makl received severe injuries.

Kolokowski failed to stop after the accident and endeavoured to hide his auto and remove evidence of the collision. With him in the auto at the time were another man and two girls. The car was located in a back yard in the City of Winnipeg on the afternoon of March 27. The man and two girls were located in the a.m. of March 28 and Kolokowski was located about 6 p.m. the same date when he was found hiding in a chicken house at the rear of 41 Grove Street, Winnipeg. On reaching the City after the accident Kolokowski hid the auto, then he purchased a bottle of gin from a bootlegger and he and the three others who were with him at the time of the accident staged a party until 7.30 a.m.

Kolokowski was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. He was also prohibited from driving an automobile for a period of three years.

Safebreaking.

Joe Machonka, Matt Kowalchuk and Martin Scully, Portage la Prairie, Theft of auto, etc.—On the night of April 8, 1938 the safe in the office of the Forsythe Lumber Co., High Bluff, Manitoba, was blown open and \$25 stolen. An excessive amount of explosive was used, the safe being completely wrecked, the handle of the door being blown through a wall of the building.

The same night a 1937 Terraplane Sedan was stolen from the City of Portage la Prairie also a set of licence plates from another auto. This was considered the work of a gang of known criminals then living at Portage la Prairie. This gang was known to have been active in robbing railway box cars on freight trains running through Portage la Prairie and were suspected of having previously stolen autos to pick up merchandise thrown from a moving train.

On the night of April 9, the hardware store of Aubrey Hume, Oak River, Manitoba, was broken into, the safe smashed open and \$125 in cash and merchandise to the value of \$45 stolen. The Modus Operandi indicated this to be the work of the Portage gang and enquiries showed that none of this gang had been seen since the evening of April 8.

Descriptions of suspects and auto were circulated and eventually through the efforts of detachments in "F" Division the stolen auto and suspects were located at Antler, Saskatchewan, and arrested. They admitted stealing the auto and the extra set of licence plates, the latter being used on the auto when located. They refused to admit having anything to do with the safebreakings at High Bluff and Oak River but we are satisfied they were responsible. All three men had past criminal records. They were charged with theft of auto, possession of stolen property and theft, convicted and sentenced as follows:—

Joe Machonka, 2 years less one day.

Matt Kowalchuk, 2 years less one day.

Martin Scully, 18 months.

During this investigation information was obtained that Kowalchuk had sold a large quantity of cigarettes to Mike Greenberg a general merchant at Portage la Prairie. Greenberg's premises were searched under a search warrant

and \$400 worth of cigarettes were found in a suite of rooms rented by Greenberg separate from his business premises. These cigarettes formed part of a quantity stolen from a C.P.R. box car. Greenberg was charged with possession of stolen property and fined \$500.

Mike Sokolowsky, Winnipeg, Safebreaking.—Shortly after 2 a.m. August 8, 1938, a burglar alarm in the store of G. O. Taylor, Roseisle, Manitoba, went off. Mr. Taylor immediately telephoned Carman detachment 16 miles away and called a neighbour and his son. Approaching the front door Mr. Taylor observed two men in the act of lighting a fuse in front of the safe. He called to his companions and the men in the store heard him. They ran out but Mr. Taylor and his companions failed to catch either of the two men. An explosion which wrecked the door of the safe occurred just after the two men ran out. An extensive hunt was conducted but the two men were not located.

About 2 a.m. August 12, 1938 two constables on night patrol stopped to check the Municipal Hall in East Selkirk and observed a man in front of the safe. No windows or doors were open so one constable forced the front door. As he entered one man opened a window on the east side, jumped out and escaped. Two other men jumped out a window on the north side, one of these, Mike Sokolowsky was caught, the other escaped. These men were preparing to blow the safe when discovered. The modus operandi indicated they were the persons responsible for the offence at Roseisle mentioned above. Sokolowsky was convicted of breaking and entering with intent and sentenced to 15 months imprisonment. The identity of his companions was not established.

Gerrard McCarthy and James Mitchell, Jackson Gerald Wilson and James Larson, and James Varney, No fixed abode, Safebreakers.—On the night of October 8, 1938 the safe in the store and Post Office operated by Alfred Thurston, Riding Mountain, Manitoba, was broken open and \$750 stolen. This was the work of expert safebreakers. The tools used being stolen from a C.N.R. Section tool house. No clues were left but it was later considered to be the work of the above named gang of safebreakers who were arrested by members of Shoal Lake detachment on night patrol about 1.30 a.m. October 25, 1938. They were observed acting in a suspicious manner and on being checked it was found they were in possession of two loaded revolvers and a kit of burglar tools. Bank books in possession of McCarthy showed deposits of over \$600 between October 8 and the date of arrest, two deposits being of \$300 each. This was believed to be the proceeds of the Riding Mountain offence.

All three were charged with being in possession of burglar tools and on December 20, 1938 were convicted at Minnedosa and each sentenced to two years in Manitoba Penitentiary. McCarthy and Varney were also convicted of carrying a revolver in a vehicle and sentenced to two years to run concurrently with the other sentence.

Breaking, Entering and Theft

The arrest on May 30, 1938 of Jacob Gross by members of Winnipeg C.I.B. cleaned up a number of store robberies. A quantity of merchandise stolen from three different stores was recovered. Gross, a drug addict, admitted breaking into stores at Arden on May 2, Birtle, May 11 and Binscarth, May 25. He pleaded guilty to three charges of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced to two years in Manitoba Penitentiary on each charge, concurrent. We are satisfied this man was also responsible for other store robberies but he would only admit those on which he knew we had evidence against him. The three stores referred to had all been broken into previously in the same manner and from information obtained regarding this man's activities there is not much doubt about him being responsible.

On September 14, 1938 a combined store and Post Office at Edrans, Manitoba was broken into and a quantity of merchandise valued at \$165, cash and postage stamps \$4 and several rubber stamps, including the Post Office "Registered" stamp stolen. No information as to who was responsible was obtained until October 2, when George Everard and Harold Woodcock were arrested by the Winnipeg City Police in possession of a stolen car. A search of the garage rented by these men revealed the rubber stamps stolen from the Edrans Post Office. A quantity of postage stamps were also found in the car.

Charges of breaking, entering and theft were laid in connection with the Edrans offence and pleas of guilty entered. Charges were also laid by Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie City Police for offences committed at those points. Everard was sentenced to six years and Woodcock to four years.

William Buyer, No fixed abode, B.E. and theft.—This case attracted considerable public attention and interest and the value derived from public co-operation secured through the medium of radio broadcasts is clearly demonstrated.

On the night of November 3, 1938 the fur farm of W. L. Baldwin near Starbuck, Manitoba, was broken into and the entire stock of 120 silver black foxes stolen. Two nights later the fur farm was again broken into and the entire stock of 25 mink stolen. This completely wiped out the farm, the total loss being estimated at \$7,500 with no insurance.

The foxes were killed in their pens, being shot with a .22 rifle and clubbed to death. A car and trailer belonging to Mr. Baldwin were stolen to haul the carcasses away. At first there was very little to work on but on the afternoon of November 4 the car and trailer were located upset in a ditch about twenty miles northwest of the fur farm. The carcasses of 117 foxes were found in the trailer.

As a result of the publicity given the case by radio broadcasts over local stations information was received concerning the actions of one William Buyer at the village of Oakville a few days before the theft of the foxes. It was learned that Buyer had purchased a number of boards which he had cut into 4 foot lengths and planed on both sides and edges. These he had hauled by truck to near some vacant buildings two miles from the village. Other purchases included a .22 rifle, .22 ammunition, 4 feet of ¼-inch rubber hose, 8 flashlight batteries and 4 yards of brown sateen. The 4 foot length boards made into pelt stretchers were found hidden in the vacant buildings near which they had been left. Buyer was evidently heading for these buildings when he ran into the ditch and upset the car which was due to his inexperience in handling a car.

Concentrated efforts were made in an attempt to locate Buyer and on November 8 a fur buyer in Winnipeg reported he had just purchased 23 fresh mink pelts from a man who said he was from Saskatchewan. The description fitted Buyer and three of the mink pelts were identified by deformed tails. A piece of brown sateen in which the pelts were wrapped was similar to the sateen purchased by Buyer at Oakville. Late on the night of November 8 Buyer was arrested. He at first denied any connection with the offences but after being identified by various witnesses he admitted the whole thing. Buyer who had a record of having served terms of six years for theft from Post Office and two years for theft of horses, pleaded guilty to two charges of breaking, entering and theft and one charge of theft of auto, and was sentenced to four years on each charge, concurrent.

William Galenger, Pete Suchy, Frank and Walter Chikowski, Winnipeg, Man., Robbery with violence.—The value of night patrols is again clearly demonstrated in this case. Two men being arrested, less than an hour after the offence was committed, by one of our patrols who at the time knew nothing about the offence.

About 10.30 p.m., May 12, 1938, four men held up a store and five men at Domain, Manitoba, taking \$190, including \$14 Post Office money from the store, and \$41 from the persons of the five men. The night patrol referred to above, operating along a country road some distance from Domain observed a car approaching and were going to check it when it increased speed. The patrol followed for some distance and were overtaking it when the car ran into a ditch. Three men jumped out and escaped, two others were found in the car uninjured, and were arrested. While waiting for assistance to get the car out of the ditch another patrol arrived with word of the hold-up. The two arrested admitted their part and named the other participants, two of whom were arrested next day, the other was arrested on May 14 in Transcona railway yards as he was about to board a freight.

The driver of the car, Andrew Kolokowski was at the time on bail awaiting trial for manslaughter in connection with a hit and run fatal auto accident. However, he did not take any part in the actual hold-up and his statement that he had been hired by the other men to drive them to Domain and that he knew nothing of the intention to hold-up the store was corroborated by the others, therefore no charge was laid against him in connection with the hold-up, but he was charged under the Highway Traffic Act with driving to the common danger and fined.

The other four appeared for speedy trial on July 19, 1938, and received the following sentences:—

William Galenger, 2 counts, 2 years on each, concurrent.

Pete Suchy, 2 counts, 6 months on each, concurrent.

Walter Chikowski, 2 counts, suspended sentence for five years.

Frank Chikowski, 2 counts, suspended sentence for five years.

Anthony Oryniuk, Winnipeg, Man.—Robbery with Violence.—About 5.30 p.m. October 18, 1938, John Sharp, postmaster at Woodside, Manitoba, while walking from the Post Office to his home three-quarters of a mile northwest of the village, was attacked by a man who struck Sharp several times, knocking him to the ground. The man searched through Sharp's pockets for money, threatening to kill him if money was not found. Not finding any money on Sharp the man picked up the mail bag, which contained approximately \$45.00 in cash, \$12.00 in stamps, and postal notes to the value of \$94.00 and other Post Office property, and disappeared. Amongst the stolen money was one American one dollar bill. Sharp stated he recognized his assailant as a man who had worked in the Woodside district and who was identified as Anthony Oryniuk of Winnipeg.

Gladstone detachment was notified and immediately commenced investigation. A light snow had fallen the previous night and some was still on the ground. Footprints were found at the scene of the robbery. These indicated the miscreant was wearing rubbers. The mail bag was recovered next day in a bluff some distance from the scene of the crime. The cash, stamps and postal notes were missing.

Not far from the scene a place was found where some person had been standing for some time and near the spot several small pieces of blue paper were noticed on top of the snow. These were carefully gathered up and pieced together. They proved to be a meal ticket issued to A. Oryniuk on October 12, 1938, by the Winnipeg Relief Office for temporary relief. These pieces of paper were thoroughly dry and must have been thrown there the day of the offence.

Oryniuk was arrested in Winnipeg on October 20 and found in his possession was an American dollar bill. Upon interrogation he endeavoured to establish an alibi. Inquiries established he had been in possession of money he could not account for, that he had returned to the house he was staying at in Winnipeg

about 9.00 p.m. on October 10, at which time he was dressed in old clothes similar to those described by Sharp. A pair of rubbers similar to prints found at the scene of the crime, the property of a brother, were found, and it was learned that "Tony" sometimes wore these rubbers.

On February 14, 1939, the accused appeared before Mr. Justice Dysart and jury at Portage la Prairie charged with robbery with violence. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years in Manitoba Penitentiary.

It might be interesting to relate that although a postal bag was amongst the property stolen, his lordship held that apparently such bag was not in use at the time in the proper transmission of His Majesty's mail, and that the section of the code which calls for a minimum penalty of three years did not apply in this case.

The finding of the relief ticket and the careful piecing of same together was mainly responsible for the successful conclusion of this case and indicates the value of close observation and attention to detail.

Northern Patrols

In addition to what has already been reported under the heading Department of Mines, Indian Affairs Branch, mention might be made of two patrols by Contable J. D. Lee stationed at Gillam detachment.

On February 8, 1939, Cst. Lee and S/Cst. J. Spence left Gillam with five dogs on patrol to Port Nelson, York Factory and Kastatamagan. The patrol was away 23 days and travelled 469 miles. The patrol was made for the purpose of checking up on Indians and residents of the districts mentioned. The Indians were found to be in destitute circumstances. Fur was very scarce and prices poor. There is no game in the country adjacent to York Factory and Kastatamagan. At the latter place there are ten families and they had been able to kill only three moose during the winter and fish was also scarce. A fire has been burning in this district, which is largely muskeg, for two years and has devastated an area of 80 square miles. Arrangements were made with the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post at York Factory to issue necessary emergency rations to Indians in want. Several applications for relief were received from resident half-breeds and attended to.

The dogs stood the trip well but suffered continually from sore feet caused by crystallized snow.

On March 23, 1939, the same two officers left Gillam with five dogs and patrolled to Angling Lake, Hayes River and Shamattawa. The patrol travelled 308 miles and was away eleven days.

This patrol was made for the purpose of investigating rumours that Indians at the places mentioned were in a starving condition. Most of the Indians seen were in destitute circumstances and a large amount of relief had to be issued from Hudson's Bay Company stock at Shamattawa. Game and fur were very scarce. Only one moose track was observed on the whole patrol and signs of other game were scarce. It was reported that in a number of cases the only meat the Indians had were the carcasses of animals trapped, such as fox and mink. Nothing unusual occurred during this patrol. The dogs came through well though the going was hard most of the time.

REVOLVER COMPETITION

One team representing the Division entered the McLimont Revolver Competition. This is a local service revolver event and is entered into by teams from the Winnipeg City Police, C.N.R. Police, C.P.R. Police, and the large departmental stores. Twelve teams competed this year and "D" Division team were successful in winning for the third occasion since 1935.

8. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C.

GUARD DUTIES

Bank of Canada.—One Constable is on duty daily except Sundays and Statutory holidays.

Mail Guards.—These were maintained every night during the year, two members performing the duty of escorting the registered mail to and from the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot and the Post Office.

Esquimalt.—Continuous Guards were maintained at H.M. Canadian Dockyard and the Joint Service Magazine during the year. The latter guard commenced duty in April, 1938 and consists of 1 N.C.O. and six Constables. The Dockyard guard was increased by two members owing to two new Destroyers arriving at this Station in September, 1938.

Federal Income Tax Guard.—A guard was supplied for this duty as in former years consisting of 1 N.C.O. and three Constables and a twenty-four hour guard maintained from the 25th April to the 5th May, 1938.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

Gordon Lim et al.—The Gordon Lim cases, dealt with at length in last year's report, have again occupied considerable attention during this year. On May 2, 1938 the five accused, Gordon Lim, Chang Sing Jun, Lee Hoy, Wong Ying and Lum How appeared in Vancouver Assize Court to answer possession charges, this being the second trial on that count. At the commencement of the trial Defence Counsel made application for a traverse to the Fall Assize, and also for a Commission to take evidence in China. Both applications were refused by the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice D. A. MacDonald.

On May 5, Defence Counsel made application for a Defence Commission to take evidence in China before Chief Justice Aulay Morrison. Despite strenuous objections on the part of Prosecution Counsel, the Commission was granted and the case traversed to the Fall Assizes. In drawing up the Commission the Chief Justice refused the Crown the right to call rebuttal witnesses in view of its opposition to the defence application. An application was therefore made before Mr. Justice Manson, and on the 13th May a Commission was granted enabling the Crown to call witnesses in China. On May 14, as a result of advice from Crown Counsel that the Defence Commission was going forward to Honk Kong on the *Empress of Asia* A/Cpl. Haywood left Vancouver on that vessel with the Prosecution Commission. This was Haywood's third visit to the Orient in this case.

The Defence adopted a policy of procrastination as regards their Commission, and in spite of their assurances to Crown Counsel, did not transmit it on May 14. The Commission did not in fact, arrive in Hong Kong until July 28, and on August 4, it was withdrawn by the legal representatives of Defence Counsel in that City. As the Crown Commission was only for the calling of rebuttal evidence, Cpl. Haywood returned to Vancouver after a fruitless journey.

The third trial of the possession charge opened in Vancouver Assize Court on September 19, 1938 before Mr. Justice Murphy and Jury. Lum How was acquitted while the jury again disagreed regarding the other four accused. On instructions from the Attorney General, a stay of Proceedings was entered on the possession charges against all five accused.

On October 11 and 12, 1938 the appeal from convictions under the Conspiracy charge by Gordon Lim, Wong Ying and Lum How was heard in Victoria, Chang Sing Jun and Lee Hoy having previously withdrawn their appeals. The conviction against Lum How was quashed, judgment in the case of Gordon Lim and Wong Ying being reserved until December 9, 1938, when the Court of Appeal sitting in Vancouver unanimously dismissed their appeals.

On December 17, a further application was granted Defence Counsel by the Appeal Court for a motion to re-argue the point of law regarding Section 1014 (2) of the Criminal Code. Decision was handed down on March 7, 1939, the appeals being dismissed without dissent. A final effort was made by Defence Counsel on March 15, when application was made to the Supreme Court of Canada for leave to appeal on this point of law. Word has recently been received from Headquarters that this application has now been dismissed.

Thus comes to an end one of the most difficult and protracted narcotic cases in the history of British Columbia. As a result, Gordon Lim, Chang Sing Jun, Lee Hoy and Wong Ying are serving sentences of seven years' imprisonment in the B.C. Penitentiary, on the Conspiracy charges. Chang Sing Jun and Lee Hoy are also serving the concurrent sentence of seven years' imprisonment on the selling charges, which is in addition to a fine of \$500 in each case, or further six months' imprisonment, in default.

Nand Singh, Possession of Morphine, Vancouver.—An unusual case was handled in the arrest and conviction in Vancouver of Nand Singh, an East Indian. The exhibits consisted of a bottle of Opium water and five cakes of a black substance closely resembling chewing tobacco. Similar cakes had not previously been encountered by us. The Dominion Analyst was of the opinion that they were made from poppy-head extract mixed with a substance such as molasses.

The amendments to the Act covering poppy-heads, which came into force on August 1, 1938, considerably enlarged the scope of our activities in this Province, which has a comparatively large population of East Indians. Experience has shown that the use of poppy-heads for their narcotic content is almost entirely confined to members of this race. During the latter part of August a number of concerted raids were made in the Vancouver and Lower Fraser Valley districts. Twenty-five seizures were made and it was found necessary to hire a large van to transport the poppy-heads to Fairmont Barracks for safe-keeping. With one exception, no prosecutions were entered but a letter of warning was sent by the Department to each person involved. It is hoped that this action will act as a deterrent in future years.

Ganda Singh, Possession and Transporting of Poppy-Heads, New Westminster, B.C.—The first arrest under the poppy-head amendments took place early in August when Ganda Singh, an East Indian, was apprehended in New Westminster as he was trucking in a large quantity of the heads from the Surrey farming district. Charges of Possession and Transporting were laid, and the truck was placed under seizure. Ganda Singh appeared before Mr. Justice Whiteside in County Court at New Westminster, and pleaded "not guilty." The charges were dismissed, the learned Judge holding that there was no "mens rea" on the part of the accused. As it appeared obvious that the Judge had misinterpreted the doctrine of "mens rea" in this instance, an appeal was entered by the Crown and a new trial ordered. As a result of the second trial before Mr. Justice Ellis of New Westminster on the 22nd March, 1939, Ganda Singh pleaded "guilty" and was convicted on both charges, receiving concurrent sentences of six months' imprisonment, \$200 fine, or a further one month in default. Of interest in this case is the fact that during the interval between the first and second trials, Ganda Singh was arrested by members of this Force in Vancouver and charged with possession of morphine, being convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, \$200 fine, or additional 10 days imprisonment in default.

Chow Jou Man, Possession of Opium, Vancouver.—A salutary sentence was handed down in the case of Chow Jou Man, a Vancouver Chinese, who was convicted on charges of possession and delivery of opium, in Vancouver Assize Court. Our investigations revealed extensive trafficking in the drug by Chow to white

addicts in the East End of the City, through the medium of a young white woman. He received concurrent sentences on each charge of five years' imprisonment, \$200 fine, or an additional six months' imprisonment in default.

Omar W. Bentley, Possession of Opium, Vancouver.—In January, 1939 we were successful in securing the conviction of Omar W. Bentley, an old and persistent offender, in Vancouver Police Court. Bentley's peddling activities had been under observation by us for some time previous to his arrest. When arrested he had thirty-one decks of opium in his possession. The sentence, 4 years' imprisonment, \$200 fine, or further one month imprisonment in default, was a sharp lesson to others of his kind engaged in this nefarious traffic.

Customs Act

General.—Our activities under this Act have been confined, for the most part, to the Vancouver area and a number of districts along the International Boundary, where residents at isolated points make a practice of buying merchandise across the line and bringing it into Canada without report to Customs.

In Vancouver the crew of the Patrol boat *Imperator* have maintained their usual close supervision of the waterfront, in addition to convoying arrivals and departures of vessels from the Orient to eliminate contact by small vessels.

Seventy-one deepsea and coastwise vessels have been investigated or searched, thirty-eight seizures being made in this connection. During the search made on the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* when she arrived in Vancouver on November 17, 1938, goods consisting of tobacco, liquor and silk were seized to the duty paid value of \$470. Three Chinese members of the crew were prosecuted under Section 217, each being fined \$50, in Vancouver Police Court.

Jack C. Reid, Vancouver, B.C.—A quantity of sports clothing smuggled from the U.S.A. proved very expensive to Jack C. Reid of Vancouver. Reid purchased a number of samples at Portland, Oregon, and stored them at Bellingham, Washington. A few days later he proceeded from Vancouver to Bellingham in his launch *Bojo*, without reporting outwards. He returned with the goods, which were not declared to Customs, and no report inwards was made. The clothing was subsequently placed under seizure by the Vancouver Preventive Squad, being released on payment of duty paid value of \$384. Charged with being in possession of unlawfully imported goods (Section 217) Reid was convicted and paid a fine of \$200. The *Bojo* was released on payment of a penalty of \$100 plus \$50 expenses.

Allen Ferrier, Vancouver, B.C.—An interesting Customs case developed out of the seizure in Vancouver of parts of an American 1932 Buick automobile. This car had been purchased in the U.S.A. by one Allen Ferrier under a conditional sales contract, he afterwards entering Canada with the car under a tourist permit, in February, 1938. As a result of enquiries made by the legal owners of the automobile, a check was made of auto wreckers establishments in Vancouver, revealing that three firms had purchased a number of parts, of which the body, engine, radiator, front wheel assembly and rear axle were available for seizure. Ferrier was successfully prosecuted under Section 203 (c) being fined \$200 or in default, a term of three months' imprisonment.

W. J. Upper, Midway, B.C.—Amongst the numerous seizures made by our Border detachments at Creston and Grand Forks, the most noteworthy case was that of two Customs seizures from W. J. Upper, a lumberman at Midway, B.C., both seizures involving machinery and parts of a saw-mill. Release was taken on payment of penalties amounting to over \$1,100. A further penalty of \$25 was also paid to obtain release of an automobile which had been used in smuggling some of the articles concerned. Upper was later charged under Section 217 of the Act, when he was convicted and fined \$200.

Excise Act

General.—The illicit liquor situation may be said to have shown an improvement over previous years in British Columbia. During the year no stills of commercial capacity were encountered but the volume of spirits seized shows only a slight decrease from the previous year. Excellent co-operation has been maintained with the B.C. Liquor Control Board and the Vancouver City Police Dry Squad, information from these bodies having led to several seizures by our Force.

Robert Charles Dunn, Roberts Creek, B.C.—The seizure of a still from Robert Charles Dunn of Roberts Creek, B.C., was attended by unfortunate circumstances. Following information received on January 29, 1939, the still was located on Dunn's premises, who was known to be somewhat of a recluse. On January 31 a warrant to apprehend was obtained by Coxswain Olsen of this force and, accompanied by two provincial police constables, he proceeded to execute it. Dunn, observing the party approaching his house, locked himself in and threatened armed resistance. As it was known that he had a rifle and shotgun in his possession action was delayed until the arrival of reinforcements from Vancouver. When assistance arrived, Dunn's attention was engaged at the front of the house, while Coxswain Olsen slipped through a side window and seized him before he could grasp his rifle, which was standing by his side. You were pleased to personally commend Coxswain Olsen for his initiative and courageous action in effecting this arrest. Dunn was removed to Vancouver, where he was charged under Section 164(e) of the Excise Act, by this force, and under Section 168 of the Criminal Code by the provincial police. However, after a medical examination, looking into his mental condition, these charges were withdrawn, Dunn being subsequently committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital.

Home Brew.—During the year seventeen convictions were obtained for possession of home brew (Section 182), two of the accused persons being charged as second offenders.

Canada Shipping Act

The Patrol boat *Imperator* has again been active in enforcing the provisions of the Shipping Act, particularly in Vancouver harbour and the near vicinity, where a large number of vessels of the smaller type operate throughout the year. Over one hundred vessels were subjected to the usual check with regard to the regulations concerning life-saving equipment, fire extinguishers, proper naming and marking, and the carrying of passengers. Six convictions were obtained on charges of operating vessels without the required certificates.

Criminal Code

Charles Baynes et al., Forgery, Vancouver.—In last year's report mention was made of several convictions obtained in connection with the passing of forged postal money orders. In view of the salutary sentences handed down, it was hoped that this type of crime would be effectively checked. However, early in April, 1938, further forgeries perpetrated in the same manner were investigated in Vancouver, as a result of which charges of uttering forged documents, Section 467 of the Criminal Code, were laid against Charles Baynes, Lew Vosper, and Joe Carelli. The case against Carelli was dismissed, convictions being obtained against Baynes and Vosper, each of whom received sentences of two years' imprisonment.

John A. Nikkel et al., Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—As a result of a raid made on a house in the East End of Vancouver, a complete counterfeiting outfit for the manufacture of U.S.A. 50-cent pieces was seized, together with a number

of the coins manufactured, and the three occupants, John A. Nikkel, Henry Arnett, and William Clark, were arrested and charged with the possession of counterfeiting moulds and coins under Section 567 of the code. Subsequent investigation revealed that a number of counterfeit coins previously taken out of circulation in Vancouver had undoubtedly originated from the seized apparatus. Nikkel, the ring-leader, received a sentence of three years' imprisonment, and Arnett one year. The presiding justice gave Clark the benefit of what doubt there was in his case and discharged him.

Edward Lauk, Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—In the early part of the year investigations were made by us into a number of U.S.A. \$1 bills raised to \$5, which had made their appearance in Vancouver. Working in conjunction with members of the Vancouver C.I.B., in May, 1938, the Vancouver city police arrested one Edward Lauk whilst he was attempting to pass a similar raised bill, subsequent search of his home revealing the paraphernalia used in committing the offence. Lauk, who had been active in amateur theatricals, had conceived the idea of having a rubber stamp made by a reputable firm in the city, ostensibly for the manufacture of "stage money." Having obtained the stamp, which was of the same dimensions as a U.S. \$5 bill, he altered it to suit his purposes, and with the aid of black indelible ink and a quantity of green stain was able to raise and pass several bills before he was arrested. On a charge laid by the Vancouver city police, Lauk was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

At the request of the District Inspector of Civil Aviation, charges under the Air Regulations were laid against E. S. Eversfield at Chilliwack, B.C. Eversfield had crashed a plane he was piloting, in the main street of Chilliwack, fortunately without any loss of life. He was convicted on three counts, being awarded suspended sentence in each case.

Foreign aircraft landing in Canada at other than customs ports have been checked and covering reports submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

(a) *Mines and Geology Branch*

All shipments of fireworks entering Canada at Victoria and Vancouver have been inspected by a member of this force. Hardware stores carrying ammunition and explosives have been inspected during the year.

(c) *Immigration Branch*

The Board of Review mentioned in last year's report completed its sittings in British Columbia, and report from Inspector Fish was submitted to the Chairman, Dr. H. L. Keenlyside, of the Department of External Affairs. For the purpose of investigating complaints made to the board, four members of this division were appointed immigration officers, and extensive patrols made throughout the province, including the Queen Charlotte Islands. During these patrols the apprehension of twelve Japanese illegally in the country was effected, of whom eight were deported, two left Canada voluntarily, with decision pending in the case of the remaining two. Subsequent to the Board of Review patrols, three more Japanese were arrested and deportation effected. The checking of outgoing Japanese passengers on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line from Vancouver has been carried out. During these examinations, nine cases of Japanese illegally in Canada have been uncovered, all of whom were leaving the country through fear of apprehension by this force.

9. The Officer Commanding, "F" Division, Regina, Sask.—Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze

GENERAL REMARKS

The writer took over command of "F" Division on January 11, 1939, vice Deputy Commissioner D. Ryan, who retired to pension on 31-1-39. The latter proceeded on leave of absence pending discharge to pension on November 1, 1938, and from that date until I took over, A/Supt. L. H. Nicholson assumed temporary command of the Division.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION WORK

Professional safeblowers were active and this perhaps may be attributable to improved conditions in the Province generally, which caused a much larger supply of currency and negotiable paper to be held at country points. This applies particularly to grain companies who find it necessary to have payors appointed at every place, not served by banks, but where an elevator is located, to cash the farmers' grain tickets. Safeblowers direct their efforts particularly to such places, knowing that they are usually vulnerable.

A great deal of time was spent on preventive measures, and patrols, both by day and by night, were carried out almost continuously during the late summer and autumn. It is felt that these measures were of decided value, and noticeably increase the degree of protection we are able to give to property.

Despite improved crop conditions, there has been a decrease in the number of grain thefts. It is thought that this gratifying situation may be attributed to the special attention which has been given to handling this type of crime.

Where fraud is suspected in connection with relief matters the Government department concerned draws the facts to our attention and requires a police investigation. Many cases of this nature have been handled and the facts established reported to the Department of the Attorney-General, whereupon instructions are issued by that Department as to whether or not there should be a prosecution. Such investigations entail much work, not only in the field, but also from a clerical standpoint.

Some of the more important cases handled are outlined briefly hereunder, as well as others, outstanding not on account of the nature of the crime, but because of certain unusual factors or from the methods adopted by investigators to secure evidence.

Re: Harry Heipel, Murder, Sintaluta district, Sask.

On November 12, 1938 a telegram was received at Regina to the effect that a grey Chrysler coupe, bearing Saskatchewan licence plates, had been found abandoned on the streets of Winnipeg, Manitoba, with the cushions and other parts of the upholstery covered with blood. Papers found in the car indicated that it belonged to one, J. A. Kaeser, a well-to-do farmer of the Moosomin district, Saskatchewan, and subsequent enquiries verified this.

It was also ascertained that this man had been visiting in Regina and had left that city at 7.45 a.m. on November 9, 1938 to travel to his home, some one hundred and seventy-five miles away. His wife was communicated with and it was learned that although expected home on the previous Wednesday, November 9, he had failed to arrive, and his present whereabouts were unknown.

As the condition of the car indicated murder, an intensive investigation was at once commenced with two main objects in mind—first, to locate Kaeser, either dead or alive; and second, to ascertain how the car got to Winnipeg. Full co-operation was rendered by "D" Division, and the Winnipeg City Police, as well as various other authorities.

Particulars of the offence were put over the air during regular police broadcasts from this Headquarters, and a special request was made that farmers and others living along Number One Highway between Balgonie and the Manitoba border search any locations on their property where a body might have been hidden.

This action rapidly brought results—one, Mrs. Trout of the Sintaluta district who heard the broadcast, recalled the movements of a car similar in description to the Kaeser car which she had noticed in a nearby field on November 9. She went at once to the point and found the body lying at the edge of a slough, hidden under a blanket.

Examination of the body showed that Kaeser had been shot, two bullets having entered his head and two through his back. Five cartridges, .38 calibre S. & W., were later found nearby.

In the meantime, investigation in Winnipeg by the Winnipeg City Police working in conjunction with members of our C.I.B. brought out the fact that a young transient, James Woodlands by name, had obtained a ride from the outskirts of Brandon, Manitoba to Winnipeg in the blood-stained car, which was later found abandoned, and which was being driven at the time by a man of about his own age.

As a result of the publicity given this matter in Winnipeg, both in the press and over the radio, one Jack Heipel came forward and volunteered the information that the car in question had been abandoned by him and that it had previously been turned over to him by his brother, Harry Heipel, who had driven it from the west on the evening of November 9, 1938.

The murdered man's luggage was recovered from the C.N.R. Baggage Room in Winnipeg, having been checked there by Heipel.

On the strength of the information received from Jack Heipel, and supporting evidence obtained in Winnipeg, an Information and Complaint was laid in Regina, and a Warrant issued for the arrest of Harry Heipel on a charge of murder. Heipel's movements were traced to the International Boundary and as it was believed that he had gone from there into the United States, his description was widely circularized throughout the Mid-Western States and as a result he was arrested by the Sheriff of Ogle County, Oregon, Illinois, who had known Heipel for a number of years and could identify him. Heipel waived extradition and was returned to Canada.

At the Preliminary Hearing held at Sintaluta, Saskatchewan Harry Heipel was committed for trial, subsequently appearing before His Honour, Judge P. M. Anderson and Jury in King's Bench Court held in Regina on January 17, 1939. The trial lasted five days, during which forty-four witnesses were called for the prosecution and none for the defence. The case went to the Jury on January 21, 1939, and on the evening of that date, after deliberating for approximately four and a half hours, a verdict of "guilty" was returned and sentence of death was immediately passed, to be carried out at Regina Gaol on April 26, 1939.

The accused in this case, Harry Heipel, had a previous criminal record, having been sentenced to serve from one to fourteen years on a charge of forgery in the Illinois State Penitentiary during 1937. He was, however, deported to Canada before he had served his term. He also served short terms of imprisonment for such offences as petty larceny.

Harry Heipel is a young man, twenty-four years of age. When only nine years of age his parents separated and for a number of years following this he lived with relatives at various places. The motive for this murder was apparently robbery, as a wallet was taken from the body of the deceased. The wallet, however, as far as can be learned, contained only the sum of approximately eight dollars.

In connection with this case mention must also be made of the valuable assistance given by the public, particularly Mrs. Trout, who, after hearing a description of Kaeser and his car broadcast, discovered the body of the murdered man. Had it not been for the body being located during the early part of the investigation it is quite likely that it would have remained undiscovered for some time as subsequent snowfalls would probably have hidden it from view until the spring thaw, and this would have greatly hampered us in bringing the case to a successful conclusion.

Another feature was the identification made by the Scientific Laboratory, Regina of cartridge cases found near the body of the victim. Similar cartridge cases were discovered on a farm in the Arcola district where Heipel had spent some time as caretaker immediately prior to the murder. Microscopic examination led to the positive conclusion that both groups of cartridges had been discharged from the same weapon.

The case was also an excellent example of the results which may be achieved by close co-operation between Divisions of the Force and between this Force and other police organizations.

Re: *Steve Pochodzilo and Nick Kowalchuk—Theft of Cash Purchase Tickets, Fosston, Sask.*

On October 22, 1938, the Federal Elevator Agent at Fosston, Sask., reported to Rose Valley Detachment the theft of four original cash purchase tickets. These had been taken from the back of the book, so the agent was not in a position to give even an approximate date of the offence.

However, it was found that three of the four tickets were cashed as follows: one at Wadena, Sask., on October 19, for \$41.30; the second at Zenon Park, Sask., on October 21, for \$52.70; and the third at Aylsham, Sask., on October 22, for \$54.20.

The ticket cashed at Wadena was made payable to and endorsed by S. B. Ellis, of Star City, Sask., and it was later ascertained this name was fictitious and the payee unknown in Wadena.

Investigation revealed that a stranger had obtained a suitcase from the C.P.R. agent at Wadena on October 14, 1938, which had been forwarded from Fosston, Sask. This man had signed his name as J. Bogdansky and his description tallied with that of S. B. Ellis who had cashed the ticket at Wadena.

On October 25 D/Sgt. DesRosiers and L/Cpl. May, while investigating other matters in Zenon Park, heard there were two suspicious characters in the district spending considerable money. Following this up they located and questioned Steve Pochodzilo, which resulted in his arrest for the forgery and uttering of a cheque at Chelan, Sask., and in his property was found a C.N. express receipt dated October 14, 1938, for a suitcase shipped from Wadena to Warman Junction. Pochodzilo had not mentioned in his statement that he had been in Wadena. The second suspicious character had disappeared and Pochodzilo claimed he didn't know his name.

On November 11 Steve Pochodzilo appeared before a police magistrate at Prince Albert, charged with the forgery and uttering of the cheque passed at Chelan, and was sentenced to one year on each count to run concurrently. He denied all knowledge of the theft from the Federal Elevator at Fosston.

In an endeavour to learn the identity of the second suspicious character D/Sgt. DesRosiers interviewed Pochodzilo in the Prince Albert Gaol on January 5, 1939, and was successful in obtaining a full confession admitting the theft of the four cash purchase tickets. This accused stated that after cashing a ticket at Wadena he had gone to Kamsack, then to Hudson Bay Junction, and from there to Prairie River, where he had met a stranger who had teamed up with

him, and who uttered the next two tickets on the basis of a fifty-fifty split. The stranger had been very wary and had never told him his name, but it came out that this stranger had purchased some beer during their travels together at Crooked River.

A check of the vendor's records at Crooked River was made by L/Cpl. May and it was found that all persons buying beer on the day in question could be accounted for with the exception of a C. M. Kowalchuk.

On January 11 Pochodzilo was again questioned by D/Sgt. DesRosiers and shown photographs of a number of Kowalchuks who had jail records. Pochodzilo picked out Nick Kowalchuk as his late companion in crime. Inquiries commenced and it was found in Saskatoon that this subject had hired out on November 11, 1938, through the Government Employment Office to work for a farmer in Krydor, Sask., where he was arrested by L/Cpl. Seaman, and to whom he made a complete confession on January 30, 1939.

On January 31 Kowalchuk was sentenced to a total of four months' imprisonment with hard labour on two charges of uttering forged documents.

Steve Pochodzilo was arraigned on January 13 on four counts of forgery and uttering and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently. A charge of theft of the cash purchase tickets brought a sentence of three months to run concurrently with the penitentiary term.

A further case of forgery and uttering at Hudson Bay Junction, also admitted by Pochodzilo, was disposed of at the same time and for which he received a sentence of two years to run concurrently with the other sentences imposed.

On March 13, 1939, during an interview, Pochodzilo admitted to D/Sgt. DesRosiers that he had also stolen two used triplicate cash purchase tickets from the United Grain Growers' Elevator at Fosston about October 21, 1938, so that he would have a sample to follow when filling in the tickets he stole from the Federal Grain Elevator.

Re: *John Edward Pattison—Theft of Horses, Longhope district, Sask.*

On February 6, 1939, one William Frederick Hermann, a farmer in the Longhope district, Sask., near Glaslyn Detachment, reported to Cst. Hancock the loss of four horses from their range about half a mile from Hermann's home.

Investigation into the matter disclosed the horses had been stolen about 6 p.m., January 30, 1939. Two riders were seen by several persons driving the missing horses away from their range, but at this time neither of the riders could be identified. It was considered, however, that local persons were responsible for the theft. All detachments in the sub-division were circularized, and given a description of the horses and the best available description of the two riders.

John Edward Pattison and Kenneth McKinnon, who had previous convictions for theft of horses, were suspected. On the 8th of February Cpl. Painter, of Turtleford Detachment, was informed that Pattison and a companion, who gave his name as Wilson, passed through Turtleford en route by rail from St. Walburg to Livelong, Sask., and Cst. Hancock, of Glaslyn Detachment, was at Pattison's home in that district when he arrived. Being questioned, Pattison and Wilson stated they had just returned from Prince Albert via North Battleford.

Further enquiries made at Loon Lake resulted in the discovery of three of the stolen horses at the ranch of one, Louis Sharp in the Mudie Lake district. These were seized and the owner proceeded to Loon Lake where he identified them.

Louis Sharp stated John Edward Pattison had brought the horses to his ranch for winter feeding. A companion had accompanied Pattison, and it was learned that Pattison and this companion had first appeared at Sharp's place on January 8, with two mares. The one ridden by Pattison had become exhausted

and was left with Sharp. The other, ridden by Pattison's companion who gave his name as Wilson, was traded to one, Archie Boa for a sorrel stallion. A description of the two mares brought to the Loon Lake district was sent to the Officers Commanding Vegreville and Edmonton Sub/Divisions. It was learned that these mares had been stolen from one Robert Brooks of Elk Point, Alberta.

Informations and complaints were laid by William F. Hermann against Pattison and Wilson, and Warrants to Apprehend were issued. Cst. McDonald of Turtleford Detachment went to Livelong to arrest these two, but learned they had gone to the tie cutting camp of one, Otto Anderson on Number Four Highway, about twenty miles south of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan. He proceeded to this camp where he located Wilson, and as Pattison had left the camp he followed him to Meadow Lake where Pattison was arrested. It was then learned that the correct name of Wilson was Lawrence Joseph Fontaine and that his home was in St. Paul, Alberta.

From subsequent investigation and statements from the two prisoners the following account of their movements was disclosed: On January 4, 1939, Pattison and Fontaine left St. Paul, Alberta, on foot, intending to proceed to Livelong, Saskatchewan. On January 6 they were at Elk Point, Alberta, and that night they went to the Brook's farm where they caught two mares and rode them all night with only rope halters and no saddles, travelling by way of Beaver Crossing to Pierceland, Saskatchewan, arriving in the afternoon of January 7.

On January 8, they continued to Mudie Lake district where the mare ridden by Pattison became exhausted. He left it at the farm of one R. P. Murphy. They continued to Sharp's place where Pattison remained, but Fontaine went on to the farm of Archie Boa. Pattison went back to Murphy's on the 9th and brought the mare to Sharp's where he left it. Fontaine then traded his mare to Boa for the sorrel stallion.

On January 12, the two went to Loon Lake with the stallion and Fontaine continued to St. Walburg where he sold it to Louis Segal for \$20. Pattison joined him there and the pair travelled by train to Livelong, Saskatchewan, where they stayed with Pattison's parents until January 29.

During this period Pattison had located the Hermann horses through the help of John Kenneth McKinnon, and on January 30, McKinnon and Pattison stole four of these horses, including a colt, and drove them to the McKinnon farm. That evening Pattison and Fontaine left the district with the Hermann horses, proceeding towards St. Walburg, where they arrived the following morning.

On January 31 the Hermann colt was sold to one Adler of Iron Springs. A cow was received in payment. The two continued to Sharp's place, Mudie Lake, where the remaining three horses were left and where Pattison and Fontaine stayed until February 5. They then left on foot, picked up the cow at Adler's, drove it into St. Walburg where it was sold to a butcher, and then returned to Livelong by rail on February 6 and 7.

The Hermann colt was placed under seizure and eventually returned to its owner. As previously outlined the other three horses stolen from Hermann were located during the initial phase of the investigation.

John Kenneth McKinnon was questioned regarding his part in the theft of the horses. He admitted his assistance to Pattison.

Pattison elected for speedy trial before Magistrate Mighton of North Battleford, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Prince Albert. Lawrence Joseph Fontaine appeared for trial in the same manner. His sentence was suspended by the Magistrate.

John Kenneth McKinnon also elected for speedy trial before the same Magistrate. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Gaol at Prince Albert.

Pattison and Fontaine were escorted to Lloydminster where charges were laid by Robert Brooks of Elk Point. Both elected for speedy trial before Magistrate Adam of Vermilion, Alberta. Pattison was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary at Prince Albert to run concurrently with the sentence imposed at North Battleford. Fontaine was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Common Gaol at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

It may be added that Mr. Brooks has gone to the Loon Lake district to recover his stolen horses which were located there.

It is interesting to note the number of miles travelled by Pattison and Fontaine, riding the stolen horses bareback and with only rope halters. From Elk Point, Alberta, to Sharp's place near Mudie Lake, Saskatchewan, via Beaver Crossing and Pierceland is approximately 102 miles, and from Longhope, Saskatchewan, to Sharp's is approximately 85 miles. The weather at the time of these thefts was very cold, ranging to as low as sixty degrees below zero.

Re: Mike Burechailo, Mike Kustaski, John Kustaski and Hamqua Chernaski, Breaking, Entering and Theft, Domremy, St. Benedict, Wakaw, Crystal Springs and Meacham districts, Sask.

On July 28, 1938 the Post Office, Garage, and Filling Station at Domremy, Saskatchewan were broken into. For a period of one month from that time a series of breaking and enterings occurred in towns in the same area, in all seventeen crimes of this nature occurring in the interval. The last one was committed on August 26, 1938. The modus operandi was almost the same with only slight variations, and it was observed that in most cases a three-quarter inch goose neck bar was used to enter the premises. No fingerprints or other evidence could be discovered; apparently gloves were used by the culprits. The articles stolen varied from merchandise to cash and in one instance the spindle of the safe was knocked off, but the attempt to open it failed.

D/Sgt. DesRosiers, who had been assigned to assist the detachments in this epidemic of crimes in this particular district, undertook a systematic elimination of all the known local thieves. On August 26, 1938 it was deemed advisable to check the farm of Peter Kustaski for which a Search Warrant was obtained. The search revealed two suitcases and a box containing old and new clothing found in the barn and granary. The contents of these receptacles resembled the articles which were reported stolen from Joe Pashkovski's in Wakaw, Saskatchewan, and from William Wirtz of Crystal Springs. The goods were later identified by the claimants as their property. Kustaski, when questioned, informed the police that his son John and his friend, called Hemmy, had left the farm that morning at 6 a.m. for Fort Francis or Winnipeg. Kustaski declined to give a description of his son or Hemmy.

The storekeeper, Joe Pashkovski, furnished the information that John Kustaski had been in his store that very morning and purchased a pair of cotton gloves. It was found that the C.N.R. Agent at Wakaw had sold a ticket to Meacham that morning to John Kustaski. A search for this subject and Hemmy was instituted which took the investigators to Meacham, Sask. Upon their arrival there on August 27, 1938 it was found that two breaking and enterings had taken place and a Pontiac Sedan car had been stolen. It now seemed certain that John Kustaski and the man called Hemmy were responsible for these offences. The stolen automobile was found abandoned in Prince Albert the next day.

John Kustaski was arrested on the arrival of the train at Wakaw, Saskatchewan from Prince Albert. The questioning of this man indicated that he was not telling the truth as to his whereabouts during the past month. Amongst the many places he said he had been was Saskatoon. He continued to deny that he was implicated in any of the offences mentioned and it was not until he was

taken to Saskatoon to enable the police to prove his statement untrue that he decided to admit his complicity in these offences, and implicated the following men: Hamqua Chernaski (Hemmy), Mike Burechailo, and Mike Kustaski.

On August 29, 1938 Hamqua Chernaski was picked up in Prince Albert. When questioned he also denied having anything to do with the offences in question but when confronted with the admission of John Kustaski he eventually admitted being implicated.

John Kustaski pleaded guilty to seventeen charges of breaking and entering and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Hamqua Chernaski (Hemmy) pleaded guilty to eight charges and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Mike Burechailo pleaded guilty to five charges of breaking and entering. This youth was sentenced to six months in the Moosomin Gaol.

Mike Kustaski, a brother of John, pleaded guilty to five charges of breaking and entering for which he received a sentence of three months in the Moosomin Gaol.

Most of the goods stolen, including the automobile, were recovered and returned to the respective owners.

Re: John Dumont and Robert Alex Inkster, Housebreaking and Theft, Battleford, Sask.

On October 11, 1938, Paul Prince, a resident of Battleford, Saskatchewan reported to the Battleford Town Police that his house had been broken and entered, and a quantity of clothing, jewellery, etc. stolen, sometime between October 4 and October 10, 1938.

Owing to the ill health of the Town Constable, he was unable to undertake the investigation and the matter was referred to our North Battleford Sub-division, members of the C.I.B. there being detailed to the job.

Enquiries disclosed that the house had been unoccupied due to the absence of Mrs. Prince in eastern Canada. Entrance had been made by forcing two cellar windows. The following articles were stolen: two .22 calibre rifles; an open face Swiss watch, gold with chimes; one ladies' Waltham wrist watch, yellow gold with narrow wrist band; gent's silver wrist watch, Waltham, half hunter case, leather strap; a pair of men's patent leather shoes; one deck of playing cards; a lady's Parker fountain pen; a pair of octagonal gold ear rings; a leather covered Ronson cigarette lighter, a silver cigarette case engraved "p. P."; and three or four lady's rings. Paul Prince had difficulty in compiling this list as he did not know what jewellery, clothing, etc. Mrs. Prince had taken with her.

Investigation was carried out along the usual lines—fingerprints photographed and enquiries made *re* suspicious characters, but nothing definite was immediately forthcoming. On October 12, it was learned that John Dumont, a halfbreed from Saskatoon had visited Robert Alex Inkster, a halfbreed at Battleford for a short period prior to October 10 and a check-up on the movements of these two men was immediately commenced, information being received that Dumont had been seen wearing jewellery similar to that stolen from the Prince residence. However, enquiries in Battleford and North Battleford districts failed to locate either of these men.

Investigation was then carried to Saskatoon and it was there learned that Dumont had not returned to his home. It was, however, learned that both Dumont and Inkster were believed to be in Prince Albert. A request was then forwarded to the police at Prince Albert to have these men picked up for questioning but they could not be located there.

In the meantime members of the North Battleford C.I.B. proceeded from Saskatoon to Warman, Saskatchewan and on checking over a C.N.R. freight came across two halfbreeds who answered the descriptions of the wanted men,

but who denied that they were Dumont and Inkster. A search of their belongings, however, revealed their true identity, besides disclosing some of the stolen property, namely a pair of patent leather shoes, one set of gold octagonal ear rings, and a gold tie pin with pearl setting, complete with case.

The prisoners were then returned to Saskatoon and after lengthy interrogation admitted their guilt and supplied information which resulted in locating nearly all of the goods reported stolen from Prince, together with other items that he did not know had been stolen. Certain items had been sold to second hand stores; these, for the most part, were recovered and later were identified by Paul Prince.

On October 17, 1938 both men were brought to appear before Magistrate S. M. Mighton at Battleford, Saskatchewan, charged with housebreaking and theft by night, and pleaded guilty, each being sentenced to serve a term of one year's imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert Common Gaol.

It is interesting to note that Dumont had previous convictions for breaking, entering and theft, breach of the Railway Act, and theft of a bicycle; and that Inkster had previously been convicted of breach of the Indian Act, breach of the Railway Act, vagrancy, and theft of bicycle.

It is safe to assume that had they got away with this crime they would undoubtedly have indulged in something of a more serious nature.

Re: Nick Janower, Assault with Intent to Rob, Willow Bunch, Sask.

A case which aroused considerable public interest owing to the unprovoked and brutal nature of the assault was very successfully brought to conclusion by quick and energetic action on the part of Cst. J. King of our Willow Bunch Detachment.

At approximately 7.30 p.m. on December 1, 1938 it was reported to our Willow Bunch Detachment that the local Chinese laundryman, Lee Sing, had been brutally assaulted and beaten about the head by some unknown person who had attempted to rob him in his laundry that same night. Immediate investigation was greatly hampered in so far as obtaining any clear-cut description or details regarding the identity of the guilty party as the Chinese victim was in a seriously dazed condition requiring immediate medical attention, this necessitating his removal to the Assiniboia Hospital some thirty-five miles west.

However, our member was able to secure sufficient details regarding the assault and appearance of the assailant before the removal of the victim, to link same with the known presence in the town of Willow Bunch on that date of one Nick Janower, a transient who worked part-time at any of the local independent coal mines south of the village. This suspicion was later strengthened by further details obtained from the victim by members of our Assiniboia Detachment to the effect that the assailant had brought a shirt, wrapped in a newspaper to be laundered, before commencing the assault. This detail, relayed to Cst. King at Willow Bunch proved highly valuable, as this member had in the meantime located the newspaper in question at the laundry where it had been dropped by the would-be robber during the assault. This newspaper proved to be part of a *Chicago Herald* dated December 4, 1938, and further enquiry in the village revealed that the above named Nick Janower had purchased a similar paper that same date from a local store.

Immediate further enquiries were made by Cst. King, P/Sgt. Usher and Cpl. Lindsay, the latter two having arrived from Assiniboia to assist, with the result that later that same night Nick Janower was apprehended, apparently asleep in his bunk at the Valentine Coal Mine, some ten miles southeast of Willow Bunch. A close examination of his clothing revealed undoubted blood-stains, although he vehemently denied any connection with the offence. However,

after being escorted back to Willow Bunch he finally weakened in his denials and supplied a voluntary confession, after the usual warning had been given him, and intimated his desire to enter a plea of "Guilty" to the charge.

The accused was remanded in custody for a short period, and on the discharge of the victim, Lee Sing from hospital he appeared before Police Magistrate J. C. Martin on December 9, 1938; and after electing to be tried summarily, entered a plea of guilty to the charge as laid. Records received from the Finger Print Bureau, Ottawa, disclosed that this accused had been previously convicted during 1937 for theft of a watch and also possession of a revolver. In view of the seriousness of the assault, and the previous record of the accused, he was sentenced to serve two years and three months' imprisonment with hard labour at the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Re: Wesley Keith Greenwood, Gordon Ross Greenwood and Gordon Leslie Flynn—Horse Stealing, Fraudulently Selling horses found astray, and False Pretences, Forget district, Saskatchewan.

On March 30, 1938, whilst on routine patrol in the Maryfield district, information was received from a local contact by L/Cpl. Casswell of Kipling Detachment that the actions of a stranger travelling under the name of George Moore, who had been selling horses in the Wawota district at a very low price might warrant discreet investigation. Nothing definite could be learned of this party's identity except that he usually travelled with another stranger whom he introduced as his brother, and that they were farmers from the Estevan district.

Discreet investigation was instituted with the result that no trace could be found of any Moore's from the Estevan district, or elsewhere, so it was naturally suspected that any horses disposed of by these two men might have been stolen, although no complaints had been received by any of our surrounding detachments regarding missing stock. Extensive enquiries, however, revealed that seven head of valuable stock had been disposed of by these men in the Wawota district during the fall of 1937 and spring of 1938, and continued routine enquiries by our Carlyle Detachment finally resulted in locating the rightful owners of these horses, which were promptly and positively identified by them as being stolen from their home-range in the district adjoining the Moose Mountain Reserve, south of Wawota.

Some two months later another confidential contact in the Stoughton district supplied information to Cpl. Pyne of Carlyle Detachment which strongly indicated that two local characters of the Stoughton district, namely the Greenwood brothers were engaged in questionable activities of some sort. An official check immediately disclosed that Wesley Keith Greenwood was still serving a suspended sentence imposed at Swan River, Manitoba, for similar offences, although no record could be found of the younger brother.

Both men were questioned, and although at first denying their guilt, later after both had been positively identified by purchasers of the various horses in the Wawota district, they made full confessions, and in their statements, voluntarily given, implicated a brother-in-law, Gordon Leslie Flynn of the Carlyle district, as an accessory in these offences.

The necessary charges were laid and disposed of at Carlyle, Saskatchewan, on June 3, 1938, with the following gratifying results—Wesley Gordon Greenwood—five convictions—two years I.H.L.; Gordon Ross Greenwood—two convictions—one year I.H.L.; and Gordon Leslie Flynn—one conviction—one year suspended sentence.

In addition all the stolen stock was recovered and returned to the rightful owners.

The successful outcome of these cases again illustrates the value of detachment men keeping close contact with the public in their area in order that any suspicious activity may come to their attention.

Re: Charles Adan—Arson, Camsell's Portage, Sask.

On March 22, 1938, a police patrol from Goldfields Detachment enroute from Ft. Chipewyan to Goldfields arrived at the settlement of Camsell's Portage. One Ali Omar, an Assyrian trader at this point, reported that at 4.20 that morning he had heard a person enter the porch of the building which combined his store and residence. An explosion followed immediately and Omar rushed through the flaming porch and saw a man retreating with a red gasoline can and a stone jar. Omar overtook him about forty yards from the building which was in flames. In the ensuing struggle the incendiary escaped. Omar had wrested the gas can and jar from his grasp but could neither identify nor describe him clearly. Omar then proceeded to the Hudson Bay Co. residence to get assistance but found that Charles Adan, the Post Manager, was absent. His wife, awakened, could not advise his whereabouts. Omar then continued to the home of one Francis Powder, trapper, and was shortly joined by Charles Adan who, before a number of witnesses, promptly took possession of the red gas can and stone jar. The fire had got beyond control. The building and entire stock valued at \$4,000 was completely destroyed.

During the next two days careful investigation was made and nearly all the people living in the settlement were questioned.

Mrs. Kathrine Cardinal, living near the scene of the crime, stated that she had been aroused by noises on the morning of the fire, and looking through her window had seen the building in flames, Omar outside in his nightshirt, and another figure who as he approached and passed close to her window, she recognized as Charles Adan. Other facts ascertained, such as the finding of the red gas can and the stone jar at or near the Hudson Bay Company residence, the tracing of the footprints from the scene of the struggle to within a short distance of the Hudson Bay Company, all combined to confirm the suspicion against Charles Adan who had left for Goldfields on March 23 and had not returned.

On March 24, Adan was met by the police patrol returning to Goldfields. He was asked to explain his actions on the early morning of March 22, and while he strongly denied any knowledge of the offence, he made several statements that were obviously untruthful. He was placed under arrest and escorted to Goldfields. On March 27, while arrangements were being made for preliminary hearing of the case against Adan at Goldfields, having been again warned, he made a voluntary written confession covering the deliberate act of arson in his setting fire to Omar's building.

Having been committed for trial, on April 2 he appeared before Magistrate W. O. Elder, charged with arson; elected summary trial, pleaded guilty; and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Re: Fish Creek Rural Municipality, Relief Fraud Cases, Wakaw, Sask.

On September 28, 1938 a Department of Agriculture Supervisor reported to Wakaw Detachment certain discrepancies he had discovered in the course of his duties indicating fraudulent practices in relief matters, particularly the issue of relief hay.

A police investigation pointed suspicion of forgery and uttering to one Julius Syroishka, age twenty years, who was employed in the Fish Creek Municipal Office as a clerk, and assisted his father, the Secretary-Treasurer. Julius Syroishka eventually admitted the forgery and uttering of cheques issued for payment of the hay and confessed to the forgery of fifteen other Municipal cheques and later admitted the falsification of numerous relief orders totalling over \$2,000. He implicated William Mandryk, merchant of Cudworth, who at first gave him 75 per cent of the value of the orders, but later cut it down to 50 per cent. He also stated that John Cherneski aided him in forging some of the cheques.

On December 12, 1938 Julius Syroishka, through his counsel, pleaded guilty to one hundred and sixty-six charges of forgery and a like number of uttering, before a police magistrate, receiving a sentence totalling two years and six months in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

On the same day John Cherneski pleaded guilty through his counsel to twelve charges of forgery and was sentenced to three months on each charge to run concurrently.

A Preliminary Hearing and King's Bench Court trial were held on William Mandryk during which one hundred and three witnesses were called. The Crown was represented by two agents of the Attorney-General. Although this accused was remanded for trial at the preliminary hearing on one hundred and forty-five charges of forgery and a similar number of uttering charges, only twenty of each were disposed of at his trial. On March 20, 1939 a verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury and he was sentenced to two and a half years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

This investigation has exposed a further number of relief fraud cases resulting in charges being laid against relief recipients for false statements and false pretences, as well as the forgery and uttering of farm bonus cheques. Some of these cases have been successfully prosecuted and a number of others are still awaiting trial or under investigation.

It is significant that since the foregoing the number of investigations in respect to relief matters throughout this division has greatly increased.

Re: Edward Joseph Donnelly, Shopbreaking and Theft (and connected cases), Webb, Saskatchewan.

During the night of May 24, 1938 the General Store of F. K. Egerdie in the village of Webb, Saskatchewan was broken into and a quantity of merchandise consisting of men's shirts, ties, shoes, trousers, underwear; also ladies' lingerie and stockings; together with a quantity of cheap watches, cigarette lighters, chocolate bars, and approximately two dollars in silver, was stolen.

Thorough investigation was immediately made by D/Sgt. Stretton of Swift Current Sub-Division C.I.B. and L/Cpl. Mestdagh of Gull Lake detachment within the next two days, and a number of suspects were investigated and questioned. No clues were found on the premises. Entrance to the store had been effected by means of breaking a glass pane in the front door of the store and thereafter unlocking the Yale night latch on the door from the inside.

On May 27, the third day following the report of this offence, L/Cpl. Mestdagh in the course of his investigation found a quantity of old clothing apparently discarded and hidden underneath a large coal shed between the elevators situated immediately south of Egerdie's Store and across the C.P.R. right-of-way.

An examination of the clothing permitted the deduction that it comprised the entire summer clothing of two young and slender men and a young woman. In a pocket of one of the pairs of trousers found, an envelope was discovered addressed to "Mr. Ed. Donnelly, General Delivery, Edmonton, Alberta," and bearing postmark of May 2, 1938. This envelope contained a letter apparently written by the addressee's sister, from which it could be inferred that the addressed was then en route to his home. The envelope bore an almost indistinct return address of "Mrs. Elwood A., Mayfield, Man." Further enquiries made disclosed that two young men and a young woman wearing the clothes found under the coal shed had been seen at Gull Lake, eighteen miles west of Webb at about eight p.m. on the 24th of May; it was later learned that they had obtained a ride in a truck and had been set off at Webb; from this it was deduced that these three persons had broken into the store at Webb, had stolen the clothes therefrom and donned them, abandoning and hiding their old clothes

under the coal shed. Descriptions of the three suspects were wired and circularized to detachments along the C.P.R. main line east, which resulted in the arrest at Carberry, Manitoba of the three suspects. Most of the stolen property was found in their possession and recovered.

On June 3, 1938 Edward Joseph Donnelly appeared before Magistrate R. F. Scott, K.C. at Swift Current and pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

On the same date and before same Magistrate Terry O'Reilley alias Terry O'Riley pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen property valued at \$24 and was sentenced to four months in the Common Gaol at Moosomin, Saskatchewan.

On the same date and before the same Magistrate Laura Josephine Andrews alias Laura Josephine O'Reilley pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen property valued at \$24 and was released on suspended sentence for one year, ordered to enter into recognizance of \$500, and to report to the R.C.M. Police each month for one year.

All three of these convicted persons had previous criminal records.

Re: Eldun Kelly alias Albert Smith et al., Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safeblowing), Tiny, Sask.

At 4.40 a.m. on September 4, 1938 Cst. Jordan of Canora Detachment received a telephone call from J. A. Schentag of Tiny, Saskatchewan to the effect that a few minutes previously he had heard an explosion from the direction of his elevator and had seen a flash from the office window.

On arrival at the elevator the Constable found that the safe of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator had been blown and from appearances and the fact that only a short time had elapsed since Schentag had heard the explosion, it was evident that the person or persons responsible had not long left the premises. The Constable thereupon communicated with the C.I.B. at Yorkton and obtained their assistance.

Investigations disclosed that around five hundred dollars was missing, but luckily the agent had kept the numbers of several of the bills, a list of which was handed to the police. Footprints were found in the vicinity of the Elevator and plaster casts were taken. A continuous search was kept up, checking transients and suspects, and on the p.m. of September 5 it was learned that one Albert Smith had registered in the Canora Hotel on the night of Sept. 2 and had left without paying for his room. It was therefore decided to display photographs of well-known criminals appearing in our Gazette, with the result that the owner of the hotel positively identified Albert Smith as being none other than Eldun Kelly, well known ex-convict. Kelly was later located near Canora in company with James Francis and Charles Conley, both notorious safeblowers. Kelly's clothes were removed for examination by the Scientific Laboratory and traces of gypsum were found which corresponded with that found in the damaged safe. The footwear which Kelly had on also proved identical to the footprints found around the elevator. One of the one dollar bills stolen was traced to Kelly, he having paid same to the Canora Hotel for his room.

The result of this investigation was that Eldun Kelly, James Francis and Charles Conley were subsequently charged with the breaking, entering and theft (safeblowing) from the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator.

The three accused elected speedy trial. Kelly pleaded guilty and further offered to direct the police to two lots of stolen money which had been cached by him after committing the offence. With this proffered help some one hundred and sixty dollars of the loot was recovered.

Kelly was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. The charges against Francis and Conley were dismissed.

Re: William Yuzdepski, Martin Bura Chinski and Peter Geideck—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Pilger, Sask.

In August a complaint was received by our Humboldt detachment from the Agent of the United Grain Growers elevator at Pilger, Saskatchewan, to the effect that twenty-two hundred pounds of United Grain Growers binder twine had been stolen from the elevator between July 30 and the morning of August 1.

Investigation disclosed that the twine had been carried through the side door of the elevator, from which the padlock had been forced, down the driveway to where a motor vehicle had been parked. The treads of the rear tires were noted, and although plaster casts of same could not be taken, a diagram was recorded of the patterns.

All roads from Pilger were checked and the tire patterns were located on a road west of the village, followed for about twenty miles, and finally were lost in the Bruno district.

Detachments and contacts were advised of the offence and on August 2nd information was received that some school children had found three sacks of twine on a municipal road in the Cudworth district. Investigators located a further cache of ten sacks of twine in the nearby bush.

Due to the activities of the "Alvena-Cudworth Gang," systematic searches were made of the premises of several of the well-known members. Personnel of the Saskatoon C.I.B., Humboldt, Wakaw and Vonda detachments took part in the searches.

Nine bags of United Grain Growers twine were found on the farm of Steve Trischuk who admitted obtaining same from William Yuzdepski of Cudworth district, knowing same to have been stolen. He subsequently appeared before a Magistrate, pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen property knowing same to have been stolen, and was fined \$40.

Search was then made of William Yuzdepski's farm but no twine was located. He denied selling or giving twine to Trischuk. He further stated he never had binder twine in his car, but search of same revealed strands of jute fibre and strands of rope, similar to that from the sacks and rope of the twine stolen. Although Yuzdepski made no admission, he was arrested and charged with being in possession of stolen property.

Further investigation disclosed that Martin Burachinski and Peter Geideck had been seen with Yuzdepski at Cudworth. These two men later admitted accompanying Yuzdepski with his Chrysler car to Pilger on July 31, and to stealing the twenty-two hundred pounds of twine, after breaking into the elevator. They also divulged where ten more sacks of the twine had been left.

Burachinski and Geideck were arrested and charged with breaking, entering and theft. They elected for trial by a Police Magistrate, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A charge of breaking, entering and theft was laid against Yuzdepski and the charge of possessing stolen property withdrawn. After the preliminary inquiry on August 11 the accused was remanded for trial. However, he elected speedy trial and on October 17 appeared before a District Court Judge at Humboldt and entered a plea of "not guilty," but on the police evidence and that of his accomplices he was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Prince Albert provincial gaol.

It is of interest to note that the conveyance used for twenty-two hundred pounds of twine in this case was a Chrysler car, the rear seat being removed and eleven hundred pounds taken in the car at one time, this amount cached and then another trip made for the other eleven hundred pounds. The co-operation given by the public is worthy of mention as the lead in the first instance was obtained through school children noticing three sacks of twine in the bush.

They reported the matter to their father who communicated with a Justice of the Peace and contact at Cudworth, who then forwarded the information to Humboldt detachment.

Re: Thomas Taylor alias Turner—Robbery with Violence, Chambers Siding, Sask.

During the evening of October 26, 1938, our Saskatoon Detachment was notified that Leonard Smith, grain buyer for the Saskatchewan Pool elevator at Chambers Siding, had been brutally assaulted and robbed of approximately \$77, and it was believed that two men in an old truck were responsible.

Members of the local detachment and C.I.B. proceeded immediately by automobile to investigate, and other patrols were sent out to cover the district in an effort to intercept the offenders.

On arrival at Delisle it was learned that Leonard Smith had been taken to that point for medical treatment. He was quite seriously injured, face badly cut and bruised as well as a tooth knocked out, but he was able to give a good account of what had happened and a description of his assailant.

It appeared that at about 7.30 o'clock that evening an unknown man called at the Elevator office inquiring the road to Rosetown. He stated he had a load of furniture and that his friend was waiting with a truck nearby. Although given directions to Rosetown the man continued to hang around the office discussing crop conditions, etc. and at about 9.30 p.m. when Smith was bending over a wood box, the unknown man struck him on the head with some hard object, partially stunning him and the attack continued until Smith finally told him where he kept his money and handed over about seventy-seven dollars in cash. The attacker then left.

Examination at the scene of the crime revealed a broken blood-stained cord-wood stick outside the office, blood stains on the floor, and other evidence indicating a struggle had taken place. Smith was satisfied that his assailant would be cut and bruised about the face owing to the resistance offered before being finally subdued.

Intense investigation followed but no trace of the truck or assailant could be found, and the story about the load of furniture and a friend waiting nearby was not believed, and it was felt that the attacker was alone and on foot.

The possibility of someone having worked in the surrounding district and then left was looked into with the result that a farmer residing in the Donavon district advised that one, Thomas Taylor, who answered the description of the attacker had worked for him some three months prior to the offence. Snapshots of Taylor were obtained and on being shown to Smith, he positively identified Taylor as his assailant.

Inquiries revealed that Taylor had been staying with one, Francis in Saskatoon but had left in the afternoon of October 26, allegedly for Prince Albert, wearing clothing identical to that worn by Smith's assailant.

Taylor was arrested in Saskatoon on October 30, having returned from Prince Albert. He denied all knowledge of the offence and claimed he was in Prince Albert on the night in question. It was noted that his left eye and knuckles were bruised, his explanation being that he sustained the injuries in a boxcar; also he had lost shirt and trousers at Prince Albert, and his cap was at the Francis home. The cap, on being examined, revealed blood spots on the peak.

Taylor stated he had ridden to Prince Albert "blind baggage" on the passenger train, and as it was known that the train was a gas-electric, and therefore impossible to ride "blind baggage," he was confronted with that discrepancy, and evidence of blood spots on the cap, which caused him to readily admit his guilt.

For his offence Taylor was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Re: James Alfonso, et al, Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safeblowing), Holdfast, Sask.

On the morning of September 6, 1938 a stenographer employed by the Secretary of the Royal Municipality of Sarnia at Holdfast, Saskatchewan, arrived at the Municipal Office and found that during the weekend the office vault had been entered and a quantity of cheques and a small amount of money stolen. Preliminary investigation by the Constable in charge of our Craik Detachment and subsequent investigation by a member of Regina Sub/Division C.I.B. disclosed that the door of the vault had been blown by explosives. The shot had been set off in the dial, which was forced back, the "inside shot" method being used. This offence was apparently the work of expert criminals, as was further evidenced by the fact that neither door nor windows had been forced, and it was assumed that a "cheater" had been used on the Yale lock to effect entrance. A young dog of the long haired type which had been locked in the office over the weekend was also missing.

During the early part of the investigation it was learned that an automobile bearing Manitoba licence plates, the occupants of which were strangers in the district, had been serviced at a local garage around the time the offence is alleged to have occurred. A description of this car was referred to the Modus Operandi Section of "D" Division at Winnipeg, and advice was received that the car was believed to be the property of James Alfonso, a known associate of safeblowers, and that he was out of the City of Winnipeg at the time.

A description of the auto was widely circularized and on the night of September 8, the car was observed by Cst. Green of Craik detachment at Davidson, Saskatchewan. The occupants were found to be James Alfonso, Nick Grigorchuk and George Petras, all ex-convicts. Alfonso was found to be in possession of two six ounce bottles of nitro-glycerin and all three men were taken into custody, subsequently being charged under Sections 114 and 460 of the Criminal Code and committed for trial. The clothing of these three men was handed over to Dr. Maurice Powers of the Scientific Laboratory, Regina who upon examining same found particles of soap similar to that found at the scene of the crime. The dog which was missing from the Municipal Office was later found in an exhausted condition. Samples of his hair were taken and handed over to Dr. Powers, who was able to testify at the trial of these men that the samples were similar to hairs recovered from a blanket found in the car operated by these men. A piece of paper found on the floor of the vault at the scene of the crime showed partial impressions of a rubber heel, and when this was examined and compared with the heel of one of Alfonso's shoes it showed thirteen points of comparison. This placed Alfonso definitely in the vault which had been blown. These men elected speedy trial and on appearing before His Honour, Judge J. W. Hannon in District Court at Regina on November 10, 1938, they entered pleas of "guilty" to all charges, being sentenced as follows:—

James Alfonso, B. E. & Theft (Safeblowing), Five Years.
Possession of Explosives, Five Years.

George Petras, B. E. & Theft (Safeblowing), Six Years.
Possession of Explosives, Five Years.

Nick Grigorchuk, B. E. & Theft (Safeblowing), Seven Years.
Possession of Explosives, Five Years.

All terms were ordered to be served in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary and to run concurrently.

Had it not been for a well operated "Modus Operandi System" at "D" Division we could not, of course, have obtained the information regarding the car used in the crime, and its occupants—at any rate, not without a good deal of

delay, and this goes to prove the usefulness of the system. Excellent help was also given by a young Service Station employee who supplied an accurate description of the car in which the criminals were travelling.

For his alertness in recognizing the car being searched for and his self-reliance and energy in arresting three notorious criminals single handed, Cst. Green was promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal.

Re: Burning of Elevators in Saskatchewan, 1937-1938

Every year there are a number of grain elevators destroyed by fire in the Prairie Provinces, and there has been a growing suspicion that some of these fires were of incendiary origin.

In August, 1938 a series of elevator fires occurred in the Saskatoon area. After a six months' investigation by Csts. Turner and Fossum of this force, working in conjunction with Mr. W. C. Lackey, an inspector of the Fire Underwriters Investigation and Loss Information Bureau, their efforts resulted in the conviction of John Anderson and John Edward Johanson on charges of arson in connection with the burning of ten elevators in Saskatchewan during the years 1937 and 1938. Anderson confessed to being implicated in all ten fires, and Johanson in eight. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to ten years on each charge, to run concurrently, making a total of one hundred and eighty years' imprisonment for these offences. The total property loss is estimated to be approximately \$150,000.

On August 27 the Saskatchewan Pool elevator at Engelfield was totally destroyed by fire. The usual investigation followed which did not reveal the cause of the fire. Three days later, at the town of Drake, some thirty miles from Engelfield, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator was totally destroyed by fire, and an attempt to burn the Federal elevator there also resulted in slight damage. Coal oil rags and candles were found to have been used to set the fire in the Federal elevator.

The day after the fires at Drake, the Pool elevator at Wimmer was burned, resulting in a total loss, while an attempts was made to burn the British American elevator at that point.

These fires were evidently all set by the same person or persons, the modus operandi being the same in each case.

With the exception of a report that a man had been disturbed while trying to enter an elevator at Lake Lenore on September 2, but who made his escape, no more fires of this nature occurred until October 31 when the Pool elevator at White Fox was burned down.

At the town of Watson the storekeepers claimed a stranger had purchased coal oil and candles at one store, and candles at another, on August 30—Watson being the next town to Wimmer. Many transients were checked in the vicinity of the fire, one of whom somewhat resembled the description of the man who purchased the coal oil and candles at Watson. He gave his name as John Johnson, but the merchants at Watson failed to identify him as the purchaser of coal oil and candles. His alibi for being in the district was accepted and he was not detained further.

The general investigation that followed these fires did not bring results. However, a review of the fires for the past three years disclosed that most of them involved Pool elevators, and were in the northern part of the Province. In most cases new elevators were constructed to replace the ones that were burned, the same crew being employed and the same lumber company supplying the material.

As a result of a systematic check of Pool construction crews, the investigators narrowed their suspicions down to the crew working out of Prince Albert and members of that particular crew were interrogated. Among them were John

Anderson and John Edward Johanson, who live together in Prince Albert. Cst. Turner immediately recognized Johanson as the man he had picked up near Watson months previously and who had at that time given the name "John Johnson," but Johanson did not recognize the Constable who was now in plain clothes. Both Anderson and Johanson gave statements to the effect that they were working on farms which were not in the vicinity of the fires during the summer of 1938. When told by the police that they were employees of the Pool they contradicted their first statement. They admitted riding freights and were prosecuted under the Railway Act and sentenced to thirty days in the common gaol at Prince Albert. During the period of their incarceration the investigation continued, which disclosed that these two men had purchased liquor in a government store at Canora under fictitious names, and on dates which, according to the payroll they had been shown as working for the Pool elevator on construction work.

Subsequently Anderson and Johanson were prosecuted under the Liquor Act for obtaining liquor under fictitious names. They were convicted and received thirty days in Regina gaol. While under arrest on these charges, an opportunity was given the merchants of Watson to see these men, and at that time Anderson was positively identified as the individual who had purchased candles and oil in that town the day prior to the elevator fire at Wimmer. Johanson was tentatively identified as having made an attempt to purchase candles in that town on the same date.

Both men pleaded "not guilty" to the liquor charge, and committed perjury in their defence. This was the cause of much concern to them, so much so that they decided if they were prosecuted for perjury, which they contemplated, they might just as well tell what they knew concerning the elevator fires. Consequently John Anderson wrote out a confession implicating himself in the burning of seven and Johanson in the burning of five elevators in Saskatchewan during the years 1937 and 1938, and they intimated that they wished to plead guilty to these crimes. They appeared before Magistrate Potter of Melville, pleaded guilty, and received sentences of ten years on each charge, to run concurrently. The day after their sentence Anderson made a further confession of burning three more elevators, Johanson being implicated in them also. They again appeared before the Magistrate and were sentenced to a further ten years on each charge, also to run concurrently.

The motive behind these crimes was to secure work in building elevators, and the attempts to burn other than Pool elevators was merely for the purpose of diverting suspicion from Pool employees.

Investigation is being continued, in view of indications that others may have been involved.

Re: Cumberland House Detachment Patrol

Early in January, 1938 a patrol consisting of Cst. M. Chappuis and Spl. Cst. S. Bloomfield with two dog teams left Cumberland House Detachment for northern parts of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and into the Northwest Territories.

The purpose of this patrol was to attend to all police matters; to check up on things pertaining to fur, game, fish, etc.; and to obtain all information possible on general conditions in the northern areas.

Three months and seventeen days was the time this patrol was absent from its detachment, having left on January 11 and returning on April 27, covering a total of 2,297 miles, and extending as far as Nueltin Lake Post, Windy Lake, N.W.T., at which point the patrol connected with the Eskimo Point Detachment Patrol in charge of Cst. James, although, unfortunately, the latter had left Windy Lake a few days prior to the arrival of the Cumberland House Patrol.

During this patrol, general conditions and the welfare of the native and white people alike was thoroughly gone into, and where necessary, relief was issued. As a whole, the health of the population was found to be good.

Eskimos, indians, halfbreeds, and white men were encountered and the patrol explained thoroughly the fur, game and fish laws and regulations to all. In some cases indians were warned against killing beaver for food when other big game and fish were available. In the two provinces and the N.W.T. licences and permits were checked. Licences, records, and fur on hand at trading posts were also checked and examined; and N.W.T. fur taxes collected on furs which were ready for shipment. Wolf bounty was also paid. Fishermen were checked and gill nets inspected.

The "Guy" Indian Boarding School was also inspected on this trip and the health and attendance were found to be good.

The patrol's investigation disclosed that in the extreme portion of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and in the N.W.T., the fur catch was very fair, fish and big game were plentiful, and need for relief was found in only a few isolated cases.

At Nueltin Lake Post, N.W.T., eskimos arrived from the Barren Lands to trade their furs. Their trading was watched by the patrol with interest, and they were later fed by the patrol and enquiries made of them as to general conditions among their tribe and matters pertaining to their mode of living. Each was made a gift of a smoking pipe.

Many matters and complaints were investigated during this patrol, the results of which have been reported upon separately.

On the return journey, when reaching McDonald Bay on April 25 it was found necessary for the patrol to cut a large block of ice upon which to float into shore, the water being too deep to attempt to wade in, and the distance too great. Difficulties were also encountered at Budd's Point, as were hazards at other points due to the lateness of the season, and upon arrival at Cumberland House, canoes were brought to the edge of the ice, a distance of over a mile, to take the patrol and equipment to shore.

A map of the route taken, outgoing and returning, was drawn by Cst. Chappuis, and has since been enlarged and photostat copies made for record purposes. This map clearly indicates the extent of the patrol made.

There is no doubt that the patrol has had an excellent effect among all peoples contacted, and in various ways.

The patrol was a very successful one, and very interesting in view of the many and varied duties to be performed. The patrol carried out its objectives in the face of many difficulties, and Cst. Chappuis has been commended by the Commissioner on the successful manner in which he concluded an arduous job, and in recognition of which, Cst. Chappuis has been promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal.

Re: Use of Commercial Radio

In an effort to improve our means of communication, a contract was entered into with Radio Station CKCK, Regina, commencing on October 12, 1938, whereby set periods were allotted each day during which items of interest were broadcast.

The items thus published on the air were directed not only to the detachments of the Force but to all listeners, and dealt chiefly with matters on which it was felt the public could render assistance, such as descriptions of stolen cars and stolen property; warnings concerning the activities of professional criminals and confidence men; missing persons; escaped criminals and mental patients; etc.

It was found from a survey that about 75 per cent of the detachments in Saskatchewan were able to tune in on Station CKCK, and while it was not always

possible for men in the field to be beside a radio during the broadcast periods, as a general rule they are able to obtain the information thus disseminated through the assistance of members of their families or friends.

In the winter months material suitable for broadcasting decreased and a new contract was entered into giving us one period each day.

The use of commercial radio in this manner was largely an experiment, but it is considered that it has been well worth while. Much help has been given by the public, and as a general rule it is felt that persons in the rural districts listen regularly each day to radio bulletins. There have been many instances where this system has led directly to the location of missing persons, and has assisted in clearing up criminal cases. There was at least one case of major importance where very material help was given by civilians, without which our investigation would have been hampered and delayed.

It has also been found that by using radio the expense of distributing descriptive material by wire has been greatly reduced.

10. The Officer Commanding, "G" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin

OFFICERS OF "G" DIVISION

The undermentioned Officers are stationed in "G" Division:—

- Supt. T. B. Caulkin, Officer Commanding, Ottawa, Ont.
- Supt. T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, Dawson, Y.T.
- Insp. R. Bettaney, Fort Smith, N.W.T.
- Insp. D. J. Martin, Norman, N.W.T.
- Insp. S. Bullard, Aklavik, N.W.T.

SUB-DIVISIONS AND DETACHMENTS

In the Yukon Sub-Division, the Headquarters are at Dawson, Y.T. and there are detachments at Mayo, Whitehorse, Selkirk, Teslin and Old Crow.

In the Fort Smith Sub-Division there are detachments at Resolution, Rae, Yellowknife, Reliance and Providence.

In the Norman Sub-Division there are detachments at Simpson, Good Hope and Port Radium.

In the Aklavik Sub-Division there are detachments at Arctic Red River, Coppermine and the Schooner *St. Roch* which is now in winter quarters at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

In the Eastern Arctic, detachments are established at Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour. There is no Sub-Division Headquarters for these detachments they being directly supervised from "G" Division Headquarters.

In the Eastern Arctic two changes were made by the closing out of Port Harrison, P.Q. and the re-establishment of a detachment at Baker Lake.

In the Western Arctic, Maitland Point Detachment was closed and from present indications it would not appear necessary to either re-open it or establish another detachment along the Arctic coast between Herschell Island, Y.T. and Coppermine, N.W.T.

Under present arrangements you have decided to have the Schooner *St. Roch* carry our freight to Detachments on the Arctic Coast and to return to Vancouver every year. The *St. Roch* will carry our 1939 supplies this summer and proceed to Vancouver, the new arrangement being brought into effect in 1940.

In view of the fact that Inspector Martin is being relieved from Norman and the carrying of mail by plane from Cambridge Bay and Coppermine Detachments via Fort Smith, it has been decided to make various changes in the Sub-Divisions in the Western Arctic. Under the redistribution the Aklavik Sub-Division will have detachments at Arctic Red River and Good Hope with the Officer Commanding attending to all inspections of Norman Detachment.

The Fort Smith Sub-Division, in addition to the detachments now administered, will take over Simpson, Norman, Port Radium, Coppermine and Cambridge Bay detachments. When these changes have been effected it is hoped that returns from these detachments will be received at Fort Smith and forwarded to Division Headquarters much quicker than is now the case.

COLLECTIONS

It is desired to draw your particular attention to the schedule of moneys collected by "G" Division on behalf of Federal Departments, Provincial and other authorities during the period covered by this report.

It will be noted that a total of \$126,278.66 has been collected and while same includes \$9,705.62 collected by detachments in the Yukon it is stressed that our detachments in the N.W.T. collected \$56,950.78 more than was collected during the previous annual report year, an increase of almost 100 per cent.

There are one or two features regarding this work which are of considerable importance, during the previous annual report year, \$45,328.41 N.W.T. Fur Tax was collected while \$80,284.75 has been collected in the annual report year covered by this report, an increase of \$34,956.44.

The collection of the N.W.T. Sub-Mining Recorder fees shows \$27,684.68 collected against \$6,551.76 the total for last year. These two comparisons alone amply illustrate the amount of detailed clerical work performed by our detachments in carrying out these duties for other departments. It will be observed that twenty-one different kinds of collections are made, and it should be borne in mind that it is necessary for each member of the Force on duty in the north to be entirely familiar with the duties concerned, the required forms to compile, the provisions of the various ordinances so that they may be properly enforced and the general public be given correct answers to their numerous enquiries, and the method of submitting returns covering these collections, which it may be added are not all dealt with in one way. Even with the frequent relieving of northern personnel it is gratifying to report that mistakes are the exception, not the rule, and that these duties have been carried out to the entire satisfaction of the various departments or authorities concerned. This is a source of great satisfaction and shows that the personnel in the north are extremely conscientious in carrying out these duties.

It is desired to bring to your attention the schedule covering fines, etc., collected which total \$1,800.15. This figure added to the collections made on behalf of other Federal Departments, etc. makes a grand total of \$128,078.81 collected by "G" Division, during the period under review.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

During the year the Officer Commanding Dawson, Y.T., has performed the duties of Sheriff of the Yukon Territory and acting Clerk of the Territorial Court. The latter duties coupled with those of Sheriff entailed considerable extra work. As a result of representations made to this Department an appointee was engaged for these duties same being assumed on and from March 18, 1939.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Immigration and Colonization Branch

All persons entering the Yukon Territory from Alaska and individual cases involving the rights of persons to remain in Canada have been dealt with on behalf of this branch. A summer detachment established at White Pass Summit, B.C., examined 9,969 persons entering the Yukon, an increase of 449 over the previous year. Another summer detachment was established at Pleasant Camp, B.C., at which point 137 persons were examined.

Indian Affairs Branch

Since the transfer of Inspector G. Binning from Dawson, Y.T., who acted as Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs Yukon, the Officer Commanding Dawson, Y.T., has carried out these duties.

Numerous investigations are made in connection with Indians generally, such enquiries cover destitution, illness, deaths, burials, etc. There are only three resident Indian Agents in the Northwest Territories consequently our Detachments deal with all matters concerning Indians and the Agents concerned are fully advised of all such matters.

Assistance is also rendered to Indian Agents during annual treaty payments.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Members of the force act as post masters at five points in the Eastern Arctic. The N.C.O. in charge of Old Crow, Y.T., Detachment attends to the carrying of mail to and from Fort Yukon, Alaska, as there is no Post Office at Old Crow.

In the remote areas our patrols render all possible assistance in the disposition of mail to trappers and others.

On various occasions an armed guard has been supplied at the Post Office Dawson, Y.T., when large consignments of gold are stored there awaiting shipping connections for the outside.

GENERAL REMARKS

Under this heading I consider it appropriate to comment upon the great increase of work, particularly of a clerical nature that is constantly occurring at the majority of our Northern Detachments, greatly at variance with that of five or ten years ago.

The introduction of new Ordinances and amendments to old, have been largely responsible for this and the increase in revenue collections. In this regard the co-operation of all members has been received and I am very well satisfied with the manner in which all duties have been discharged.

CRIMINAL CODE

There were no serious cases reported in the Yukon Territory the most important cases being an individual charged and convicted on three charges of forgery and uttering, two Indians charged with attempted breaking and entering and one Indian with theft; the last three Indians named were all sentenced to eight months imprisonment with hard labour in the Dawson Guard Room. In the case of forgery and uttering, sentence of three years was imposed in the Dawson guard room but a transfer warrant was subsequently received committing the accused to the penitentiary New Westminster, B.C.

The other cases dealt with under the Criminal Code were of a miscellaneous nature such as breaking, entering and theft, drunk and disorderly, vagrancy, common assault, theft, etc.

In the Northwest Territories two serious cases have received attention and a brief outline of each follows hereunder:—

Re: Native Katcho, Cumberland Gulf, N.W.T., Murder

During the latter part of February brief wireless messages were received from Pangnirtung Detachment to the effect that a patrol had returned with a native named Katcho in custody. It is understood that a native named Okeeto was the mother of three children, two boys aged 12 and 5 and one girl age 9 and it was reported that they died as a result of cruel treatment by Katcho. One boy died in December, 1937, another in February, 1938 and the girl November, 1938. The bodies of the boys could not be located but that of the girl was found and taken to Pangnirtung where an autopsy was held. The autopsy revealed that death was due to various injuries, these being two hemorrhages of the brain—body extremely bruised—all toes of both feet had been frozen and fallen off before death. An examination of the stomach disclosed a quantity of hair and sea weed and it is understood that Katcho had threatened and fed the girl a concoction of hair, human feces and urine.

An inquest was held, three Eskimos being members of the Coroner's Jury of six. A verdict was rendered that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain caused by acts of grievous bodily harm and persistent cruelty by Katcho.

Instructions were sent to the N.C.O. in Charge Pangnirtung Detachment to lay a charge of murder against Katcho and advice has been received that a preliminary hearing was held on March 25, Katcho being committed for trial.

Arrangements are now in hand to have the trial in this case disposed of when the R.M.S. *Nascopie* visits Pangnirtung during September next.

The investigation regarding the deaths of the boys is being continued and it is possible that their bodies will be recovered late this spring, in which event it is quite possible that further charges may be laid should the result of the autopsies warrant that action be taken.

This is one of the most distressing cases reported to this force for many years and it may be stated that it is most unusual for Eskimos to ill treat children.

Use of portable radio station—Old Crow Detachment, Y.T.

It is interesting to note that Reg. No. 10035 Corpl. E. A. Kirk, during March, 1939, patrolled from Old Crow to White Stone River at the head of the Porcupine River and return, accompanied by S/Const. T. Njootli.

Corpl. Kirk was absent from his detachment for 12 days, and during the patrol experimented with a home-made portable radio station for telegraphy.

The results were most gratifying. He contacted with his own detachment every evening, and with Dawson, Good Hope, and with the Deputy United States Marshal at Fort Yukon, Alaska. The home transmitter at Old Crow was operated by Mrs. Kirk, wife of Corpl. Kirk, who is quite proficient in telegraphy.

The portable radio was operated from a tent, and the temperature was often 48 degrees below zero.

As far as is known, this is the first time this experiment has been carried out in the force on a patrol with sleigh dogs.

Patrol—Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. to Peterson Bay, King William Island via Perry River, N.W.T. and return

On March 2, 1938 a patrol consisting of L/Cpl. W. D. Cain, Special Constable Panatanoak with one team of eleven dogs and sled, left Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. Detachment on patrol to Peterson Bay, King William Island, N.W.T.

Progress to Perry River was rather slow as considerable rough ice and heavy ground drift was encountered which resulted in the mud sled runners being considerably damaged, consequently it was necessary to camp early to re-mud them.

The patrol arrived at Perry River, N.W.T. on March 8, when it was found that a cache of dog-feed had been partially destroyed by loose dogs, leaving only seven nights' dog-feed. It was, however, decided to continue the patrol which left Perry River, N.W.T. the following day after taking all the remaining dog-feed. Owing to fog which permitted visibility of only about half a mile, S/Cst. Panatanoak, who was acting as guide, was unable to pick out any landmarks. The patrol continued in the general direction of O'Reilly Island, hoping to reach it and thus set a definite course for Peterson Bay but efforts to locate O'Reilly Island were unsuccessful. It was found difficult to maintain direction as the sun could only be seen at intermittent periods, and the snow drifts did not lay consistently in the same direction. The dogs were placed on half rations to conserve dog-feed and on the sixth night out from Perry River, the patrol was uncertain of their whereabouts, except that they were somewhere in the vicinity of Adelaide Peninsula. In view of this fact, it was decided to return to Perry River rather than follow an uncertain course as lack of dog-feed might well result in the patrol becoming hopelessly lost.

The mainland was finally sighted on March 17 and the patrol eventually arrived at Perry River on March 19, where efforts were made to obtain a further supply of dog-feed, a small supply only being obtainable, it was decided to return to Cambridge Bay, which was reached on March 24.

Preparations for the success of the proposed patrol were carried out, and it again departed from Cambridge Bay on April 10. Good progress was made to Perry River, which was reached on April 13. The dogs were rested and sled repaired and the patrol left that point on April 16 for Peterson Bay where they arrived on April 21, fair travelling conditions being encountered.

The patrol remained at Peterson Bay for four days, leaving there on April 26. Shortly after the second day's journey commenced, the sled was broken and it was necessary to repair it to enable the patrol to continue. On April 29, S/Cst. Panatanoak became snow-blind and his condition did not improve until May 3, he being given all possible attention at Perry River, which was reached on May 2. Heavy fog was encountered after leaving this point, and the patrol arrived back at Cambridge Bay Detachment on May 6, after having covered a distance of approximately 1,405 miles.

During the early part of this patrol, the temperature averaged about 25 below zero, but during its final stages the temperature varied considerably.

Whilst travelling through the district, various investigations were conducted into several matters, including an alleged murder, and two accidental shootings.

Patrol from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Padlei and Windy Lake Districts and return

On January 25, 1938, a patrol consisting of Constable W. T. James and Special Constable Jimmy, with a team of eight dogs, left Eskimo Point Detachment to patrol to Padlei and Windy Lake. Various cases required attention including a suicide, accidental drowning, the estate of a deceased person and three cases under the Northwest Game Act.

The patrol travelled from Eskimo Point westerly to Maguze Lake and Padlei, from which point the general direction was southwest, following lakes and rivers as much as possible until Windy Lake was reached. This is the first time that a patrol has been made in the area between Padlei and Windy Lake, N.W.T.

On arriving at Padlei, the patrol changed their heavy komitik, which is used exclusively for travelling in the Hudson Bay and Eastern Arctic regions, for a lighter sled, same being more suitable for travelling in rocky country and

through bush. A native guide was hired at Padlei to guide them to the nearest Eskimo Camp, where another Eskimo guide, named Pownrala, was hired to take them to Windy Lake.

The patrol was forced to carry a heavy load of dog-feed from Eskimo Point to Padlei, to be used en route. On arriving at Padlei they loaded up with provisions only, and for the remainder of the patrol had to depend for dog-feed on the native camps visited between Padlei and Windy Lake. Caribou was obtained for this purpose and tobacco was used as the medium of exchange.

For the first seven days travel from Eskimo Point, the weather was stormy, with a heavy ground drift. Quoting from Constable James' report, he states:—

"Insufficient snow, and the soft loose nature of that which already lay on the ground, made travelling on the first part of our journey to Padlei very difficult and slow. We were continually breaking through the thin crust of the drifts, and even the dogs were breaking through in many places."

The patrol camped in igloos at night. During the following three days they observed thousands of caribou, in bands of from two to three hundred. On February 4, they arrived at Padlei, where there is a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Co. After staying at Padlei for five days attending to various Police matters and repairing equipment, the patrol proceeded to Windy Lake, which trip occupied eleven days, they being held up for two days owing to heavy storms. On February 20, the day the patrol arrived at Windy Lake, they had reached the limits of the barren lands and entered the timbered country. Cst. James describes the topography of the country as changing from barren areas to high hills, with patches of spruce and tamarack trees.

The patrol remained at Windy Lake for two days, leaving there on February 23, on the return to Padlei and Eskimo Point. On the return trip, their guide, Pownrala, was evidently in a great hurry to return to his people, as one afternoon he travelled so far ahead that he was lost sight of in the ground drift, and was with difficulty located at dusk. Again, on the following morning, whilst the patrol was still in camp, Pownrala quietly proceeded on his way, some half-an-hour before he was missed. Cst. James followed his tracks in the snow, but lost them in the ground drift and was forced to return to the camp and obtain another guide, named Cayoachie, who undertook to guide them to Padlei. It was not until four days later that they met their former guide, Pownrala, who, by this time was in his own hunting district. He gave as his excuse for leaving the patrol that he was in a hurry to get back to his wife, as he was afraid she would not have enough meat to eat.

On March 2, the patrol reached Padlei and remained there for ten days, seven of which was a forced delay on account of storms, the other three days being spent in investigating the case of suicide previously referred to, which necessitated a two day trip to a native camp. On March 13, the patrol left Padlei for Eskimo Point and arrived there six days later after having been delayed considerably by storms during this portion of the trip.

In reporting upon the natives visited by this patrol, Constable James states:

"All native encampments en route were visited. The natives were found to be in excellent health and reported that they had sufficient caribou meat for their needs. They also stated that they were securing a fair catch of foxes. Many of the natives who usually trap along the coast, are this year trapping in the Padlei district owing to scarcity of foxes and caribou near the coast."

The stormy weather encountered by this patrol was their greatest difficulty. The patrol was absent from Eskimo Point Detachment for 53 days, during which period a distance of approximately 800 miles was covered.

Patrol—Coppermine, N.W.T. to Burnside Harbour, Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T. and return via Wilmot Island, N.W.T.

On April 9, 1938, a patrol consisting of A/L/Cpl. G. Abraham, Special Constable Natit and ten dogs, left Coppermine, N.W.T. Detachment for the purpose of making a general patrol of the Bathurst Inlet District.

On April 10, a number of natives were met at Kukaryuak, N.W.T. These natives had recently arrived from various points inland. Good progress was made by the patrol and Burnside Harbour was reached on April 14, when the patrol had covered a distance of approximately 266 miles. The patrol remained at this point for four days for the purpose of investigating the alleged excessive killing of caribou in the district, dealing with issues of game licences, wolf bounty warrants, obtaining details of vital statistics, etc.

On April 21, the patrol arrived at the mouth of Hood River, where an investigation was conducted regarding the accidental drowning of an Eskimo named Malolik, this investigation was continued at Wilmot Island, which was reached on April 22. After later visiting Hepburn Island, the patrol again called at Kugaryuak, and returned to Coppermine, arriving there on April 29, after having covered a distance of approximately 550 miles.

Numerous enquiries were also made by this patrol regarding sick and destitute Eskimos and complete information on same was obtained for necessary further attention.

This patrol was fortunate in encountering exceptionally good travelling conditions, the weather was usually fine and clear, the patrol being forced to camp through stormy weather on only one occasion.

Patrol Report—Pond Inlet to Foxe Basin and Melville Peninsular, via, Arctic Bay and return via Admiralty Inlet and Moffet Inlets—17-2-1938 to 13-4-1938

On February 17, 1938, a long patrol was commenced from Pond Inlet Detachment, N.W.T. to the Igloodik Islands near Melville Peninsula, and to other points in that district. The patrol party consisted of A/L/Cpl. L. E. Corey and Spl/Constable Koomanapik with a team of 15 dogs, as well as native Panepokatok, who was hired for the patrol, and his team of 15 dogs. The purpose of the patrol was to inquire into the welfare of the traders, missionaries and native Eskimos in the district; to collect data on the N.W. Game Act; and to register births, marriages and deaths of the native population.

Leaving Pond Inlet the patrol travelled north-west to Bylot Island, followed, in a westerly direction, the south coast of the Island and then crossed Navy Board Inlet. They continued north along the west shore of Navy Board Inlet to Lancaster Sound; thence west along the coastline of Lancaster Sound, past Elwin Inlet to Admiralty Inlet; south down Admiralty Inlet to Strathcona Sound. From Strathcona Sound they travelled overland to Arctic Bay, and visited the Hudson's Bay Company trading post there. From Arctic Bay they continued south down Admiralty Inlet, past Yeoman Island, to the head of Berlinguette Inlet. Here they made a land crossing in a southeasterly direction to the head of Gifford River. They travelled down Gifford River to its mouth and then crossed Fury and Hecla Straits and arrived at the Igloodik Islands, which are situated off the N.E. coast of Melville Peninsular. Leaving the village of Igloodik the patrol crossed over to the mainland of Melville Peninsular and returned to Igloodik. From Igloodik they travelled northeast across Foxe Basin to Jens Munk Island; from Jens Munk Island west to Gifford River and the land crossing to Berlinguette Inlet; thence north along Admiralty Inlet to Moffet Inlet. From the head of Moffet Inlet they made a land crossing to Eclipse Sound, thence easterly along the Sound to Pond Inlet.

This patrol occupied 56 days and covered approximately 1,185 miles. 19 Eskimo settlements or camps, consisting of 432 souls in all, were visited. Travelling conditions were fair. Rough ice was encountered from Cape Charles York to Cape Joy in Lancaster Sound. The land crossing between Berlinguette Inlet and Gifford River was difficult, owing to deep snow and hidden boulders. The most difficult part of the journey was the land crossing between Moffet Inlet and Eclipse Sound, where, in places the land was wind swept and the bare rocks exposed. The weather was good with the exception of six stormy days when the patrol was forced to remain in camp, and another six stormy days which made travelling very arduous.

Regarding the condition of the natives, A/L/Cpl. Corey states in his report that all of those visited had sufficient meat. He reports four serious cases of sickness, two of which are of long standing and incurable. The other two, he states, could be treated and perhaps cured by the doctor on board the annual supply ship, when it arrives at either Pond Inlet or Arctic Bay. The relatives of the two sick people were advised to endeavour to bring the patients to the ship at ship-time. Minor ailments amongst the natives were treated by A/L/Cpl. Corey as much as possible. He found that during the past year the number of births exceeded deaths by 10, the numbers being: births, 20; deaths, 10.

Patrol from Craig Harbour, N.W.T., to Vendome Fiord and South-West Ellesmere Island.

On April 18, 1938, a patrol party consisting of Constable R. N. Yates, with a team of 12 dogs, and Special Constable Mulla, with a team of 15 dogs, left Craig Harbour to patrol to Vendome Fiord and if possible to continue on from there to Bache Peninsula. Mr. R. Bentham, a geologist who had been staying with the Police at Craig Harbour for the past two years carrying out exploratory and scientific work, accompanied the patrol, mapping and surveying the district covered. He had a team of 8 dogs. He was assisted in his work by Constable Yates.

The route travelled was north-east from Craig Harbour along Glacier Straits to Clarence Head; thence westerly across Smith Bay to the south-west arm of Makinson Inlet; then a land crossing north-west to the mouth of Vendome Fiord thence north to the head of Vendome Fiord. From the head of Vendome Fiord the patrol turned back, after deciding that it would be impracticable to continue overland north to Bay Fiord and Bache Peninsula. From the head of Vendome Fiord they travelled south to Hoved Island in Baumann Fiord, thence south-west overland across Bjerne Peninsula to Blue Fiord; south from Blue Fiord overland to Goose Fiord. Leaving the mouth of Goose Fiord they turned east and followed the coastline of south Ellesmere Island, until they returned to Craig Harbour.

This patrol is particularly interesting from an exploratory point of view, as well as for the ice conditions which the party encountered. At the start travelling on the sea ice was good up to Clarence Head, but on arriving there they found that the main ice had, sometime previously, gone out from the land into Smith Bay, and the new ice that had formed in its place was too thin to travel on. The shore line consisted mostly of glaciers and it was necessary, on account of the thin sea ice, to travel over these glaciers from Clarence Head to the east side of Smith Bay. This was accomplished after very strenuous labour on the part of men and dogs. They rested the dogs on the south-west arm of Makinson Inlet from the 22nd to the 24th of April, during which time Mr. Bentham carried out scientific observations, and Constable Yates erected a cairn in which he placed a record of the patrol. The overland crossing between the southwest arm of Makinson Inlet and the mouth of Vendome Fiord is reported:

by Constable Yates to be comparatively easy. The dogs were rested for one day at the mouth of Vendome Fiord, during which time Mr. Bentham carried out more survey work, and the party collected samples of rocks and coal. At the head of Vendome Fiord they saw numerous musk-oxen, and many wolf tracks. They found here that, owing to the contour of the land, it would be very difficult, if at all possible, to proceed overland to Bay Fiord as they had originally planned to do. They were forced to abandon this part of the trip, rather than risk a complete failure, and so decided to return to Craig Harbour by way of Bjerne Peninsula and Goose Fiord.

On April 30, they left the head of Vendome Fiord and continued their journey via Baumann Fiord, and overland across Bjerne Peninsula to Blue Fiord. This land crossing had deep soft snow and there were many musk-oxen in the vicinity. The men had great difficulty in holding in their dogs, because at each fresh scent of musk-oxen the dogs would get wildly excited and make off in the direction of the animals. At one time, when the dogs had bolted, they dashed over an almost perpendicular river bank, about 40 feet high, and it was only by the greatest good luck that the men managed to save the loaded sleds from going over too. On arriving at Blue Fiord on May 2, the special Constable shot a polar bear, which was badly needed for dog feed.

Travelling conditions overland from Blue Fiord to the head of Goose Fiord were hard, owing to boulders and deep snow.

On May 6, when they arrived at the mouth of Goose Fiord, they found that the ice had gone out into Jones Sound. They were forced to take to the ice-foot which adheres to the land after the main ice has gone out. Travelling on the ice-foot was both extremely hard and dangerous. At one point a rock-slide came down from the cliffs and fell just in front of the patrol, covering the ice-foot with rocks ranging in size from a baseball to a football. In places, the ice-foot was very narrow. To add to their difficulties a storm was blowing head-on. After travelling for about ten miles on the ice-foot they were able to leave it and take to the sea ice in the vicinity of Cape Storm. They reached Craig Harbour on May 9, after being absent for 22 days, during which time they had travelled approximately 581 miles.

None of the members of the patrol party had any previous knowledge of the country over which they travelled, but despite this, Constable Yates reports that they had no difficulty in finding their directions. He reports that their hardest work in travelling over glaciers, on account of the crevasses. He pays tribute to the cheerful attitude, throughout the patrol, of the native Special Constable Mulla, and to Mulla's invaluable knowledge of ice conditions.

11. The Officer Commanding, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The past year has been a very active one in connection with the enforcement of the above two Acts, out of which have arisen many cases of "Conspiracy", with which I will deal later.

Quoted hereunder are some of the more important seizures made:—

*Unknown Parties, Basque Island, Richmond County, N.S., Customs Act—
R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure 8206*

On the 23-4-38, information was received by St. Peters Detachment, concerning a quantity of liquor, hidden on Basque Island, off Point Michaud, Richmond County. The Cruiser *Macdonald* and members of the crew, assisted members of the Sydney Sub-Division, with the result that 238 five-gallon kegs of rum were found in a cache. The appraised value of the rum was \$13,090.00.

Basque Island is small and uninhabited. Therefore, the ownership of the seized rum could not be established, although it is fairly certain it was part of a cargo of sour rum, the property of one Louis Goldman.

Mrs. Ellen Bonner and Frank Bonner—Little Pond, N.S.—Customs Seizure 8361

On the night of June 29, 1938, a search was made on the property of the above named at Little Pond, and 181 five-gallon kegs of rum were located. The liquor was owned by Bruno McCormick, Sydney Mines, N.S., who is one of the principal smugglers in Cape Breton. The liquor was appraised at a duty paid value of \$14,579.00. A joint charge was laid against Mrs. Bonner and her son, under the Customs Act, which charge is still pending.

Lambert Matthews and Peter Blanchini,—Edwardsville, N.S.—R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure 8655

On October 20, 1938, as a result of information received, an ambush for a landing of liquor at Edwardsville, Cape Breton, was made.

Around midnight, a boat came close to shore, believed to be the *Henry Joe*, and the landing got under way. Sgt. McKinnon kept watch on the operations, but upon being discovered by some of the landing crew who were scouting for a suitable place in which to hide the liquor, he was forced to come out in the open, and succeeded in capturing the above mentioned members of the landing crew. The landing had, at this time, got well under way, and 325 five-gallon kegs of rum were seized, as well as a dory and some cigarettes; the whole seizure was appraised at a duty paid value of \$26,039.00.

Matthews and Blanchini were prosecuted under the Nova Scotia Liquor Act and paid fines of \$250.00 each. They were also charged under the Customs Act, Section 193 (3), and were tried at the Sittings of the Supreme Court at Sydney on the 5th March, 1939, and found guilty. Matthews was sentenced to one year in gaol and fined \$1,000.00; in default of payment of the fine he will serve an additional twelve months in gaol. Blanchini was sentenced to one year in gaol, and fined \$600.00; in default of payment of the fine, he will serve an additional nine months in gaol. Blanchini appealed this decision, and no decision has been given, to date.

William Awalt—Bridgewater, N.S., Excise Seizure No. 12004.

On January 3, 1938, members of the Preventive Service at Yarmouth, together with members of Bridgewater Detachment, seized 195 gallons of rum, having a duty-paid value of \$2,121.00. Awalt was charged with possession of spirits unlawfully manufactured or imported, and was fined \$100 and costs, which were paid.

Ivan Voutier, Lower Wentworth, N.S., R.C.M.P. Excise Seizure No. 12635.

On June 8, 1938, upon receipt of information received that William Babineau and others would arrive in the Springhill district with automobiles loaded with contraband rum, arrangements were made by Amherst, Pugwash and Springhill Detachments to intercept same.

At 10.30 P.M., at Lower Wentworth, William Babineau was observed in an automobile, piloting another car in rear. Cst. Milburn, standing on the road, signalled Babineau in the pilot car to stop, following which the car in rear turned around and started back. Cst. Campbell saw this move and came out from his hiding place on the road and forced the automobile into the ditch. The car which was a 1937 Ford Coach, was found to contain fifteen five-gallon kegs of rum, all of which were forthwith seized, and the driver, Richard LeBlanc, placed under arrest.

At approximately 12.15 A.M. of June 9, 1938, another car came along and was signalled to stop, but accelerated and passed the signaller, Cst. Campbell, J. H. It was stopped however, at a narrow bridge, further on, by L/Cpl. Nilsson, J.A., who was waiting with a patrol car for such a move. This car, a 1936 Ford Coupe, contained twelve five-gallon kegs of contraband rum, and was seized and the driver placed under arrest.

These seizures were effected as a result of Detachment personnel carefully planning to stop the pilot car at the bottom of a deep dip in the road, with the result that the drivers of the cars containing the rum were unable to see any signalling of the pilot car, and followed on right into the police trap.

Ivan Voutier, driver of one car, was fined \$800.00 and costs, and six months imprisonment; in default, an additional eight months, (second offence).

Richard LeBlanc, the other driver, was fined \$800.00 and costs, or nine months imprisonment.

The cars and rum were declared forfeited by the Department of National Revenue.

Unknown Seizure, St. Esprit, N.S., R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 8810.

On 8-1-39, members of St. Peters Detachment received information in regard to the suspicious movements of automobiles in the Framboise district.

Search and investigation resulted in the seizure of ten five-gallon kegs of rum, which were hidden on vacant land. During the investigation, it was learned that the ten kegs were part of 160 five-gallon kegs stolen from a cache on the Framboise shore, the greater part of which was again stolen. This "hi-jacking" episode finally resulted in an enquiry being held under Section 134A of the Customs Act, as a result of which, dual charges under the Customs and Liquor Acts are now pending against six accused who comprised the "hi-jacking" ring. Three automobiles, which were used to transport the rum, have been placed under seizure.

The duty-paid value of the ten kegs seized was \$560.00.

Schr. "Yafico", Port Nova Rock, N.S., R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 8216

On May 4, the *Macdonald* sighted the Auxiliary Schooner *Yafico*, hovering six miles off Scatarie Island. "Stop" signals were hoisted by the *Macdonald*, which were ignored and the *Yafico* attempted to escape by making for the open sea. It was necessary for the *Macdonald* to fire three warning shots from their three-pounder Hotchkiss Gun before the vessel surrendered. A boarding party ascertained the vessel to be of Canadian Registry, loaded with contraband, and she was placed under seizure. Due to ice conditions, it was impossible to tow the vessel to Sydney, the nearest Port. A course was then set for Halifax, 300 miles distant, the next nearest Port where the vessel could be moored under proper supervision, and the cargo stored in the Customs Warehouses. On arrival at Halifax, the cargo was unloaded and found to consist of:—

- (1) 65—five gallon kegs of rum;
- (2) 276 cases of alcohol;
- (3) 100—cases of whiskey;
- (4) 46-11/12—cases of gin;
- (5) 7—cartons of cigarettes;
- (6) 5—pounds of plug tobacco;
- (7) 4—Tapestries.

The duty-paid value of this seizure was \$18,126.00.

The Master, Ernest Fiander, was sent up for trial and convicted, a fine of \$500.00 and a gaol term of six months, and an additional six months in default

of payment of fine, was imposed. The Supercargo, Peter Hines, was also sent up for trial and convicted. A fine of \$1,000.00, twelve months in gaol and an additional twelve months in default of payment was imposed.

Further prosecutions for "Conspiracy", arising out of this seizure will take place.

Re: Allan J. Macdonald et al—Rockingham, N.S. R.C.M.P. Seizure No. 8300.

This seizure was made on June 13, 1938, by members of the Force stationed at Halifax. It consisted of 112 five-gallon kegs of contraband rum, found in a freight car on the siding of the Canadian National Railways at Rockingham, N.S. No arrests were made at the time of seizure, but an intensive investigation was followed up, which brought to light that smuggled rum landed in Canada had been placed in certain hiding places in Halifax County, and was later transferred to motor trucks at night time, hauled to the railway sidings, placed in freight cars, and shipped to the Sydney district, Cape Breton, camouflaged with furniture, building supplies, etc.

Seven shipments in all were found to have been made in this manner, during the winter of 1937 and 1938, and that collusion on the part of certain C.N. Railway employees made this possible.

The whole matter was thoroughly investigated, and charges for "Conspiracy" under Sections 573 and 444 of the Criminal Code were laid, resulting in the convictions of the following persons, all of whom pleaded "Guilty" and were sentenced as hereunder:—

Frederick ("Doc") Cuvelier—3 years and \$2,000 fine; in default, 2 years additional imprisonment;

Charles Cuvelier—3 years and \$2,000.00; in default, 2 years imprisonment; Abraham Jamael—2 years and \$500.000 fine; in default, one year additional;

Khatter Khatter—2 years imprisonment;

Allan J. McDonald—one year imprisonment.

Re: J. W. Hollihan, Lower Sackville, N.S., R.C.M.P. Excise Seizure No. 12765

On August 8, 1938, 278 five-gallon kegs of contraband rum were found in a garage owned by the above named. The seizure of this rum resulted in an investigation being made, on which was built what is now known as the "Province-Wide Conspiracy," involving a large number of persons in the province of Nova Scotia and elsewhere, twenty-three of whom are before the courts on charges of "Conspiracy," arising out of the smuggling of contraband into Canada.

These people followed a system, which, related briefly, is as follows: Certain individuals owned or chartered vessels which proceeded to Demerara and the French West Indies, where they would be loaded with rum in five-gallon casks, returning to waters surrounding Nova Scotia, keeping outside of the territorial waters, to evade seizure, then transferring their cargoes to smaller high-powered vessels, which landed it in different places around the coast during the night. It was then transferred to what are known as "hides." These might consist of cellar-like excavations on the beach, or in nearby woods, and sometimes in the barns and garages of people in the pay of what was commonly known as the "landing company."

Among the better known of the vessels engaged in this traffic were the *Standard Coaster, Reo II, Florann, Isabel H., and Frederick H.* These vessels were equipped with wireless and the masters, on arrival off the coast of Nova Scotia, received their instructions from the shore side organization, through unlicensed wireless stations, operated sometimes in automobiles, and other times from the homes of the persons engaged in this traffic. These messages

were invariably in codes. We were successful in breaking down the wireless codes used, and when we were able to bring the accused before the courts, the information gathered over a period of years was tendered as evidence. This, coupled with the Reports Inwards and Outwards filed by the masters of the different vessels (which we have, in some cases, proven were false reports), assisted greatly in strengthening our case against the conspirators.

The landing of contraband rum and alcohol in Nova Scotia was carried out on a strictly business basis. The "landing company" was augmented by a "distributing company," which had been formed to take over and distribute the rum and alcohol smuggled in. Its chief purpose, however, was to control prices and off-set any competition. On one occasion, an organization in Cape Breton decided they could import in their own vessel, illegally of course, what rum was required in that area. This resulted in the motor vessel *Isabel H.* being outfitted for a voyage to the French West Indies, and bringing back a cargo consisting of 2,700 kegs of rum. Whether by design or otherwise on the part of the so-called "landing company" that had been in operation for some time, something happened, and the Cape Breton group was supplied with what is commonly known as "sour rum," which was unmarketable, and unfit for consumption.

This, briefly, gives an outline of the organized rum traffic in Nova Scotia, and what has been done here applies, to a certain extent in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, although most of the contraband reaching Quebec and New Brunswick was from the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and consisted chiefly of alcohol.

By the operation of these gangs, the Federal and Provincial Treasuries were being defrauded of large sums of money, but the illegal traffic did more than this, as it brought in its train all the elements associated with gangsterdom.

Only last fall, in attempts made by these gangs to smuggle contraband into Canada, eight seamen lost their lives. This gives a little idea of the chances these people are prepared to take to make money. Vessels were put to sea that were unseaworthy, and when caught in storms they were wrecked.

I am glad to report that this traffic has now been stopped, and I do not anticipate that it will ever reach the proportions attained in the past. The fact that we have attacked those who profit most by utilizing the law of "Conspiracy," as laid down in the Criminal Code, makes them no longer immune from prosecution and conviction.

In addition to the foregoing, we have seized numerous vessels, trucks and other vehicles used by these gangs, and we hope, by continuing this policy, and by putting into effect certain recommendations that have been made to you, to make the traffic no longer profitable.

Re: *Wm. Babineau et al—Moose River, N.S.—R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 8570*

This case originated out of a seizure of approximately 1,000 gallons of alcohol at Moose River, Nova Scotia, on September 21, 1938, and consisted of a motor truck and automobile.

When we commenced an investigation, it was soon apparent that this particular seizure was not an isolated case, but formed part of a plan in which the above named together with some thirteen other persons were involved. The result, to date, is that Babineau and Thomas Percy Slattery have been committed for trial; three have absconded, and one was drowned at sea while attempting to make landings of contraband.

The investigation has been difficult, as although it originated in Halifax county, it extended to the French islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon, the French West Indies, Shediam, Holland, points in the United States, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The evidence disclosed a

smuggling ring centering in New Brunswick, although at times landings were made in the province of Nova Scotia. The gang itself, however, was particularly interested, and has been for the past number of years, in the handling of contraband liquors to bootleggers in New Brunswick.

Re: David Richards et al—"Conspiracy"—Canso, N.S.

This "Conspiracy" originated from our investigation into "Province-Wide Conspiracy," and the evidence shows that a number of men, residents of Canso and its vicinity, were engaged in the smuggling and distribution of contraband rum.

I am withholding further comment, as this case is now being brought before the courts.

The investigation, however, disclosed a landing of rum, its theft and subsequent "hi-jacking" and distribution.

Re: Sam Goldman et al—"Conspiracy"—Sydney, N.S.

This "Conspiracy" involves four persons, and has to do with the seizure of the auxiliary schooner *Bernard G. L.*—R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 8808—last fall, in Cape Breton.

The "Conspiracy" revolves around the investment of \$1,400 by John Kazamel in the above-noted vessel and a trip to St. Pierre-Miquelon, where a load of alcohol was obtained and eventually landed at Tin Cove, Scatarie Island, N.S., on May 7, 1938.

This is an interesting case, and had we not introduced the offence of "Conspiracy," it would have been practically impossible to have brought the principals before the courts.

Re: Earl Powers and Ray Powers, Murphy's Cove, N.S.—R.C.M.P. Excise Seizure No. 12841

This case is interesting, in that it shows that a landing of contraband rum was made in the vicinity of Murphy's Cove, N.S., where it was placed in a "hide" on the beach. Earl and Ray Powers decided to "hi-jack" this rum, and were eventually detected when attempts to sell same were being made, and were sentenced to terms of nine months, three under the Excise and six under N.S.L.C. Act.

A follow-up investigation disclosed that two persons, namely Thomas P. Rowe and Harry Murphy, would appear to have had control of the landing and transportation of this contraband. Rowe is a fugitive from justice; Murphy will appear for trial shortly on a charge under the Customs Act, or, in the alternative, "Conspiracy". Murphy appears to have acted as superintendent of rum landings. It was he who hired at least a dozen local young men to do the actual work. He paid them small sums of money for their labour, and pocketed the profits, himself.

The following vessels have been seized during the year:—

Motor Vessel *Florann*;
 Auxiliary Schooner *Yafico*;
 Motor Boat *Inou II*;
 Motor Vessel *Jack L. Ingalls*;
 Motor Vessel *Annette S.*
 Motor Boat *Chester L.*;
 Auxiliary Schooner *Bernard G. L.*;
 Auxiliary Schooner *Gloria P. H.*

All of these vessels have been engaged in the smuggling of contraband alcohol and rum into Canada.

ASSISTANCE TO VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

On the many occasions on which R.C.M.P. Vessels have rendered assistance to ships in distress, those listed below have been selected as being of more general interest:

Fishing Boat "Fisher Maid".

On April 27th, the Fishing Boat *Fisher Maid* was reported in distress near the treacherous North West Ledges off Brier Island, N.S. The *Fisher Maid*, hailing from Westport, N.S., had left early that morning with a crew of three men for the fishing grounds, and had not returned with the remainder of the fishing fleet. A strong North-Easter was blowing up, and grave fears were entertained for her safety. Just at dusk she was sighted from shore in this dangerous position, drifting helplessly in the tide rips. The R.C.M.P. *Detector* being in Westport, put to sea at once to render assistance. The night was exceptionally dark and this, combined with the cross sea caused by the strong North Easter and tide rips, made the voyage hazardous. Flares were sent up by the *Detector*, which were eventually answered by the distressed boat, indicating her position. After some difficulty, the boat was located, with engines out of commission, drifting helplessly on a lee shore. A tow line was placed on board and the *Fisher Maid* towed to Westport.

Without the timely arrival of *Detector*, the boat would have drifted on the treacherous shoals, with the probable loss of all hands.

Fishing Boat "Rex V".

On December 21, the fishing boat *Rex V* of Yarmouth, N.S., failed to return to port from the fishing grounds at the usual time, and as a fresh North-Easterly gale was blowing, with thick snow, grave fears were entertained for her safety.

The R.C.M.P. Cruiser *Adversus* was in Yarmouth at the time, and on being informed of the mishap, immediately proceeded to sea in search of the boat. After some hours of searching, the *Rex V* was finally located, drifting to sea with a disabled engine. The boat was towed to her home port of Yarmouth, and safely berthed.

Motor Boat "No. 167".

On September 28, Aircraft CF/MPB piloted by S/Inspector Michelson and R.C.M.P. Cruiser *Alachasse* under the command of R. J. Herman, set out to search for the Motor Boat *No. 167*, reported missing from Richibucto Cape, N.B.

At 10.30 a.m., Aircraft sighted the missing boat and reported her position to the *Alachasse* by dropping a message. The disabled craft was located by the *Alachasse* at a position eleven miles off Escuminac Point, drifting helplessly out to sea. Her crew of two men were taken on board *Alachasse*, suffering from hunger and exposure, having been adrift for over forty-eight hours. The boat was taken in tow and placed in security at Richibucto.

CRIMINAL CODE

I am pleased to report that during the past year, there have been no "Murder" cases, and while cases of a petty nature have increased, major crime has decreased.

As in past years, we have had a great number of "breaking, entering and theft" cases, in most of which penitentiary sentences have been meted out. This, obviously, will have a deterrent effect throughout the Province.

In nearly all of the "Manslaughter" cases listed, it will be observed that most of them were brought about by the reckless and negligent operation of motor vehicles, a situation which is difficult to control.

Quoted hereunder are cases under the Criminal Code which I consider the most important investigated in the period under review.

Harvey Bethune, Ervine Ledrew, Cecil Mercer, Breaking, Entering and Theft, Mainadieu, C.B.

On the night of December 17, 1937, the store of J. D. Dickson at the above address, was broken into and merchandise to the value of \$187.50 stolen. After considerable investigation, the above men were arrested. LeDrew and Mercer elected for a Speedy Trial, and came up before His Honour, Judge N. R. McArthur at Sydney on May 31, 1938 and were found "guilty". LeDrew received three years imprisonment and Mercer one year in the County Gaol. Bethune appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate A. B. McGillivray on June 2, 1938, and on a plea of "guilty", was released on suspended sentence for one year.

Clifford Edward Boushie, Breaking, Entering and Theft—Hants County, N.S.

In 1934, a residence at Hartville and a store at Clarksville were broken into on different dates during November and December, and after continued investigation, we had to close the file.

On September 1, 1938, a summer camp at Stillwater was broken into, when food and clothing were stolen. Boushie was suspected, and at the time he was arrested, was wearing some of the stolen clothing. It was definitely established beyond all doubt that he was responsible for the offences referred to above. He subsequently appeared before His Honour Judge Sangster, at Windsor, N.S., on December 28th, 1938, was found "guilty", and sentenced to two years imprisonment on each of the three charges, sentences to run consecutively.

Archibald John McIsaac, Raymond Joseph Fogarty, Stanley Clement Richards (Juvenile) and John Patrick Fogarty (Juvenile)—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Hazel Hill, Guysborough Co., N.S.

During the month of July, 1938, complaints were received to the effect that four places were broken into, in the Hazel Hill district, and a quantity of goods stolen. Upon investigation, the above named were arrested and thirteen charges in all were laid against them.

All the accused elected for speedy trials. McIsaac and Raymond Joseph Fogarty were sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary on each count, sentences to run concurrently. Richards and John Patrick Fogarty being juveniles, were given suspended sentences for two years, and ordered to post substantial bonds for good behaviour.

Millard Atwood et al—Breaking, Entering and Theft, and Receiving Stolen Goods—Cape Sable Island.

A series of offences as above occurred on Cape Sable Island during the past winter. An intensive investigation resulted in the arrest of three young men, Atwood, Lurman Quinlan and Herbert Ross, who have now been committed for trial. Matilda Atwood, a woman who assisted these youths, has been given suspended sentence.

These "breaks" caused considerable unrest in the district for some time past, and the result of the cases will be dealt with in the next Annual Report.

Carman Woodworth, and Norman L. Smith, Breaking, Entering and Theft, and Theft of Automobile—Wilmot, Annapolis Co., N.S.

In the early A.M. of January 7, Bridgetown Detachment was advised from Kentville to the effect that a car and a safe had been found abandoned on the Black Rock Mountain Road, and that papers showed that the safe belonged to the South Farmington Fruit Company of Wilmot, Annapolis County. At about the same time, Bridgetown Detachment received a telephone call from the foreman of that company, stating that the place had been broken into during the night, and the safe taken. It was found that the car mentioned had been stolen

from a street at Middleton the night before. It was also learned that the safe had contained about two dollars in change and a cheque for ten dollars and ten cents, along with several books and papers. Inquiries showed that two strange men had been seen at Kingston, where a blacksmith shop had been broken into and an electric drill and other tools stolen, on the night of the 6th.

Descriptions were obtained and check-up showed that two men answering to such descriptions were seen in the town of Middleton, later, on the night of the 6th. Outside the Fruit Company's warehouse, a faint trace of a Royal Dominion tire and a Goodyear tire had been observed, and it was found that the stolen car bore such tires. It was, therefore, practically certain that whoever stole the car from Middleton, broke into the warehouse at South Farmington.

A possible suspect was picked up by Kentville Detachment on a "vagrancy" charge. He was questioned and admitted having been with one Carman Woodworth on January 5, but would not admit being with him on the night of the 6. Woodworth has a bad criminal record. Further inquiries showed that two residents of Wilmot, had seen Woodworth and the vagrant, whose name was Norman L. Smith, on January 6.

Further questioning of the man Smith was carried out by members of Bridgetown and Kentville Detachments, with the result that a full statement was made by him, confessing his complicity in the break into the fruit warehouse and theft of the safe, incriminating Carman Woodworth, and also saying that Woodworth had stolen the car.

Every effort had been made to locate Woodworth, and these efforts were continued, but without result, except that it was found he had cashed the cheque mentioned at a small store in Kentville on the 7th. Woodworth is still at large. Incidentally, he is also wanted at Moncton, N.B., on a charge under Section 468 of the Criminal Code.

Smith was charged in respect to the "break" into the fruit warehouse, and sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Byron Numan Wentzell,—Extortion, Upper Rose Bay, Lunenburg County, N.S.

In June, 1938, Wentzell threatened Mrs. Solomon (Mary) Zinek. He demanded \$400.00 and threatened to burn her house down if the money was not put under a chopping block at the rear of the house on the night of June 16. A parcel of paper was prepared and put under the chopping block. Wentzell was arrested in the act of taking the parcel away. He appeared before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Carroll in Supreme Court at Bridgewater, N.S., October 19, and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

Edward Mortimer Dorie and Robert Sutherland Daley, Cattle Stealing—Pictou County, N.S.

On July 28, a complaint was received that three Guernsey cows had been stolen from two farms in Pictou County.

Investigation disclosed that Daley and Dorie were responsible. They were arrested, and two charges placed against each man, under Section 369 of the Code. Daley escaped from custody, but was shortly afterwards apprehended and an additional charge of "Escaping Custody, Section 190 C.C. of C." was laid against him. Each man was sentenced to four years imprisonment on both charges, and in addition, Daley was sentenced to a term of two years on the charge of "escaping custody", sentence to run concurrently with those imposed on the theft charge.

John C. Bevis, Obstructing Public Officer—Halifax, N.S.

The above case arose when a member of this Force, whilst off duty in plain clothes, was driving his car in the City of Halifax. Bevis was observed with a five-gallon keg of rum in his arms. When placed under arrest, he threw the keg

at the Constable, and with the aid of three or four of his companions managed to escape custody. He was later arrested, charged under Section 167 of the Criminal Code, found "guilty" and sentenced to one year in Halifax City Prison by His Lordship, Mr. Justice Graham of the Supreme Court at Halifax.

Bevis was convicted under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act in connection with this case, and is still awaiting trial under the Excise Act arising out of the same seizure.

Peter Hashem and Victor McCann, Conspiracy to Rob—Windsor, N.S.

On November 25, 1938, information came to hand that Peter Hashem, together with two other men, intended to rob one E. S. Dexter of St. Margarets Bay Road, near Halifax, of his stamp collection, which was valued at between \$3,000 to \$4,000.

It transpired that one of the accused had interviewed Mr. Dexter and examined his stamps a few months previous to November 25, 1938, when Hashem and McCann visited him with a view to robbery.

Chief of Police Speary at Windsor assisted in this case, and actually overheard the agreement between Hashem and McCann to rob Dexter. This investigation was very carefully carried out, and resulted in both accused being convicted. They appeared before Judge R. H. Murray at Halifax on December 22, 1938, when Hashem received sentence of one year and Victor McCann three months.

John Neil McDonald, Arson—Antigonish, N.S.

This was an unusual case, which occurred in the Town of Antigonish. The matter being of a very serious nature, the investigation was turned over to this Force for attention. S. S. Wright, Deputy Fire Marshal, Halifax, also gave his assistance and co-operation. Between the 7th and 17th April, 1938, no less than thirteen fires were set within the limits of the town, and some valuable buildings burned down.

The town was thrown into a state of alarm and investigations were carried on and vigilance maintained for some days, without result. The members of the Antigonish Detachment, in co-operation with the Deputy Fire Marshal and the residents of the town, worked diligently on the case, but were unable to make any headway. While this activity was going on, further fires were set, and it was very clear that a dangerous pyromaniac was at large in the community.

As a result of representations made by the Town Council for further police assistance, L/Cpl. King of Guysboro Detachment was detailed to take charge of the investigation from the police angle.

In a very short time he got information which resulted in the arrest of the accused, who, after being confronted with the evidence obtained, confessed to setting all the fires.

The difficulty in making any headway with the case or regarding McDonald as a suspect, was due to the fact that he was actually a prisoner in Antigonish Gaol when some of the fires were set, he having managed to leave the gaol for sufficient time to set the fires and return unobserved, before any alarm was raised.

The accused was only indicted on three charges of "arson". He elected for Speedy Trial, and was sentenced to seven years in Dorchester Penitentiary on each count, sentences to run concurrently.

Charles Francis McCready, Assault with Intent to Rob—Point Aconi, N.S.

On the night of March 4, 1939, the above named broke into the house of one John Bonner at Point Aconi. This was about 1.30 A.M., and Bonner was in bed. Before the latter had time to discover what had happened, he found himself in the grip of his assailant, who was masked.

McCready demanded money and a struggle ensued; during which time his mask fell off and was later found in the house, with one glove, which was identified as belonging to him.

Bonner succeeded in getting loose and got out and ran to the house of a neighbour, and obtained the assistance of two male inmates there who came out and accosted McCready as he was leaving the scene.

The accused is at present committed to stand trial, and will come up at the next Sittings of the Supreme Court at Sydney.

This case has created much local interest, as the accused was only released last December from Dorchester Penitentiary, having served a term of five years for a conviction for "robbery with violence" committed in the same district.

Alfred Moses Pero—Manslaughter, Lundy, Nova Scotia

This case caused considerable public interest in this Province. The accused, Alfred Moses Pero and his wife and three children shared a house with his mother and father and a relative named George Gerrier at Lundy, Guysboro County, N.S. The house was partitioned off, and each family occupied different sections, living apart from each other.

On August 22, 1938, Pero, the accused, reported that his wife was missing, she having left home during his absence, supposedly to pick blue berries. The Police organized search parties, but no trace of the woman could be found. In the course of inquiries, the Police discovered that the woman was not wanted by her husband, and it was possible that he had murdered her and disposed of her body.

On September 9 following, the woman was found dead by one Robert Murphy, in the blueberry barrens, about three miles from her home. The body was practically naked when found, and it was evident that she had died from weakness and exposure. As investigations progressed, the stories related by relatives and neighbours to the Police and at the Coroner's Inquest, made up a sordid tale of cruelty and neglect, which it is hard to believe could happen in any civilized community.

The deceased had been married to Pero for sixteen years. She was subjected to many beatings at the hands of her husband, who also compelled her, on two occasions, to drink Paris Green and Iodine, in his efforts to get rid of her. She was treated as a drudge. Pero was a shiftless, idle individual, and always managed to see that his own wants were filled, using the food which was given to his wife by charitable neighbours, while she went hungry.

On the date of her disappearance, it is believed that the woman's endurance to such cruelty having completely broken down, she decided she would escape and end her life, in preference to suffering further torture. At the time of her death, she was about to give birth to a child.

Following the conclusion of the Inquest, Pero was charged with "Manslaughter" and when tried at the Sittings of the Supreme Court at Guysboro, he was indicted on five other counts, for "assault" and "failing to provide necessaries, medical aid" etc. He was found "guilty" on six counts, and sentenced to an aggregate term of eleven years in Dorchester Penitentiary. By reason of all sentences being made to run concurrently with a sentence of five years on the "manslaughter" count, his term of imprisonment was considerably reduced.

John McPherson—Manslaughter, Lingan, Nova Scotia.

In the A.M. of July 31, 1938, the members of New Waterford Detachment were called to the scene of an accident at Lingan, where a two-ton truck was practically demolished, having been involved in an accident. On arrival, they found the truck upset off the highway, and five men strewn along the highway.

Examination revealed that Stanley McPhee and Charles McKinnon were dead, and John McPherson, Wilfred Wilson and Patrick Neville badly injured. John McPherson was the driver of the truck, and had compound fractures of his leg, as well as other serious injuries. There was evidence that he was badly intoxicated.

Measurements showed that the truck must have been driven at a terrific speed, and had got out of control. It careened for a distance of about ninety yards, digging gouges out of the highway, and turned over three times before it came to rest.

McPherson is charged on two counts of "manslaughter". He is still under medical treatment and unfit to stand trial.

This case is carried forward to the next report.

James P. McPhee—Manslaughter, New Victoria, N.S.

About midnight on November 26, 1938, Joseph McDonald, a wandering carpenter, was found on the highway at New Victoria, badly injured, having been struck by a "hit-and-run" driver. His head was badly fractured and he died on the way to hospital, without regaining consciousness. There were no known witnesses to the accident, as McDonald was alone at the time.

The members of New Waterford Detachment were called to the scene and remembered having chased a car that night, heading for New Waterford at a fast rate of speed. Believing the car was engaged in rum running, the Police had given chase and overhauled it. McPhee was found to be driving. At that time, they had no report of the accident.

After a preliminary investigation, the Police immediately located McPhee at his home, and upon examining the car, found evidence of a recent collision, including some blood in the radiator cover. When cornered, McPhee admitted the offence. He was immediately charged with "manslaughter".

If the Police had not been attracted by the speed of the car and had not overhauled it, the possibilities are that the accused would never have been caught, as the damages to the car could easily have been repaired without mechanical assistance and no other clues would be available to assist in tracing the guilty party.

McPhee was tried at the February Sittings of the Supreme Court and was convicted of "Failing to Stop" under Section 285 (2) of the Criminal Code, and sentenced to six months in the County Gaol. He was at first indicted on a charge of "manslaughter", but this charge was withdrawn.

Hilaire Bourgeois—Manslaughter, Cheticamp, N.S.

This case is somewhat similar to the last mentioned, being another case where a man was killed by a "hit-and-run" driver.

On the night of November 23, about 1.15 A.M., the member in charge of Cheticamp Detachment was returning off patrol, and passed a car decorated with ribbons and streamers, usually used on cars attending wedding parties. The car was recognized as belonging to Bourgeois. When the patrol had proceeded about a mile after passing the car, a man named William D. Chiasson was found lying on the highway, unconscious. He died shortly afterwards, on the way to hospital. At the scene, the broken lens of a headlight was found. The Police returned and checked up on the wedding car, and when located, all the steamers had been removed, but one headlight was broken.

Bourgeois at first denied having been involved in an accident, but finally admitted that he was responsible for the man's death. There was also evidence that Bourgeois was drinking, and had been intoxicated while driving the car.

He was charged with "manslaughter" and at the present time, is awaiting trial. This case will have to be traversed to the report for 1939.

Hector Wambolt—Manslaughter, Bridgewater, N.S.

On October 3, Howard Veinot, whilst driving his car along the Wileville Road from Bridgewater, accompanied by his wife, was shot in the back. Veinot died shortly afterwards in the hospital at Bridgewater.

Investigation showed that Hector Wambolt, in company with Leslie Wile, had been hunting in the woods, and had found a bottle of rum. Whilst walking along the road, Veinot passed driving his car, and Wambolt shot at the back of the car with a .303 rifle.

Wambolt was charged with "murder", the charge being reduced to "manslaughter" by the Grand Jury. He was sentenced by Judge Roberts at Bridgewater to six months' imprisonment in Lunenburg County gaol. On instructions of The Honourable, the Attorney General, the sentence was appealed, and as a result, the full bench increased the sentence to five years imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Robert B. Berringer—Arson, Lunenburg, N.S.

This offence was committed in the town of Lunenburg on February 3, 1939, and investigation by our Lunenburg Detachment revealed that the accused had set fire to his dwelling house, the motive being to collect the insurance carried.

The modus operandi adopted was the setting of a tin can containing gasoline, wood chips and shavings in a locked cupboard, the accused apparently leaving the premises immediately after setting the fire.

This accused is awaiting trial, and if convicted, it is expected that the convicting Judge will take a very serious view of this matter, as the evidence disclosed that he knew when setting this fire that there was a separate family of a man, his wife and some small children renting the upper half of the house, for which the accused showed a cold-blooded disregard, this family having to remove their household effects at the time the fire was discovered, and were fortunate to escape with their lives.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Of interest under the above Act, the Ninth Report of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission for the past year states as follows:—

"Court proceedings against persons connected with the bootleg trade during the past year appear to have had a marked effect on the sales of rum and whisky at Commission Stores, the former increasing by 19.2 per cent, and the latter by 14.5 per cent. On the other hand, sales of gin, very largely a domestic product, declined slightly."

The work under the above Act still occupies a large part of our time. An increase of over seven thousand dollars in fines, over the previous year, has been paid.

The following is a comparison of the work performed and fines paid under the Act during the past two years:—

	1937	1938
Fines imposed..	\$78,183 75	\$86,506 40
Fines paid..	\$30,509 80	\$37,696 48
Convictions..	1,350	1,560
Dismissals	104	138
Total cases..	7,404	7,762
Gaol sentences..	91 years	168 years
(Optional)..	20 days	6 months
Gaol sentences..	59 years	60 years
	8 months	6 months

Number of Padlock Orders issued for year—15.

GENERAL REMARKS

I took command of the Division on July 11 last.

I am pleased to record the fact that the following members of the Division were awarded certificates from the Royal Humane Society, for saving life during the year:—

Reg. No. 12318 O/D Newman, R. O., was on January 23, 1939, at Halifax, presented with a Certificate in recognition of his act in rescuing Ck. St. Graham from drowning.

Reg. No. 12387, Cst. Hanson, R. P., was on December 9, 1938, presented with a Certificate, in recognition of his act in rescuing one Sophie Charlotte Flagg from drowning in the North West Arm, near Halifax.

I am very much impressed with the necessity that all ranks of the Division should be qualified in First Aid work, and special attention has been paid to this subject during the winter training of the Marine Section.

12. The Officer Commanding, "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—Superintendent W. V. Mc.M. Bruce

FEDERAL STATUTES

In New Brunswick, The Customs and Excise Act are two of the Federal Acts requiring much of our attention, and to a lesser extent, The Fisheries Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

In New Brunswick, offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act are rare, but, notwithstanding that, observation is not relaxed, and investigations are undertaken when information justifies such action. Drug stores are inspected and records checked, much in the same way as are hardware stores.

EXPLOSIVES ACT

Hardware stores are checked annually to ensure that proper records of sales and receipts of explosives are kept, and that storage is provided for with due regard to public safety.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACTS

Conditions in the province with respect to these Acts are better than ever before. This is due in a very large measure to strict enforcement and the placing of conspiracy charges against offenders in the Maritimes, particularly Nova Scotia. There were several notable seizures, and quite apart from the prosecution of the offenders, the financial loss to those concerned has been very heavy.

Another factor in the great improvement regarding rum-running generally is that vigorous enforcement of the Provincial Liquor Act has been maintained. This will be better understood when it is recalled that charges are not usually preferred under the Customs or Excise Acts when the amount of illicit alcohol is under two gallons, but rather the Intoxicating Liquor Act. The latter Act is also used when home-brewed beer is seized, this, by arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board, in his Annual Report, refers to the kinship of the Statutes above referred to, as follows:—

"The outstanding point of interest to those concerned with the administration of The Intoxicating Liquor Act is the final rounding up and defeat of the bootleg ring during the past year. As an heirloom of the Prohibition era there was a strongly organized and well directed group controlling the importation and sale of illegal liquor in the Province. In the period following the appointment of your Board the first step found necessary was the searching out the membership of this bootleg organization. It was soon learned that this was

no small task. The public had accepted the existence of this group—in fact, the Board soon found that in many quarters it was gratefully accepted. The bootleg organization found its customers in all grades of society—its sales were not confined to the street corner loafer or the unfortunate habitual drunkard, but others whose position in society and whose supposed interest in the moral fabric of the community should have caused them to frown on wilful and premeditated violation of law.

Slowly yet surely the various steps were taken, first by the Provincial Police and afterwards by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the defeat and dispersal of this deeply entrenched organization. It developed into a tough, hard game. The bootlegger was a violator of law, but he was also resourceful, cunning and well manned to carry on his work. It took patience, time and skill to finally weave the net in which he was ultimately snared. The weaker and less resourceful saw what might happen and quit the business, but the bolder and more deeply entrenched group held on thinking that by trick and bluff they would get by; but the patient vigilance and the splendid organization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police prevailed, and through the arrest and conviction in the fall of 1938 of the men who directed the business the destruction of this outlaw traffic is apparently complete."

Reasonable prices for reliable goods have played no small part in curtailing the activities of those engaged in the distribution of contraband. I again quote from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board as follows:

"As a direct contribution to the effort being made for the destruction of the bootleg organization your Board reduced prices of the various commodities affected by this traffic. High prices had been put forward by many as excuse for dealing with the outlaw vendor. To meet this and at the same time retain the standard of quality always set by your Board required that contacts be established so that the lowest prices could be obtained. The result was a reduction in prices to such an extent that the bootlegger soon felt that his 'price territory' had been invaded. This reduction has been successfully accomplished and at the same time, as a glance at our Financial Statement will show, we have not affected the profit which the Province has reason to expect from the administration of the Act."

There is one aspect of the matter that should not be lost sight of, and which I believe will tend to make permanent the good results obtained. Hitherto, the general public has been under the erroneous impression apparently, that the higher-ups were more or less immune from prosecution, but since court action has been taken under the Customs and Excise Acts, and also prosecution has been entered charging conspiracy involving many persons not quite so well known, there is a stunned realization that all persons, no matter what their influence might be, financial or otherwise, come under the law equally; and while it is appreciated that much is yet to be done, the moral effect of bringing the offenders above referred to to court cannot be over estimated, and I am confident such action will bear much good fruit. The following cases are of interest:—

James Bellman, Partridge Island, St. John County, N.B. Customs Act—Section 208-3

This case is referred to in my report of last year, but being then uncompleted, a brief summary is as follows:

On December 24, 1937, the above named, who is master of the Admiral Beatty, a motor vessel, which was seized in the vicinity of Partridge Island, St. John County, N.B., and on which 3,920 gallons of alcohol were found, was charged under Section 208-3 of the Customs Act and five members of the crew were charged under Section 193. All were committed for trial. Captain Bellman eventually appeared before His Honour Judge J. Barry at Saint John, and on March 3, 1938, the case was dismissed. The contention of the Defence that the Crown had not established sufficiently accurately the seizure was made in Canadian waters was upheld by the Trial Judge, who, during the course of a long trial, prohibited the introduction of Admiralty and Hydrographic charts during the trial.

An appeal was taken by the Crown before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and on April 29, 1938 a decision in the matter

was given which ordered a new trial on the grounds that the Trial Judge had erred in dismissing the case, inasmuch as the charts should have been admitted. Counsel for the Defence immediately appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada against the decision; this appeal was later abandoned.

On January 11, 1938, Captain James Bellman appeared before County Court Judge J. A. Barry at Saint John, N.B., and elected trial before Mr. Justice Richards and Jury to commence on January 24, 1939. The case was disposed of, however, to Mr. Justice LeBlanc. On January 26, 1939, the charge against Bellman was dismissed, the Jury after hearing the evidence bringing in a verdict of not guilty, obviously moved, improperly, understandingly, by the fact, on apparently common grounds, that the accused was almost at the point of death.

The charges against members of the crew, Robert Long, Chesley Madigan, John Cusick, Paul Detcheverly and Francis Guyomard, were withdrawn in view of dismissal of case against Captain Bellman.

Captain Bellman was convicted under the Intoxicating Liquor Act on the same set of circumstances. I have referred to this elsewhere in my report.

Walter Heiderick and Hubert Francke, Customs Act—Section 217

At 10.30 P.M. of May 13, 1938, St. John Detachment was notified by the Saint John City Police that they were holding two young men in connection with some jewelry they were attempting to sell to jewelers in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick.

A patrol was made to the City Police Headquarters and it was ascertained the men were Walter Heiderick and Hubert Francke, members of the crew of the German freighter ss. *Steinbak* then in Port.

It was found that Heiderick could not speak English, but Francke could, and from him it was learned that Heiderick had obtained from his father in Hamburg, Germany, a number of semi precious stones (sapphires, blood stones, amethysts, etc.) and that he, Francke, had agreed to do the talking in an endeavour to sell them, with the understanding that they share the proceeds.

The stones, the appraised value of which was \$39.50, were seized, Heiderick and Francke were charged next day under Section 217 of the Customs Act, pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to a fine of \$50 or one month in gaol. The fines were paid.

No penalty was assessed against the vessel, as questioning of the Captain revealed that he apparently had no knowledge of the goods taken ashore.

The stones were offered for sale, but as no tender was received, they were ultimately destroyed by being thrown into the furnace of the Customs House at Saint John.

Robert Michaud—Iroquois, N.B. Customs Act—Section 217

On August 31, 1938, Edmundston Detachment received information from the Chief Customs Examiner, Port of Edmundston, he having a secret informer, to the effect that a quantity of goods were to be smuggled across the St. John River that night near St. Basil by Robert Michaud.

Accompanied by the Customs Port Examiner, a member of Edmundston Detachment lay in wait at the point where Michaud was supposed to land, and apprehended him in the act of smuggling \$25 worth of sundry articles.

Michaud, who is an old offender, both under the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act and Customs Act, stated that the bulk of the goods belonged to his sister, Mrs. Honore Lajoie of Edmundston, but that a few of the articles belonged to him.

A charge was preferred against him under Section 217 of the Customs Act. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced on September 9, 1938, by Magistrate E. J. Hubert of Edmundston, N.B., to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, or to serve one month in gaol. The fine was paid.

Mrs. Lajoie, who had induced Michaud to smuggle the goods for her, was charged under Section 194 of the Customs Act, convicted by Magistrate E. J. Hubert after entering a plea of guilty, and sentenced to a \$50 fine and costs, or to one month in gaol. The fine was paid.

The goods involved were sold by tender.

Ralph Evans—St. Stephen, N.B. Customs Act—Section 217

This case arose on the 13th June, 1938, out of a request for assistance by the Town Marshal of St. Stephen in connection with the theft of four Smith Indian fire pumps, the property of the Eastern Pulp Company.

In the course of the investigation it was discovered that Ralph Evans, from whom the pulp company purchased the pumps, was making a business of smuggling them from the United States and selling them throughout the Province of New Brunswick. Forty-six are subject to seizure.

Evans was charged under Section 217 of the Customs Act and was convicted by Magistrate A. E. Vessey at St. Stephen, N.B., on December 13, 1938, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and \$14.40 costs, or in default of payment, three months in gaol. The fine was paid.

Preparations were made to seize the pumps from the individuals in whose possession they are, but this action was withheld providing Evans would pay a voluntary penalty of \$25 and an amount equal to the duty and taxes on all smuggled pumps.

Evans expressed his willingness to accept these terms; however, there is little likelihood of his being able to pay, as he is not in a financial position to do so, and is now under a doctor's care suffering from a sinus condition caused by being gassed in the Great War.

John Bourgeois—Excise Act—St. Anne, N.B.

On October 10, 1938, members of Richibucto Detachment ordered the above named to stop his car, as provided by Section 96 of the Excise Act. This Bourgeois refused to do, driving on at a high rate of speed. He was finally overtaken and arrested. In endeavouring to escape, Bourgeois drove his car into the police transport, causing some damage. On October 11, 1938, he was convicted before Magistrate A. J. Woods at Richibucto, and was fined \$50 and costs, or in default four months in gaol. The fine and costs were paid, also the cost of repairs to the police transport.

Unknown Seizure—252 Gallons Alcohol—Chockpish, Kent County, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 169

On June 22, 1938, members of the Preventive Patrol operating out of Newcastle Detachment searched the barns of Jos. Leo LeBlanc, noted rum-runner, and noticed that one of his horses was missing, also a truck-wagon equipped with car wheels and tires. Suspecting this horse and wagon were being used to haul liquor from the shore, members of the patrol proceeded along the main highway until they came to a trail leading off it to the shore. Examination of this revealed that such a wagon had been over it, by the tracks found.

Across the highway from the entrance to the trail, one Adelin Boucher was noticed standing in the driveway leading to the home of Hypolite Boucher, his father. At this time a horse and wagon drove out of the yard and they were recognized as Leo LeBlanc's. The driver, Emile LeBlanc, when questioned, stated that he was doing farm work for Boucher and was on his way home. He was allowed to proceed.

A search of Hypolite Boucher's premises was made, but nothing located; over a fence, however, off Boucher's land, 23 cases of alcohol (115) gallons and 11 cases of contraband whiskey, in bags, were found.

It being quite evident that the rum-runners were interrupted in their operations, and suspecting a landing having been made, the tracks of the truck-wagon were followed to the Chockpish River, a distance of one mile. On reaching the shore, members of the Force noticed two row boats, one aground and empty, the other near the shore with three men in it, who immediately rowed across the river and escaped without being identified. In this boat members of the Force found 5 cartons of American cigarettes, which were seized under the Customs Act. On the shore, vacated by them when surprised, were found 23 more cases of contraband alcohol, bringing the total seizure of liquor up to 252 gallons.

Although interrogations were carried out under authority of Section 134 A of the Customs Act, responsibility could not be placed on any person, and the seizure was recently destroyed. Jos. Leo LeBlanc, however, was without doubt, the owner of the liquor.

Foster Green—Saint John, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 169

On the afternoon of April 16, 1938, members of St. John Detachment, together with a member of the crew of the patrol boat *Alacrity*, made a search of the premises of Foster Green, well known bootlegger of Saint John, N.B. At the rear of the house in which he lives, a tunnel-like space was located, formed by the foundation of the building and the sloping ground on which it was built; this is covered by a board walk even with the ground floor, there being a space of six feet in height, three feet in width and approximately twenty-five feet in length under the walk.

Off this space and from the end of the foundation of the house, a smaller tunnel only large enough to permit access by a small person had been dug under the adjoining property, for about twenty-five feet.

In this small tunnel the member of the crew of the *Alacrity*, who is small in stature, found eight 2½-gallon tins of contraband alcohol (20 Imperial gallons). In the yard was also located a 1-gallon tin containing $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon of alcohol and another tin containing approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon, making a total of 21 gallons seized. Owing to the fact that several families have access to this yard and building, Crown Counsel, who is employed in the Liquor Act prosecutions at Saint John, when consulted on this case, stated that it would be a difficult task to try to satisfy the Court that Green was the actual owner, therefore no court action was taken.

There is no doubt whatever in the minds of the members of this force that Green was, in fact, the owner.

Robert Mallaly—Nash Creek, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 164-e

On October 7, 1938, acting on information received to the effect that Robert Mallaly was distilling liquor in the woods near Nash Creek, N.B., the constable in charge of Jacquet River Detachment proceeded to designated spot, which was about one mile in the woods. Resorting to stealth when approaching the scene of operations, he was able to get within twenty feet of the culprit, whom he recognized before he was noticed. Mallaly, however, escaped into the dense woods surrounding the cedar swamp.

When disturbed, the accused had the still, which was a 5-gallon oil drum fitted with a coil, in operation. One pint of distilled spirits and the coil were taken as evidence. The boiler and mash were destroyed on the spot.

Mallaly, who had a reputation for making "moonshine" in the past, was charged under Section 164-e of the Excise Act and convicted by Magistrate A. A. Andrew at Campbellton, N.B., on October 12, 1938, receiving a sentence of \$100 fine and costs \$14.05, or three months in gaol. The gaol term was served, as Mallaly could not pay the fine.

The distilling operations took place on an innocent man's property.

Guy Hunter—Loch Lomond, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 169

As the result of confidential information received, 362½ gallons of contraband alcohol were seized in a camp owned by the above named, on March 8, 1938. Informations were preferred under both the Excise and New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Acts. Investigation, however, disclosed Thomas Percy Slattery, who rented the camp, as the rightful owner and upon his conviction under the Liquor Act, the charges against Hunter were withdrawn.

Thomas Percy Slattery—Loch Lomond, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 169

These cases emanate from the seizure of 362½ gallons of contraband alcohol in a camp owned by Guy Hunter, Loch Lomond, N.B., of which Slattery was the tenant.

Charges were preferred both under Section 169 of the Excise Act and Section 56-2 of the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act. The latter case was proceeded with before Magistrate H. G. Adams, East Saint John, N.B., who found Slattery guilty on August 8, 1938, sentencing him to 6 months in gaol and to pay a fine of \$500, and in default of payment, 2 additional months in gaol. He appealed to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, but it was disallowed. Warrant of commitment was executed on December 22, 1938, and Slattery was placed in gaol.

The Excise case, which was adjourned from time to time pending the ultimate outcome of the Liquor charges, is still before the court, Slattery now being held in Nova Scotia awaiting trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Revenue in connection with the Wm. Babineau liquor seizure in that province. He is incarcerated in the Halifax gaol.

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been an increase in breaking, entering and theft cases during the year, otherwise conditions are very much the same. Undernoted are several cases of interest.

Robert Barbour—Murder (263)—Dalhousie, N.B.

On April 15, 1938, Miss Marguerite Harris having died, following the receiving of injuries to her head on March 30, 1938, the above named was charged with murder.

At the trial before Justice A. T. LeBlanc and jury, on May 3 to 7, 1938, a verdict of guilty was found, and Barbour was sentenced to hang.

This decision was appealed by the defence, and the New Brunswick Appellate Court ordered a new trial. This decision was in turn appealed by the Attorney General's Department, which was rejected by the Supreme Court of Canada, and the New Brunswick Appellate Court's finding sustained.

The new trial will be held early in the spring.

Virginia (Mrs. Otis) Niles—Longs Creek, N.B.—Murder (2 Counts)—Attempted Murder (1 Charge)—Attempted Suicide

On August 8, 1938, information was received that a fatality had occurred at Longs Creek, N.B. Immediate investigation disclosed that Ella Niles, aged 2½ months, and Lena Niles, aged 4 years, had died of wounds, and that Donald Niles, aged 2½ years, and Mrs. Otis Niles, mother of the victims, were suffering from neck wounds, apparently caused by a knife or similar sharp instrument. As a result, the above noted charges were preferred against Mrs. Niles.

Owing to the mental condition of the accused, proceedings were suspended by the Attorney General's Department, and on his instructions Mrs. Niles was placed under medical attention at the Provincial Mental Hospital, and there is little likelihood of her recovering sufficiently to stand trial.

Mike Sacobie—Attempted Murder—Oromocto, N.B.

During an altercation on Oromocto Indian Reserve on February 7, 1938, Mike Sacobie (Indian) shot at Frank Atwin (Indian) with a .12 gauge shotgun, shattering Atwin's right ankle.

Sacobie had gone to give himself up, but was arrested en route after having broken the shotgun. Evidence was secured indicating that the accused had been drinking and quarrelling with his brothers and his wife during the afternoon. A charge was preferred under the Criminal Code, Section 273, but this was later withdrawn and Sacobie charged under the Criminal Code, Section 264, with attempt to murder.

On June 3, 1938, before Judge C. D. Richards and jury, the accused plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Dorchester Penitentiary.

Stephen Vasseur, Vincent Long and Pius Boucher—Robbery with Violence (446-C)—Plaster Rock, N.B.

At 11.50 p.m., March 9, 1938, information was received by Edmundston Detachment that shortly after the Express had left the C.N.R. Plaster Rock Depot, the agent, Alphie Cyr, had been held up and shot at.

Patrol was immediately made to Plaster Rock, and Cyr interviewed. He stated that soon after the Express had left, two men entered the station. One held him up with a revolver and told him to open the safe. Both men had their faces half covered with handkerchiefs. Upon grappling with the unarmed man, Cyr had caused both men to flee and he phoned his office at Edmundston. Cyr also stated that a shot was fired at him prior to the assailants departing.

A search for these two men was immediately instituted, and the tracks made by them picked up. These led through the woods on the far side of the track, but gradually circled back to the track and then to the main road, where the tracks ended. At this point a pair of old overalls was picked up, but, at the time, they could not be identified as having been worn by the suspects.

Later, when inquiries were being made in Grand Falls, a false lead was followed which was later dropped, but served to establish the possibility that the two men had been picked up by a car where their footprints ceased.

When first proceeding to the scene of the holdup, some detachment members had travelled in a hired livery, and owing to the frost on the windows had been unable to observe the road. However, the driver had noted a strange car which was apparently having tire trouble. Further inquiries indicated that a car of similar description had been seen in Plaster Rock parked just about train time.

Working on the theory that this car might have been used after the holdup, inquiries were pursued and resulted in the car of Clair St. Amand, Grand Falls, N.B., being identified as the suspected auto.

Upon questioning St. Amand, it was learned that Pius Boucher had hired this car on March 9 at 8 p.m. and had said that he and his brother intended to go to St. Basil, N.B. Pius was alone when he hired the car. Subsequent inquiry showed that Leavin Boucher, brother of Pius Boucher, had not gone with his brother and, in fact, had not seen him for some months.

It was then ascertained that Pius Boucher had left for Salmon River on the morning of March 11 and would not be out of the woods until the 14th-15th of the month. Arrangements were therefore made to have Detachment notified when he was returning to Grand Falls. On March 15 this information was received, and as a result, Pius Boucher was interrogated as to his movements on March 9. After some questioning, suspect gave a complete account of the attempted holdup and implicated Stephen Vasseur and Vincent Long. The overalls found were identified as having been used in the crime, but it was proven that no shot had been fired from the revolver which had been recovered by our men. The revolver was practically useless as a firearm.

On March 16 all three offenders appeared before Police Magistrate G. Pugh at Plaster Rock and were remanded until the 21st March when the charge was amended to C.C. Section 446-c. Preliminary Hearing was then held, and as a result, all three accused were committed for trial.

On March 26 the three prisoners elected Speedy Trial, and this took place before Judge M. L. Hayward at Plaster Rock, N.B. on April 2. A plea of guilty in each instance was entered and the accused remanded in custody until May 16 when sentence of 6 months imprisonment with hard labour in the Victoria County Gaol was passed.

George Francis Muirhead and Lewis Eugene James—Robbery with Violence—Sussex, N.B.

On the evening of May 11, 1938, Hem Fee, Chinese Laundryman, Sussex, N.B., was assaulted and robbed of a sum of money. Owing to the physical condition of the complainant, no first hand information was available at the time.

Examination disclosed that the assailant had received injuries, as traces of blood were found in the direction he fled. Extensive patrols were made which finally resulted in the arrest of Muirhead in the vicinity of Petitecodiac on May 12. Muirhead implicated James, who was later taken into custody at Saint John.

On May 27, 1938, both accused appeared for preliminary hearing and were committed for trial. On June 16, 1938, they appeared before His Honour Judge Tilley at Rothesay, N.B. and pleaded guilty. Muirhead was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary and James was sentenced to one year in the County Gaol.

Lester Hopkins and Earl Hamilton—Arson—Dorchester, N.B.

On April 6, 1938, Deputy Sheriff C. G. M. Chapman of the Dorchester County Gaol reported an attempt had been made by some of the inmates to burn the gaol.

Investigation disclosed that the above named prisoners had first endeavoured to escape by digging a hole through the wall. This was abandoned and a quantity of paper was placed between the floor of the male and female cells and set on fire. Presumably it was the intention of the accused to escape during the excitement which would ensue. Fortunately, the fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

Charges of arson were preferred against the accused and they were committed for trial. On April 21, 1938, they were found guilty before His Honour Judge Bennett, and each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Joseph Leo LeBlanc et al—Conspiracy (573-444)—Tracadie and elsewhere in New Brunswick.

On August 24, 1938, the Motor Vessel *Jack L. Ingalls* was seized by the R.C.M.P. patrol boat *Acadia* one mile off White Beach, Cape Breton Island, for a violation of the Customs Act. The captain and crew were taken in custody.

As result of information received from the captain and crew, and following extensive investigations, Conspiracy charges were preferred against Joseph Leo LeBlanc, Robert (Bob) Long, Joshua Joseph King and Henri Moraze involving approximately \$32,600.00.

On October 14, 1938, LeBlanc and Long pleaded guilty before Magistrate G. H. Willet of Bathurst, N.B. LeBlanc was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and fined \$1,000.00 and costs, or in default two years' less one day. Long was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and fined \$500.00 and costs, or in default two years' less one day.

The Crown entered an appeal with a view to having the sentences increased, and on December 9, 1938, judgment was handed down increasing the sentence of LeBlanc to two years and three months and a fine of \$2,000.00, or in default a further six months. The sentence of Long was increased to one year in gaol and a fine of \$1,000.00 or in default a further three months.

LeBlanc was released on November 12 at the expiration of his sentence of 30 days (he had paid his fine) and he disappeared shortly before decision of the Appeal Court was given. He was on bail on a Conspiracy charge preferred in Nova Scotia at this time, and although an extensive search has been conducted, he has managed to evade arrest.

King and Moraze have not, as yet, been apprehended. It is believed they are residing at St. Pierre-Miquelon.

The results obtained are most gratifying and has had a deterrent effect in the smuggling of contraband liquor into the Province of New-Brunswick.

Martin and Vincent Forester—Escaping from Gaol (189-b)

At approximately mid-day of January 11, 1939, the above noted prisoners were handed over to the Gaoler at the County Gaol at Hopewell Cape, N.B., but they escaped soon afterwards and took to the woods at the back of the gaol.

In order to effect their arrest, the services of *Black Lux* were obtained from Moncton. After eliminating one false lead, Constable MacGregor, with a guide and *Black Lux*, took up the trail of the prisoners and followed it for about seven miles. As these men would have to come out into the main highway, the trail was left, and Cst. Russell of Albert Detachment, who was patrolling the roads, was contacted.

It appeared that these men were following a course parallel to the main highway, but some distance back in the woods. Constable Russell was therefore stationed at the Hopewell Bridge, where it would be necessary for these men to break cover, in order to continue their course. *Black Lux* was then taken back towards Hopewell Cape, and at about 6.30 p.m. two men answering the description of the escaped prisoners were seen; but before they could be approached they took to their heels up a side road and across the fields.

Owing to the condition of the ground, a pursuit of the prisoners was impossible. *Black Lux* was therefore released from the leash, and the men commanded to halt. Upon overtaking the first man, *Black Lux* ensured he did so, but the second man kept on. A pursuit by *Black Lux* followed, and without touching the man, *Black Lux* stopped him.

Taking into consideration the distance our men had travelled, there is little doubt, but for the action of the dog, the prisoners would have made good their escape, for a time. No charges were laid against them, in accordance with instructions received from the Department of the Attorney-General, due to the circumstances of their breaking gaol.

Joseph Benedict Boudreau and Leslie L. Biggar—Breaking, Entering and Theft at Hampton, N.B.

During October, 1938, the Chief of Police at Sussex, N.B., intimated that he had received confidential information that one Leslie Biggar, a prisoner in the Kings County Gaol at Hampton, N.B., had broken into a drug store at Hampton Station and stolen a small quantity of cigarettes and tobacco. Upon interviewing Kenneth Robb, the owner of the store, he stated that the store had been entered and a small quantity of cigarettes taken; but as he suspected an ex-employee, he did not take any action in the matter. Inquiry was made at the gaol, but the Deputy Sheriff stated it was impossible for Biggar to commit the break, as all the prisoners were locked in the gaol from 6 p.m.

On November 29 the same store was again broken into and a large amount of cigarettes and tobacco and cigars and other articles were stolen. Finger prints found on the small pieces of glass and a cast of footprints found at the point of entry were taken. The identity of the offender was not established, but the size of the shoe making the tracks was about a nine. On December 11 the store was again entered, and a quantity of goods stolen. Finger prints were found on the glass of a small showcase, and this was forwarded to Headquarters for examination, which resulted in identification of Boudreau.

On December 15, during the inquiry at the County Gaol, it was learned that the wife of one of the prisoners at the gaol would be visiting her husband at the gaol, and it was thought that she would be taking some of the stolen goods with her to Saint John, N.B. Arrangements were made to have this lady followed, with the result that some of the stolen property was recovered from her, and as a consequence she was charged with possession of stolen property, but the case against her was later dismissed. On December 19, arrangements having been made to search the County Gaol, all prisoners therein were paraded, and it was found that one Joseph Boudreau was missing. A search of the gaol was made, and a large amount of the stolen property recovered from prisoners' belongings. On December 24 information was received from Ottawa that the finger prints found on the showcase in Robb's store were those of Joseph Boudreau, and this confirmed the statement obtained from one of the prisoners, indicating that Boudreau and Biggar had committed the breaks in question. They had been able to leave the gaol whenever they wished by means of a window, the bars of which they had sawn through. The position of the window did not allow them re-entering the gaol, so they would sleep in the gaol barn until morning, and when the gaol was opened they would sneak back and take their places with the other prisoners.

To date Boudreau is still at large. As a result of this investigation, the following convictions were recorded:—

- (1) William Anderson (C.C. Sec. 399)—six months in gaol.
- (2) Frederick Joseph Cummings (C.C. Sec. 399)—six months in gaol.
- (3) Lewis Eugene James (C.C. Sec. 399)—one year in gaol.
- (4) George William Ketchum (C.C. Sec. 399)—two years with hard labour, Dorchester Penitentiary.
- (5) Leslie Leiper Biggar (C.C. Sec. 399)—two years hard labour, Dorchester Penitentiary.

Breaking, entering and theft counts will be dealt with on the arrest of Joseph Benedict Boudreau.

*John Arsenault and Charles A. Keenan, Breaking, Entering and Theft (460)—
St. Norbert, N.B.*

During the early hours of November 20, 1938, Philius Gallant, of St. Norbert, N.B., noticed two men breaking into the store of Alpee Maillet, and when the offenders left the store and entered a waiting car, immediately notified Maillet by 'phone. Buctouche Detachment was immediately 'phoned by Maillet and the detachment members forthwith patrolled by police car to St. Norbert via St. Marys, N.B. About two miles from St. Marys, an oncoming car was flagged to stop, but failed to do so. A chase immediately ensued, and the car was overtaken. During the pursuit several parcels were dropped from the fleeing car, and same were recovered by our men. The occupants of the car, John A. Arsenault and Charles H. Keenan, were placed under arrest on the grounds that they were responsible for this breaking, entering and theft.

In tracing back the tracks of the car from the point where it was first seen, it was found that they terminated about 100 yards from Maillet's store. Footprints from that point led to the store. Examination of the store showed

that the glass of the door had been removed, but no finger prints could be found. The door was locked with a Yale lock, and in order to force this open, a screwdriver or iron bar had been used, leaving impressions on the door frame. A screwdriver found in the car was compared with the impressions left, and found to fit same perfectly. The articles found on the road were definitely identified by Maillet as his property. The description of the offenders given by Gallant corresponded to the appearance of suspects.

Following the Preliminary Hearing, both men appeared before Judge A. W. Bennett at Richibucto on February 7, 1939, and though pleas of Not Guilty were entered, both men were found guilty, and sentenced to 4 months in Kent county gaol.

*Merritt Kierstead, Elmer G. Smith, Clarence G. Benson, Fred H. Bartlett—
Breaking, Entering and Theft—Queens County, N.B.*

At 6.30 a.m. on January 30, 1939, Harry Davis of Smith Creek, N.B. complained that during the night a quantity of oats and a quantity of sacks had been stolen from his barn. Approximately 100 bushels of oats appeared to have been taken. In addition, 2 fur robes and a fur coat were later found to be missing.

Owing to the drifting snow, the tracks of the offenders were obliterated, but it appeared that 2 or 3 people were involved and that possibly a truck had been used.

On making inquiries, it was found that William Landry had a crew of men cutting pulpwood near Manitoba road and that horses were being used. The provisions for the camp were purchased through a local store, and in checking over the forage sold for the horses, it was found that from January 9 only 10 bushels of oats had been purchased through this store. The feeding of the horses took one bushel of oats per day and William Landry still had 5 bushels on hand.

On February 3, 1939, upon interviewing Landry it was found that he purchased 10 bushels of oats from one Merritt Kierstead of Manitoba road about a week previous. Kierstead had stated that he received the oats in payment of a debt. The date of delivery of these oats was checked and proved to be January 26, 1939.

On February 4, Kierstead was interviewed, and after much questioning, admitted that he and Elmer Smith stole the oats he had sold, from one Stanley Seymour at Lower Millstream, N.B., on January 25. Elmer Smith was then interviewed after having a few words with Kierstead, Smith was nervous and excited, and when asked what Kierstead had said, he replied, "He said to tell you that we stole the oats." Questioned as to what oats he referred to, he answered, "From Harry Davis."

He then made a statement involving Merritt Kierstead, Clarence Benson and himself in the theft of 5 bags of oats, 2 fur robes, a fur overcoat and a horse blanket from Harry Davis. Smith showed where the coat, blanket and robes were hidden in an eight gallon cream can about a quarter mile from Kierstead's home.

Kierstead was again questioned and admitted the truth of Smith's statement. In addition, he admitted to the theft of the cream can from Apohaqui Station three to four weeks previous, and the theft of a milk can at Roachville Bridge near Sussex, N.B. Another theft was confessed covering car tools, etc., from Ernest Titus at Roachville, N.B., in which he, Smith, Benson and Fred Bartlett had participated. The stolen goods were recovered.

As a result of checking on the statements obtained, the following convictions were recorded on February 23, 1939. Pleas of guilty were entered on each count.

- Merritt Kierstead, 39 J 652-48 B.E. and Theft from Harry Davis—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.
- Elmer G. Smith, 39 J 652-47 B.E. and Theft from Harry Davis—3 months county gaol.
- Clarence G. Benson, 39 J 652-46 B.E. and Theft from Harry Davis—9 months county gaol.
- Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-50 Theft of oats from Stanley Seymour—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.
- Fred H. Bartlett, 39 J 673-56 Theft of oats from Stanley Seymour—6 months county gaol.
- Clarence G. Benson, 39 J 673-51 Theft of oats from Stanley Seymour—9 months county gaol.
- Elmer G. Smith, 39 J 673-49 Theft of oats from Stanley Seymour—3 months county gaol.
- Merritt Kierstead, 39 J 673-52—Theft spare tire, etc., from Donald Titus—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.
- Fred F. Bartlett, 39 J 673-45 Theft spare tire, etc., from Donald Titus—6 months county gaol.
- Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-54 Theft milk can—Apohaqui, N.B.—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.
- Elmer G. Smith, 39 J 673-53 Theft milk can—Apohaqui, N.B.—3 months county gaol.
- Clarence G. Benson, 39 J 673-74 Theft tire wheel—Sussex, N.B.—9 months county gaol.
- Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-72 Theft tire wheel—Sussex, N.B.—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.
- Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-73 Theft tire and wheel—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.
- Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-73 Theft of molasses—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.
- Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-76 Theft truck tires—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.
- Clarence G. Benson, 39 J 673-79 Theft truck tires—9 months county gaol.
- Elmer G. Smith, 39 J 673-77 Theft truck tires—3 months county gaol.

Sentences to run concurrently.

*John Gordon Hopkins and George William Ketchum—B.E. and Theft (460)
—Nauwigewauk, N.B.*

On July 20, 1938, the store and post office operated by J. F. Humphrey at Nauwigewauk, N.B. was broken and entered and a quantity of merchandise and postal matter stolen. It appeared that entrance had been effected by the rear door by means of a key, but it also appeared that at first an attempt had been made to force a window with a screwdriver. Later events proved entrance was gained by a trap door on the roof.

Mr. Humphrey could name no suspects, but stated he would like to see the inside of Gordon Hopkins' canteen at Hammond River, N.B. During a routine Intoxicating Liquor Act search, however, nothing of an incriminating nature was found in connection with this break, though evidence was disclosed on which a Liquor Act conviction was obtained. Several bottles of assorted liquors were also found in Hopkins' canteen, and this fact was noted in newspaper reports on the Liquor Act charge.

On the 30th instant, George M. Harding complained that his camp at Hammond River, had been broken and entered. The following day, this complainant was interviewed, and stated that he had read that liquors similar to those stolen from his camp had been discovered at Hopkins' canteen. Hopkins had previously kept company with a maid employed at Harding's. The maid had been discharged in June. This indicated that Hopkins knew the location of the camp which was somewhat secluded.

Mr. Harding accompanied members when search of the canteen was conducted, and as a result, identified certain articles that had been stolen from him. With this information Gordon Hopkins was interviewed at the gaol, and intimated he would give a statement if he could speak first to one George William Ketchum. This was arranged and as a result, Ketchum made a statement admitting the guilt of both men. Ketchum was then placed under arrest. A further statement was obtained from Hopkins, confirming the statement of Ketchum. On the 22-9-38, as a result of charges for the breaking, entering and theft from M. Harding's camp, Hopkins was sentenced to two years in the Dorchester Penitentiary, and Ketchum to one year in Kings County Gaol.

In the meantime, a letter was received on 8-8-38 stating that Ketchum had committed the breaking and entering of Humphrey's store and had hidden part of the goods in a church tower at Hammond River. Acting on this information, certain articles were recovered. On interviewing Ketchum he denied all knowledge of the break; however, it was discovered that the letter noted above had been posted by a prisoner, though Ketchum had no knowledge of it. Hopkins also denied knowledge of the break and the letter, but between these two suspects a suspicion of being betrayed was planted.

On the 19th instant, a note from Ketchum to Hopkins was obtained directly proving these two men to be responsible. By judicious use of this information the majority of the stolen goods were recovered. In this connection, Hopkins' father rendered valuable assistance.

Charges were then preferred under Criminal Code Section 460, and at a speedy trial on September 22, 1938, Ketchum received a sentence of one year in the County Gaol. Hopkins, who was the actual instigator, received a sentence of three years in the Penitentiary at the same time.

Both sentences were concurrent with that imposed on the charges in respect to the Harding Breaking, Entering and Theft.

John Fletcher & Roy Fulton—B.E. and Theft (460)—Boiestown, N.B.—Miramichi Lumber Company Store.

Between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. of June 21, the above noted store was entered and a quantity of merchandise stolen amounting to approximately \$150 in value. Entrance had been made through a window in the rear of the store by breaking the glass, after a crowbar had been used and found inadequate. No clues were found, though it appeared that a car had been used to haul away the stolen articles. The crowbar used was later found and it was discovered had been stolen from a C.N.R. hand-car at Boiestown, N.B. The C.N.R. did not wish any action taken in this respect.

During investigation, it was found that one Roy Fulton of Minto, had been working at Boiestown and had left that place shortly after the break. Information was then received that he had proceeded by freight train to Minto, and had with him a full pack sack, the contents of which were not known.

At this time Fulton was in the County Gaol awaiting trial on an assault charge (Section 274 C.C.) Inquiry at Fulton's home resulted in some of the stolen goods being recovered there, and further articles being recovered from one John Brogan. This man claimed that Fulton had stated that the articles were purchased by him.

Roy Fulton was then interviewed and made a statement implicating one John Fletcher in this break. The statement further solved a breaking, entering and theft which had occurred on May 29 at the store of Charles O'Neill, which John Brogan and Roy Fulton had committed.

As a result of these particulars, charges were preferred against Fulton and Fletcher for the Boiestown break, but owing to lack of evidence, no action was taken against Brogan. He was, however, charged with Fulton *re* the offence at O'Neill's.

With regard to the case against Fulton for assault on Brogan's wife, he pleaded Guilty, and on Speedy Trial, before His Honour Judge Slipp, received a sentence of 3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary on July 5, 1938.

On July 22, 1938, before His Honour Judge J. L. Ryan, Fulton and Fletcher pleaded guilty to the charge for Breaking, Entering and Theft at Boiestown and were both sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

On July 26, 1938, before His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp, Fulton pleaded Guilty to the charge of Breaking, Entering and Theft of the store of Charles O'Neill and was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary. This sentence is to run concurrent with the conviction of July 5, 1938. The case against Brogan in this connection was dismissed.

*Simon LeBreton, Willard Carr & Clarence W. Shannon—B. E. & Theft (460)
—Pennfield, N.B.*

During the night of June 16, 1938, the store of William S. R. Justason of Pennfield, N.B., was broken into and several hundred cigarettes were stolen. From the Post Office situated in the same store, stamps, cash and postal notes to the value of \$161.90 were stolen from a safe.

Owing to the faulty nature of the combination on the safe, this was easily opened by turning the dial. However, there were indications that an attempt had first been made to pry off the door plate with a jemmy.

The only clues found inside the store were three soft drink bottles which had been opened and left around the store. Only one bore clear impressions of finger prints.

Entry had been gained by removing windows from the cellar of the store by which an aperture of $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ " was made. The pieces of glass had been piled in two piles and these were directly under a stream of rain from the roof. No finger prints could be found on them.

A short distance from this glass, a light overcoat was found, and this bore the name of the maker.

Efforts to trace the owner of the coat through the maker were made, but without result. The soft drink bottles were forwarded to Ottawa for examination.

At Saint John, N.B., inquiries disclosed that 3 or 4 men had been making trips to outside points and it was felt that the occasions of these trips were for unlawful purposes, and on June 21st, an anonymous telephone call was received at Saint John Detachment to the effect that Simon LeBreton (a well known offender), Carr and Shannon had committed a break the previous week in the vicinity of Sussex, N.B. This information was believed to refer to the Pennfield break. The party to whom the stolen cigarettes were believed disposed of was questioned without result, other than to identify the coat as similar to one used by Shannon.

This was considered sufficient to obtain a search warrant, and Shannon's quarters were searched. Nothing of value was found other than a jemmy wrapped in newspaper which Shannon would not then account for. The three suspects were then questioned unsuccessfully. Shannon denied ownership of the coat.

In the absence of the suspects, Hilda Roberts (Shannon's mistress) and Annie Crawford were interviewed and the latter identified the overcoat as Shannon's, in whose quarters the interview took place. Simon LeBreton then entered the room and confirmed what had been learned.

On the 25th June a further anonymous call was received indicating that the postal notes stolen were hidden in the dump beside Shannon's flat—but a search of this spot was unsuccessful in locating them. During the search, however, Annie Crawford indicated that they had been burnt the night before, after having been removed from the dump.

These girls then consented to come to the detachment for further questioning and Annie Crawford made a statement outlining their activities and definitely stating that LeBreton, Carr and Shannon had committed the break at Pennfield.

Shannon's flat was then visited, but the men had departed. Owing to the memory of a city policeman, they were located at Carr's brother's home and immediately placed under arrest. LeBreton then gave a statement confirming that of Annie Crawford and indicating where some of the stolen property had been sold and where the rest was cached. As a result of this, most of the goods were recovered, but the postal notes had been destroyed as indicated by Annie Crawford.

The jemmy was compared with marks found at the scene of the break and found to exactly fit them. The print on the bottle was found to be a palm print, but upon examination did not compare with those of the suspects. Incidentally, LeBreton wore gloves.

With consent of the Postal authorities the charges were laid under Criminal Code Section 460, and the three prisoners were sentenced to three years each in Dorchester Penitentiary.

The receiver of some of the stolen goods was not proceeded against, owing to lack of information and on the advice of the Deputy Attorney General.

Charles Brown; Arthur Brown; Aubrey Brown; Robert Wambolt—Breaking, Entering and Theft of Gasoline, Oil, etc., and Revolver (460)—Property of Fred F. Bishop, Rothesay, N.B.

On June 14, 1936, information was received that the service station of Fred Bishop, Rothesay, N.B., had been broken into early on Sunday morning and the following articles stolen,—

- 30-35 gallons gasoline
- 5 quarts "Velco" motor oil
- 21 quart cans "Penn-Lube" motor oil
- 8-10 packages Sweet Caporal cigarettes (10's)
- 125 "Broker" brand cigars
- 8 packages "Vogue" cigarette papers
- Harrington & Richardson .38 calibre revolver, serial No. 167077.

Despite a close search, no clue to the identity of the offender could be found with the exception of finger print smudges which were smeared too hadly for identification purposes. Passing traffic had destroyed the impression left by a car which appeared to have been on the service station yard after the station had been closed at 2 a.m. Sunday morning. Various suspected parties were investigated, but all these proved innocent and the possibility of the revolver coming to the attention of Ottawa remained the only avenue of inquiry left open. The Central Registry was accordingly notified of the theft.

On March 15, 1938, Truman Naugler, Camperdown, Lunenburg county, N.S., committed suicide by shooting himself with a Harrington & Richardson Revolver, .38 calibre; Serial No. 167077. The Central Registry, in consequence of inquiry from "H" Division advised that the revolver in question was

the one stolen from Fred Bishop in 1936. Further inquiry disclosed that deceased had borrowed this weapon from one Charles Brown, a few days previous. Brown claimed that he received the weapon from Robert Wambolt. A man involved in a car accident near Saint John, N.B., in the spring of 1937, was alleged by Wambolt to have given him the weapon. As the revolver was not registered (by Wambolt or Brown), inquiries were made at Ottawa and Saint John, N.B. and it was discovered that the accident mentioned by Wambolt, had not occurred.

With this information in mind, Brown and Wambolt were interrogated regarding the offence at Bishop's Service Station. Brown then made a statement admitting the commission of the crime and implicating Robert Wambolt, and Arthur and Aubrey Brown.

Informations were laid against all four and they were returned to Saint John to stand trial.

Preliminary hearing held on April 30, 1938, resulted in all four prisoners being committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

On May 12, 1938, the four prisoners appeared before County Court Judge L. P. D. Tilley with the following results:—

Charles Brown pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months with hard labour in the county goal. Sentence to date from date of trial.

Arthur Brown pleaded guilty and was sentenced to same penalty as Charles Brown.

Aubrey Brown pleaded not guilty and the information was withdrawn in view of the absence of corroborative evidence.

Robert Wambolt pleaded not guilty and the information was withdrawn in view of the absence of corroborative evidence.

This case demonstrates the value of registration of small arms.

Wetmore Quigley and Stanford Dickson—Theft (386)—Hillsborough, N.B.

On August 19, 1938, a complaint was received that a gasoline tank, owned by the New Brunswick Gas and Oil Company, situated near Hillsborough, at the junction of the Weldon and Hillsborough roads, had been broken into, and about thirty-five gallons of MicMac gasoline stolen.

The man in charge of the tanks, on finding that the break had occurred, looked around and found some car tracks which he was convinced had not been there when he left the previous evening; he therefore covered them with boards, pending the arrival of a member of the Force.

Examination of these tracks showed that the car was equipped with three tires of the same pattern, and one odd one. Plaster casts were taken of these tracks. No other leads were established.

On August 22, one Coleman Steeves came to the Albert Detachment office and complained that someone had stolen a tire pump from his car. He named as suspects Stanford Dickson and Wetmore Quigley and stated that they had bought an old Nash car about a month ago. Further questioning of this complainant disclosed that the parties suspected worked for his father until August 15, and that he knew they had no money. The suspects had gone into debt to get the car which they were operating. The source of their gasoline supply was unknown. Steeves further volunteered the information that the two men had had a motor vehicle accident on the night of the 20th, and the car was then in a garage in Moncton, N.B. Dickson and Quigley intended to leave for Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island on the 22nd, provided the car was repaired in time.

Moncton Detachment was advised of these developments, and requested to check at the garage to see if the Nash car was there, and if so, whether the tires compared with the casts; also to see if the tire pump was in the car.

These inquiries were conducted and the pump was located in the car. On the arrival of the member from Albert Detachment with the casts, comparison indicated that this car was the one that had been at the gasoline tanks on the night of the theft. Examination of the gasoline in the tank of the automobile showed same to be of the MicMac brand. Arrangements were made to have the Force notified as soon as suspects came for the car, and upon their doing so, they were arrested.

At first they denied all knowledge of the offence and gave various stories accounting for their actions on the night of the theft. They did confess, however, to the theft of the pump. The following day both men, who had been kept in separate gaols, made confessions admitting the thefts.

On arraignment, both men pleaded guilty to the charge and received a sentence of 4 months in the Albert county gaol. In regard to the theft of the pump, they pleaded guilty, and received one month in the same gaol. Sentences are to run concurrently.

Lester Biggar and Howard Joseph Burke—Theft of Automobile (377-386)—Sussex, N.B.

On the evening of October 25, Col. A. J. Brooks reported his car stolen from in front of his office at Sussex, N.B., and that it was believed to be driven in the direction of Moncton. It was also reported that two persons, Howard Joseph Burke and Lester Biggar, had escaped from the gaol at Hampton the same evening. Immediate action was taken, and in addition, Police Dog "Black Lux" accompanied one of the patrols.

When about eight or nine miles from Moncton, the patrol with "Black Lux" observed a car coming towards them, travelling very fast, and while it appeared to answer the description of the one stolen, the licence number could not be checked. The patrol therefore turned and pursued the speeding car, overtaking it about five miles from Moncton, where it was noted the licence number checked with that assigned to Col. Brooks' Chrysler. Upon returning to the stolen automobile, which was then stopped a short distance behind the Police car, it was found to be empty, and the motor idling.

"Black Lux" was immediately brought to it, as owing to darkness, our men were unable to see in which direction the occupants had gone. Constable P. McGregor, who was handling the dog on this occasion, briefly describes the animal's actions as follows:—

"Black Lux" cast about near abandoned car, which was left on paved surface of highway with motor running. After casting across both ditches. 'Lux' started along paved surface behind car. About 150 yards from car, 'Lux' went past an open front garage with loose stone forming a driveway, then through heavy bush down a steep bank to the tide bed of the river, where the mud was ankle deep. 'Lux' appeared so keen that in spite of the very difficult footing in total darkness I allowed him to continue, and after covering about 50 yards, someone said, 'Here we are' and on turning my flashlight on I saw two men seated beneath some bushes about fifteen feet ahead of me. 'Lux' was still straining on the leash and continued to do so until given the command to 'Stay,' when he had reached a point about six feet from the men. Here 'Lux' remained until the men were searched for weapons, and then commanded to proceed. During the escorting back to the car, 'Lux' was always attentive and it was necessary to keep him back by using the leash."

Both men eventually appeared before His Honour L. P. D. Tilley, at Hampton, N.B., on November 7, pleading "guilty" to charge of theft of automobile, Burke being sentenced to two years in the Dorchester Penitentiary and Biggar to six months in the County Gaol of Hampton. Burke was given one year's imprisonment for escaping from lawful custody, and his companion, Leslie Biggar, six months imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently.

James Bellman—Saint John, N.B.—Intoxicating Liquor Act, Section 56-2

This case emanated from the seizure of the Schooner "Admiral Beatty," approximately 2½ miles off the mouth of the Saint John Harbour on December 24, 1937, under The Customs Act.

James Bellman, the Captain, although proceeded against under the Customs Act, was also charged under Section 56-2 of the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act on February 10, 1938. He came before Magistrate G. Earle Logan at Fairville, N.B., on March 5, who, after adjourning the case several times, convicted the accused on May 28, 1938, and sentenced him to ten months in gaol; a fine of two thousand dollars and costs, with an alternative of four additional months in gaol if fine and costs were not paid. The Schooner *Admiral Beatty* and cargo of 3,920 gallons of contraband alcohol were confiscated to His Majesty in the right of the Province.

On June 3, 1938, Bellman gave Notice of Appeal against the decision of Magistrate Logan, and was released the following day on the posting of \$20,000.00 bail. This appeal was later abandoned.

Warrant of Commitment was executed at Bathurst, N.B., on October 15, 1938, Bellman being held there at the time as a material witness in connection with charges of Conspiracy against Joseph Leo LeBlanc. He was escorted to Saint John, N.B., and placed in the county gaol to serve his sentence, where he remained, except when taken to the Saint John General Hospital for treatment of Hodgins Disease from which he is dying, until his release on January 31, 1939, under parole by order of the Liquor Control Board.

Edgar Friars—Sussex, N.B.—Intoxicating Liquor Act.

On the evening of June 1, 1938, members of Sussex and Petitcodiac Detachments arranged a road blockade a short distance east of the Town of Sussex. A Ford Sedan on being signalled to stop, failed to heed the warning and drove past this blockade. The Police Patrol immediately pursued, and the driver of the Ford finally jumped from the car while still in motion and escaped in the woods. The car contained 42½ gallons of contraband liquor. A cap was also found near the car.

Constable Fenwick, en route to his Detachment at Petitcodiac at about 4 a.m. on June 2, 1938, came upon a young man in his bare head, who gave his name as Edgar Friars of Saint John, N.B. As he declined to give a satisfactory account of his movements, he was taken into custody. It was later ascertained that the Ford Sedan was the property of Manford Friars, father of Edgar Friars.

Edgar Friars was found guilty before Magistrate B. Smith at Sussex on June 15, 1938, for being illegally in possession of liquor, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fined \$500.00 and costs, or in default, an additional six months. The car and liquor were confiscated to the Crown in the right of the Province.

An appeal taken by the accused was dismissed by His Honour Judge L. P. D. Tilley, on September 22, 1938.

Henry Tessier—Intoxicating Liquor Act—Wicklow, N.B.

On May 23, 1938, a seizure was effected in the Parish of Wicklow, by Florenceville Detachment, of a 1938 Ford V-8 Coupe containing 180 gallons alcohol. The occupants escaped.

A tourist permit found in the car, issued to one Albert Roy, revealed that it had entered Canada at Stanhope, P.Q., on May 9, 1938. A registration certificate also found disclosed that the car had been registered at Boston, Mass., on May 7, 1938, in the name of Albert Roy.

Later in the evening of the date of seizure, it was ascertained that two strangers had been driven from the locality of seizure to Woodstock, N.B. They were located, questioned, and upon being unable to give satisfactory account of themselves, placed under arrest.

Investigation revealed that these men were Henry Tessier, a well known criminal and bootlegger of the United States; and Albert Roy, a native of Quebec, who had been living in Lowell, Mass.

Tessier and Roy were charged under Section 56-2 of the Intoxicating Liquor Act. Tessier pleaded Guilty and was sentenced to two months in gaol and to pay a fine of \$200.00 and costs, or in default, two additional months in gaol. The fine and costs were paid, and he was released from gaol on order of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board in view of an impending Immigration charge. The car and alcohol were confiscated to His Majesty in the right of the Province and the information against Roy was withdrawn.

A charge under the Immigration Act was also placed against Tessier by the Immigration authorities and he was sentenced to 15 days in gaol, a fine of \$50.00 and costs, and to be deported at the expiration of his sentence.

The authorities at Houlton, Maine, U.S.A. held a warrant issued by the State of Massachusetts for a Breach of Parole, this was executed immediately on his return to Maine and Tessier was returned to the State of Massachusetts to face a term of imprisonment of from 3 to 5 years.

No charges were preferred against Tessier or Roy under the Excise Act.

GENERAL REMARKS

I consider the past year has been a successful one with regard to maintenance of law and order, and although there is nothing of a spectacular nature to record, I am satisfied with the work performed.

Elsewhere in this report I have given instances where "Black Lux" has proved the value of using dogs, and I am pleased that "Bachus," a Rottweiler, has been sent to "J" Division. He will be stationed at Fredericton and assigned to Fredericton Sub-Division—thus there will be a dog at each Sub-Division Headquarters. I would suggest that both be for use in "J" Division only, rather than for use in "H" and "L" Divisions as has been the case in the past.

Since "Black Lux" has been stationed in New Brunswick, the general public, within limits, has developed an extraordinary faith in the animal's capabilities and it is astonishing to observe the relief apparent when it is known he is at work; this is particularly noticeable in the case of a person missing, especially a child.

The training of "Bachus" is being strictly continued.

13. The Officer Commanding, "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

EXCISE ACT

During the year, 132 seizures were effected, as compared to 169 for the preceding period. The decrease of 37 is attributable chiefly, it is believed, to the fact that those convicted for a first offence, in fear of a second conviction, ceased their illicit operations. The minimum punishment provided on conviction for a second offence has evidently proved an effective deterrent to those who have been previously convicted. In fifteen cases the accused was charged with a second or subsequent offence. A total of 150 convictions were recorded.

Of somewhat unusual character was the case of Frank Glazer, of Edmonton, found in possession of illicit spirits. During the search of his premises, he

attempted to viciously assault those searching and, during his trial, committed perjury. Convicted for both offences, in addition to that under Sec. 169, appropriate sentences were imposed.

Of interest from the standpoint of procedure, reference may be made to the case of Geo. Adams, charged with a subsequent offence, under Sec. 169. At the summary trial, the presiding Magistrate read only that portion of the charge covering the latest offence. On conclusion of the hearing, the defence objected when the Court proposed to enquire into the former offence. The objection was upheld and conviction occurred as for a first offence only, when the minimum sentence was imposed. Appeal entered by the Crown was dismissed, in effect, on the grounds that the Court was without power to remedy the matter, by way of conviction for a subsequent offence.

There were no seizures of unusual importance or interest, the majority involving the usual stills, wash and spirits, etc.

CUSTOMS ACT

Under this Act, 18 seizures were effected, as compared to 24 for the previous year. While none were of unusual importance, one may be worthy of mention, as of interest, which occurred in the case of Albert Messany, of Vienna, Germany. This man was employed by two gentlemen from abroad, to arrange a hunting trip in the Edson district. Following his departure from Canada, it was found that he had disposed of hunting rifles he had imported, without declaration, to the guide who was engaged, as part payment for the guide's services. The firearms were seized and subsequently disposed of to the guide, on payment of duty and taxes. No evidence of commercial smuggling arose and there was no indication that liquor had entered from the U.S. Border patrols were active, and the assistance of Departmental officials was furnished most willingly, whenever required. A total of six convictions occurred.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Ten convictions occurred under this Act, representing an increase of six over the previous year. The convictions covered petty trafficking by addicts, and no case of major trafficking was encountered. Forged narcotic prescriptions were the basis of criminal charges, in four instances, in all of which convictions resulted, followed by appropriate penalties. In one case, that of Emil Quinton and Jack Green, convictions also resulted for corrupting a witness. This accused had been identified by a druggist from whom he had secured narcotics, on forged prescriptions. Whilst on bail, he attempted to induce the druggist to give evidence, which would fail in positive identification. By previous arrangement, the conversation between the two men was overheard by the investigation member, who was concealed in the room.

Two convictions occurred under Sec. 4 (f), following the purchase of Codeine by a member of the Force from Louis Deschanean and R. H. Young, of Calgary.

During the year, Dilaudide made its appearance among local addicts and Orville Hueston, a well known addict, was convicted for distributing the drug. Its use by addicts at the close of the year has practically ceased, and no further supply for illegal use is available, according to reliable information.

During the year *Cannabis Sativa* was found growing on many farms throughout the province, the growth in every instance being utilized innocently as a wind-break. In addition, those of foreign nationality gathered the seeds for the extraction of the oil content. In no instance was the growth produced for illegal purposes, and destruction in all cases was carried out without objection or difficulty. The amendment to the Act, making production illegal, together with Provincial legislation which proclaims the plant to now be a Class "A" noxious weed, will materially assist in total eradication of future growth.

On the morning of December 16, 1938, three newly-born infants were discovered dead, in a nursing home operated by Mrs. Stella Pidgeon, at Olds. Evidence of pathological examination and analysis, produced at the inquest, failed to definitely establish the cause of death, but asphyxiation contributed to a marked degree in the decease of the three babies. Evidence given at the inquest revealed that paregoric had been administered in the past to other babies born in the institution, although it could not be established that the deceased children had been given the preparation. The Deputy Attorney General instructed that charges be laid under Sec. 8 (2) of the Act, and trial is now pending.

During the year, no evidence of any major or serious trafficking arose and the situation, generally, was normal and satisfactory.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

Three hundred and fifty-seven convictions occurred under this Act, 312 of which involved juveniles, and 45 covered offences committed by adults. For the previous year, convictions totalled 310, illustrating an increase for the current year of 47 convictions in all. The following juvenile case is worthy of mention:

During October, 1938, counterfeit 25 cent and 10 cent coins were circulated in Spirit River. Investigations disclosed that one, Alex. Standnyk, age 14 years, had passed most of these coins, chiefly at the local picture show. Suitable interrogation led to his complete confession, illustrating that he had filed one cent pieces to the required size and coated same with mercury, to resemble twenty-five cent coins, treating in similar fashion small one cent pieces, to resemble dimes. Thorough investigation failed to disclose any assistant or accomplice, and the guilty youth averred the offence was his own idea and plan, exclusively. One year's suspended sentence was imposed, following a plea of guilty.

Of the adults convicted, a case worthy of mention is that of Lawrence Scott, N.F.A. In July, 1938, he made the acquaintance of Jess D. Miller, the only child and daughter of respectable parents resident in Edmonton. Becoming suspicious of the relationship between the two, which was later confirmed, the girl was sent to relatives in the country, with a view to terminating her association with Scott, who was charged with vagrancy at Edmonton on August 4 and ordered to leave the city. On the following night, he contacted the girl and persuaded her to leave with him.

Using any means of transportation that offered, and often hitch-hiking, the two wandered as vagrants through various places in B.C., living in intimacy. By persuasion and threats, Scott eventually induced the girl to prostitute herself and thenceforth lived on her earnings. Extensive and prolonged enquiries resulted in the arrest of both at Swift Current, Sask., on October 2, from whence they were returned to Edmonton, in custody.

The story of her callous defilement and degradation by Scott, a young man of about 24 years of age, revealed this to be one of the most aggravated and wanton offences of this nature, encountered in many years. Charged with Contributing, Scott received a penitentiary sentence of two years, while his victim was made a ward, and returned to the custody of her parents.

Generally speaking, the amount of juvenile delinquency remained much the same, as for the previous year. From an examination of cases reported, it would seem the ever present problem is due largely to three principal contributory factors. Many cases evidently originate in a spirit of mischief. Common to practically all children, which manifests itself frequently in minor damage to property, which cannot be regarded as of a serious type, calling for drastic measure. Environment, in numerous cases, plays a major role, in the downfall of many juveniles. Laxity of the parents, and the prevalence of

poverty in the home, which perhaps lacks the ordinary comforts of life, undoubtedly tends to lead youth into temptation, and wrong doing. This is sometimes overcome, by removal to more suitable surroundings, where youth has greater promise of progressing to maturity, through a normal adolescence, than is possible if allowed to develop amidst indifferent or bad examples.

The most serious cause of delinquency, however, fortunately uncommon, is that of the child of sub-normal mentality, with an inherent aptitude for crime. Cases of this nature seem to be rarely curable, institutional care being the only sane and safe remedy, in affording protection from these potential, and often dangerous, criminals.

CRIMINAL CODE

During the year 6,599 cases were investigated under the provisions of the Criminal Code and 2,968 convictions recorded as against 6,699 cases investigated and 2,768 convictions recorded during the previous year.

Of the 7 cases of murder which were investigated, 2 of the murderers committed suicide, 2 were adjudged insane, 1 was convicted, 1 secured a Stay of Proceedings, while the other is still awaiting trial.

We had 3 cases of attempted murder, of which 2 were convicted and 1 committed suicide.

Seven cases of manslaughter were investigated, which resulted as follows:—

- Convictions, 1.
- Dismissals, 2.
- Stay of Proceedings, 3.
- Awaiting Trial, 1.

All of these cases were in connection with fatal automobile accidents, owing to circumstances incidental to such accidents, it is extremely difficult to fix responsibility. In addition, of course, the members of most juries drive cars themselves and, having a fellow feeling for individuals involved in accidents of this kind, are reluctant to convict unless there is overwhelming evidence of gross negligence.

Particulars regarding these cases will be found among the synopsis of important cases.

Safeblowings

There was a decrease in the number of offences of this nature during the current year and it appears that, with a few exceptions, the offences were committed by men gathering knowledge in this line of criminal activity. Those in the past who used the method of blowing a safe by use of nitro-glycerine are now resorting to the punch method and the acetylene method.

In two cases where safes have been blown, investigators are satisfied that the offences were committed by the complainants using this means to cover shortages or to gain time from their creditors.

Hereunder is a tabulation of offences for the period under review:—

Blown	19	
Punched	12	
Opened by combination	3	
Attempts (miscellaneous)	10	
Acetylene, unsuccessful	2	
Cash stolen		\$8,368.96
Goods, approximate value		500.00
Recovered—cash, stamps, approximately—etc.		350.00

Three safeblowers were convicted. While the number of convictions was small as compared to the number of offences committed, it is difficult to obtain evidence to warrant bringing those to trial whom we know actually committed

the offence or offences. As stated, the number of offences committed throughout the year is less than last year, which speaks favourably of the system of highway patrols established throughout the province and other agencies set up to combat this line of criminal activity.

Cattle Stealing

In the year 1936, 300 complaints were received regarding the theft of cattle and 106 convictions were obtained. In 1937, 356 complaints were made and 136 convictions were obtained.

The following is a statistical statement showing the number of cattle and horses reported as stolen during the year 1938, and convictions obtained, etc., also the number of cattle and horses located:—

	Cases investigated	313
Involving	241 horses 292 cattle 81 sheep 49 pigs	
Convictions	74	
Dismissals	26	
Withdrawals	12	
Abandoned	86	
Unfounded	45	

Grain Stealing

During the year 1938 there were 264 complaints of grain stealing reported, and these were dealt with as follows:—

- 109 prosecutions were entered.
- 88 convictions obtained.
- 16 dismissed.
- 5 withdrawn.
- 3 awaiting trial.
- 43 abandoned for want of information, unfounded, etc.

From the above figures, it will be noted that this year complaints received were 145 less than the year previous. Like other forms of crime, it is difficult to assign the reason for this decrease to any one cause. Undoubtedly, the lower price of grain this year as compared with last year was a factor in the situation, providing as it did less temptation to those inclined to this form of criminal activity. Of equal, if not of greater importance, however, was the close supervision we have maintained and the many excellent investigations which have resulted in the conviction and severe punishment of individuals responsible for offences of this kind. The attendant publicity given to some of these cases has undoubtedly proved a strong deterrent factor to many of the criminal element. As was mentioned last year, this class of crime is not an easy one to cope with. Many farmers are very careless in their choice of sites for their granaries, many of which are often located a considerable distance away from and out of sight of the farm residence. During the winter they are frequently not visited for weeks at a time and it is thus a comparatively simple matter for thieves to drive their trucks or sleighs right up to the granary at night, haul the wheat to some distant elevator or, if they live nearby, mix it with their own grain and dispose of it later. Despite the obstacles our men have encountered, however, it will be noted from the synopsis of cases that exceedingly clever and painstaking work has frequently been done by members of this division.

SYNOPSIS OF IMPORTANT CASES

Colin Gladue, Springburn, Alta.—Murder.

On May 28, 1938, our Peace River Detachment were called upon to investigate the murder of Clara Goulet of Springburn, Alta. Clara Goulet, a girl of 21 years, had for the past two years been living with Gladue as his common law wife. Gladue, due to his treatment of Clara Goulet, was ordered from the Goulet home. He left but returned later the same day at which time he shot and killed Clara. Colin Gladue was found later by the railway tracks, having committed suicide. Death in both instances resulted from wounds inflicted with a .30 calibre rifle.

Wallace Mackie, Rich Lake, Alta.—Murder.

On December 21, 1938, John Horoszko, a farmer of the Rich Lake district, accompanied by his wife and family, attended a Christmas party and dance held in the district community hall. At about 1 a.m., December 22, Horoszko left the hall stating that he was going to adjust his footwear and was later observed removing an extra pair of socks. A few minutes later, two girls reported that they had observed Horoszko grovelling in the snow and, upon investigation, he was found lying partially unconscious in a wagon box bleeding from wounds in the head. He expired some eight hours later. There was considerable drinking of illicit liquor at the party and it was at first thought that deceased had imbibed too freely and had fallen, striking his head. However, a post mortem examination disclosed that the injuries sustained must have been inflicted by a blow from a blunt instrument. Every person, who had attended the dance and party held that night, were interviewed, statements taken, and one by one eliminated. In this manner it was ascertained that Wallace Mackie had a grievance against John Wayne, over the affections of the local school teacher. It was known that Horoszko had no enemies and investigators were of the opinion that as Horoszko and Wayne were built much alike that it could be that Horoszko was taken to be Wayne. Wallace Mackie was taken into custody on a technical charge and questioned concerning the death of Horoszko. He gave a confession and described how he had been taking a drink in the out-house and was bumped into by Horoszko whom he thought was Wayne; without thinking, and regardless of consequences he struck deceased, whom he had taken to be John Wayne, with a beer bottle from which he had been drinking. Immediately afterwards he realized his mistake, returned to the dance hall and requested his brother to assist him in placing the injured man in the wagon box where he was later found.

On March 27, 1939, Wallace Mackie appeared before Mr. Justice Ewing and jury, and on March 28, 1939, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Julien Lalonde, Driftpile, Alta.—Murder.

On October 27, 1938, Julien Lalonde, aged 22 years, a Treaty Indian of the Driftpile Reserve, Alta., was apprehended and charged with the murder of Daniel Willier, aged 27 years, also an Indian, whose body was discovered lying across the footpath near his home on the Reserve. A .22 rifle was found between the dead man's feet, apparently placed there to lend support to a theory of suicide. Enquiries disclosed that Mrs. Willier, wife of the deceased, had made it known that she intended to leave him; at the same time she was keeping company with the accused. The accused, whilst in custody continued to contend that Willier had committed suicide as he and three others were in the house when they heard shots from the outside. Despite a most careful and thorough investigation, doubt exists as to whether it is a case of murder or

suicide. In any event we have been unsuccessful at the time of writing in producing sufficient evidence to warrant placing the accused on his trial. The Deputy Attorney General reviewed the case and decided to enter, for the time being, a Stay of Proceedings, thus allowing the accused his freedom. Every effort is being made to bring about a satisfactory solution of this case.

Mike Ogal, Bruderheim, Alta.—Murder.

On June 23, 1938, the body of Alex. Ogal was found in a wagon on a road about half a mile east of the town of Bruderheim, Alta. Death was the result of a bullet which had entered his right side and had its exit at the left shoulder. Investigations led to the finding of two more bodies at the Ogal farm which were identified as being those of John and Mike Ogal, sons of Alex. Ogal. Through a note left by Mike Ogal it was established that he had killed his brother and father and intended to commit suicide. Mike's body was found with a 38-55 Marlin rifle beside it, which he had apparently used to end his own life.

Mike had quarrelled with his father over family matters involving largely land and it is believed too that his brother had been trying to influence his father against him. There are definite traces of insanity in the family.

Alfred Bernard, Jack Fish Lake, Alta.—Murder.

On March 1, 1939, word was received at our Chipewyan Detachment that Alfred Bernard had killed his wife, Zella Agnes Bernard, by striking her about the head and body with a piece of fire wood. An immediate investigation was made and it was ascertained that there had been dissension in their home for some time due to the indiscretions of Bernard's wife. On March 19, an argument ensued over the birth of their recent child, resulting in Bernard losing his head and striking his wife as stated. Bernard gave a confession in which he admitted that he was responsible for the death of his wife. It is expected that he will be committed for trial on April 4 and be tried during the month of May, 1939.

Nellie Adamchuk, Edmonton, Alta.—Murder.

On September 22, 1938, it was reported to our Divisional H.Q. at Edmonton by the local city police that Jean Holloway, a little girl of 3½ years of age, was missing from her home and that she had been last seen in the company of Nellie Adamchuk, aged 17 years. The latter who had been a patient in the mental hospital at Ponoka for approximately six months and who had been released two weeks prior to the disappearance of the Holloway child, was known to be in the habit of inducing young children to accompany her. She was taken into custody and calmly admitted that she had induced the Holloway child to go with her to the river bank and then pushed her into the river. She did not attempt to offer any explanation for her actions and conducted members of this Force and the Edmonton City Police to the river's edge and pointed out the exact spot where Jean Holloway had been standing when she pushed her into the water. The body was recovered approximately one and one-half miles from the scene where the crime took place. Nellie Adamchuk was charged with murder and committed to stand her trial. She was later taken to the Ponoka mental hospital for observation and it has since been found that she was totally irresponsible within the meaning of the Insanity Section of the Criminal Code at the time of the offence and will never be in a position to stand her trial.

Harry Shire, Duvernay, Alta.—Murder.

On July 14, 1938, Harry Shire, aged 33 years, residing in the Duvernay district, on the farm of his wife, murdered his infant child, nine months old, and his niece, Florence Wasalasko, seven years, by beating them about the head with an iron bar, at the same time inflicting serious injuries to his wife, a brother of his wife and a nephew. Following an extensive hunt, he was apprehended by members of this Force, to whom he gave a statement partially admitting his guilt. Investigation disclosed that the crime was the climax to a series of disputes with his wife and members of her family concerning land and equipment which had been left to her on the death of her father. Shire was committed to stand his trial on a charge of murder, following which he was placed in the Mental Hospital at Ponoka, Alta., for observation. The latest advice received from this institution is to the effect that Shire has been insane since admission, and it is doubtful if he will ever be brought to trial.

Tony Saliwonchyk, Lac Magloire, Alta.—Attempted Murder.

On October 31, 1938, Tony Saliwonchyk was tried by Mr. Justice Harvey on a charge of attempted murder. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Tony Saliwonchyk attacked the woman with whom he was living, Kate Murza, with a straight razor following a quarrel and inflicted serious wounds. He afterwards attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The prompt action of a doctor and a member of this Force who had just arrived on the scene prevented him from bleeding to death, although his windpipe and several veins and arteries had been severed.

Elmer (Eino) Nylund, Thorhild, Alta.—Attempted Murder.

On October 24, 1938, Elmer Nylund attempted, whilst visiting at Pete Shabelski's farm near Thorhild, Alta., to discharge a firearm at Victor Shebelski because the latter had refused his offer of marriage. Nyland was disarmed, taken into custody and charged with attempted murder. During the month of November, 1938, he appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Ives and was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Robert Witzki, Bon Accord, Alta.—Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Robert Witzki was employed as a farm hand by Mrs. V. Coverly, a widow, who with her son operates a farm in the Bon Accord district, Alberta. On December 31, 1938, Witzki entered Mrs. Coverly's room during the absence of her son and a struggle ensued. The next day he was ordered from the premises by the son, Douglas, and a quarrel followed, which resulted in Witzki shooting Mrs. Coverly in the arm and shoulder with a rifle while the son received wounds in the chest and shoulder. For a time there was some doubt as to whether Douglas Coverly would recover from his wounds; however, he and his mother have since been discharged from the hospital, although Mrs. Coverly will remain permanently injured. The body of Witzki was found some hours later hanging from a rafter in the barn, where he had committed suicide.

Richard Bickel, Carcajou, Alta.—Manslaughter

On May 10, 1938, Richard Bickel, a trapper and trader residing some 135 miles from Peace River, surrendered to our detachment at that point, stating that he had shot and killed a half-breed trapper by the name of Pat Beauchamp a few days previously. Investigation disclosed that trouble had developed between the two men as a result of trapping rights and the shooting of Beauchamp was the result of an argument over said rights. Bickel was arrested

and charged with murder, but said charge was reduced at the preliminary hearing to manslaughter. The charge was heard before Mr. Justice Shepherd at Peace River on June 13. Bickel pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Harry T. Chesson, Calgary, Alta.—Manslaughter.

On the night of June 18, 1938, Harry T. Chesson was in charge of a 1938 Chevrolet Sedan and had as his passengers Miss Margaret Lawson, Mrs. Jessie Hills, and Mr. N. Clements. After consuming several glasses of beer in a beer parlour and attending a dance at Airdrie, Alta., they left for Calgary. En route, Chesson crashed into the side of a bridge, killing Mrs. Jessie Hills. A charge of manslaughter was laid and Chesson was remanded for trial. However, following a review of the evidence, the Deputy Attorney General decided to enter a stay of proceedings.

William Keats, Drumheller, Alta.—Manslaughter

On August 30, 1938, William Keats whilst in charge of an automobile drove same into a locomotive at Wayne, Alta., killing one John Storloken. Keats was arrested and charged with manslaughter, when evidence disclosed that he had consumed intoxicants prior to the accident and had not shown due caution when approaching a railroad crossing. Keats appeared before Mr. Justice Howson and jury during November, 1938, and was found "not guilty."

Jack Martin, Cole Lake, Alta.—Manslaughter

On August 22, 1938, a truck driven by Jack Martin was forced, due to the condition of the road, to recede on the opposite side and in doing so struck and killed Mrs. Alphonse Thomas, a Treaty Indian. Martin was arrested and charged with manslaughter and committed for trial. The Deputy Attorney General, upon reviewing the evidence, decided to enter a stay of proceedings.

Armond Mathieu, Coronado, Alta.—Manslaughter

On July 25, 1938, Armond Mathieu, whilst in charge of an automobile, drove same into the rear of a buggy driven by Mrs. Lamoureux, who died as a result of the injuries sustained in the accident. Mathieu was charged with manslaughter and appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Howson on October 14, 1938, when he was found "not guilty."

David Larratt, Red Deer, Alta.—Manslaughter

On the afternoon of January 10, 1939, David Larratt, whilst in charge of a motor vehicle, to wit a truck, crashed into a truck driven by Alexander Morigau, which resulted in the death of George Jarvis, who was then a passenger of Morigau's. There was some evidence of neglect on the part of Larratt and he was taken into custody and charged with manslaughter. The Deputy Attorney General, upon reviewing the evidence, decided to enter a stay of proceedings.

Winfield Alfred Foxton, Calgary, Alta.—Manslaughter.

On October 1, 1938, a motor vehicle driven by W. A. Foxton was involved in an accident on the main highway in which Frances J. A. McInenly, a passenger, was killed. Investigations disclosed that Foxton was negligent in that he had consumed a quantity of beer a short time previous. A charge of manslaughter was preferred and accused remanded on bail. The matter is still before the court.

Ted Hunter, Youngstown, Alta.—Breaking, Entering and Theft.

On November 19, William Lee of the Gordon and Lee Garage, Youngstown, complained to our Oyen detachment that the garage had been entered during the previous night and about \$1,352 in cash stolen. Investigations were conducted by our Hanna and Oyen detachments and, on November 21 D/Sgt. Symons proceeded to Youngstown and took charge of the investigation. It had been ascertained that the money had been kept in a small cash box which was cached behind the counter and, as it was fairly evident that the party responsible for the theft was familiar with the habits of the proprietors of the garage, suspicion was narrowed down and finally concentrated on Ted Hunter, the local town constable, who, upon being interrogated, broke down and admitted that he had committed this theft. Hunter appeared for trial at Hanna on November 24, and, after pleading guilty, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour at the Lethbridge Gaol.

Robert Kruger, Bittern Lake, Alta.—Breaking, Entering and Theft, etc. (13 charges).

A report was received at Camrose detachment to the effect that the premises of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., at Bittern Lake, were entered on the night of June 12, 1938, and a number of cash grain tickets stolen. Investigation was made and it was found that some of the stolen tickets had been cashed. As a result of a breaking and entering at Ponoka, the Edmonton City Police were given the description of a suspected car. This car was later found in Edmonton in possession of one, Robert Kruger. When searched, this man had in his possession the result of several breaking and entering in the Vegreville Sub-Division and, as a result of evidence obtained, he was given several five-year terms to run concurrently, the convictions being as follows: 2 breakings and enterings at Bittern Lake, 1 at Killam, 1 at Stettler, 1 theft at Bittern Lake, 1 theft at Bruderheim, and 7 convictions for uttering, being a total of 58 years.

Stanley Menik (no fixed abode)—B. E. and Theft (11 charges).

During the month of August and early part of September, 1938, a number of breakings, enterings, and thefts took place in the Vegreville S/Div. On September 12, Tofield det. was advised that the store of Wm. Nebozenko of Haight, Alta., had been broken into and the car used in the offence was headed in a certain direction. The constable from Tofield picked up the tracks of the car and followed same for some six miles, part of the route being over the prairie. When passing a clump of brush, he noticed that some of the brush did not appear natural and upon investigation found that same had been cut and placed in the ground. Further examination disclosed car tracks leading into the bush where this brush had been cut. Following the tracks he came across a car stolen from Minburn and in the car, asleep, was the accused, Manik. It developed that Manik, in order to get into the bush and out of sight, had cut down some trees and having safely parked his car replaced same. After interrogation, Manik confessed to the following offences:—

Breaking, Entering and Theft, 8.

Theft of car, 1.

Theft of gasoline, 2.

The sentences imposed ranged from two months to thirty months in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Nick Nypiuk and Lawrence Pisatsky—Breaking, Entering and Theft—Elk Island Park.

On April 16, 1938, complaint was made to Lamont Det. by B. I. Love, Superintendent of the Elk Island Park, to the effect that on that date he and his assistant had found two men in the park with rifles. They were advised to hand over their guns. They refused and kept the guns pointed at the complainant. An attempt was made to disarm them but they used their guns as clubs with the result that the complainant and his assistant were badly beaten and the culprits were able to make their getaway.

Investigation was made and it was found that the premises of A. Young had been broken into. This is a summer cottage. The owner was communicated with and gave a list of property stolen, among which were some tents. Several suspects were checked, and one, Nypiuk, was picked up by Thorhild Det. in possession of four tents. He admitted taking same from Elk Island park in company with L. Pisatsky. Nypiuk was identified by Supt. Love as being one of his assailants. Pisatsky was later apprehended and, as a result, the following convictions were made:—

L. Pisatsky, wounding, 6 months. Wounding, 6 months. B. E. and T., 2 years.

Nick Nypiuk, B. E. and T., 30 months.

James Collins, Waterhouse, Simms, Hogan, Collers and Albert Nanni (Juvenile) Breaking, Entering and Theft.

At 8.30 a.m. on November 12, the Lloydminster Det. was advised that on the previous night Dale's store in Kitscoty, Alta., had been burglarized and a large quantity of merchandise had been stolen; in addition, the safe had been opened by means of the punch method and the sum of \$325.50 in cash taken.

A check of trains passing through Kitscoty and Lloydminster during the night was made and it was ascertained that two men were seen riding "blind baggage" on the train travelling East. The O.C., North Battleford, was notified and two suspects were arrested in a rooming house in North Battleford and the stolen articles and money were found in their possession.

Both men were returned to the Vegreville "S" Division where it was found that Nanni was a juvenile. Articles found in their possession in addition to the loot obtained from Dale's store indicated that they may have been responsible for the perpetration of many breakings and enterings in the Vegreville "S" Division and after questioning and being confronted with certain facts they admitted all the offences they had recently committed.

Collins, the ringleader, was charged and convicted on 10 counts, 9 of breaking, entering and theft and one of breaking prison. The prison-break occurred while he was being held in the guard room awaiting trial. He received 3 years' imprisonment at Saskatchewan penitentiary on each count, sentences concurrent.

Nanni, Collins' accomplice, was charged under the Juvenile Delinquent's Act, on 8 counts, 7 of the offences being committed while in Collins' company and one before he became associated with Collins. He was convicted on all counts and was sentenced to two years less one day on each charge at Fort Saskatchewan gaol, sentences to run concurrently.

The arrest and conviction of these men cleaned up many outstanding complaints. The investigation involved much time and work on the part of members of the Vegreville and North Battleford "S" Divisions.

Re Fred Marshall, Irma, Alta.—Cattle Stealing

On October 27, 1938, Albert Foxwell, butcher and stock buyer of Irma, Alta., complained to our Wainwright Detachment that some time between October 23 and October 26 some one had stolen 15 head of cattle from his

pasture near the village of Irma. Immediate investigations were started by our Wainwright and Viking Detachments, with the result that 14 of the stolen head of cattle were located under circumstances definitely implicating the above named man who was known to have a record for cattle stealing and other offences. As a result, a charge was laid and warrant issued for the arrest of Marshall, but it was only after a wide search had been made throughout practically the whole of the Vegreville "S" Division that a report was received that a man answering his description had been seen in the Battle River district, riding a grey horse. Constable Harrison in charge of our Vermilion Detachment, took up the search and, with the aid of his dog, "Rex," picked up Marshall's trail which he followed on foot through a hilly and very rough country for some fifteen miles. At several points in the river bottom and brush, the tracks became invisible but, with the aid of the dog, they were picked up and eventually led to a farm house where the accused was located and taken into custody. After his arrest, Marshall refused to make any statement and, in order to make an air-tight case, further investigations had to be made at points as far distant as Grimshaw in the Peace River country and Winnipeg, Man. However, on January 26, 1939, the accused appeared in the Supreme Court, Edmonton, and, after a trial which lasted three days and at which thirty-three witnesses were called, he was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

John Gyonyer and Louis Masters, Mike Bepalto and Frank Oros—Theft of Chickens

The value of energetic co-operation between detachments, and close attention to detail, was exemplified in the investigations which led to the conviction of the above named on seventeen charges of chicken stealing.

At 2 a.m. on May 4, our Drumheller Detachment reported a phone call from Albert Johnson, a farmer living ten miles east of Drumheller, complaining that his hired man had chased chicken thieves out of his yard twice that night. The second time he had found a sack containing twenty-five chickens which the thieves had evidently dropped in their flight.

Investigations made in conjunction with our Carbon Detachment elicited that the thieves had been travelling in what was described as a Model "A" Ford, slate colour, wire wheels, windshield cracked, red cover absent from tail light and a piece broken from the running-board. In addition, tire tracks and a heel print were located and although the field in which these were found was very muddy, it was fairly well established that the tire tracks had been made by Atlas tires.

As it was discovered during the course of these investigations that several other farmers had had chickens stolen which they had neglected to report, regular night patrols were established on certain highways and, as a result, at 4 a.m. on June 3, an old Willys Knight sedan, driven by Gyonyer and Masters, was stopped by the constable in charge of Olds Detachment and found to contain thirty-one chickens. The car was equipped with Firestone and Eaton Bulldog tires, and as the men were unable to satisfactorily account for the chickens they were taken into custody. The same morning, in order to locate the owners of these chickens, a broadcast was put over CFCN at Calgary, with the result that a farmer named Alex. Luft came forward and identified a number of them, which he stated had been stolen from his chicken house the previous night.

At the time the prisoners were arrested, they were wearing shoes which were almost new, clean and polished but, in a sack found in the car, two old pairs of shoes together with socks were found, which were very wet and appeared to have been worn quite recently. Apparently the prisoners had worn the old shoes when committing the offence in order possibly to throw investigators off the track.

With the assistance of constables from Calgary, an examination was next made of Luft's farm where tire tracks and foot prints were found corresponding exactly with the old shoes and the tires on the Willys Knight car.

When confronted with this evidence, both prisoners admitted their guilt and were eventually sentenced to one year's imprisonment. As, however, they denied complicity in other chicken-stealing cases, investigations were continued, with the result that a store-keeper was located in Calgary who admitted having at different times bought 450 chickens from four unknown men driving a Willys Knight and a 1929 Ford. His description of two of these men tallied with Gyonyer and Masters, while later inquiries indicated that the other two men might be Mike Bepalato and Frank Oros.

On June 9 these men were arrested at Wetaskiwin for theft of tools and gasoline. As they were in possession of a 1929 Ford which answered the description of the Ford already referred to, and chicken feathers were found in same, they were subjected to a lengthy questioning, which resulted in admissions of guilt and eventually led to sentences being imposed of from four to six months' imprisonment on sixteen charges of theft of chickens.

In connection with this investigation, it is interesting to note that the information elicited and the conclusions arrived at by the investigators at the beginning of the investigations as to the description of the cars involved was afterwards fully substantiated.

Thos. Clayton and Albert Hillier—Theft

On the night of January 20, 1938, the office of the Midland Pacific Grain Elevator at Inland, Alta., was broken into and the wall safe and contents stolen. On January 22 confidential information was received that said safe had been brought to the city of Edmonton, and hidden near a baseball park. Members of the C.I.B. lay in watch and were successful in apprehending Albert Hillier and Thomas Clayton. Upon opening the safe, same was found to contain \$927. These two men were committed for trial on a charge of "possession of stolen property" but, being subsequently found not guilty of this charge, were found guilty of theft, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary in April, 1938.

Marcel Brosseau, Girouxville—Theft

Whilst the above case is not of great importance, it is of interest owing to the tenacity which was shown in following up the accused.

On May 4, 1934, one Thomas Dupuis, of Girouxville, reported to our McLennan Detachment that the above named had stolen one wagon, steel running gear, from him and, in consequence, a charge was laid under Section 386 of the Code.

On the matter being investigated, the wagon was found to have been sold by Brosseau to one Henry Maynon, of North Girouxville, but no trace could be found of Brosseau. Investigations were continued and it was ascertained that Brosseau had been seen in the district on May 18, although his wife had reported that he had left the district on the 15th, looking for work. In the following July information was received that Brosseau had gone to Quebec but, despite this, the search for him was continued, with the result that, on November 12, 1938, it was learned that an individual of the same name had applied for relief at Athabasca. The trail was picked up at Athabasca and finally led to Plamenville, where the accused was arrested and escorted back to McLennan, where, four years and seven months after the theft was reported, he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Russel Martin, Calgary, Alta.—Theft of Wheat

On April 20, 1938, William Keegan, a farmer residing west of Airdrie, Alta., reported to our Crossfield Detachment that between 25 and 30 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary, and that tire tracks could be seen around the granary.

With the assistance of the C.I.B. from Calgary, the tire tracks around the granary were permanently recorded in plaster casts, and a sample of the wheat stolen taken. Elevators and mills in the Calgary and Airdrie districts were checked and it was ascertained that one Mrs. E. Martin, who had given her address as Madden, Alta., had delivered to the Western Canada Flour Mills, at Calgary, some 28 bushels of wheat similar to that stolen. A description of the truck used by Mrs. Martin was secured from the grain buyer, but the licence number could not be ascertained. It was found that the truck was driven by a youth of whom only a meagre description could be obtained, although a good description was secured of the woman selling the grain. Samples of the wheat taken from the Keegan granary, and that delivered to the Western Canada Flour Mills by Mrs. Martin, were compared by the Dominion Grain Inspector at Calgary and found to be identical. Investigations were then made around Madden, where it was ascertained that no one by the name of Martin resided in that district. On April 21, 1938, investigations were continued in the Airdrie and Crossfield districts, farmers and garage proprietors being solicited for information concerning a Mrs. Martin, or a Ford 1928 light delivery truck. It was learned that Charlie and Gordon Darroch had recently purchased a truck answering this description, and were living in Calgary with one Mrs. Russell Martin, at 422 11th avenue east. Inquiries in Calgary revealed that the Martins and the Darroch boys had not been at home for several days; thereupon a search of the city was made in an effort to locate these parties. A Ford truck answering the description was observed outside an address in East Calgary and inquiries revealed that it was the property of the Darroch boys. The tires on this truck were immediately inspected and found identical with the tracks at the scene of the offence. The Darroch boys were located and questioned separately but disclaimed any knowledge of the stolen wheat, but owing to their contradictory statements it was evident that they were not telling the truth. They were taken into custody on the 22nd inst. and charged with the theft of Keegan's wheat. Mrs. Evelyn Martin was then located and questioned. She readily admitted delivery of the wheat to the mill, but denied any knowledge of the theft.

A third Darroch brother, "Andrew", was located and after questioning he also was arrested and charged with the theft. Russell Martin, husband of Mrs. Evelyn Martin, was then located and questioned and he made a full confession of the theft, together with other similar thefts of wheat he had stolen from one, Fred Morrison, of Airdrie, Alta. He did not implicate any of the others arrested; therefore, the charges against the Darroch boys were dismissed by Magistrate A. W. Gordon of Crossfield, owing to lack of evidence, the Magistrate being of the opinion that there was reasonable doubt of the accused knowing that the grain was stolen.

Russell Martin was charged with "theft of wheat", appeared before Magistrate Gordon at Crossfield on the 25th April, elected Summary Trial, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

It will be noted that despite the territory covered in the investigations, only two days elapsed from the time the complaint was received in Airdrie until the arrests were made in Calgary.

David McKinley—Theft of Wheat

During the months of December, 1938, and January, 1939, three complaints were received by our Stettler and Coronation Detachments from three different farmers of their respective districts, involving the theft of some one thousand bushels of grain.

As a result of extensive investigations, it was established that, in all cases, the grain had been hauled away by what appeared to be the same truck, judging from tire marks, wheel-base, width of traction, etc., also two sets of footprints left at the scene which indicated that two men were at the scene with the truck.

In the window frame of one of the granaries, and in the door frame of another, small tufts of wool had adhered to the woodwork, of a sandy colour. Parts of the woodwork of these granaries had also been scratched and bruised, and green paint was found to have adhered to same.

In one instance, and this proved to be the turning point, the truck box appeared to have sprung a leak, leaving a thin trail of grain. To make sure that the truck did not turn off the highway, every North and South road was closely examined until the investigator arrived at Lacombe, 85 miles from the starting point. Enquiries were made here and a description obtained of the truck and two men. The licence number of the truck, however, still remained a mystery.

The investigation broadened out to embrace neighbouring detachment areas, and finally in the Rocky Mountain House Detachment district, it was learned that one, Dave McKinley, recently released from the Saskatchewan Penitentiary after serving a term of three years for grain stealing, was operating a truck in the district, and had disposed of two loads of grain. It was also learned that, at the time these two loads of grain were disposed of, the said David McKinley was accompanied by Alvin Wakefield, a youth of some nineteen years of age. Alvin Wakefield was located and, as a result of certain admissions, was placed under arrest. He confessed to having taken part in this grain stealing, and implicated David McKinley.

An extensive search for David McKinley was then instituted, resulting in his being found in possession of a truck equipped with tires leaving the same kind of tracks as those found at the scene of the thefts. Furthermore, it bore marks to correspond with those found at places where the offences had been committed. In addition, McKinley himself was wearing a fawn coloured sweater corresponding in colour with the tufts of wool mentioned above. Sweater and truck were seized as exhibits, and McKinley was questioned regarding his movements. He told a likely story of being engaged in the hauling of tamarac poles, etc., but denied being implicated in the theft of grain. He was placed under arrest, and subsequently committed for trial, his erstwhile companion, Alvin Wakefield, testifying against him.

In the meantime, exhibits taken at the scene of the crimes, and at the time of McKinley's arrest were sent to our Laboratory at Regina for comparison, and the report received established without a doubt that the truck seized from McKinley had left the green paint and marks at the scene of the offences.

Samples of grain taken from where McKinley had sold grain, from the granaries from which the grain had been stolen, from the cab of the truck, and also from McKinley's pockets were tested at the Vermilion Agricultural School, and examined by Professor Wilson, who found twenty-two points of comparison between the samples, thereby adding enormously to the preponderance of evidence already secured against the accused.

On March 28, 1939, the accused was arraigned before Mr. Justice Tweedie, in Supreme Court at Stettler, Alta., on three charges of theft of grain. He elected trial by Judge alone, and was found "Guilty" on the first count, whereupon he dropped his defence in the other two counts, and entered a plea of "Guilty". Owing to his long record, he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary; while Wakefield, who elected for Summary Trial, will come up sentence some time in April.

John Fulmek, Calgary, Alta.—B. E. and Theft of Wheat (460 C.C.C.)

On January 20, 1939, during a routine check of elevators in the Brooks Detachment area, it was found that one, John Fulmek, a trucking contractor of Calgary, had sold a considerable amount of wheat between the dates December 18 and December 24. This information was forwarded to the Calgary C.I.B. who interviewed Fulmek, resulting in the latter's confession to theft of 799 bushels of wheat, valued at \$464.11 from the granary of one, Mike Bilcik, a farmer of the Tilley district.

Accused was escorted to Brooks, and arraigned on five charges of B. E. and Theft of Wheat. Electing Summary Trial, accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour at the Lethbridge Gaol on each of the five charges, sentences to run concurrently. No restitution was made.

Gustave A. Bostrom—Possession of Stolen Property

On the morning of January 10, complaint was received by Red Deer Detachment that the post office at Tees, Alta., had been broken into, and that the safe containing money, stamps, etc., was missing. Investigation showed the Post Office to be in wild disorder, with the front window torn off, through which the safe had evidently been dragged, and by tracks in the snow it was traced to a spot about 300 yards away, where it had been broken open by knocking off the hinges. Tracks of one man were found, and these were followed to various farms at which he had called during the night, giving a story of a sick wife in Edmonton, and asking for a lift by car. Eventually he got to Clive, Alta., and hired a car into Edmonton. The driver eventually recognized him as a man who had worked around Tees, and married a girl from around there, and he got suspicious of the man due to his manner, and especially when he later saw the man pay for his breakfast with a \$20.00 bill. Enquiries around Tees pointed to one, Bostrom, whose wife said her husband had left for Edmonton on the 9th, as he had been promised a job. The clothes he had worn tallied with those of the man who had been driven to Edmonton early on the 10th. Enquiries were started in Edmonton for Bostrom but whilst he was traced as having visited one or two rooming houses, he learned the police were looking for him, and hired a livery car to Calgary where he was arrested. Later, on his admission, an envelope containing stolen stamps was recovered from under the floor covering in a Calgary hotel room. He denied the breaking and entering, and stated that an unknown man had given him the envelope to hold in Tees, whilst the man got his car, and had then failed to return.

Bostrom was tried in Lacombe on January 20, found guilty of possession of stolen property, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. Charge of breaking and entering was dismissed for lack of definite evidence in that respect.

Stuart Jacobs, Leslie York, Cecil MacDonald and Frank Whyte—Forgery, Uttering and False Pretences

During the months of November and December, 1938, many complaints were received from a number of towns throughout Alberta, regarding the uttering of forged cheques which purported to have been issued by the various construction companies operating in the province. These cheques were represented as having been issued in payment of trucking services and a protectograph had been used in preparing them. Altogether, the amount secured by the parties responsible was in the neighbourhood of \$2,700.00.

Our investigations were at first considerably hampered by the meagre and even misleading descriptions given of the individuals who had passed the cheques but, eventually, after considerable enquiry, it was ascertained that the above named, while under assumed names, were the parties responsible. York was arrested in Winnipeg and, after being returned to Edmonton, pleaded guilty to twenty charges of uttering and false pretences, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Whyte was arrested in Drumheller and was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

Jacobs and MacDonald, after a prolonged search, were arrested in Toronto and are now awaiting trial on about thirty-four charges of forgery, uttering and false pretences.

Louis Halley and Jack Doran—Forgery and Uttering, B. E. and Theft—(6 charges)

On April 7, 1938, the elevator office of the Gillespie Grain Co., at Fort Saskatchewan was entered and a number of cash grain tickets stolen, several of which were subsequently cashed in Edmonton by persons unknown. During a check-up of suspicious characters, the personal effects of Louis Halley were searched and he was found in possession of a considerable quantity of new clothes, and a Gillespie Cash Grain Ticket. He was arrested and, in his confession, he named Jack Doran as his associate. Doran was apprehended in Kenora, Ont., and returned to this province. Both men were subsequently tried, and six convictions registered for breaking, entering, and theft, possession of stolen property, forgery and uttering. Sentences were imposed of two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Steve Ishkin (Juvenile) Mundare, Alta.—Arson

On June 13, 1938, complaint was received at the Vegreville Detachment that a fire had burned the L. S. Berg store at Mundare. Investigation was conducted together with the insurance adjuster, insurance carried being \$4,000 and the loss being approximately \$1,765. The store owner was in good standing and in good financial circumstances. Whilst investigating it was ascertained that a parcel of clothing left wrapped up in the store had disappeared. Duplicate of the sale bill was located and it showed that the clothing had been purchased by the above named and left in the store until he brought in the money. Search warrant executed and the articles were found. On the accused being interrogated he at first denied any implication, but later gave a statement to the effect that he was fifteen years of age and had been sent to the store by his parents for some articles. He had the money to pay for them, but spent same on himself, and asked to have the things done up for him, that he would call back later for them. Early in the morning he broke into the store, took the parcel and, in order to cover the theft, fired the store. He appeared before the Juvenile Judge later and, having entered a plea of guilty, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on the theft charge while sentence was suspended for five years on the arson and breaking, entering and theft charges.

Nick Sknypnek—Wabamun, Alta.—Arson

During an investigation by the C.P.R. Investigation Department, and the office of the Superintendent of Insurance, province of Alberta, of insurance claims by one William Stognyn, it became apparent that a fire involving the burning of a house occupied by the above named and owned by Wm. Stognyn, in respect of which an insurance claim had been paid, were suspicious. The circumstances were reported to this Force and subsequent investigation established that the fire had been set by Sknypnek, at the instigation of Stognyn. Charges of arson were preferred against both men. Sknypnek was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment, whereupon he refused to testify against Stognyn and a Stay of Proceedings was entered in the case against him.

Marie Ann Lacasse (Mrs.) Fort Chipewyan, Alta.—Arson

A report was received at Fort Chipewyan Detachment that a dwelling house situated at the junction of the Peace and Roche rivers, had been destroyed by fire. It was suspected that one Andrew Lacasse, a rival trader, may have set the fire.

Investigation was made and it was disclosed that the wife of Lacasse, an Indian woman, had set the fire. Her motive was an interesting one. Apparently the wife of "Budd" Pelton, the complainant, kept a clean comfortable home and it was the subject of comment by Lacasse to his wife who, like all Indians, was indolent and not over-clean. It appears that she resented her husband's frequent reference to Mrs. Pelton's cleanliness and in her primitive mind evolved the idea of removing Mrs. Pelton's influence by burning her home.

A charge of arson was preferred by the complainant and accused was convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan gaol.

Emil Dufloth, Phillip Mueller and Wm. Schneider—Robbery with Violence

On December 15, 1937, Olaf Strand Bowell complained that two men, one carrying a revolver and the other a flashlight, had entered his room after he had retired for the night, and had threatened to shoot if he made a sound. They took approximately \$20 from the pocket of his overalls and left. Mr. Strand could supply no other information as to descriptions, etc. The file was abandoned for want of information in March, 1938, but the case was borne in mind and investigations were continued whenever possible by the Medicine Hat Detachment, with the result that Emil Dufloth and Phillip Mueller were charged with this offence on June 17. Both pleaded guilty and were sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary, to run concurrently with other sentences imposed on the same date. William Schneider, a third man implicated in this offence, was arrested later and on August 13, 1938, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Edward Deering—Robbery with Violence, etc.

During the early hours of November 9, 1938, Strathmore Detachment received word that Mrs. K. Kertley of Indus, Alta., had been assaulted and robbed of money by an unknown man. Investigation disclosed that Henry Karl Kautz, also of Indus, had been held up and robbed of money. In both instances, the amounts were small. A similar attempt had been made on the person of David C. Jerry. Further, the premises of W. C. Winters had been entered and articles stolen. Also, R. Rudolph reported the theft of a vice. All offences appeared to be the operations of one individual and Edward Deering of Calgary, who was partially identified through his voice, became a suspect.

He was questioned and, upon finding certain articles in his possession which were identified by the complainants, he admitted his guilt of all offences and, after pleading guilty to the following charges: armed robbery, 2; theft, 1; burglary and theft, 2; he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment less one day.

Karl Ludwig Wolchyn, Debolt, Alta.—Cattle Killing. Scott Bower—Infraction of Game Act

At about 10 p.m., Sunday, October 9, 1938, it was reported to Constable Wickstrom of our Calais Detachment that a horse had been shot whilst being ridden by a youth named Reginald Perkins in the Simonette River District, about thirty-five miles away.

Accompanied by a half-breed tracker, Constable Wickstrom interviewed the complainant the next day and after ascertaining that he had no suspicion as to who may have been responsible, proceeded to the scene of the offence at which place he arrived after being compelled to ford the Simonette river four times.

After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to locate the bullet, an examination was made of the locality for tracks and other evidence. This was extremely difficult owing to the fact that the terrain where the horse had been shot was extremely rough, being composed of wooded hills, ravines, and dead-fall, and as no rain had fallen for several weeks the ground was parched and tracks difficult to pick up. Eventually, however, tracks of another horse were located and it was noticed that a piece was broken out of the right rear hoof. These tracks were followed and led to a place up a hill where it appeared some one had been lying down. This was about 150 yards from where the horse was shot and apparently the direction from which the bullet had been fired.

As it was dark by this time and rain had commenced to fall, operations had to be suspended until the following day.

The next morning, despite an attempt by the rider of the horse to cover them up, the tracks were again picked up and after leading through heavy brush from which brown horse hair was recovered finally led to the farm of Karl Wolchyn. Karl Wolchyn and his wife were questioned and, although admitting ownership of a .30 cal. rifle, denied any knowledge of the offence. Wolchyn's father-in-law, a Mr. Scott Bower, who lived in the locality, was also questioned but corroborated Wolchyn's statement and together with Mrs. Scott Bower provided him with an alibi.

Constable Wickstrom continued his investigations and ascertained that another neighbour of Wolchyn had seen a bay horse belonging to the latter in Bower's yard on the day of the offence and stated that it was in a sweaty condition as if it had been working hard. As Wolchyn had stated the bay had not been in use on this day Constable Wickstrom decided to make a cast of the hoof print at the scene of the shooting and also a cast of one of the hoofs of the Bay horse. He had no material with him to make a cast but, noticing some old "B" batteries in his informant's yard, he secured permission to use them. Breaking up the brown wax cover he melted the substance and having poured it in the 2 prints ascertained they were identical.

As a result, the Wolchyn and Bower families were again questioned, and, when confronted with the evidence, finally admitted that, on the Sunday the horse was shot, Wolchyn and Bower were out hunting when the former saw an animal standing in the bush which he mistook for a moose. After firing at it, he found it was a horse and being considerably scared he had made his way home as quickly as possible.

A charge of "cattle killing" was preferred against Wolchyn to which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, while his companion, Scott Bower, was fined \$10 and costs for hunting on a Sunday.

DeForest Gossard, Daniel Hannas, Roscoe Keeler—Perjury

During the month of April, 1938, DeForest Gossard sued his wife for divorce and she counterclaimed for judicial separation. On December 20, 1938, Daniel Hannas and Roscoe Keeler gave evidence that they had visited the

Gossard home and found Mrs. Gossard in the company of a man named Burroughs and that improper conduct was taking place. His Lordship Judge Ewing gave credence to the witnesses, and granted Order Nisi and dismissed the counterclaim for the defendant.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that witnesses Hannas and Keeler could not have possibly witnessed the episode as stated in their evidence, with the result that Mrs. Gossard laid charges of perjury against them. Hannas and Keeler both gave confessions in which they stated that they had been prompted by Gossard to commit perjury. Gossard was charged with perjury and subornation of perjury, 2 charges.

DeForest Gossard was sentenced to 7 years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary, while Hannas and Keeler were sentenced to one year each on charges of perjury.

BUREAU OF RELIEF AND PUBLIC WELFARE

We assist the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare in the administration of relief in Local Improvement Districts throughout the province.

Applications for direct relief are taken from all persons requesting it, and application forms made out of which the original is forwarded to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare, a copy to "K" Division Headquarters, and a copy is retained on detachment file. The Constable on detachment who takes the application endorses thereon a definite recommendation for or against relief issues, stating what monthly issue, if any, is recommended. When an application is being taken, the applicant's statements are checked as closely as possible to determine their truthfulness, as many requests for relief are made before it actually is needed. If it is subsequently learned that an applicant has made a false statement, wilfully misrepresenting his income from labour, sale of crops, etc., and sufficient evidence can be secured, a prosecution usually follows.

The assistance given to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare includes the registration, on behalf of the Dominion Government, of all recipients of direct unemployment relief. These recipients are re-registered each year, commencing September 1, if they continue on relief after that date or come on again later in the year.

In addition to completing the registration forms, a record is kept at detachments of persons going off aid or returned to aid, and returns thereon are submitted each month.

Following the taking of a direct relief application, if need is urgent a food voucher is issued in the form of an order on a local merchant. Thereafter, monthly vouchers are given for amount of food issue recommended and authorized by the bureau. Where fuel is not available, vouchers also have to be issued for same. Vouchers also may be given for rent, and for emergent issues of clothing.

During the fall and winter most relief recipients also require clothing. Except in emergent cases, when clothing may be purchased locally, a form of requisition is filled in and forwarded to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare at Edmonton, when clothing is issued from their depot there. Another request for clothing suitable for summer wear is usually made in the late spring.

Of ninety-eight R.C.M.P. detachments in Alberta, sixty-six are handling relief, ranging from a few cases per year at some detachments to several hundreds at others. A large percentage have fifty cases or more actually receiving relief issues each month.

Frequent complaints are received that monthly issues are inadequate. Such complaints receive special attention to determine whether or not an increase is warranted.

Nearly every relief recipient at some time requires medical treatment, hospitalization, or drugs, for himself or some member of his family. The patient is examined by a doctor and if the case is emergent hospitalization is arranged; otherwise, the authority of the Relief Bureau is obtained first. In many cases of accident or sudden illness long patrols have to be made, often under adverse weather conditions, to get the patient to a hospital.

During the course of the year we receive from the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare hundreds of requests to pass upon the ability of hospital patients to pay their accounts. If the patient is not already on relief, a special inquiry has to be made to determine indigency, but in view of the nature of such inquiries expense is avoided.

The Canadian Red Cross Society passes on to us a great many appeals for clothing. These are investigated and, if need is indicated, an application for relief taken and forwarded to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare.

Complaints sometimes arise that merchants are charging exorbitant prices, are supplying goods other than those authorized, or giving cash on relief orders, or are applying relief vouchers on old accounts. An investigation is always necessary in such cases and if the complaint is well founded the merchant receives no more orders.

During the spring months we are called upon to supervise the issuing of garden seeds and seed potatoes. During the fall and early winter we sometimes supervise the distribution of carloads of potatoes and other vegetables in localities where there is a shortage. During the fall of 1938 conditions in this respect had improved so that we had very little of this work to do.

Relief cases of all kinds handled during the period April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, are estimated to total over 10,000. While there was a great falling off in the southern portion of the province, where large numbers of persons in the drought area on relief a year ago now are self-supporting, increases in other parts of the province have maintained the total at approximately the same level as a year ago. This means at least one application or report on each case, but the number of additional letters and reports, due to continued action, in a very large percentage of the cases to cover food relief, clothing, fuel, rent, drugs, hospitalization, medical aid, increased issues, cut-offs, replacements, and complaints of various sorts, is many times this total. In addition, there is the work entailed at detachments in issuing relief vouchers each month for the majority of these cases during the greater part of the year.

During the period October 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, upwards of 5,400 new and renewal direct relief applications were received and they continue in a steady flow.

The national aid registrations taken during the same period, to cover months September to March, inclusive, total approximately 4,600. The taking of registrations lags somewhat behind the taking of applications; hence the difference in the total. These registrations also do not cover cases receiving only hospitalization or medical aid.

During the winter months the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare provides work projects to enable relief recipients to work for issues received. This season extensive timber projects were provided and recipients given contracts for specified amounts, against which any relief issues given were charged, any balance due when contract was completed being paid in cash. Our duties in this respect were limited to the taking of applications and handling relief issues in such a manner as to ensure that they would be properly credited against the recipients' contracts.

Shortly before Christmas we were requested by the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare to make a special Christmas relief issue on the basis of 50 cents per person to all relief recipients. This meant the making up of nearly 3,000 special orders on short notice, giving much extra work to detachments with a heavy relief roll.

14. The Officer Commanding, "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Superintendent J. O. Scott

PATROL BOATS

One Patrol Boat, the *Alert* was disposed of and two boats, both second-hand, purchased. They have been named the *D-1* and the *D-10*.

The Patrol Boat *Islander* with a crew of three (3) was based at North Rustico and patrolled the waters of the North shoreline.

The Patrol Boat *D-1* with a crew of three (3) was based at Souris. Wireless telephone experiments were carried out on this craft.

The Patrol Boat *D-10* with a crew of three (3) and equipped with wireless telephone was based at Morell.

The Patrol Boat *Alarm*—a crew of two—was based at Charlottetown and patrolled the harbour and some points in the Northumberland Strait.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE

During the year radio equipment was installed in the Headquarters building and we are now able to contact the other police radio stations in the Maritime provinces and also the aeroplanes and the cruisers. Authority has been received to equip additional automobiles during 1939.

BUILDINGS

Headquarters Building and Detachments buildings are rented and have been quite satisfactory. At Montague the town supplies an office for the members stationed there and no rent is charged.

TRAINING

During the year two N.C.O.'s attended instructional classes at Regina, Sask., and one N.C.O. and three constables attended special classes at Fredericton, N.B.

Members of the Marine Section attended training classes at Halifax and at Regina.

These classes are very beneficial, and the improvement in the efficiency of the members is quite noticeable on their return. Further, the opportunity of attending these training classes is greatly appreciated by the members of the Division.

During February and March, refresher classes were held at Division Headquarters and sixteen (16) members attended.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND C.I.B.

Our duties as Provincial Police consist of maintaining law and order by enforcing, on behalf of the province, under the direction of the Attorney General, the provisions of the Criminal Code and of the Provincial Statutes, the most important of the latter being the Prohibition Act and the Highway Traffic Act.

Some of the provincial acts deal with matters similar to those enacted by the Federal Parliament, especially the Customs, Excise and Prohibition Acts, and it is very advantageous to have one force enforcing the provisions of all, both in the interests of economy and efficiency.

There were eighteen (18) sudden or accidental deaths investigated during the year, six of which were highway fatalities, an increase of one from the previous year. Every highway fatality was thoroughly investigated, a coroner's inquest held, but in only one instance did the finding warrant further action, a charge of "manslaughter" being laid against Cedric Walsh.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Special attention was given to the enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act. An N.C.O. was placed in charge of the squad during the summer months on the paved highway; he was stationed at Charlottetown and endeavoured to have his squad maintain a supervision of the traffic on the pavements day and night; the detachments, too, making regular patrols throughout the year.

The system of checking and inspecting cars, brakes and lights was carried out by the special patrols, and whenever it was found that a driver was not complying with the provisions of the Act he was warned to have the car repaired and placed in good mechanical condition. Only in a few cases was it necessary to enter prosecution.

The Tapley Brake Testing meter again greatly facilitated the work of the special patrol in testing the brakes of motor vehicles.

Three hundred and twenty (320) motor vehicle accidents were reported; this being an increase of one hundred and five (105) over the previous year, and one hundred and forty (140) over 1936. Some of these accidents were of a most serious nature and consideration is being given to plans of improving traffic conditions generally.

During the year, twenty-one (21) cases of "driving while intoxicated" were investigated, resulting in eighteen (18) convictions, two dismissals and one withdrawal. The driver's licence of each person convicted was forthwith cancelled for the period provided by statute, and none were reinstated.

The Department of the Provincial Secretary cancelled fifty-five (55) motor vehicle operator's licences during the year. Included in this number would be those for the eighteen (18) convictions previously mentioned. The Public Works Department has again assisted in placing signs along the paved highways at points where it was considered they were necessary.

PROHIBITION ACT

The Prohibition Act is of great importance to the community, and we have a special squad who are detailed in the enforcement of same. The Customs, Excise and Prohibition squads generally operate together. The decrease in the amount of liquor seized is probably due to the intense operations of the year before having a disorganizing effect on the persons engaged in the business.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

This branch of our work continues to be very important and to occupy a large part of the time of the personnel, especially during the season of open navigation. Although this province is only about a hundred and thirty-five miles long, the shoreline has so many bays and inlets that we have approximately five hundred and fifty miles to cover, and the difficulty of proper patrolling is correspondingly increased. We have been successful in making some seizures and if we have not been so successful in preventing landings no doubt we have made it more difficult for the smuggler to carry on.

With the great advance being made in wireless telephony, it is felt that a cruiser and a number of small patrol boats, say from nine to fifteen, all equipped with two-way radio, working with each other and maintaining close co-operation with the detachments, assigned to each area would give such a complete coverage that it would be almost impossible for any movements to be made along the shoreline without being observed by our members.

SEIZURES

The most important seizure was made on August 8, 1938, by the cruiser *Ulna* when the auxiliary schooner *Nellie J. Banks* with a cargo of assorted liquors was taken about 5.6 miles off shore. The master, Israel Lillington, was committed for trial under Customs Act (208) and when the case came before the Supreme Court at Georgetown in February, the Jury disagreed. Another trial will be held in July.

During May, it was reported that about two hundred five-gallon kegs were landed at Egmont Bay, and a week later two hundred additional kegs were landed at Fox River, allegedly from the motor vessel *Frederick H. II*. Every effort was made to secure evidence against the parties who received the goods but the only result was the seizure of one keg from Neil McCormack of Monticello. It later appeared that this was one of about seventy kegs that had been stolen from the cache by some fishermen. A disadvantage we have had in the past is the fact that our patrol boats were not ready to go to sea early enough in the season to endeavour to cope with situations such as this one.

In September a seizure of 265 gallons of alcohol in cans was made on the shore at West Point. Information leads us to believe that a motor boat carrying a large load encountered rough weather and found it necessary to throw part of the cargo overboard. No evidence could be obtained to connect any party with the contraband.

From time to time during the summer, fast motor vessels appear off the coast, generally at the very time that our cruisers have to go to re-fuel and due to the large areas to be covered by our small boats we have been unable to ascertain what goods, if any, may have been landed. The north coast of this province is crescent-shaped and navigators advise that a point approximately forty miles off Rustico is about equi-distant from North Point and East Point. Rum Runners lying off the North Shore have quite an advantage because of this geographical feature and when a fast boat leaves the mother ship under cover of darkness it is impossible to tell where it is intended to land the cargo.

In October, information was received that approximately three hundred kegs were landed at Point Prim and that possibly one or two other smaller landings were made in the vicinity about the same time. No seizures were made.

PATROLS TO MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Arrangements were made with the Officer Commanding the Marine Section to instruct the master of the cruiser in this area to extend patrols to the Magdalen Islands at every favourable opportunity. This plan was carried out, patrols being made regularly, and conditions were found to be quite satisfactory. The Quebec Provincial Police now have a detachment there and they have co-operated with us when occasion required.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

The enforcement of this Act co-ordinates with the Game Act and satisfactory results have been obtained. The co-operation of the great majority of the citizens enables us to enforce the provisions of these regulations effectively.

CRIMINAL CODE

Conditions have been quite good in the Province during the period under review. Very little crime of the serious type has been reported although there is the usual number of complaints about petty thefts and vagrancy.

Christopher Keefe—Attempted Rape.—This man was committed for trial on July 6, 1938 and on July 18, 1938 the Jail Physician issued a certificate committing him to the Mental Hospital for treatment. He was found to be sane and in January was found guilty on trial before a Judge and Jury and sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

John Gorman—Breaking, Entering and Theft.—The store of Doull Bros., Carleton, was entered. The attempt to open the safe was unsuccessful, but a tool used ordinarily by blacksmiths was found near it. This was the connecting link between the accused and the offence. Constables MacArthur and Kinch searched Gorman's house and recovered articles reported missing from the store. He elected a Summary Trial and was sentenced to twelve months in gaol. Subject appeared to be slightly unbalanced and the Magistrate exercised leniency. Later, when the fingerprints were classified at Headquarters it was learned that subject had a criminal record in Maine, U.S.A. Good work was performed by the members of the Force in this case.

Vincent Cheverie—Breaking, Entering and Theft.—In August, the Souris Creamery was entered and 106 pounds of butter taken. Upon investigation, finger prints were obtained but when classified at Headquarters no identification could be made. In January, subject was committed to gaol for an offence under Excise Act (182-b) and it was found that it was his finger prints which had been found at the scene of the crime. Upon being charged, he elected a Summary Trial, Staff Sergeant Graham coming from Ottawa to give evidence. Prisoner was sentenced to six months. This was the first "finger-print" conviction secured in this Province and it was given prominent and favourable publicity in the press.

Breaking, Entering and Theft from the Store of E. Milford Cudmore, Oyster Bed Bridge.—In October, this country store was entered through a window on the second floor and then a safe, weighing about 550 pounds, was moved from the office, through the front door and away. It was later located behind a cluster of trees about six miles away. The bottom had been partly broken by using a chisel and hammer; then apparently the persons committing the offence had knocked off the dial and door. Mr. Cudmore stated that he had placed about \$132 in the safe the previous evening. In addition, about \$50 worth of merchandise was taken from the store. Although a thorough investigation was made no evidence was secured to connect any person with the crime.

Arthur Amand Gallant—Receiving.—During the early evening of December 20, the T. B. and D. J. Riley Tobacco Manufacturing Plant in the City of Charlottetown was entered, the safe ransacked and \$37 in cash, some jewellery, \$4,000 in Bearer Bonds, and numerous share certificates in various industrial companies were stolen; together with six life insurance policies held by Mr. D. J. Riley. Investigation was made by the City Police but at the outset no information was forthcoming. On Christmas night Mr. Riley received a telephone call, the unknown party advising him that he had possession of all the stolen articles. Mr. Riley offered a reward of \$25 for the return of the articles but this not being enough definite arrangements were deferred and in the meantime the unknown party left a watch and a brooch in an agreed place which Mr. Riley recovered in good condition. The following night, Mr. Riley agreed to pay \$50 for the return of all his articles. D/S Inspector Anderson, who was assisting the City Police, arranged to give Mr. Riley bills which were sprinkled with a dry powder known as malachite green; he also gave Mr. Riley his instructions, completed arrangements for tracing telephone calls and supervised the movements of members of the City Police and of this Force. Mr. Riley received his instructions from the unknown party by telephone at 7.40 p.m., and at 8.54 p.m. he received word, by telephone, that the unknown party had received the money and telling him where he could find his articles. This call was traced and in a few minutes the accused was arrested leaving the premises from which the call was made. Green stains were clearly noticeable on his hands, face and clothing. Gallant has been committed for trial and will come before the Supreme Court in June. It is considered the members who investigated this complaint are due for much credit for the thorough investigation carried out to date.

15. The Officer Commanding, "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.—Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

HORSES

On March 31, 1938, there were 47 horses on the strength of this Division; the present strength is 38 horses, showing a decrease of 9 from the number shown in the previous report. This decrease is shown hereunder:

Cast and handed over to the Department of Agriculture, Animal Diseases Research Institute.	5
Cast and sold.	4
	9
Total.	9

Twelve of our horses were purchased by the Department of National Defence under a special agreement, and are available for use by that department for annual training or the furnishing of escorts, etc. When not otherwise required these horses are stabled at "N" Division barracks and are used by us for duty and training purposes.

In the summer of 1938 we were fortunate in obtaining the use of suitable pasture for a number of our horses, on land situated at Connaught Ranges, the property of the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture.

From July 2 to October 24, 1938, twenty-three horses from this Division were on this pasture, the result being a noticeable improvement in their health and condition.

Throughout the year the general condition of the horses has been very good and there has been very little sickness.

DOGS (POLICE, TRAINED)

The seven dogs shown in the last Annual Report were disposed of during the month of May, 1938, four having been transferred to "F" Division and three to "D" Division, for use at their northern detachments.

During June and July 1938 five dogs were purchased from the Wilsona Kennels at Rushville, Indiana, U.S.A., and a training station established at this Division. An N.C.O., who had taken a course in dog training at the above mentioned kennels, was appointed to take over the care of the dogs, with two constables as assistants. The dogs consisted of a German Shepherd, two Rottweilers and two Reischenschauzers, the latter two being about 6 months old pups. These dogs were all put through a regular course of training in tracking, carrying, retrieving lost articles, guarding, attacking, etc., and have shown very good progress in each phase of work. Monthly reports have been submitted showing the progress made.

Unfortunately one of the Reischenschauzers died during the latter part of December, 1938, a full report was submitted at the time giving all the circumstances surrounding this death.

During January, 1939, a young German Shepherd dog was presented to the Force and taken into training at Rockcliffe, to replace the dog mentioned in para. 11.

Late in March of this year 1 dog was transferred from "Depot" to "N" Division, bringing the total number of dogs now in training to 6.

HEALTH

On the whole, the health of the members of the Division has been very good during the year, no serious cases of illness having occurred.

BARRACKS

The barrack building is in good condition and has been inspected by yourself on several occasions. Accommodation is available for 100 N.C.O's and constables in this building, the Officer Commanding also being provided with quarters in the basement.

The painting of the quarters formerly occupied by the Officer Commanding and those occupied by the Sergeant Major mentioned in last year's report, was duly carried out during the year, both buildings now being in a very serviceable condition.

Stables.—The stables are in a good state of repair and both buildings were painted during the year. Accommodation is provided for 55 horses.

Dog Kennels.—During the year under review the dog kennels were moved from their location opposite the stables to a position at the rear of No. 2 barracks (formerly the quarters of the Officer Commanding) where they were repainted inside and out, necessary runs being fenced for the use of the police dogs mentioned in a previous paragraph of this report.

The blacksmith shop, forage shed and transport shed are all in a good state of repair and these buildings have all been painted during the year.

New Barrack Quarters.—The quarters previously used by the Officer Commanding have been turned into barracks, providing accommodation for an additional 18 members.

Kitchen.—The kitchen, and other places in need of same in the main barracks building, has been given a coat of paint from time to time; this has been done by our own labour and has brightened up the building considerably.

Great improvement in the cooking arrangements has been brought about by the installation of two electric ranges in place of the coal stove in the kitchen. Not only have these proved very satisfactory in regard to cooking, but the removal of the coal stove with its consequent dust and smoke, has done much to add to the cleanliness of the kitchen. We have also been supplied with an electric toasting machine and an electric coffee maker, both of which were very welcome additions to the kitchen equipment.

Scientific Laboratory.—The construction of a scientific laboratory at Rockcliffe was commenced on January 2 last and is now nearing completion. This is a one storey building measuring 105 feet by 31 feet, of insulated brick veneer construction.

Hangar.—In December last work was also commenced on the construction of a hangar for the accommodation of four R.C.M. Police planes; there is a possibility that this will be completed on April 20 next. The building is of all steel fireproof construction.

RECREATION

A large amount of sports equipment is kept on hand for those members interested in tennis, badminton, volley ball or medicine ball. In addition, the gymnasium has now been fitted out with high and low parallel bars, which have been used to a considerable extent by the resident members.

As mentioned in last year's report, a number of the men have again participated in bowling in one of the leagues being maintained in the city of Ottawa.

The billiard table has again proved to be a very welcome addition to the recreation room equipment and during the year new cloth and cushions were provided for it from the Division Sports Fund.

A recent addition to our sports equipment has been that of fencing foils, jackets and masks, and under a competent instructor the art of fencing has become a most popular pastime in the Division.

DUTIES

Transients.—This Division was again called upon to supply personnel for duty in connection with the control of transients on the railways, one N.C.O. and nine constables having been detailed, the period of duty keeping them away from the Division for between seven and eight months. Reports covering this phase of duty have been forwarded to you in the usual manner.

Woodbine Races.—During May, 1938, a detail, with four horses, was sent to Toronto for duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the Woodbine Races, and I am pleased to report that the Comptroller of the Household wrote conveying His Excellency's pleasure with the manner in which the horses and men performed their duties.

Annual Horse Show Parade, Ottawa.—Following the usual annual practice, 1 N.C. and sixteen constables, mounted, were detailed to attend the Annual Horse Show Parade held in Ottawa on May 24, 1938, and this party acted as marshals to the procession.

International Celebration, Prescott, Ont.—On July 1, 1938, one N.C.O. and eleven constables (dismounted) proceeded to Prescott, Ontario, to attend an international celebration held at that point.

Visit of the President of the United States.—During August, 1938, the President of the United States visited Canada in connection with the opening of the One Thousand Islands Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario, and Superintendent A. S. Cooper was detailed to join the train as a member of the President's party whilst on Canadian soil. In addition, the sergeant-major with twelve N.C.O.'s and constables, dismounted, proceeded to the bridge to render any necessary assistance in controlling the crowd assembled for the ceremonies.

Opening of Uplands Air Port, Ottawa.—This same month saw the official opening of the Uplands Air Port in Ottawa and the sergeant-major, with twelve N.C.O.'s and constables, was again detailed to be present at this ceremony and to lend assistance required in the control of traffic, etc.

Visit of Newsboys from Massena and Ogdensburg.—In January of this year twenty newsboys from Massena and Ogdensburg, N.Y., were entertained to lunch in the barracks and were shown around the stables and grounds, the trip having been sponsored by American newspapers. The boys spent a very enjoyable time and from reports and newspaper cuttings received carried back to their homes very pleasant memories of their visit.

Military Funerals, etc.—This Division was again called upon to provide gun carriage and firing party for a number of military funerals; in four instances only the gun carriage with necessary personnel was provided, whilst in connection with the funerals of the late Assistant Commissioner A. J. Cawdron and the late Sergeant Holman both gun carriage and firing party were detailed.

Two N.C.O.'s from this Division also proceeded to Perth, Ontario, to attend the funeral of the late Special Constable Hope at that point.

GENERAL REMARKS

The annual revolver practices were fired on our own range during the past summer, but owing to other duties intervening a number of members were unable to complete the course. However, the results obtained were very gratifying for, in spite of the fact that the number obtaining marksman's badges was less than for the previous year, the percentage of points was higher.

It has not yet been possible to make any arrangements for the installation of an indoor range, there being no suitable accommodation available.

The discipline of the Division has been very good during the past year, no serious cases having been dealt with.

On May 26, 1938, Superintendent (Assistant Commissioner) J. M. Tupper took over command of "N" Division from Superintendent T. B. Caulkin, who was transferred to "G" Division, and on July 18 I relieved Superintendent Tupper as Officer Commanding.

16. The Officer Commanding, "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—Superintendent W. Munday

R. C. M. POLICE RESERVE

The newly-formed Reserve was established at Toronto in November, 1938, 108 men having been engaged as from November 1, 1938. Members of the Reserve are employees of firms in the City of Toronto; therefore, all training has to be undertaken in the evening.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS

No major changes have taken place in connection with allotment of office and barrack room accommodation throughout the Division.

A temporary re-arrangement of the offices at Division Headquarters has been necessary in order to provide accommodation for the special staff operating under D/Insp. F. W. Zaneth. They have been provided with one large office and this, coupled with increased staffs in other branches, has created an acute lack of office space.

Two offices at No. 32 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, have been temporarily assigned for our use by the Public Works Department. These are being utilized for the purposes of storing and issuing kit to Reservists and they are situated in close proximity to the building where the Reserve training is being conducted. The enormous amount of kit necessary to meet these issues, precludes any possibility of same being stored in the Q.M. Stores which are only sufficiently spacious to meet our regular requirements.

One large room and a smaller ante-room have been allotted to us at No. 21 Lombard Street, Toronto, for training and lecturing members of the Reserve. This is a very old building, but the Public Works Department have done much to improve the appearance of the rooms in question. The fact that there are many big posts in the large room curtails drill movements, but this is the best available space procurable in a public building. Unfortunately, toilet facilities, etc. are very poor and the lack of shower baths and wash basins creates considerable discomfort to the members of the Reserve who are obliged to dress after drill and judo training without being able to avail themselves of a shower, or even sponge, bath.

Extensive renovations were made to the building housing the Single Men's Quarters, Toronto, thereby reducing our space and considerably cramping the Quarters. These alterations were made to permit of the installation of an elevator for the use of the Post Office Department. The second floor of the building, a portion of which was formerly used as a Drill Room, has been fully occupied by the Post Office Department, with the result that we have now no available space for drill purposes except that used by the reservists on Lombard Street.

CUSTOMS ACT

Steve Kisch, Windsor, Ont.—Customs Act

On October 15, 1938, members of Hamilton Detachment seized a 1935 Ford V-8 Coach, which had been smuggled into Canada by the above named. Subsequent investigations disclosed that this man had smuggled three cars into Canada over the Ambassador Bridge after perpetrating frauds on used car dealers in Detroit, Michigan. His modus operandi was as follows: He would enter into a deal for the purchase of a used car, in a price range of from \$250 to \$350, making a nominal down payment of \$50 per car and giving a false name and address (selected at random from the Detroit Telephone Directory), with the promise to pay the balance in instalments. He would have in his possession Ontario License Plates which would replace the Michigan Plates before leaving for Canada. On arrival in Canada he disposed of the cars to innocent purchasers. Three charges were preferred against Kisch under Section 203 Customs Act, to which he pleaded guilty, being fined \$200 and costs or 12 months' imprisonment on each count. The fines have not been paid and the terms of imprisonment are to run consecutively.

Murray J. Paterson, Bridgeville, Pa. U.S.A.—Customs Act

On June 24, 1938, while two members of Fort Erie Detachment were waiting to replenish gasoline in their car, they observed the driver of an automobile bearing American Licence Plates remove some parcels from his car, take them into the Service Station, and depart. Examination of these parcels disclosed the contents to be Embalmers' Fluid, manufactured in the United States. The parcels were, therefore, detained and removed to the detachment, the Service Station attendant being requested to direct their owner to the detachment when he returned to recover them. In the meantime, enquiries at the Peace Bridge Customs revealed that the automobile had been admitted and a Form E. 50, Tourist's Permit, issued previously that date had been cancelled, and the car returned to the United States, the owner being Murray J. Paterson of Bridgeville, Pa., U.S.A.

Within two hours, Paterson returned in his car to the Service Station, and it was noticed by the attendant that there were other packages in the car which had not been previously. Upon being advised where he could obtain possession of the parcels he had called for, Paterson left and was observed to be going in the opposite direction and headed out of town. This information was passed to us, and further investigation disclosed a quantity of embalming fluid, an embalmers' cot and cover, and a quantity of embalmers' cosmetics, had been left by a person driving an American automobile at a Service Station five miles from Fort Erie. Meanwhile, Paterson arrived at the detachment in his car but, upon examination, no goods were found therein. He identified himself as Murray J. Paterson, employed as a representative of Chemical Manufacturers at Philadelphia, Pa. Further enquiries revealed that after depositing the parcels at the first-mentioned Service Station he had returned to Buffalo and again entered Canada.

The automobile and goods which had been smuggled were placed under seizure, and Paterson was charged under Section 217 Customs Act. Conviction ensued, a fine of \$100 and costs being imposed, which were paid forthwith. The automobile was subsequently released upon deposit of a penalty of \$100, subject to exportation immediately. Release was not taken of the goods smuggled, and they were sold by tender.

EXCISE ACT

Joseph Nelson et al, Stamford Township, Ont.—Excise Act

During the early morning of April 10, 1938, members of Niagara Falls Detachment, assisted by the local Ontario Provincial Police, surrounded a private residence at 2585 Lundy's Lane, Stamford Township, near Niagara Falls, Ont. From information received and observations made, entry was gained into the premises after the arrival of an automobile which was admitted into the premises by way of a ramp leading up from the basement to the ground level at the back. The following persons were found on the premises:

- Joseph Nelson, no fixed abode.
- George Dezens, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- John Karpuk, Toronto, Ont.
- Burnett Tychynski, Niagara Falls, Ont.

and were connected with the operation of a still of commercial proportions. On the premises also were three large wooden vats containing approximately 930 gallons of wash and 285 Imperial gallons of spirits.

Investigation disclosed that John Tychynski, father of one of the accused was also involved, and that he had made arrangements for the transportation of ingredients, etc. to the premises with a farmer named A. E. Pay of Niagara-on-the-Lake, who owned a truck. It was later ascertained that Pay's truck had been used to transport the still from the farm premises of William Srojozuk of Port Perry, Ont., where it had been stored for some time.

Disclosures revealed further that Michael Tychynski, another son of John Tychynski, had generally assisted in the illicit distillation.

Charges were preferred against Nelson, Dezens, Karpuk, John Tychynski, Burnett Tychynski and Michael Tychynski under the Excise Act, and with the exception of Burnett Tychynski, who was a juvenile, all were remanded for decision after the hearing. In the meantime, charges under the Criminal Code for Conspiracy were proceeded with. These cases were ultimately disposed of as follows:

Joseph Nelson

- Excise Act—12 months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.
- Conspiracy—Sec. 573—18 months' imprisonment.
- C.C.—Sec. 444—18 months' imprisonment.
- Sentences to run concurrently.

George Dezens

- Excise Act—12 months' imprisonment.
- Conspiracy—Sec. 573—2 years in Kingston Penitentiary.
- C.C.—Sec. 444—2 years in Kingston Penitentiary.
- Sentences to run concurrently.

John Karpuk

- Excise Act—6 months' imprisonment on two charges.
- Conspiracy—Sec. 573—14 months' imprisonment.
- C.C.—Sec. 444—14 months' imprisonment.
- Sentences to run concurrently.

John Tychynski

- Excise Act—6 months' imprisonment.
- Conspiracy—Sec. 573—2½ years in Kingston Penitentiary.
- C.C.—Sec. 444—2½ years in Kingston Penitentiary.
- Sentences to run concurrently.

Michael Tychynski

Excise Act—Charge dismissed,
 Conspiracy—Sec. 573—1 year's imprisonment.
 C.C.—Sec. 444—1 year's imprisonment.
 Sentences to run concurrently.

Subsequently charges were preferred against William Srojozuk of Port Perry and Albert E. Pay of Niagara-on-the-Lake, with the following results:

William Srojozuk

Excise Act—3 months' imprisonment and \$200.00 fine and costs, and in default 3 months additional. Upon appeal, sentence was reduced to \$100.00 fine and costs and in default 3 months' imprisonment. Paid.

Albert E. Pay

Excise Act—6 months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.
 Conspiracy—Sec. 573—9 months' imprisonment.
 C.C.—Sec. 444—9 months' imprisonment.
 Sentences to run concurrently.

Samuel Motruk, Windsor, Ont.—Excise Act

A few days after having been successful in an appeal from a conviction for possession of illicit spirits, Sam Motruk was observed driving to a private garage in the rear of a residence. After unlocking the garage door, Motruk and a companion entered and later emerged, both carrying packages. Taken by surprise, they dropped the packages and endeavoured to escape, but without success. Upon examination, it was found the object of their visit was to remove three gallons of alcohol. Twenty-three gallons of alcohol, in tins, were stored in the garage.

Motruk pleaded guilty to a charge under the Excise Act, and was sentenced to a fine of \$300.00 and costs and one month's imprisonment, and in default to a further term of three months. The fine and costs were paid.

Thomas Cino, et al., Hamilton, Ont.—Excise Act.

On May 23, 1938, a truck containing a quantity of one gallon tin cans was observed with the name of Thomas Cino, Hamilton, on it, and was followed from Toronto to Hamilton where it eventually entered a garage, attached to a private house, late at night. Observations and investigation concerning the occupants of this house, resulted in a search of the premises, which were occupied by Thomas Cino, his wife, and five children.

A still of commercial proportions was found, together with 1,215 gallons of sugar wash which was fermenting in twenty-seven 45 gallon barrels. There were also 155 gallons of illicit spirits, 1,800 lbs. of yellow sugar, and the usual assortment of tools, utensils, etc. From records found on the person of Cino, it was ascertained the still had been in operation for some time, as over \$2,000.00 had been expended for sugar alone.

Charges were preferred against Thomas Cino and his wife under the Excise Act. He pleaded guilty to two charges under Sections 164 (e) and 169 and was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment on the two charges (to run concurrently), \$1,200 fines and costs, and in default 15 months' imprisonment. The fines and costs were subsequently paid. Mrs. Cino was not convicted.

Antonio Vescio et al., Thorold, Ont.—Excise Act.

Members of Niagara Falls Detachment searched the premises at 15 St. David Rd., Thorold, on June 7, 1938, and in a back kitchen at the rear a commercial sized still was found in full operation, the column passing through the ceiling to the floor above. There were also 1,400 gallons of wash in two wooden fermenters and 40 gallons of spirits.

Three persons were found on the premises, namely, Antonio Vescio, who gave the address of his sister in Toronto; the owner of the house, Fortunato Iannizzi, and his wife Elizabeth. The latter, at the time of entry, attempted to destroy a bottle of illicit spirits, but was frustrated. Charges were preferred against them under Sections 164 and 169 of the Excise Act with the following results:

Antonio Vescio

Secs. 164 and 169—Fined \$300 and costs on each charge and 6 months' imprisonment, and in default, a further term of 6 months, the terms of imprisonment to run concurrently.

Fortunato Iannizzi

Sec. 169—\$100 and costs and in default 3 months. Paid.

Mrs. Elizabeth Iannizzi

Sec. 169—\$100 and costs and in default 3 months. Paid.

Conspiracy charges arising from this seizure were also laid under Sections 444 and 573 of the Criminal Code against Antonio Vescio, Fortunato Iannizzi, Sam Figluizzi, and Albert Felix Scordino, but all charges were dismissed.

Scordino also faced a perjury charge in connection with his evidence for the Defence in the Excise charges, and was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment together with a fine of \$150, and in default 3 months' additional. The fine was paid.

Fred Langenegeer, New Hamburg, Ont.—Excise Act

Upon a search being made on premises known as the "Old Brewery" at New Hamburg on June 24, 1938, a part of which is utilized as a cheese factory, an ingeniously constructed still was located in the cellar of the adjoining house, which was connected with a passage and door leading from the cellar of the "Old Brewery". The house was occupied by Fred Langenegeer, the head cheese-maker, who is of Swiss nationality. Four gallons of illicit spirits were seized with the still, which was not in operation. There were also found thirty barrels of grape wine and a number of bottles which had contained liquor flavourings. Langenegeer was prosecuted under the Excise Act, convicted and fined \$800 and costs or 12 months' imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid.

Albert Wortzman, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act

On August 4, 1938, a search was made under the Excise Act of premises situated on Crawford Street, Toronto. In a garage at the rear of the house, 21 tins containing 83 gallons of alcohol were discovered. As the occupants of the house maintained the garage was rented to a man unknown to them, but who paid the rental in advance, observation of the garage was kept from the kitchen of the house. Subsequently Albert Wortzman, a younger son of Joe Wortzman, and nephew of Max Wortzman and Harry Wortzman, well-known alcohol dealers, was observed to approach a small side door of the garage which he proceeded to open with a key. He was intercepted in the garage in the act of filling a bottle with alcohol from one of the cans. Prosecution under the Excise Act resulted in a fine of \$500 and in default 6 months' imprisonment. The fine was not paid.

Gaspare Nocitra, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act

As a result of investigating the purchases of abnormal supplies of yeast by a baker, observations were successful when the baker in question was noted to be visited by a man driving a Graham sedan, who later on departed with two fifty pound cartons of yeast. After following the car, which took a roundabout

route, it eventually stopped at a fruit store on Wallace Avenue, Toronto, the driver entering the store and taking the yeast with him. After a short time, the premises were entered and it was observed the occupants were Italians giving the name of Nocitra. A search of the upper part of the building revealed a complete still in full operation, and three rooms had been given over to illicit distilling. There were about 700 gallons of sugar wash in various stages of fermentation, also a quantity of spirits which had apparently only recently been run off. Nocitra claimed that he was the owner of the still and had to make some money somehow as the fruit business was not sufficient to support himself and his family. He also maintained that no other person had any interest in the still. Prosecution under the Excise Act resulted in a fine of \$200 and costs and 3 months' imprisonment, and in default three months' additional.

Vito Spinilli et al, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act

On September 22, 1938, two occupants of a Ford coupe were observed to place in the rear compartment a fifty pound carton of yeast. The car was followed and eventually arrived at a small building on Dublin Street, Toronto, consisting of two houses. The two occupants of the car alighted and carried the yeast into the house. After waiting some time, it was noted the adjoining premises were, to all appearances, vacant, and entry was made into the house where the two men had taken the yeast. They were found in conversation with the occupant, Mrs. Pasquale, mother-in-law of Vito Sandermo, 114 Centre Ave., Toronto, a very active alcohol peddler. The carton of yeast was found on the floor, and the two men, who arrived there with it, gave their names as Vito Spinilli and Dominic Sandermo.

Knowing the reputation of the Sandermos, and noting the strong odour of fermentation prevailing in the house, the two men were detained for the time being while a thorough search was made of the premises which, however, proved negative. Suspicion was aroused to the adjoining vacant house, which had the blinds drawn. The rear door was forced and a complete still was found occupying three floors of the house, the column running through the ceiling and floors. An examination of the apparatus disclosed that it had been working only a few hours previously, as the cooker and other parts were still warm.

Investigation disclosed that Vito Sandermo and Harry Siegel, who were not present at the time, had an important interest in the still.

Vito Spinilli faced four charges under the Excise Act, was convicted on three, and sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 and 6 months' imprisonment, and in default 6 months' additional, on one charge; and 6 months' imprisonment to run concurrently with the first sentence on the two other charges. Harry Siegel received a similar sentence on four charges. Vito Sandermo received a sentence of \$1,000 fine and 6 months' imprisonment, with 9 months in default, charged under Section 164 (b) of the Excise Act. Dominic Sandermo, who was also charged under Sec. 164 (b), was acquitted.

Joseph Quattrone et al, Mimico, Ont.—Excise Act

This case originated from tracing frequent visits made by a resident of Buffalo, N.Y., in an American car, to a house in Mimico. Considerable time was devoted to watching the premises in order to qualify the information by observing supplies going to, or products from the still being transported elsewhere. However, on October 20, 1938, it was decided to search the premises.

Only two persons were found in occupation, namely, Charles Urso and Mrs. Victoria Valenza. Both claimed that they were renting the first floor. Upon a search being made of the house, which contained eight rooms, a complete commercial still was found installed in the upper part of the house, with a well-constructed column, in three sections, running through the ceilings and floors. There were also found approximately 2,400 gallons of sugar wash in a state of fermentation, and a large quantity of sugar and molasses.

Anticipating the probability of others connected with the operations arriving later in the morning, the lights were kept extinguished and a watch set. About daybreak a man was observed cautiously approaching the back door on which he knocked and was promptly assisted inside. About five minutes later, the same precautions were taken by another caller. These two men gave the names of Dominic Arno of Hamilton and Mike Capizzi of Brooklyn, N.Y. Later in the day, Joseph Quattrone of Buffalo, N.Y. was apprehended in Toronto, he being the chief party behind the project.

Charges were preferred against all five under the Excise Act and Criminal Code, for Conspiracy, resulting in the four male accused being convicted under the Criminal Code and sentenced as follows:

Joseph Quattrone—3 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Charles Urso—3 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Dominic Arno—2½ years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Mike Capizzi—2 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

The Excise charges were withdrawn. The Conspiracy charge against Mrs. Victoria Valenza was dismissed.

It is of interest that Charles Urso, Joseph Quattrone and Mrs. Victoria Valenza are under indictment in the United States for breaches of the Internal Revenue Laws.

Edgar Bechard et al, Dover Township, Chatham, Ont.—Excise Act

For some time prior to November, 1938, extensive observation patrols and enquiries had been made by members of Windsor Detachment to verify allegations concerning a large illicit still in operation in the Chatham area. Discreet enquiries eventually led to an interview with a man who claimed to have knowledge of the location of a farm at which a large still was operating, and agreed to conduct us to the property. Several unsuccessful trips were made to places in the same direction out of Chatham, the informer explaining that his visit to the still had been at night and he found difficulty in recognizing the various turns and roads. However, on November 17 the farm was definitely located and visited by him in order to obtain definite information relative to the identity of the operators and whether or not they were present. He discovered that the apparatus was not working and was in the process of being dismantled, with a view to removal. Arrangements were then made for an official search, and seizure, whereupon it was found practically all the component parts of the still had been removed. 140 gallons of illicit spirits, apparently the product of the still, were also found.

Edgar Bechard, the occupant of the farm premises, was placed under arrest. Later, seizure was made of five gallons of alcohol on the premises of his brother, James Bechard, and three gallons on those of a neighbour, Hector Charbonneau.

Edgar Bechard was charged under Sec. 169 Excise Act and entered a plea of guilty. He was fined \$375 and costs and in default 3 months' imprisonment. James Bechard and Hector Charbonneau faced similar charges and were each fined \$100 and costs and in default 3 months' imprisonment. The fines and costs were paid.

It has been ascertained that the still was erected and operated by men, believed to be of Jewish extraction, from Detroit, Michigan. Investigation with a view to preferring Conspiracy charges is continuing.

Mrs. Raeffele I. Beltrano et al, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Excise Act

On January 20, 1939, information was received at Sault Ste. Marie Detachment indicating alcohol would be found at 186 Goulais Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, under the floor of the front room when the occupant of this house returned from North Bay. Observations were maintained on the highway leading from North

Bay to Sault Ste. Marie for an automobile owned by Angelo Silvestro of 205 Albert St. W., Sault Ste. Marie, who was said to be accompanied by the woman living at 186 Goulais Ave., but without success. It was ascertained on January 24 that this automobile had returned to Sault Ste. Marie, and both members of the Detachment proceeded to search the premises at 186 Goulais Ave. under the Excise Act. Before gaining admission, Angelo Silvestro and Mrs. Beltrano (the occupant of the house) were observed through a window bottling a liquid from a can. The door was forced, and a bottle, which proved to contain illicit spirits, was taken from the person of Silvestro; at the same time Mrs. Beltrano was intercepted going into the pantry with another quart bottle of illicit spirits and a metal funnel. About the same time, at the back of the premises Victor Beltrano (son of Mrs. Beltrano) was observed burying something in a snowdrift outside the woodshed. Investigation disclosed two quart bottles of illicit spirits had been placed therein by him. A further exhaustive search of the premises revealed a place of secretion for alcohol under the floor of the front room, access being obtained by removing the floor covering. A quantity of alcohol contained in twenty five gallon cans was discovered. Accused denied all knowledge thereof.

There was not sufficient evidence to substantiate charges of conspiracy, and prosecution was proceeded with under the Excise Act. During our investigation, witness Victor Beltrano refused to be sworn under Sec. 67 Excise Act. He was accordingly charged, convicted, and a fine of \$250 or 3 months' imprisonment imposed.

The other charges were disposed of as follows:

Victor Edward Beltrano—Sec. 169

Fined \$500 and costs and 6 months' imprisonment, and in default additional term of 6 months hard labour. Term of imprisonment to be commenced after the termination of imprisonment on other charge.

Mrs. Raeffele Beltrano—Sec. 169

Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months' imprisonment. Paid.

Angelo Silvestro—Sec. 169

Fined \$1,000 and costs and 6 months' imprisonment, and in default additional term of 12 months.

Reginaldo Georgio Carere et al, Guelph, Ont.—Excise Act.

As a result of extensive observation of the premises, an illicit still of commercial proportions was seized on January 6, 1939 at 206 Alice Street, Guelph. The following persons were arrested:

Reginaldo Georgio Carere
Mrs. (Anna) Reginaldo Georgio Carere
Casmir Carl Carere

They were charged under Sec. 164 Excise Act, and adjournment secured for the purpose of investigation with a view to disclosing the identity of others concerned in the operation of this still. It was revealed, however, that the still and accessories had been introduced into Canada illegally from the United States, which prevented securing the necessary evidence in this regard, and it was not possible to proceed as for conspiracy.

On February 14 Reginaldo Georgio Carere was fined \$500 and costs and in default 6 months' imprisonment. The charges against the other accused were withdrawn.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Alfred Primeau, Chatham, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

On May 3, 1938 the above named was arrested by us and charged as follows:

Possession of Narcotics—Sec. 4 (d) Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.
Uttering Forged Documents—Sec. 467 Criminal Code (5 charges)

he having passed four forged narcotic prescriptions on three Chatham drug stores. The forgery was detected when he attempted to pass the fifth prescription at a store where he had previously been successful in so doing.

The charges were disposed of on May 27th:

Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act—Fined \$200.00 and 6 months' imprisonment. In default, additional 2 months.

Sec. 467 C.C.—3 charges withdrawn. 2 convictions—6 months determinate and 2 months indeterminate on each charge to run concurrently with sentence imposed under *Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act.*

Harold Crellian and John Scriver, Toronto, Ont.—O. & N.D. Act

On several evenings prior to August 31, 1938, an automobile had been observed in the vicinity of Gerrard and Ontario Streets, Toronto, and it was presumed that a "connection" for heroin was being made at this point. Owing to the modus operandi employed by the driver of the car in picking up the drugs and immediately driving away at a high rate of speed, it was considered too dangerous to attempt to stop his car in motion. However, on each occasion, a few minutes after its departure from the aforementioned point, the car in question was found to be parked in front of a house on Granby Street, Toronto, at which it was known one Harold alias "Ike" Crellian resided and was distributing drugs. Accordingly at approximately 5 p.m. on August 31st, members of this Force entered the premises on Granby Street and took up positions so as to be able to apprehend the driver, and any other occupants, of the car on arrival. About 5.25 p.m. the car pulled up to the door and two men entered the premises, one of whom was Crellian. He was immediately apprehended and during a short struggle he fell to the floor and was successful in shoving a ten-cent size carton, bearing the label "Sweet Caporal Cigarettes", under the chesterfield. This was recovered and found to contain 21 capsules which, upon analysis, proved to be heroin. The driver of the car, one John Scriver, did not have any drugs in his possession.

They appeared for trial on October 7th with the following results:

Harold Crellian—*Sec. 4(a) and Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act.* Imprisonment for 12 months and a fine of \$200.00, and in default of payment of fine a further term of 6 months—on both charges. Sentences to run concurrently.

John Scriver charged similarly. Acquitted.

E. V. Slack, Caledonia, Ont.—O. & N.D. Act

On September 26, 1938 the above named was arrested by us on three charges of illegal sale of narcotics *Sec. 4(f) O. & N.D. Act*, he having sold one dram of heroin, 0.6830 grams morphine, ten grains morphine to agents in August and September, 1938.

This man was practising as a Veterinary Surgeon, but our investigation disclosed that he had paid no fees since the year 1932 and was not in possession of a Certificate entitling him to practise from that time.

A vigorous Defence was presented, but on November 22nd he was convicted of the first offence and sentenced to 6 months definite and 1 month indefinite at the Ontario Reformatory and fined \$200.00 and costs, in default of payment to serve an additional 2 months. An appeal against this conviction

was immediately entered by Defence Counsel by way of Stated Case in the Supreme Court of Ontario. The conviction was, however, affirmed, whereupon the other two charges preferred against him were proceeded with. Conviction ensued and the following sentence was imposed on each charge:

6 months' imprisonment definite, and 1 month indefinite. Fined \$200.00 and costs and in default a further term of 1 month.

Sentences to run consecutively.

Luigi Gasbarrini et al, Hamilton, Ont.—O. & N.D. Act

Information was obtained by our Narcotic Squad at Toronto that two "meets" being conducted here by four well-known drug addicts were receiving supplies from a Hamilton source. The modus operandi used was: one of the distributors proceeded to Hamilton by motor coach, remained there overnight returning to Toronto the following morning. On arrival here, the heroin was cut one-third and recapped before being put on the street. Our observations verified this to be so, and on November 3, 1938, after completion of necessary arrangements, members of the Narcotic Squad proceeded to Hamilton and contacted our detachment at that point. The investigation continued and the "connection" (Gilbert alias "Red" Haggerty) was observed to enter a house at 72 Sheaffe Street. These premises were kept under observation. Haggerty remained therein for approximately five minutes. Upon his departure, he was intercepted and on opening his right hand we recovered five capsules of heroin. He was escorted to the detachment where a thorough search of his person was made, but without result.

Subsequently search of the premises at 72 Sheaffe Street was made, Luigi Gasbarrini, Anna (his wife) and a daughter being present, and a smaller daughter was playing on the street. These four were claimed by Luigi to be the only persons residing on the premises. However, after we had been in the house about twenty minutes a youth entered who stated he was a son, Dan Gasbarrini. During the search, Dan endeavoured to make his escape, but was frustrated. Seizure was made of the following:

- 1 cigarette case containing 57 capsules of heroin.
- 1 small paper bag containing 105 capsules of heroin (2½ gr. size).
- 1 cloth bag containing 7 One dollar Notes and \$4.00 in silver coin.
- 2 Two Dollar Bank of Canada Notes and 2 One Dollar Bank of Canada Notes—found under a bed pillow.
- 8 One Dollar Notes and \$3.95 in coinage found on the person of Dan Gasbarrini.
- 1 Certificate of Naturalization issued to Luigi Gasbarrini.
- 5 small keys.
- 1 black coloured wooden box containing shotgun shells, tobacco and several miscellaneous articles.

Luigi and Dan Gasbarrini were thereupon placed under arrest. Luigi and his wife denied that anyone (Haggerty) had visited there between 3 and 3.30 p.m. that day.

The disposition of the charges preferred is as follows:

Gilbert Haggerty—Sec. 4 O. and N.D. Act. Summary trial. Pled guilty, and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, and an additional 9 months in default of payment of fine.

Luigi Gasbarrini—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N.D. Act. Proceedings by indictment. Pled not guilty. Six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200; in default of payment additional 3 months.

Dan Gasbarrini—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N.D. Act. Proceedings by indictment. Pled not guilty. Acquitted.

Luigi Gasbarrini had no previous criminal record which, no doubt, was taken into consideration when passing sentence.

Lawrence McGuinness et al., Brantford, Ont.—O. and N. D. Act

On November 17, 1938, information was received that Lawrence McGuinness, Mary Kidd and Robert Taylor were in Brantford endeavouring to obtain narcotics on a prescription from a medical practitioner in an adjacent town. Immediate investigation was made by members of Hamilton Detachment, and shortly afterwards it was ascertained that Robert Taylor, who was travelling in a 1929 Ford roadster along with Marie Kidd and Lawrence McGuinness, had attempted to have such prescription filled at a drug store there, but the druggist had refused to do so as Taylor was obviously not the person named on the prescription. A few minutes later Marie Kidd, who posed as Mrs. M. McGinnis, succeeded in having it filled at this drug store, after which she entered the car, which was followed by us to 188 Nelson St., Brantford. Taylor alighted and McGuinness and Marie Kidd drove on to 52 Eagle Street, Brantford. Observation was continued and later McGuinness and Taylor were followed from Eagle Street on to Nelson Street, driving the aforementioned car. We stopped this car and a thorough search was made of it and the persons of Taylor and McGuinness, the latter being found in possession of a small box, bearing the drug store label and dated November 17, 1938, containing 46-half grain H.T. Morphine Sulphate Tablets; one spoon, one syringe, and three hypodermic needles. Seizure of these exhibits and the car (owned by McGuinness) was made, and he was placed under arrest. Both Taylor and McGuinness were under the influence of narcotics, and admitted having just taken half a grain of morphine each. A search of the premises at 188 Nelson Street and the room therein occupied by Taylor revealed 5 eye-dropper syringes and a small bottle containing eight half grain tablets which, upon analysis, proved to be non-narcotic. Taylor was, however, apprehended. A search was subsequently made of the premises at 52 Eagle Street, at which place Marie Kidd was residing, with negative result, and later when searched by a police matron no drugs were found on the person of Marie Kidd. This woman admitted the narcotics above-mentioned had been purchased by her, after which she had given them to McGuinness and Taylor. Marie Kidd was also arrested.

Upon a check being made of the narcotic records of the retail drug stores in the Brantford area, it was found that nine forged prescriptions in the name of Mrs. McGinnis, had also been filled.

The charges preferred were disposed of as follows:

Lawrence McGuinness—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N.D. Act. Five years' imprisonment Kingston penitentiary to run concurrently with like sentence imposed on the charge of forgery—Sec. 470 C.C.

Marie Kidd—Sec. 467 C.C. (Uttering). Six months' imprisonment. Sec. 4 (f) O. and N.D. Act. Six months' imprisonment. Sentences to run concurrently.

Robert Taylor—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N.D. Act. Charge withdrawn due to fact that analysis of tablets seized disclosed non-narcotic.

Michael Teller and Fred Sears, Toronto, Ont.—O. and N.D. Act

On February 22 information was obtained by our Narcotic Squad at Toronto that an addict known as "Dutch" had commenced "putting out" heroin in tablet form the previous afternoon. On February 24 and 25 this "connection" was covered, but little of interest learned other than the drugs were apparently being procured from a legal source. On February 27 the person referred to as "Dutch" was located and shadowed, in company with another person (obviously an addict) to the corner of Dundas and Jarvis Streets, Toronto, where they separated. "Dutch" entered the premises of a medical practitioner and remained there for approximately five minutes. On leaving,

he walked north on Jarvis Street where he was met by the same person who had accompanied him in the first instance. Both men were closely followed by us and "Dutch" was observed to hand his companion a small packet, which the latter placed in his righthand coat pocket. These men were immediately apprehended and a small tinfoil packet recovered from the ground having been dropped by "Dutch's" companion through a hole in his overcoat pocket. This packet was found to contain five tablets. Both men were placed in the police car and while en route to Headquarters "Dutch" attempted to dispose of a small paper packet. It was taken from him and found to contain ten tablets similar to those previously mentioned. These men were placed under arrest and warned, but neither made any statement and did not reveal the source of supply.

"Dutch" gave his name as Michael Teller, and his companion that of Fred Sears. Their fingerprints disclosed that Teller has a criminal record dating back to 1917 and Sears had been recently convicted on a charge of theft of overcoat and remanded for sentence.

The tablets on analysis were found to contain morphine and heroin, and a charge under Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act was preferred against both accused, with the following results:

Michael Teller pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and fined \$200; in default of payment an additional 6 months.

Fred Sears pleaded "not guilty" and was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and fined \$200; in default of payment an additional 6 months.

CRIMINAL CODE

Although this Force does not generally enforce the provisions of the Criminal Code in Ontario, 177 cases were investigated by "O" Division during the year, resulting in 81 convictions. The majority were offences committed by Indians on Reserves; others have been in connection with different Federal Departments. Several cases of perjury, forgery and uttering, and conspiracy, have also been dealt with, some having arisen from breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Excise Act.

Counterfeit Currency

James and Ernest Mobbs, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.—Counterfeiting.—On April 11, 1938, Chief Constable D. Kerr of Oakville, Ontario, advised by telephone that he was holding the above named men on charges of having possession of counterfeit currency. In conjunction with the Toronto City Police, searches were made at the home of the suspects' parents and James Mobbs' residence at Toronto, but nothing which would be used in connection with counterfeiting was found.

Chief Kerr also notified both our Hamilton Detachment and Hamilton City Police who co-operated with one another and were successful in locating 56—50c Canadian pieces (1936) and 180—25c Canadian pieces (1937), together with moulds, tools and other equipment, at the home of Ernest Mobbs, 154 Britannia Avenue, Hamilton.

Ernest Mobbs, who was apparently eager to clear his brother James, gave a written statement in which he admitted that he had passed approximately twenty-five spurious coins in Toronto; had commenced making them about the middle of February, 1938 and had passed around 100 altogether, most of them in Hamilton. He also informed us that he had come to Toronto to spend the week-end with his brother James and to pass a number of the coins here and at the time of their arrest James was driving him back home.

Ernest Mobbs was charged by us under Sec. 552(a) C.C. (making counterfeit Canadian coins) and on April 29, 1938 was convicted and sentenced to 6 months definite and 12 months indefinite at the Ontario Reformatory. He was also sentenced to a similar term, to run concurrently with the above, on the following charges:

Toronto City Police—Sec. 564 C.C. (uttering counterfeit coin)
Oakville Town Police—Sec. 564 C.C. (uttering counterfeit coin)
 Sec. 561(a) C.C. (possession counterfeit coin).

James Mobbs appeared at the same time and was sentenced as under:

Toronto City Police—Sec. 564 C.C. (uttering counterfeit coin).
Oakville Town Police—Sec. 564 C.C. (uttering counterfeit coin).
 6 months' imprisonment Halton County Gaol, concurrent.

Joe Seroski et al., Crowland, Ont.—Theft of Aluminum Cable, Welland Canal

On March 29, 1938, an official of the Welland Canal notified Niagara Falls Detachment that a quantity of transmission line, of aluminum cable type, was missing from the poles South of Bridge No. 16 on the East bank of the canal. A long and tedious investigation resulted in the apprehension of the under-mentioned, the charges preferred against them being disposed of as follows:

Joe Seroski, Junk Dealer, Crowland, Ont.

Possession of Stolen Goods. Sec. 399 C.C.—3 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Theft of Aluminum Cable (Sec. 387 C.C.).

Damaging Electrical Transmission Line (Sec. 521 C.C.). Withdrawn upon the instructions of the Crown Attorney.

John Hrenchuk, Junk Dealer, Crowland, Ont.

Possession of Stolen Goods. Sec. 399 C.C. Sentence suspended. 1 year in Ontario Reformatory.

George Marco, Farmer, Township of Humberstone, County of Welland, Ont.

Possession of Stolen Goods Sec. 399 C.C. Sentence suspended. 1 year in Ontario Reformatory.

Hrenchuk and Marco pleaded "guilty", but Seroski pleaded "not guilty" and it was necessary to call sixteen witnesses for the Prosecution. The Defence produced eleven.

The sentence imposed on Seroski should have a salutary effect on thieves and receivers who congregate along the Welland Canal.

17. The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.—Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine

TRAINING

General.

During the first six months of the year there were no recruits in the "Depot" who had not completed both Parts One and Two of their training. This period was taken up chiefly by training in equitation, the Mounted Detail consisting of members of the Mounted Section, members transferred from "B" and "G" Divisions, and the trained recruits not transferred to other Divisions. Later this Detail was augmented by the return to "Depot" of those members who had been on command to "F" Division for duty in connection with the enforcement of the Railway Act, and by transfers from "F" and "K" Divisions. During the summer months lectures were given as refresher courses to this detail, the musketry courses were fired, and foot and arms drill was given regularly; training has been continued throughout the winter months whenever it has been possible.

Recruits

The training of recruits was begun in November, as at the end of October, 1938, a squad of 28 recruits was engaged and posted to "Depot" Division. In December a further 28 recruits were engaged and in January, 1939, 44 more. The total number thus being 100, not including the Band, of which number 61 were from the Reserve of 1937.

These recruits all received training as shown in the schedules enumerated later in this report.

At the conclusion of three months' training, in February and March, 1939, the earliest joined recruits received instruction in equitation, this departure from the regular routine being made necessary due to the requirements of the Mounted Detail in preparation for expected duties in connection with the proposed visit of Their Majesties to be made in May next.

At the time of writing this report the complete syllabus of training has not been completed by any squad of recruits but the progress made has been excellent and the majority of those who will be passed out should approach the very excellent standard attained by those members engaged from the Reserve in 1937.

Training Classes

This year has seen a great change take place in the curricula of the Instructional Classes. Whilst admitting that the Classes held in the past have proved of great value, those held this year should be very much more beneficial to those who attended them as they have had the advantage of the use of the Scientific Laboratory with its equipment and qualified instructors, to which must be added the invaluable services of those lecturers from other Forces and organizations who so willingly helped to the best of their ability. The resources of the Laboratory have also been utilized for the training of recruits and for Refresher Courses. This matter is covered further in my remarks on the work of the Scientific Laboratory.

Training Syllabi (as followed during the year)

Recruits: Part 1—History of the Force; First Aid; Rules and Regulations; R.C.M.P. Act; Criminal Code and Constables' Manual; Foot and Arms Drill; Physical Training; Typewriting.

Part 2—Care of Operation of Mechanical Transport; Criminal Code and Constables' Manual; Federal Statutes; Detachment Returns; Typewriting; Powers of Observation; Finger Printing; Scientific Aids to Criminal Investigations; Plaster Casts; Tear Gas; Foot and Arms Drill; Physical Training and Police Holds.

Band: As for recruits with the addition of equitation.

Mounted Section: (including all duty constables). Adapted from the syllabus for Part 2 of the Recruits' Training, and Equitation.

Staff: Members of the "Depot" were given instruction in Foot and Arms Drill, and Physical Training.

Refresher Classes: Criminal Code and Constables' Manual; Care of Mechanical Transport; Police Dogs; Scientific Aids to Investigations; Crime Reports; Foot Drill; Physical Training and Police Holds.

C. P. R. Police Instructional Classes: Musketry (revolver); First Aid; Criminal Code Constables' Manual; Federal Statutes; Laboratory work; Modus Operandi; Police Dogs; Tear Gas; Typewriting; Foot Drill; Physical Training and Police Holds.

Marine Section Instructional Class: History of the Force; First Aid; R. C. M. P. Act; Rules and Regulations; Criminal Code and Constables' Manual; Report and Essay Writing; Federal Statutes including International Law on the High Seas; Scientific subjects in the Laboratory; Foot Drill; Physical Training.

Instructional Classes: Criminal Code; Federal Statutes; Crime Scenes; Firearms Identification; Police Dogs; Questioned Documents; Finger Prints; Plan Drawing; Photography; Observation Tests; Memory Tests; Glass Fractures; Juvenile Delinquency; Forensic Medicine, Toxicology; Portrait Parle; Moulage; Sudden Deaths; Modus Operandi; Auto Accidents; Metals; Forensic Psychology; Addresses on kindred subjects, e. g., Public Relations, Arson, Counterfeiting, etc.; Foot Drill; Physical Training.

Physical Training

This is a vital part of the training given to all members as it develops an alert mind and body, without which no other forms of instruction would be assimilated to advantage. The training is very carefully supervised and the exercises selected are the most suitable to develop the greatest degree of fitness possible. In the case of the elder members of the Instructional Classes this training is planned more on the lines of physical recreation with light setting up exercises.

In the past Physical Training at "Depot" Division has been conducted on a basis to conform with the Army Regulations and principles in effect prior to their revision in 1936, as set forth in the old "Army Manual of Physical Training", with classes or squads sometimes having as many as thirty men. Since November, 1938, a new, revised system has been introduced, being adopted from the 1936 revision of Army Physical Training as set forth in "Physical Training for recruits of all Arms".

The systems vary very slightly but the advantage of the latter is that training is more progressive—squads learning to master the simple and easier exercises before attempting the harder ones, thus attaining a greater degree of fineness and permanent fitness. The four rank formation only is now used and squads are broken up into two classes of fourteen to sixteen men to each instructor.

Police Holds

Since August, 1938, instruction in "Judo" has been discontinued, but all classes now receive instructions in "Police Holds".

Equitation

Training in equitation continued throughout the year, though at times the number of men receiving instruction was rather small. A total of 230 members received instruction, of these 95 are at present in their preliminary stages. The regular Mounted Detail received instruction in Mounted Arms and Truncheon Drill, Troop and Ceremonial Instruction, in addition to the usual equitation drills.

All horses received training in Traffic and Gunfire, school work, and jumping. Fifteen remounts are now in training and progressing well. In July, 1938, 60 horses were loaned to M. D. No. 12 for the annual training of their units at Dundurn Camp.

Thirty vaulting pads were purchased and training with these will be undertaken when weather and conditions permit. About half the saddlery in use is in poor condition and only fit for training purposes.

No Musical Rides were trained nor any Camp organized.

Musketry

Small arms training given during the year consisted of preliminary musketry, firing positions, care of arms, elementary mechanism, aiming, and firing practices in both the revolver and the rifle.

The Instructional Class were only given demonstrations, whilst the C.P.R. Class No. 2 received instruction, including firing practices, with the revolver.

During the year the recruits engaged in 1937 fired the Rifle Courses, but only a few other members did so. The Indoor Range was used extensively during the winter of 1937/38 which resulted in a decided improvement in the scores made in the Annual Revolver Course fired—the average increase in scores being 10 points per man.

The new Rifle and Revolver Range in the basement of the Gymnasium was completed in the Fall of 1938, with steel backstops and target carriers operated from the firing point; four men may now fire at the same time. An electric fan has been installed to clear smoke fumes. The result as a whole has been very satisfactory the range now being in excellent condition with facilities that could not be bettered.

Competitions (Indoor)

D.C.R.A., Winter Season 1938—22 S.M.L.E. Rifle.—Three teams were entered in this match and were placed 19th, 42nd, and 62nd respectively in a field of 96 entries. Nine spoons were awarded.

Revolver "A"—Two teams were entered in this match, No. 1 Team being placed 4th. Ten spoons were awarded.

Revolver "B"—Two teams were also entered in this match and they were placed 6th and 16th. Nine spoons were awarded.

Regina Naval and Military Indoor Rifle League.—Two teams were entered in the Senior Division of this League and they were placed 1st and 2nd. At the Annual Prize Meet of this League a team from this Division won the Daughters' of the Empire Shield.

It has not been possible to practise in the evenings, nor to enter competitions, for the winter 1938-39 due to the pressure of duties, and also as accommodation had to be found in the basement of the gymnasium for men during the period January to March.

Scientific Laboratory

Although the Laboratory has only been in operation for one year considerable interest has been displayed in its work not only by members of this Force but by Outside Forces.

During the year the 20th, 21st and 22nd Advanced Instructional Classes were held. Although a considerable amount of the work given these classes was entirely new great interest was displayed, and, on the whole, very satisfactory grades were achieved. At the completion of all classes suitable graduation exercises were held with Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., Attorney General for the Province of Saskatchewan presenting the diplomas to the 20th Class. Premier the Honourable W. J. Patterson presented the diplomas to the 21st Instructional Class and the 22nd Class received their diplomas on April 1, 1939, the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan presenting them. The Address of Felicitation was given by the Honourable Mr. Justice MacKenzie of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeals.

At the graduation exercises of the 21st Instructional Class the honour was had of the presence of Mr. Laurence E. Albert, Executive Aid to the Chief of the United States Secret Service, and through his kind offer of co-operation Mr. Julian T. Baber of the United States Secret Service came here from Washington,

D.C., and delivered a series of lectures to the 22nd Class on Counterfeiting thus furthering the co-operation existing between this Force and leading law enforcement bodies in the United States.

During the year members of the Laboratory Staff lectured a total of 1,081 hours. Lectures were given to the Marine Section Class, three "F" Division Refresher Classes and a Class of Canadian Pacific Railway Constables as well as the three advanced instructional classes. The following is a list of the number of men attending the various classes:—

R.C.M.P. Land Forces.....	111
R.C.M.P. Marine Section.....	20
Members of other forces.....	17

In addition to lectures delivered by the members of the "Depot" Division and Laboratory Staffs a considerable amount of invaluable co-operation in the form of lectures was received from the following outside lecturers: J. A. McLeod, G. N. Griffin and N. D. Deturler of the Provincial Normal School; W. C. Lackey of the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau; Chief Constable Foster of the Vancouver City Police; Chief Constable Ritchie of the Calgary City Police; Chief Constable George Smith and Inspector W. G. Capelle of the Winnipeg City Police; A. E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance for the Provincial Government; F. C. Dennis of the General Motors Corporation; Dr. J. W. MacNeill, Commissioner of Mental Services for the Provincial Government; Rev. Harry Atkinson, Superintendent of the Manitoba Industrial Training School; J. R. MacDonald, Director of the Provincial Tax Commission; Julian T. Baber, United States Secret Service, Treasury Department; Hon. Mr. Justice MacKenzie of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal; E. A. Brown, Superintendent of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators; Arthur Mosses of the Department of Natural Resources; Mr. Brownbridge and Mr. Kitchen of the Department of Highways; Major Martin of the Pennsylvania State Police; J. B. L. Salterio, K.C., of the Attorney General's Department.

We were also fortunate to have the services of members of this Force throughout the various Divisions, who lectured to instructional classes upon subjects with which they were conversant.

Apart from the value of the technical instruction, not only to the individual members of these classes and the Force as a whole, there has been a marked improvement in the manner of handling exhibits for examination which is proving a great assistance to the members of the Laboratory Staff in conducting their examinations. This improvement is undoubtedly due to the interest displayed by the members of these classes in the instruction which they have received.

DUTIES

Scientific Laboratory

This branch of the work has only been in operation for about twelve months, and great progress has been made, even beyond expectations, but many difficulties have arisen, and the greatest of these is possibly the fact that we do not quite realize the important part this branch of the work has taken in our training, and the way it has established itself in so short a time.

It has been impossible at times to have the curriculum carried out as smoothly as it should, as the members of the Laboratory Staff are often subpoenaed to give evidence in Court on matters which have been referred to them for expert examination and report; also to assist our personnel in the field. On two occasions three out of four members have been called away on duty at the same time.

These duties have upon occasion interfered somewhat with the courses of lectures being given; also it interferes with the even distribution of the course of the different lectures given, by breaking the syllabus and forcing the substitution of subjects at the time, but this is unavoidable.

Under the existing conditions the staff of the Laboratory, to say the least, have done wonders in so short a time. They have been assiduous in their work and have been prepared to assist at all times without reference to the clock, always with the greatest of enthusiasm.

If the work is to continue to advance, as I hope it will, consideration should be given at the earliest opportunity to have understudies in every branch of the work, in order that there shall be an even continuity of lectures during the whole period of each class, and neither the work in the field nor the Laboratory be interfered with.

In making this request I do not wish to be misunderstood as I greatly appreciate the interest and assistance which we have received at all times from you, well knowing the difficulties that you had to contend with in order to finance this undertaking; yet, in all fairness to the Staff and the work they have done, I feel it my duty to ask your consideration of this great need.

It will undoubtedly be of great interest to note not only the wide range of examinations conducted by members of the Laboratory Staff but also the fact that exhibits have been received for examination from practically every division of this Force, in addition to 47 cases which have been received from many municipal and other police forces throughout the dominion.

Members of the Laboratory Staff have been absent a total of 99 days testifying before various courts and it is indeed gratifying that the testimony of all members of the staff has been very well received by all courts in the three prairie provinces.

Miscellaneous Duties

Varied duties which the members of this division were called upon to perform or in which assistance was rendered included:—

Enforcing the Railway Act.—From May to October, 1938, fourteen members were detailed "on command" to "F" Division for duty in connection with the enforcement of this Act.

Trans-Canada Air Lines.—On the occasion of the wreck of an aeroplane of this company on November 18, 1938, about one and one-half miles west of the Regina aerodrome, a detail of one N.C.O. and ten constables was posted as a guard over the wreckage. The officials of the company were very appreciative of the assistance rendered.

Provincial Legislature.—On January 19, 1939, a mounted escort was furnished His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan on the occasion of the opening of the Provincial Legislature, and guards for the building were also supplied.

Transfer of Prisoners.—In February, 1939, a number of prisoners were transferred from Kingston penitentiary to Manitoba and Saskatchewan penitentiaries. Six constables were detailed as members of the escort party under Inspector F. W. Allan of "F" Division.

Armistice Day.—The officers and a detailed party of N.C.O's and constables attended the annual Armistice Day parade which was held at the Armouries under the command of the District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 12.

King's Bench Court Sittings, Regina.—Five constables were detailed for court duties during January, 1939.

Assistance was also rendered to other organizations, such as to the Decoration Day parade, Travellers' Day parade, Canadian Legion—by details of trumpeters for funerals, etc., Indian Encampment during the Provincial Exhibition Week, Children's Aid Society, and the Light Horse Show at the Regina Winter Fair.

BUILDINGS

"A" Block

An electric clock has been installed in the tower of this block. Automatic urinals have been installed in the first floor and basement lavatories which are very satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

"C" Block

This Block now houses the scientific laboratory, post hospital, library and recreation room, canteen, museum, guard-room, and barrack rooms with conveniences.

Hospital accommodation of a surgery and one small ward is now situated on the second floor, the use of Building No. 1 as a hospital being discontinued at the end of February.

The canteen has been extended, the old room formerly used now being the office and store room only.

Three lavatories on the upper floors have been covered with mastic flooring to prevent water leaks to the rooms below. New water piping has been installed throughout this block, also six new toilet bowls installed. The old boiler room roof has been covered with John Manville roofing and the chimney stack reduced to roof level.

Central Heating Plant

This plant continues to give complete satisfaction, a steady thermostatically controlled heat for all buildings and quarters being maintained, and soft water supplied.

Two concrete trenches were installed in the boiler room to allow for the removal of the pump, pistons, etc., whilst an electric air compressor has been added.

Chapel

With the large number of members attached to this division this winter, the seating capacity of the chapel has hardly been sufficient.

Plans have been drawn up for alterations which will improve vastly both its appearance and the accommodation available, the major alteration being the erection of a steeple built to conform with the present architectural construction. It is hoped that these alterations will be completed in the early spring.

The memorial tablets on the walls have been re-arranged to better effect, so that they may be more conveniently viewed and the arrangement of them be balanced.

"D" Block

This block has one large barrack room which has been used to accommodate the non-commissioned members of Instructional Classes when these have been in training. The artisans' shops are all contained here and the facilities available are very satisfactory. The building is in a good state of repair.

Dining Room

The Mess Room and Kitchen in "B" Block where the Division Mess is now situated, are very satisfactory in their convenience. The electrical equipment is very complete and is proving a great asset, both from the point of view of service and economy. This arrangement came into effect on April 1, 1938.

A large number of men can be handled for each meal promptly and well by a very small kitchen staff under efficient supervision. This kitchen may be compared favourably with any other of a similar nature in Canada.

Gymnasium

The gymnasium has continued to prove its great value to this training centre. The space available is ample for a very large squad or display, and in the basement, in addition to the necessary offices, is situated the new indoor

rifle and revolver range. Satisfactory emergency quarters for twenty men have also been fitted up, and a small lecture room, both the latter being in the basement.

Hospital.

Building No. 1 in which the post hospital has been situated for several years is being put into excellent condition as an officer's residence. In addition to structural alterations, it is being redecorated throughout, the latter work being done by police labour. The hospital has been moved to "C" Block.

Lecture Hall

The construction of this building is nearing completion, and when put into use it will fill a long felt want regarding space for lecture purposes. It is situated to the north of the post garage. By means of movable partitions the interior may be converted from one large hall to three smaller rooms for individual classes.

Officers' Mess

This past year the Officers' Mess has not had sufficient accommodation for all the Officers attending Instructional Classes. Additional rooms and facilities have now been arranged and should prove amply sufficient for the future.

Redecorating has been completed throughout, and furnishings renewed and supplemented so that the building is in a very excellent condition.

Stables and Riding School

The stables were repainted throughout during the summer of 1938 and are in a good state of repair.

The Riding School is in good condition but due to severe cold in the winter months the dust is a menace to the health of horses and men, but all efforts possible are made to keep this down.

Museum

The museum is now housed in "C" Block basement, which location is a great improvement on the old one in "B" Block, but with the increase in numbers of exhibits being made, further accommodation may be required in the near future.

The museum is a valuable asset to the force. Great interest has been displayed in it by members and visitors alike, over six hundred having signed the visitors' book last year. In addition organized parties of school children have been shown over and received instruction in matters concerning early Canadian history.

Recreation and Sports

This matter is a very important one, from the point of view of both health and morale. Every encouragement and facility possible has been given that the interest of all personnel might be increased and maintained. All forms of games have been entered into in their seasons, viz., baseball, tennis, golf, association football, basketball, badminton, boxing, curling, hockey and skating.

The results have been satisfactory. It was not possible to hold the usual Sports Day last year for at the close of the Summer there were very few men attached to this Division and all were fully occupied by duties.

Ranges

The Rifle Range was not used to any great extent last year. It is in satisfactory condition, and the use of it by units of Military District No. 12 was authorized.

The Revolver Butts will need repairs before being used this coming year. The Butts were used extensively last year and proved satisfactory.

18. The Officer in charge of the Finger Print Section, Inspector W. W. Watson.

SINGLE FINGER PRINT BRANCH

This department increased in value to criminal law enforcement as will be later indicated. It continued under the direct charge of Sergeant J. H. Barnett and the assistants were Corporal W. Mathews, A/L/Corporal R. W. Wonnacott and Constable E. A. M. Brown (the latter assigned February 20, 1939, on three months' probation.)

During the year, in addition to routine work, various experiments were made with reference to the technique of examination for and treatment of latent finger prints, viz:—

- (a) Several new types of powders were experimented with and marked success was found with "Volcano" powders which are now used as a standard throughout the Force.
- (b) Experiments now under consideration include:
 - (1) Various methods of "iodine fuming".
 - (2) Silver nitrate process.
 - (3) Anthracine powder.
 - (4) Transparent finger print lifters.

Prints filed

Single prints filed in the year, 12,000, representing the ten digit prints of 1,200 individuals of the classes likely to leave their marks at scenes of crime.

Total single prints now filed.....	64,000
Total number of contributors.....	380
Total number of articles received for finger print examination.....	578
An increase of 103.	

Photographic reproduction

Photographic reproductions of prints found at scenes of crime from all sources, 235. An increase of 13.

Total exhibits, etc.

Grand total of exhibits from all sources, 813. Increase, 116.

The R.C.M.P. forwarded 126 articles and 64 photo prints for a total of 190.

All other sources forwarded 452 articles and 171 photo prints for a grand total of 623.

Number of identifications effected from prints found at scenes of crime, 76.

Increase—14.

Number of criminals identified by direct search of the Single Print Collection, 9.

Decrease—5.

Number of suspects identified by reference to prints found at scenes of crime, 39.

Increase—13.

Number of criminals identified by this branch (Single Print) during the year, 48. An increase of 8.

In addition, we identified 28 owners, employees, etc. by means of finger prints found at scenes of crime during the year. An increase of 6.

Members of this department gave expert evidence in court upon 8 occasions during the year—For R.C.M. Police—once and for other Police Departments—seven.

Instruction

During the year three Municipal Police Officers were instructed in identification, viz:—

Detective F. Kennedy, Halifax, N.S.	2 weeks
Constable D. Goulet, Outremont, Que.	1 week
Sergeant D. d'Andrieu, Verdun, Que.	1 week

This service is offered gratis to Police Departments desirous of expert instruction in finger print identification:

Interesting Identifications through Single Finger Print System

The following identifications effected during the year will be of interest:

- (a) On September 19, 1938, the Q.P. Police of Hull, Quebec, brought in one large window from a store which had been looted at Gracefield, Quebec. Finger prints found in this exhibit were checked with those of several suspects but were not identified. It remained for search through the Single Print Collection to identify the real culprit as a later search proved that one Leo Goyer had left his finger prints on the window. Goyer's criminal record showed that he was at this time on parole from the Ontario Reformatory. When arrested, he stoutly maintained his innocence and during the trial produced witnesses to prove an alibi. This went for naught, however, as on the finger print evidence alone (the Crown had no other evidence) Goyer was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul.

Sub-Inspector Butchers, Corporal Mathews and Acting Lance-Corporal Wonnacott gave expert finger print evidence and I am pleased to quote an extract from the address of Mr. Justice Duranleau to the Jury:—

"In this case, gentlemen, the Crown has a proof by finger prints. The Crown could not bring any eye witnesses of the theft and breaking by the accused nor witnesses to establish that the accused was seen in Gracefield on that particular night, but you are called upon to say whether or not the finger prints found on the window filed in this case are those of the accused. The Crown has made the best evidence possible by finger prints; you have heard the witnesses; you have examined the exhibits filed; the window, the photos, their enlargements, and so forth; the witnesses of the Crown have proved to be experts in the matter; no better work could be done and the officers of the Provincial Police and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have to be commended for same. Detection of criminals by finger prints, when possible, appears to be a sure system. It is now employed in all countries of the World with satisfactory results."

- (b) Acting Lance-Corporal Wonnacott gave expert evidence in the following case for St. Catharines, Ontario, Police Department. On August 19, 1937, the Garden City Laundry was broken into and merchandise to the value of \$160 stolen. A piece of glass bearing finger prints found at the scene of this crime were received for possible identification. A comparison was made with the prints of several suspects and search through the Single Print Collection failed to effect an identification at the time.

About six months later a check of the unidentified prints in the Scenes of Crime Collection resulted in the identification of one John Thompson. As a result, this man was arrested at Owen Sound, Ontario, charged with this crime and brought to trial on November 15, 1938, at St. Catharines, Ontario. The finger print evidence was responsible for a conviction and sending Thompson to the Penitentiary for two years.

It is noted that this is the first instance of finger print evidence being given in the courts of Lincoln County and mainly responsible for the successful conclusion.

- (c) On August 13, 1938, a member of this Force was called upon to investigate the burglary of The Souris Creamery, Souris, Prince Edward Island. Finger prints were found in broken pieces of glass forwarded to this Section for possible identification. Later the prints of several suspects were checked but none proved identical.

On February 6, 1939, the finger prints of one Vincent Cheverie were received for comparison. One print on the glass proved to be identical with the person's left thumb print. He was charged and tried at Souris on March 22, 1939. S/Sergeant J. D. Graham was sent to Souris to present finger print evidence. Accused was convicted and given six months' imprisonment.

This was the first instance in the history of Prince Edward Island that finger print evidence alone resulted in a criminal conviction.

These three cases and five others successfully prosecuted by finger print evidence are indicative of the growing value of this branch. It only remains for co-operation by other departments to enlarge the assistance to investigating officers, especially when no other evidence is available to point out the culprits.

Photographic Branch

This Department functioned quite satisfactorily during the year in charge of Special Constable J. G. Dickson. An assistant was assigned to him to cope with the ever increasing demands for photographic and photostatic orders; also to make Multilith plates of photos for the Gazette.

Assistance to Municipal Police

Numerous requests of these departments for criminal records and photographs other than through submission of finger prints were received and promptly replied to. Not much difficulty was experienced with these from the larger Police Departments but I am sorry to report that others do not, as yet, realize the extent of our records and do not always give all the information they possess to assist in search of the card index. We have possibly more than a million cards and very many of the commoner names, so that to ask for a record say of John Smith, creates for us an almost impossible task and results in a deal of unnecessary correspondence.

An innovation towards the end of the year was the direction of the Commissioner to Sub-Inspector H. R. Butchers (Technical Officer) to visit the Divisional Headquarters of this Force and the principal Police Departments with the view of discussing any of their problems relative to criminal identification and offering any assistance possible. In November and December last he toured the Province of Quebec and the Maritimes and in March of this year visited the principal departments throughout Western Canada.

The following topics were thoroughly covered in the larger departments and smaller departments were given assistance according to requirements:—

- (1) Classification of prints (Henry and Battley Systems.)
- (2) Filing of prints—both Systems.
- (3) Method of investigating at scenes of crime from finger print clue angle.
- (4) Treatment and photography of finger impressions found at scenes of crime.
- (5) Packing of articles for shipment to Bureau.
- (6) Organization of local finger print bureaus.

Inspector Butchers lectured to many different classes of Police and where possible his talks were illustrated by lantern slides depicting the work. Several departmental chiefs were pleased to write the Commissioner expressing their appreciation of Inspector Butchers' visits and some recommended this procedure as an annual event. Undoubtedly these trips have done much towards good-will and better co-operation where such may have been needed. Inspector Butchers is to be commended for the efficient performance of this duty.

No special classes of instruction in finger print work were held here during the year but as previously stated, individual members of the Halifax, N.S., Outremont and Verdun, Quebec, Police Departments came in for short courses. During the past few years several Police Officers have been here for instruction and it has been invariably found that these visits have reflected better work and co-operation. Smaller Police Departments are encouraged to avail themselves of this service.

Public Addresses

Talks on finger printing, by permission of the Commissioner, were given during the year as follows:

By Inspector Watson.—March 7, 1939—Junior Board of Trade, Ottawa.

By S/Sergeant J. D. Graham.—March 28, 1939—Canadian National Railway Veterans' Association, Ottawa.

Other invitations were received but for various reasons had to be cancelled.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																												
<i> "L" Division—</i>																												
<i> Charlottetown.....</i>																												
				1			1			1	2	1	12			2		20								6		
													2					2								1		
													1					1								1		
													2					2								1		
													1					1								1		
													1					1								1		
													3					5								2		
											1							1										
<i> Marine Section—</i>																												
																		3										
																		2										
																		1										
																		5										
																		5										
																		11										
				1			1											44								12		
<i> Totals.....</i>																												
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																												
<i> "H" Division—</i>																												
			1	1	2		1		4	6	7	4	59	1				86							15	1	7	
													1					2							1			
													2					2							1			
													1					1							1			
													1					1							1			
													1					1							1			
													1					1							1			
													1					1							1			
													1					1							1			
													1					1							1			
													1					1							1			
													1					1							1			

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Nova Scotia—Continued</i>																												
<i>"H" Division—Continued</i>																												
Dartmouth.....												1	2					3								1		
Digby.....													2					2								1		
Glace Bay.....										1			4					5								2		
Guysboro.....													2					2								2		
Inverness.....													2					2								1		
Kentville.....													2					2								1		
Liverpool.....											1		2					3								1		
Lunenburg.....											1		1					2								1		
Meteghan River.....													1					2								1		
New Glasgow.....											1		2					3								3		
New Waterford.....													2					2								2		
North Ingonish.....													1					1								1		
North Sydney.....											1		1					2								1		
Parrsboro.....													1					1								1		
Pictou.....												1	1					2								1		
Port Hawkesbury.....													2					2								1		
Port Hood.....													2					2								1		
Pugwash.....													1					1								1		
River John.....													1					1								1		
St. Peters.....											1		1					2								1		
Sheet Harbour.....												1	1					2								1		
Shelburne.....											1		1					2								1		
Sherbrooke.....													1					1								1		
Shubenacadie.....												1	1					2								1		
Springhill.....													1					1								1		
Sydney.....				1						2	1	1	12					17								2		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
<i>New Brunswick—Continued</i>																											
<i>"J" Division—Continued</i>																											
Neguac.....													1						1						1		
Newcastle.....										1	1		2						4						2		
North Head.....													1						1						1		
Perth.....											1		1						2						1		
Port Elgin.....													1						1						1		
Richibucto.....													2						2						1		
Sackville.....											1		1						1						1		
Shediac.....												1	1						2						1		
Shippegan.....													2						2						1		
St. George.....													2						2						1		
St. John.....										1	1	2	2						12						4		1
St. Leonards.....													1						1						1		
St. Stephen.....												1	1						2						1		
St. Quentin.....													2						2						1		
Sussex.....												1	1						2						1		
Tracadie.....													1						1						1		
Woodstock.....												1	1						2						1		
Marine Section—																											
Patrol Boat <i>Vigil II</i>																	2		2								
“ <i>Protector</i> ”.....																	2		2								
On Leave.....													1						2								
On Command.....																		4									
Totals.....				1	5				3	9	16	12	78	2		5	9	140					1		49	1	2

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Qu bec</i> —Concluded																												
“H.Q.” Sub-Division—																												
Ottawa.....	1	1	3	3	9	1	3		14	16	15	30	68	6		8	3	181								1		
On Leave.....																												
On Command.....							2		1	3	5	2	2	2				17						4				
Totals.....	1	1	3	4	11	1	5		19	33	43	52	223	8		12	3	419						4	10	1	6	
<i>Rockcliffe, Ont.</i> —																												
“N” Division.....				1					2	4	5	2	65	1		5		85	36	2		38	6		1	2		
On Command.....											2	1	2					5										
Totals.....				1					2	4	7	3	67	1		5		90	36	2		38	6		1	2		
<i>Ontario</i> —																												
“O” Division—																												
Toronto.....				1	2		1		1	4	5		27	1		2		44							7		1	
Amherstburg.....													2					2							1			
Coburg.....													1					1							1			
Fort Erie.....											1							1							1			
Hamilton.....										2			4					6							2			
Kirkland Lake.....													1					1							1			
Lindsay.....												1						1							1			
London.....												1						2							1			
Moose Factory.....													1			1		2					3					
Muncey.....													1					2							1			
Niagara Falls.....											1		2					4							2			
Ohsweken.....												1	2			1		4							2			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
<i>Manitoba—Continued</i>																											
"D" Division—Continued																											
Nipigon, Ont.													1			1		2					2				
Norway House											1					1		2					1				
Oak Point													1					1									
Piney													1					1									
Portage la Prairie										1	1		1					3							1		
Reston													1					1									
Roblin												1	1					2							1		
Rosburn													1					1							1		
Russell												1	1					2							1		
St. Norbert											1							1							1		
Selkirk											1		3					4							2		
Shoal Lake												1	1					2							1		
Souris													1					1							1		
St. Anne												1						1							1		
Stonewall													1					1							1		
Ste. Rose du Lac													1					1							1		
Swan River													1					1							1		
Teulon													1					1							1		
The Pas										1			1			1		3									
Treherne													1					1							1		
Virden													1					1							1		
Wassagaming													1					1									
Waskada													1					1							1		
Whitemouth												1						1							1		
Winnipegosis												1		2				2							1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles						
<i>Saskatchewan—Continued</i>																																	
<i>“F” Division—Continued</i>																																	
Hafford.....											1							1							1								
Hanley.....											1								1							1							
Hudson Bay Junction.....											1								1							1							
Humboldt.....											1		1						2							1							
Ile a la Crosse.....													1						1				5			1							
Imperial.....													1						1							1							
Indian Head.....													1						1							1							
Ituna.....													1						1							1							
Kamsack.....												1							2							1							
Kelvington.....													1						1							1							
Kerrobert.....													1						1							1							
Kindersley.....													1						1							1							
Kipling.....												1							1							1							
Lac la Ronge.....													2				1		2				5			1							
Lanigan.....													2						2							1							
Leader.....													1						1							1							
Lloydminster.....												1							2							1							
Loon Lake.....													1						1							1							
Macklin.....											1								1							1							
Maidstone.....													1						1							1							
Maple Creek.....												1							2							1							
Mayfair.....													2						2							1							
Meadow Lake.....											1		2						3							1							
Melfort.....											1		2						3							1							
Melville.....											1		2						3							1							
Milestone.....											1		2						3							1							

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
Alberta—																											
“K” Division—			1	1	2				4	8	8	9	48			11		92							13	2	
Edmonton.....													2					2							1		
Andrew.....													1					1									
Athabasca.....													1					1	1						1		
Banff.....										1			1					1							1		
Barons.....													1					1							1		
Bashan.....													1					1							1		
Bassan.....													1					1							1		
Blairmore.....										1			5			1		7							1		
Bonnyville.....													2					2							1		
Bow Island.....													1					1							1		
Bolton.....													2					2							1		
Brooks.....													1					1							1		
Cadomin.....													1					1							1		
Calais.....													1					1							1		
Calgary.....				1					1	2	4	4	20			1		33							8	1	
Camrose.....													1					1							1		
Canmore.....													1					1							1		
Carbon.....													1					1							1		
Cardston.....										1			1					3							1		
Claresholm.....													1					1							1		
Coal Valley.....													1					1	1		2	3			1		
Cochrane.....													1					1							1		
Coronation.....												1	1					1							1		
Coutts.....											1	1	1					2							1		
Crossfield.....												1	1					1							1		
Derwent.....													1					1							1		
Drumheller.....										1			4			1		6							1		
East Coulee.....													1					1							1		
Edson.....												1	1					2							1		

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles			
<i>Alberta—Continued</i>																														
<i>"K" Division—Continued</i>																														
Thornhill.....														2					2								1			
Tofield.....														1					1								1			
Trochu.....														1					1								1			
Turner Valley.....											1			1					2								1			
Twin Lakes.....														1					1								1			
Two Hills.....														2					2								1			
Vegreville.....					1						3	2	9			1			16							7				
Vermilion.....													1						1											
Viking.....													1						1						1					
Vulcan.....													1						1											
Wainwright.....											1								1											
Warner.....													1						1							1				
Waterton Park.....													1						1											
Wembley.....													1						1							1				
Westlock.....												1	2						3											
Wetaskiwin.....													2						2							1				
On Leave.....					1								2						3											
On Command.....						1	1					4	1						3											
Totals.....			1	2	6	1	1		6	21	30	26	206			24		324	3		3	6	11		85	4				
<i>British Columbia—</i>																														
<i>"E" Division—</i>																														
Vancouver.....			1		2				1	2	5	1	23			6		41								6		2		
Abbotsford.....											1		1					2								1				
Cloverdale.....										1			1					2								1				
Cranbrook.....												1	1					2								1				
Creston.....													1					1								1				
Esquimalt.....									1	2	1	1	18					23												
Grand Forks.....													2					2								1				
Hazelton.....										1			1					2								1				

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
"L" Division, P.E.I.....				1			1			1	3	3	21			3	11	44								13		
"H" Division, N.S.....			1	2	3		2		4	14	16	15	133	1		2	179	372							71	1	7	
"J" Division, N.B.....				1	5				3	9	16	12	78	2		5	9	140					1		49	1	2	
"C" Division, P.Q.....				1	2		1		1	9	11	6	99			4	14	148							43	2		
"A" Division, Ont.....	1	1	3	4	11	1	5		19	33	43	52	223	8		12	3	419						4	10	1	6	
"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.....				1					2	4	7	3	67	1		5		90	36	2		38	6		1	2		
"O" Division, Ont.....				1	2		1		1	7	9	8	54	1		5		89					2		29		1	
"D" Division, Man.....			1	2	3		1		4	14	22	18	126	2		11		204					3		68	2		
"F" Division, Sask.....			1	1	7		2		5	25	26	23	180	2		11		288					3		107	1		
"Depot" Division, Sask.....			1	4			1	1	6	9	19	6	217	14	8	15		301	105	2		107	1		3	2		
"K" Division, Alta.....			1	2	6	1	1		6	21	30	26	206			24		324	3		3	6	11		85	4		
"E" Division, B.C.....			1		2				2	7	9	7	52			6	2	88							17	2		
"G" Division—																												
Yukon Territory.....				1						1	3	2	8			4		19					6		1	1		
N.W. Territories.....				1	3					6	3	13	31	1		19		77					237					
Totals.....	1	1	9	18	48	2	15	1	53	160	217	199	1,495	32	8	126	218	2,603	144	4	3	151	332	4	497	19	16	

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1939

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Tympeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	3	9	1	4	.....	14	13	20	29	69	8	.....	3	3	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	21	.....	.....	3	7	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	4	14	15	15	132	1	.....	2	185	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	71	1	7	
New Brunswick.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	3	9	16	12	78	2	.....	5	7	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	1	2	
Quebec.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	9	10	7	104	.....	.....	4	14	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2	.....
Ontario.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	5	23	40	33	274	3	.....	15	.....	407	36	2	.....	38	18	.....	41	3	7	
Manitoba.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	4	12	21	16	121	2	.....	9	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	66	2	.....
Saskatchewan.....	2	1	11	1	5	1	14	36	53	34	401	16	8	26	.....	609	105	2	.....	107	34	.....	110	3	.....
Alberta.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	6	21	26	28	206	.....	.....	24	.....	320	3	.....	3	6	11	.....	85	4	.....
British Columbia.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	7	9	7	50	.....	.....	7	2	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....
North West Territories.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	12	31	.....	.....	19	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	8	.....	.....	4	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
High Commissioner's Office, London, England.....	1	1
Totals.....	1	1	9	18	48	2	15	1	53	160	217	199	1,495	32	8	126	218	2,603	144	4	3	151	332	4	497	19	16	

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARINE SECTION BY DIVISIONS

Division	Marine Superintendent	Shore Engineer	Masters (A) Class	Masters (B) Class	First Officers	Second Officers	Chief Engineers	Engineers 2nd Class	Coxswains	Boatswains	Engineers 3rd Class	Engineers 4th Class	Able Seamen	Ordinary Seamen	Others	Stewards	Cook Stewards	Cooks	Mess Boys	Wireless Operators	Telegraphers	Totals	
"L" Division— Prince Edward Island									2	1	2	2	4										11
"H" Division— Nova Scotia	1	1	6	6	8	3	5	7	11	13	13	12	25	16	11	1	12	7	5	11	5		179
"J" Division— New Brunswick									2	1		3	2	1									9
"C" Division— Quebec				1			1		1	2		2	2	2	1		1			1			14
"E" Division— British Columbia									1						1								2
"A" Division— Ontario				1			1		1														3
Totals	1	1	6	8	8	3	6	8	18	17	15	19	33	19	13	1	13	7	5	12	5		218

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1939

1. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complainant 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.....		608	25	135		8	496	25	3	46	1,346
Alberta.....	37	633	8	63	3	33	1,298	47		37	2,159
Saskatchewan.....	98	1,122	11	258	2	18	537	20	5	46	2,117
Manitoba.....	30	355	7	112	1	159	656	51	1	50	1,422
Ontario.....		690	89	516	13	66	948	74	19	57	2,272
Quebec.....		1,142	15	488	2	20	454	49	53	82	2,305
New Brunswick.....		18	16	516	4	17	135	5	2	31	744
Nova Scotia.....	8	1,444	5	201		15	255	23	9	203	2,163
Prince Edward Island.....				394		2	105	5	1	4	511
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	2	9	1	11		2	78	3		20	126
	175	6,021	177	2,494	25	340	4,962	302	93	576	15,165
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....		1	5	11			22	3	2	5	49
Alberta.....	143	135	1,281	408	71	418	2,954	609	106	460	6,585
Saskatchewan.....	485	563	1,286	670	25	414	2,628	414	40	801	7,326
Manitoba.....	214	317	657	328	13	253	1,366	240	24	246	3,658
Ontario.....	1	4	47	48	1	34	105	18	9	6	273
Quebec.....		1	2	28	1	7	42	8	31	7	127
New Brunswick.....	302	83	327	379	33	104	1,112	131	8	132	2,611
Nova Scotia.....	85	41	204	342	4	67	909	189	121	159	2,121
Prince Edward Island.....	12	9	51	57		8	236	39	2	12	426
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	14	4	10	43		1	51	3	2	26	154
	1,256	1,158	3,870	2,314	148	1,306	9,425	1,654	345	1,854	23,330
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
Alberta.....	11	6	12	79	2	161	3,606	229		55	4,161
Saskatchewan.....	55	292	19	867	13	80	2,404	108	20	115	3,973
Manitoba.....	47	155	9	1,088	6	331	2,536	94	2	76	4,344
Ontario.....							9	1			10
New Brunswick.....	6	2,132	25	590	17	48	1,366	53	7	46	4,200
Nova Scotia.....	1	7,107	2	935	25	48	3,157	195	27	207	11,704
Prince Edward Island.....				261		13	445	44		1	764
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....							4				4
	120	9,692	67	3,820	63	681	13,527	724	56	500	29,250

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes and the Criminal Code, in all Provinces from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Untounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces												
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	Total		
FEDERAL STATUTES—																								
Aeronautics Act.....							9			1	10	3											10	
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				1			5	1			7		1	1										7
Canada Grain Act.....							1				1		1											1
Canada Shipping Act.....			1	11			6			3	21	11												21
Canada Temperance Act.....				2							2													2
Currency Act.....										1	1													1
Customs Act.....	1,786	24		977	3	22	401	11	8	214	3,446	245	60	103	58	405	366	504	1,680	25				3,446
Dominion Elections Act.....				1							1													1
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....		1		1		5	95	1			103	9	51	1	42									103
Excise Act.....	4,126	80		803	14	148	1,244	129	72	171	6,787	576	766	1,423	568	1,049	1,641	66	249	448				6,787
Explosives Act.....				17			5				23		1	2	5	3								23
Federal District Commission Act.....			1			1	113	5			120				113	7								120
Fisheries Act.....				5		2	52	4		1	64		45		5		5	7						64
Food and Drugs Act.....						1	1				2		2											2
Immigration Act.....		1		20			4			4	29	23			1		1	4						29
Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act.....											1													1
Indian Act.....	3	31	12	63	3	13	1,430	71	3	28	1,657	294	288	186	183	467	64	79	63	4	29			1,657
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	169	19	6	102	2	48	767	41	4	35	1,193		460	283	356				76	6				1,193
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1							1			1										1
Livestock Pedigree Act.....				2			5				7					1	6							7
Lord's Day Act.....	1	6	1	52		10	100	8		11	189		112	27	40			10						189
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		7	9	81		4	107	6		23	237	13	1	7	2	38	73	26	55	22				237
Militia Act.....				1							1							1						1
Northwest Territories Act.....			1	5		1	4			5	16													16
Northwest Game Act.....		6		2		1	25	1		12	49													49
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		35	40	274	1	79	150	24	6	56	665	156	35	49	146	141	98	21	16	3				665
Post Office Act.....							1				1		1											1
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....				1		2	1				4		3					1						4

Radiotelegraph Act.....							5						5						1				5
Railway Act.....				1		3	407				1	417	16	330	31	10	2		2	15	9	2	417
Special War Revenue Act.....				1			2					3				2	1		2				3
Ticket of Leave Act.....				62	1						7	70					24	42	4				70
Tobacco Restraint Act.....							2					2											2
Transport, Dept. of, Act (Canal Regs.).....					1														1				1
Yukon Act.....		3		3			20			3		29											29
Totals.....	175	6021	177	2,494	25	340	4,962	302	93	576	15,165	1346	2159	2117	1422	2272	2305	744	2163	511	126	15,165	

Criminal Code—

Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....	7	24	5	47	3	25	270	17	4	31	433	5	133	120	86	5	4	27	50	1	2	433
Respecting the Preservation of Peace in the Vicinity of Public Works (142-154), Part 3.....		1									1								1			1
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....	3	4	14	37	7	45	275	46	8	25	464	2	110	136	40	16	9	79	57	15		464
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience (197-239), Part 5.....	37	70	18	82	4	132	1,517	162	6	40	2,068	7	650	577	255	16	4	277	161	88	33	2,068
Offences against the person and reputation (240-334), Part 6.....	157	109	72	1,323	30	421	2,509	672	43	151	5,487		1,408	1,619	877	24	1	699	647	155	57	5,487
Murder.....		2		6	3	6	7	1		6	31		7	11	6			6				1
Attempted Murder.....		1		2	3	5	1			7	19		3	5	1			4	6			19
Manslaughter.....				1	5	12	10	10	3	41			12	5	4			4	15	1		41
Offences against rights of property (335-508), Part 7.....	853	715	3,281	594	98	562	4,271	584	218	1,442	12,618	17	3,844	4,178	2,053	138	9	1,281	907	133	58	12,618
Wilful and forbidden acts (509-545), Part 8.....	189	224	448	130	5	82	401	110	22	100	1,711		342	635	246	7	2	217	226	33	3	1,711
Offences relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money (546-569), Part 9.....		2	23	88	1	1	11	3	4	17	150	18	13	8	6	46	32	13	14			150
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories (570-575), Part 10.....	7	5	8	1		20	109	30	28	31	239		6	32	84	21	66	1	29			239
Procedure on appearance of accused (668-704), Part 14.....							1				1		1									1
Summary Convictions (705-770), Part 15.....	3	1	1	2		7	34	11	1	1	61		51					3	7			61
Trial of Juvenile Offenders for Indictable Offences (800-821), Part 17.....							1				1								1			1
Punishments, fines, costs, etc. (1026-1085), Part 20.....				1			3	1			5		5									5
Totals.....	1,256	1,158	3,870	2,314	148	1,306	9,425	1,654	345	1,854	23,330	49	6,585	7,326	3,658	273	127	2,611	2,121	426	154	23,330

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and 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>											
Agricultural Relief Advances Act.....						5	9	1			15
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....							2				2
Amusements Tax Act.....				2			2				4
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....							8	2			10
Billiard Room Act.....							6	1			7
Boilers Act.....	1						3				4
Brand Act.....	1	1	1	1			2				5
Child Welfare Act.....				4		10	51	3			68
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....						1	9	2			12
Coal Mines Regulation Act.....						1	28	1			30
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....						1	4				5
Debt Adjustment Act.....						1		2			3
Domestic Animals Act.....	6			1		5	28	9		1	50
Domestic Relations Act.....				1			5	2		2	10
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....						1	2			1	4
Fishery Act.....						1	8				9
Forest Reserves Act.....							3				3
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				1			3	2		1	7
Game Act.....		1	2	19		7	199	9		6	243
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....							4				4
Income Tax Act.....							3				3
Insurance Act.....						3	5				8
Irrigation Districts Act.....							1	2			3
Lands Act.....							18				18
Laying of Poison Act.....										1	1
Legal Profession Act.....				1			1				2
Liquor Act.....	1	1	2	6	1	15	593	44		15	678
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							18	2			20
Maintenance Order Act.....							1				1
Masters and Servants Act.....			1	1		64	212	49		3	330
Medical Profession Act.....							1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....				3		3	198	8			212
Minimum Wage Act.....						1	1				2
Municipal Districts Act.....						1	2	4			7
Noxious Weeds Act.....				1		2	31	1			35
Prairie Fires Act.....	2		1	2		10	118	10			143
Public Health Act.....				1			5	1			7
Public Highways Act.....		1	1	1		2	55	1		1	62
Public Vehicles Act.....			1	7		4	353	13		9	387
Public Works Act.....							11	1			12
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....							2				3
School Act.....								2			2
School Attendance Act.....							19	3		1	23
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....							1	1		1	3
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Small Debts Act.....							1				1
Stallion Enrolment Act.....							23	1		1	25
Stock Inspection Act.....							24				24
Tax Recovery Act.....	1						4				6
Theatres Act.....				1			5			1	7
Threshers Lien Act.....						1	1				2
Trades and Businesses Act.....				2		1	7				10
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....							3				3

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—Continued</i>											
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....	1	1	3	22		22	1,496	49		10	1,604
Veterinary Act.....				1		1	14	1			17
Vital Statistics Act.....							2				2
Water Resources Act.....							1				1
Totals.....	11	6	12	79	2	161	3,606	229		55	4,161
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....	1						5	2			8
Auctioneers Act.....		1		3			1			1	5
Book Agents Act.....							1				2
Child Welfare Act.....	7	2		20	6	15	20	13	10	22	115
Crop Payments Act.....				1							1
Dental Profession Act.....							1				1
Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act.....	1	2					6	5		1	15
Education Tax Act.....				4	1				1	2	8
Electrical Licensing Act.....				1			3				4
Fisheries Act.....		1		4	1		6	1			13
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....				3			1			3	7
Fur Act.....		15		58		1	22		2	21	119
Game Act.....	1	10	1	56			40	4		6	118
Gasoline Tax Act.....				10				1		2	13
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	2	19	2	48	1	1	54	1		5	133
Highways Act.....	3	6		8			19			1	37
Horse Breeders Act.....	1	3		1			1				6
Hotel Keepers Act.....						1					1
Injured Animals Act.....		1	1	16						1	19
Legal Profession Act.....										1	1
Liquor Act.....	2	144	10	231	2	16	402	29	2	21	859
Masters and Servants Act.....				9	1	13	43	6			72
Medical Profession Act.....				1			4			2	7
Mental Hygiene Act.....	5	19		55		5	183	13		5	285
Open Wells Act.....	3	1		2		1	3				10
Optometry Act.....				2		2					4
Parents' Maintenance Act.....							1				1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	2	1		4			5	1			13
Public Health Act.....	1	1		10			5				17
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....				2			2				4
Public Service Vehicles Act.....	2	28		160	1	4	178	2	2	15	392
Rural Municipality Act.....				1							1
Rural Telephone Act.....						2	5	1			8
Saskatchewan Election Act.....				5			1				6
School Act.....				3			5	2			10
School Attendance Act.....						1	3	3			7
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				1			3				4
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....			1								1
Slot Machine Act.....		1		3							4
Steam Boilers Act.....				3							3
Stray Animals Act.....	5	8		5		5	29	4		2	58
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....		3		26			11			1	41
Vehicles Act.....	18	20	3	94		10	1,322	17	3	2	1,489
Veneral Diseases Act.....		1		2		1					4
Veterinary Association Act.....	1	3	1	12		2	4	3		1	27
Vital Statistics Act.....		2		3							5
Municipal Laws.....							15				15
Totals.....	55	292	19	867	13	80	2,404	108	20	115	3,073

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939.—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and 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.....				2						1	3
Animal Husbandry Act.....	5	14		12		2	24	8			65
Billiard and Poolrooms Act.....					1	3	7	2		5	11
Child Welfare Act.....		1		45							64
Crown Lands Act.....		1									1
Fires Prevention Act.....	8	4	4	10		6	21	2		2	57
Forest Act.....				5			11			2	18
Game and Fisheries Act.....		41	4	49	1	11	64	3		8	181
Garage Keepers Act.....				1							1
Government Liquor Control Act.....	1	64		77	2	80	204	11	2	13	454
Highway Traffic Act.....	28	22	1	836	1	189	1,929	34		36	3,076
Industrial Homes Act.....	1										1
Insurance Act.....										1	1
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1			4	1			6
Medical Act.....				2							2
Mental Diseases Act.....	1	4		6			115	4			130
Minimum Wage Act.....							1				1
Municipal Act.....						2	1				3
Pollution of Waters Prevention Act.....							1				1
Petty Trespasses Act.....	1	2		1		4	26	5			39
Public Health Act.....		1		15		2	3			2	23
Public School Act.....				1		1	3			1	6
Rivers and Streams Act.....	1						1				2
School Attendance Act.....				3			19				22
Small Debts Recovery Act.....							2				2
Slot Machine Act.....				1			4				5
Threshers Lien Act.....							1				1
Transient Traders Act.....				2		1	2				5
Veterinary Association Act.....	1									1	2
Vital Statistics Act.....				3							3
Wages Recovery Act.....				6		20	66	18		2	112
Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....		1		2	1	6	7	6		2	25
Municipal Laws.....				8		4	19				31
Totals.....	47	155	9	1,088	6	331	2,536	94	2	76	4,344
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Highway Traffic Act.....							7	1			8
Municipal Laws.....							2				2
Totals.....							9	1			10
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....				3			7			1	11
Children's Protection Act.....		1		8			5				14
Dairy Products Act.....			2	44		1	3			2	52
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....				1		1	2				4
Electric Power Act.....				1						1	1
Factories Act.....				5							5
Forest Fires Act.....		1	1	4			9				15
Game Act.....	1	3	1	12		1	13	2			33
Gasoline Tax Act.....				5							5
Highway Act.....	3		1	20		1	11	1		2	39
Hotel Act.....							1				1
Illegitimate Children's Act.....	1			6		5	15	4	3	3	37

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939—*Conc.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and 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—Continued</i>											
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		2,120	15	320	16	31	599	32	4	31	3,168
Medical Act.....				3				1			4
Motor Carrier Act.....		6		36		1	7	1		2	53
Motor Vehicle Act.....		1	1	73	1	7	691	10		5	789
Public Health Act.....				2							2
Public Utilities Act.....								1			1
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	1		3	6			1				11
Slot Machine Act.....							1				1
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				25							25
Transient Photographers Act			1	14							15
Trespasses, Fences and Pounds Act.....								1			1
Workmen's Compensation Act.....				2							2
Common Law.....							1				1
Totals.....	6	2,132	25	590	17	48	1,366	53	7	46	4,290
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Installment Payment Contracts Act.....				1							1
Lands and Forests Act.....	1	1	1	56	2	14	183	14	11	17	300
Liquor Act.....		7,105	1	249	17	19	1,560	138	10	107	9,206
Mines Act.....							53			1	54
Motor Carrier Act.....				13			22	2		4	41
Motor Vehicle Act.....		1		612	6	15	1,262	41	5	49	1,991
Natural Products Act.....							4				4
Public Highways Act.....				1			51			3	55
Slot Machine Act.....				3			17			25	45
Transient Photographers Act							5		1	1	7
Totals.....	1	7,107	2	935	25	48	3,157	195	27	207	11,704
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Dog Act.....				58			3				61
Domestic Animals Act.....							7				7
Fish and Game Act.....				3			8				11
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				4							4
Highway Traffic Act.....				4		2	119	3			128
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....				36							36
Peddlers Act.....				1							1
Prohibition Act.....				155		11	307	41		1	515
Public Vehicles Act.....							1				1
Totals.....				261		13	445	44		1	764
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							4				4

4. SEIZURES under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.

	Quantity of Drugs Seized							Quantity and description of paraphernalia, etc., seized
	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Pills	Decks	Tablets	
Opium.....	2	9	210		20	629½	16	Opium pipes..... 7
Opium Dross.....		8	302			10		Opium Pipe Bowls.. 10
Opium Water.....		50						Opium Lamps..... 12
Opium Tincture.....						95 drops		Opium Scrapers..... 12
Opium Poppy Heads.....	211	8						Opium Scales..... 1
Opium Poppy Brew.....		48						Needles..... 70
Opium Poppy Tea.....		35						Syringes..... 11
Opium Poppy Extract.....		5						Automobiles..... 5
Morphine.....			131	196	1	12	432½	
Heroin.....			96	140		5	24	
Codeine.....			75			10	147	
Dilaudide.....							21	
Marihuana.....		8	234					
Marihuana Seed.....	70							
Marihuana Cigarettes.....				236	cigarettes			
Substances held out to be Narcotics.....	1	6	290	6				

5. SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.

British Columbia.....	\$ 23,601 00
Alberta.....	87,162 00
Saskatchewan.....	82,051 75
Manitoba.....	62,113 45
Ontario.....	57,615 44
Quebec.....	53,102 56
New Brunswick.....	91,303 65
Nova Scotia.....	130,695 85
Prince Edward Island.....	29,206 00
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	2,160 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 619,911 70</u>

